

1819- George T. Downing was born in New York city, December 30, 1819, he attended the public schools there with Henry Garnett, Dr. Cro Crummell and Prof. Reason, men of great quality. Early in life he became involved in the rights of the people, was a agent of the Under Ground Railroad, helped to spirit away "Little Henry" who had been placed in jail in New York, was arrested but the matter was compromised with the value of the slave paid.

He was one of the committee of 13 organized at the time of enactment of the Fugitive Slave Law.

He fought to abolish the property qualification of New York, that colored people had to own \$250.00 worth of real estate.

His father had carried on a large oyster buisness for 40 years on Broad Street in New York so it is fair to assume his son George would follow estwablished in buisness in 1842. Later at 690 Broadway under the name of George T. Downing, Confectioner and Caterer, catering to the elite of the city.

Some of them induced him to open a summer buisness in Newport, R. I., in 1849 he bought a Bellevue Avenue estate in which the United States Naval Academy was located for several years.

In 1850 he moved to Providence where he opened a catering buisness on Matherson Street near Westminster, after two years he moved to Benefit Street near College Street, catering to the summer colonists in Newport, also.

Mr. Downing helped to form several colored regiments and on a trip to Washington in connection with enlistments, Congressman Dixon of Rhode Island persuaded him to take over the House resturant, staying there for twelve years then coming back to Newport continuing his buisness until he retired in 1879.

While in Washington he made many friends of the figures in the political world, through the help of Charles Sumner he secured equal right for his people on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Mainly through his effords, Rhode Island public schools were desegregated.

*the Last*

He was the only Negro, among sixteen who contributed toward the purchase of Toure Park in Newport where the old stone mill, is, his name on the scroll commemorating a gracious gift.

He died July 7, 1903 in Newport, leaving three sons and three daughters.

"If a long life of usefulness and honor can make a man's name great, certainly no one has a higher claim than the one who heads this sketch."

Evening Bulletin 7-22-03; Biography of George Thomas Downing, by S.A. M. Washington, Milne Press, Newport, R. I. Compiled by Carl R. Gross, M. D. Providence, R. I. 1970.

1819- The African Union Meeting House and School House Society. Colored people attended different white churches, the largest number at the First Baptist Meeting House in America, wanting one of their own a special committee was formed to see Moses Brown, a Quaker, some had been in his service. After hearing their plea he said, "I have always wanted to help the colored people.....Now go seek ye out a lot suitable for your purpose and I will pay for it".

*The landowner inherited \$16,000. Some had left only \$16,000 so 16 men, Geo T Downing, etc among negro among them made up the difference*

## 1819- continued

The colored people had raised \$500.00, the deed had been drawn up on April, 11, 1819, submitted and corrected by Moses Brown who signed it May 14, 1819.

In April work began and by December the first floor room, 50-40-30 was raised and covered. The work stopped to begin again in May, 1820, the roof and school room were finished.

On the first Sunday in June, 1820 the first worship was held, the clapboards and exterior were finished in 1821 with the white friends furnishing the pews and paint. The pews held four persons and sold for \$20.00, the first one sold going to the highest bidder, the sale being held September 1, 1821, only Negroes allowed to own pews, 48 pews and 158 free seats, Pew 21 for white strangers, pew 28 for the minister and school teacher, pews 11 to 14 and 35 to 38 were free unless the need to sell for expenses. Only pew holders could vote, one pew, one vote, men only on financial matters.

A minister was hired annually with the business of the society transacted quarterly at 3 P. M., the first Wednesday in May, August, November and February.

It was to be of no particular denomination according to Moses Brown's wish with pastors from the white churches serving, the oldest opening and the youngest closing the service.

The early life of the Negro in Providence by William J. Brown  
Notes on Negro Churches in Rhode Island by Mrs. Ulysses T. Carter, Sr., and Mrs. Beverly Tinsley.  
Compiled by Carl R. Gross, M. D., Providence, R. I. 1970.  
See file on Negro Churches.

1820- About 1820 a school for colored children was opened on Middle Street, Providence, one of the teachers being Miss Gano, daughter of Rev. Gano of the First Baptist Meeting House in America.  
Book by William J. Brown

1824- The first Negro church building on the Island of Rhode Island was by the Colored Union Church and Society on a lot, 100x60 at the corner of Church and Division Streets, Newport, R. I., dedicated June 23, 1824. CAB

1826- Benjamin J. Burton was born in Darien, Conn., July 3, 1826, coming to Newport, R. I., in 1845 where he died October 6, 1885. In 1849, during the gold rush, he went to California where he worked side by side with a Mr. Flood who later became a New York banker. Returning to Newport he became a teamster accumulating a sum of money, launching an express business under very trying circumstances, i.e., his harnesses were slashed, his team damaged but under these hardships he managed to survive. He was the first citizen to introduce and operate busses on Bellevue Avenue and later on Broadway in Newport. CAB



1819- The African Union Meeting House Society continued from page 10  
The colored people made great preparations to celebrate at the  
dedication of the church at Hodge Congdon's house. Young men  
had drilled having formed a military company under the command  
of Colonel George Barrett, a black man well posted in military  
tactics through association with British officers.  
The Quakers were to be met at their church but when they saw a  
band and a military company, they refused to march and went by  
themselves, leaving it to the African societies to march to  
the church. In deference to the Quakers, the military company  
had to stack arms outside. p 84 William J. Brown book, 1883

1828- Edward Mitchell Bannister was born in St. Andrews, New Brunswick in November, 1828, the son of Edward and Hannah Alexander. He died in Providence in 1901 while attending an evening service at the Elmwood Avenue Baptist Church. (died Jan. 9, 1901) As a young boy he shipped on vessels plying the coastal trade later making Boston, Mass., his home. While there he attended the Lowell Institute also studying under Dr. Rimmer an anatomist. He married Christina Cartreaux, a Narragansett Indian from North Kingston, R. I., about 1856 or 1856. She was a wig maker and hair-dresser and in the early 70's they moved to Providence, R. I. Around 1878, Whitaker, Stetson and Bannister met in his studio in the Woods building, 2 College Hill discussing plans for mutual benefit and out of these came the Providence Art Club with James Sullivan Lincoln, the first president and the first signer of the document forming the club, Bannister the second signer followed by Whitaker, Stetson and others. It is very significant he was the only Negro member out of some Negro artists here who might have qualified. (Founded on February 19, 1880) His first efforts were scriptural scenes later to pastoral ones, "Under the Oaks" won a major award at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia of 1876, the "Oaks" referred to those on the farm of William Goddard in Potowamut, R. I., was sold to a Mr. Duff of Boston for \$1500.00.

A gathering of artists and friends raised money for a memorial to honor one of the leading artists in Rhode Island, a granite boulder with a bronze palette with his name and dates also a scroll with a poem by Mrs. Smith was placed in the North Burial Ground, Providence, R. I.

W. Trosby, director of the Barrington Art Gallery opened negotiations with the Smithsonian Institution to acquire a collection of Bannister's works for the United States Collection of Fine Arts.... a letter from Neal Peterson, assistant to Vice President Humphrey said, this would make a valuable find on your part and they would be delighted to receive these paintings for a permanent part of the collection." (Prov Sun Jour 9-12-65) (Prov Eve Bul and J. K. Ott, 1965, "The Barbizon School in Providence")

1830- The Second Free Will Baptist Church, 1830-19 had been meeting with the African Union Meeting House and School House Society, being known as the Abyssinia Free Baptist Church when they left in 1830. Because of their abhorrence to slavery, seven men and two women withdrew and in 1835 were admitted to the Rhode Island Free Will Baptist Quarterly Conference meeting which was incorporated in 1826 with churches in Burrville, Smithfield, and Pawtucket. They met in homes and a hall but soon decided to have a church of their own. Through their treasurer, Cato Northup, land was purchased at the corner of Pond and Angle Streets for \$225.00, a deed was recorded in 1841 under the name of the Second Free Will Baptist Church and a church 30x40 was built and occupied. In 1842, Mr. Northup mortgaged the land for \$422.00 to William Brown, being deeded back to the Second Free Will Baptist Church. Later they rented at the corner of Franklin and Pond Streets,

1830- Second Free Will Baptist Church continued next renting a hall over a blacksmith shop on Fenner Street, later destroyed by fire. They worshiped next in a hall on Union Street, leaving when the corner stone was laid at Pond and Angle Streets, September 28, 1871 with the church dedicated September 29, 1872.

Title to the Steward Street Baptist Church was given to them and the old church was sold to the Church of God and the Saints of Christ. Having to move for a re-development project, they accepted the invitation of the Cranston Street-Roger Williams Baptist Church to worship from the late 40's until March 14th 1965 when the cornerstone was laid by the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, F. and A. M., with the dedication at 75 Chester Avenue, Providence, R. I., March 28, 1965.

In the 70's during Rev. Dungee's pastorate \$1200.00 was raised, \$600.00 coming from a dinner for white business men in Howard Hall. He had been a slave but escaped to Canada and after the emancipation proclamation returned to Virginia where he gained an education and became a minister.

Rev. Zachariah Harrison served as pastor for 26 years, from 1897 to 1923.

From the mid thirties the church seemed to have young men to serve, some as student supply who later became permanent. but the church seemed to a stepping stone for other fields, Rev. Henderson to California, Rev. McKinney to Storers College then to Virginia State University, Rev. Wynn left under the Congregational Church to head a school among the Ovimbudus in Galangue, Angola, West Africa ministering to one of the largest congregations in the world, (Prov Sun Journal 3-27-41.) Rev. Samuel Proctor left to join the faculty of Virginia Union University later having some official position in the Peace Corp. In my file on Negro churches in Rhode Island I have been able to get the name of every minister that has pastored this church from 1830 to 1970. (notes on Negro Churches, Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Tinsley; William J. Brown book; Negro churches in Rhode Island by Robert Glenn Scherer, Jr.; The Free Will Baptist of R. I. and vicinity, Dover, N. H. 1880, p36, by J. M. Brewster; Carl R. Gross, M. D., who compiled these notes.)

1837- "informant Sister Catherine Chesbrew

The beginning of the Church was when Rev George Spyward mother walked out of the Old Chestnut Street Methodist Church on account of subscribe treatment of the colored members then the rest of the colord members followed her. they had meetings around to their houses until the society was formed in Minor Hall House where old Gaspee Street Church stood, the house was next to it the ground was given by Marshall Woods mother for a Colored Methodist Church."

The above is an exact quote from the "Journal of the Quarterly Conference of the Colored Methodist Ep Church of the Zion connection formed by Jehiel Bemone. September 2th 1837." The journal containing minutes of meetings from September 2, 1837 to 1859 in my possession, C.R.Gross, M. D., 1970.

Winter Street A.M.E.Z. Church continued



## 1837- A.M.E.Zion Church, Winter Street continued

When Rev. Spyward's mother and other colored left the Old Chestnut Street Methodist Church, they met in homes of different members until the society was formed in Minor Hall's house where the old Gaspee Street Church stood, ( boiler room on State House grounds.)

It was a direct branch of the A.M.E.church which withdrew from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South in 1776. By 1840 it had forty members and more than doubled its membership by 1842.

"I hereby agree to remove the dwelling house belonging to me now standing on a portion of the lot No 26 on Gaspee Street conveyed by myself and Mrs. Woods to the African Methodist Episcopal Church, from the said lot, within six? months from this date and if it is not so removed, the time named in my Deed to them, for the removal of this house from lot No 25, shall be proportionally enlarged.

Providence Oct 7, 1850-- Marshall Woods "

In 1888, Rev. Anderson with trustees Andrew Burgess, Isiah Reason and others were authorized to purchase a lot on Winter Street where a large brick church was started and finished in 1894 under Rev. Coffee.

The building had a bell tower, large church area with a balcony on three sides, pulpit, choir stall, organ, stained glass windows, two of which were given by George Henry on the upper half level. The lower half level contained the Sunday School room and utilities.

At one time it had a membership of over 500 with Sunday school of 400, a lyceum with a large attendance, with a question and answer period following on various subjects.

The property was condemned by the Providence Re-development authority in the 1960's later joining with the A.M.E.Zion church on Wadsworth Street to build a new modernistic structure there as the Hood Memorial A. M. E. Z., with Rev. Hardege pastor.

The following served as pastors:-

1837	Jehiel Bemone	1888-Rev. Anderson	Rev. Alleyne
1838	Wm.Serrington	1894 Rev. Coffee	Rev. Carroll
1839	Nathan Blunt	Rev. Weller	Rev. Morgan
1840	Leven Smith	1918 Capt T.A.Boach	Rev. Morris
41	" "	Rev. Terpen	Rev. B. Johnson 1956
42	" "	Rev. Coles	Rev. Green 1887
43	" "	Rev. Buster	Rev. A. Hodge
1844-49	D. Vandevere	Rev. Washington	Arthur Hodge
1849-57	Joseph Hicks	Rev. McCullum	
1857-61	Peter Ross	Rev. Holland	
1861-63	Joseph Hicks	1907 Rev. Crooke	
1867-	H. J. Green	1909 Rev. Biddle	

After 1894 they are not in consecutive order

Notes on Negro Churches by Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Tinsley 1835

Negro Churches before 1860, R. G. Scherer, Jr. Jan. 1966

Notes from other sources by Carl R. Gross, M. D.

1839- Christ Church, (Episcopal) was organized in 1839 after meetings and worship were held in a school house on Washington Street, Providence, R. I., incorporating in 1842 in a wooden building, (38x52.)

S. G. Degrasse served as rector in 1840 followed by a lay reader, the famous Alexander Crummell from 1840 to 1844. Mr. Crummell was a learned man later receiving a ~~PhD~~ degree from Queen's College, Cambridge, became a missionary to Africa, returning to America to teach in Washington, D. C., where he founded the American Negro Academy. The membership dwindled after Crummell left, the church dissolved. 1-3

Alexander Crummell, B 1818 D. 1898 Souls of Black Folk, 1961;  
Robert Glen Scherer, Jr., "Negro Churches in Rhode Island Before 1860." Rhode Island History, vol 25, No 1, Jan. 1966

1840- Malon A. Van Horne was born in Princeton, N. J., 1940, a Republican, a minister and teacher. He was a member of the first class to graduate from Lincoln University in Oxford, Pa.

He came to Newport October 1, 1868, shortly after was called as the pastor of the Union Congregational Church there until he resigned in 1897 to accept an appointment by President McKinley as U. S. Consul to St. Thomas, D.W.I. He resigned from the diplomatic service in 1908, taking up religious work in the Movarian Church in Antigua where he died April 24, 1910. He was a member of the Newport school committee from 1873 to 1892, twelve years of which he was chairman of the committee on text books also on the committee to examine applicants for the Rhode Island State Normal School. He was a chaplain in the Rhode Island State Militia.

He was the first Negro to serve in the Rhode Island General Assembly, 1885-1886-1887.

His pastorate of the Union Congregational Church in Newport marked the golden era of its existence after a crisis when he first came.

Negroes on the Island of Rhode Island by Charles A. Battle Rhode Island Law Library, Providence, R. I.

1840- Brown Chapel was formed by some Negro members of the Indian Church in Newport from South Kingston at Curtis Corners in South Kingston in 1840, building a church there the same year. In 1842, the name, First Colored Baptist Church was adopted although not strictly Baptists. Ministers of many denominations preached there and some of the members held prayers at Mooresfield where Mr. Daniel Rodman furnished the land and helped build the church. 2

1- Negro Churches in Rhode Island before 1860, by Robert G. Scherer, Jr., Rhode Island History, January 1966 pp23-24.

2- Joseph Peace Hazard, "The Colored Baptist Church at Mooresfield" The Narragansett Historical Register, vol II 1883.

3- *The Story of the First of the Blacks, Absalom Jones 1746-1818 by Rev. George L. Briggs, D.D.*

1840- Congdon Street Baptist Church was originally organized December 8, 1840 as the Meeting Street Baptist Church by Rev. Jeremiah Asher, a Licentiate from Hartford, Conn.

It had been meeting with other denominations in the African Union Meeting House but after the other denominations had lost their ecumenical spirit by leaving, the Calvinist Baptist were left in physical charge of the property, with nine members, 7 males and 2 females. Rev. Asher was ordained during the organization and served for eight years.

In 1863 nearly half of the male members joined the 14th R. I. Heavy Artillery going to serve the country and due to such a male loss, the church was unable to hire a minister for the next three years.

The church remained at the Meeting Street location, increasing its membership until 1869. The church had been erected almost in the back yard of the Hale property at Meeting and Congdon Streets who only had a ten foot access on Meeting Street. Mr. Hale approached the officers and members with an offer to exchange his lot at Congdon and Angell Court for theirs, also give the church \$1000.00. The idea did not set with some of the members but the majority prevailed and in 1870 the property was legally changed to be the Congdon Street Baptist Church. While these negotiations were going on some nearby whites complained to the City Council, had the building condemned, torn down after a Sunday service and by the next Sunday they had no place to worship.

They held services in private homes until they secured the services of a contractor, a new edifice was begun, the Vestry completed and dedicated April 21, 1874, the church completed in July of 1875 at a cost of about \$16,000.00.

In 1874, the New England Baptist Missionary Convention was organized in the vestry of this church.

During the pastorate of Rev. Joseph O. Johnson, 1891-1896, the church debt was cleared and the mortgage burned, he also increased the membership to 330.

Around forty members left to meet in Slater's Hall on Weybosset Street and in 1884, Ebenezer Baptist Church was organized, a building erected and incorporated in 1888 on A Street,

In 1901 over 100 members again left and formed the Olney Street Baptist Church under Rev. J. H. Presley who had been locked out of Congdon Street Baptist Church.

Misce:- Members were baptized in the Providence River; the pastors were paid \$300.00 per annum, one half by the State Convention; Rev. Chauncey Leonard who served from 1853 to 1855 was the first Negro chaplain appointed by President Lincoln during the Civil War; Mr. Edward S. Peters over 40 years a Deacon, 28 years church Clerk, 38 years Sunday School Superintendent; Mrs. Lena L. Gross Assistant under Mr. Peters; Mrs. FreeLove Peters, Kindergarden Superintendent with its little red chairs; From this church came a past President of the Rhode Island Baptist Sunday School Convention, Dr. Andrew L. Jackson, Sr., who also served as the church's Sunday School Superintendent for many years. William J. Brown book

Notes on Negro Churches by Mrs. U.T. Carter, Mrs. Beverly Tinsley, 1936

Historical Sketch of Congdon Street Church, Rev. L.L. Johnson, 1965



1841- "I, Michael Tillinghast of Providence in the County of Providence and State of Rhode Island, man of colour, mindful of my mortality, do make my last Will and Testament in manner following."....."The net of said rents, incomes, issues and profits, or fits or so much of them as said Trustees shall think expedient they shall from time to time apply to the relief of such poor and destitute colored people residing in Providence....." Michael Tillinghast 17 ?-1841 was the second of Rhode Island Negro philanthropists who left an estate in trust to benefit the "poor and destitute colored people of Providence. The property was located at 25-27 Beacon Avenue and Pine Streets, Providence, R. I. (The copy of the will says Pine and Plane Streets which was later changed to Beacon Avenue.) Five Trustees were named and according to the will hereof elect to fill vacancies. I was at one time one of the Trustees and in the late fifties five ladies, members of the Junior Service League of Providence were named the present Trustees, (1970). They asked the Superior Court permission to sell the property and use the proceeds to invest, using the interest for continued charitable purposes to the poor. (Copy of his will encl) Eve Bul 7-23-57

1845- Mt. Zion A.M.E. Church, Newport, R. I. 1845-19 ? The society was organized by Rev. Henry A. Johnson, acting presiding Elder in 1845 and was incorporated in 1849. It started in a carpenter shop, moved to Gran Lane, Johnson Court then to Bellevue Avenue adjoining the Jewish Cemetery. There is a movement on foot (1969) to make this church a national shrine or a Black Museum. Being near the Viking Hotel, it has been used as the headquarters for the International Cup Races. Skippers and see file on Negro Churches [navigators.com](http://navigators.com) (E. B. 4-18-70) mkyccs

1849- In John Mowatt's home on Division Street, Newport, R. I., the first meetings were held in 1849 to organize a colored Masonic Lodge. He was a grocer and substantial citizen. CAB

1854- Osceola Cook, 1854-1899. Inventor, barber, politician was born in New Bedford, Mass., about 45 years before his death March 14, 1899 in Providence, R. I. He was a colorful figure, weighing 449 lbs, a man who did not know his strength, an artist with a bull whip. It is said, he once whipped a white news man who had said something derogatory about him, was arrested but the case was dropped, politically as he was high in Republican politics. Cook bought out a barber shop in the Narragansett Hotel also had a boot-black stand where the old Bristol Hotel on Market Square stood about 1885. The curved handle to fit the hand was his improvement which he sold his half to Brown & Sharp for \$800.00, the other half belonged to the mechanic who machined it, their being other inventions, a shampooing machine. He kept in his room a set of chest weights also Indian clubs with which he exercised daily to try to keep his weight down. On account of his weight, a special casket was built which was so large it was carried to the cemetery on a dray.

Eve Bul 3-15-99  
Amy Fanner Parker \* B 11-5-07: 7200 Blvd 120 Cushing St

1854 Daniel Loring, M.D. was a in medicine from Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

- 1855- Start of the long fight to desegregate the public schools in Rhode Island, led especially by George T. Downing of Newport and others, because his children were refused admission in the Newport schools. *Book on Geo T. Downing* RJD & CAB
- 1859- Josephine Silone Yates was born in Mattituck, Long Island, N. Y., November 17, 1859 and was brought to Newport in her early youth. She attended the public schools there, graduating at the head of her class from Rogers High and received a medal for scholarship, and the first colored girl to graduate from there. Two years later in 1879, she was the first colored girl to graduate from the Rhode Island Normal School in Providence, R. I. (?CRG)  
She went to the central West, teaching at Lincoln Institute, Jefferson City, Mo., in 1881 up to 1889 when she married Professor W. W. Yates of Kansas City.  
She is noted as an educator, writer, club organizer and is an Honorary President of the National Association of Colored Women also Professor of English and History at Lincoln Institute. She died September 3, 1912. (CAB, The Colored American Magazine, 1905-1907 CRG)
- 1860- Jimmy Buffum, 100 years of age was the last slave to die in Rhode Island at Jamestown. JEC Eve Bul 2-1-35
- 1860- Mount Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church, erected in 1860 the first colored church on the west side of Providence at a cost of about \$3500.00, its first pastor, Rev. George H. Washington. Chartered in 1872 by an act of the General Assembly of Rhode Island: "Section 1: Howard Edwards, James LeCount, Thomas Rogers and Samuel Jackson are hereby created a body, corporate, with perpetual succession by the name of the Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church in Providence, R. I., for the purpose of establishing and supporting the public worship of Almighty God". Wadsworth Street AMEZ merged with Winter Street AMEZ church which fell to the Providence Redevelopment, adding to their former land area, building a new modern church under the name of the Hood Memorial AMEZ Church with Rev. Arthur L. Hodge, formally pastor of the Winter Street AMEZ as the pastor of the merged bodies. CRG Church file
- 1862- An order issued by Governor Sprague, August 4, 1862, called for the enlisting of a sixth regiment to "consist entirely of colored persons. On the question of whether they were to be employed on equal terms arose and the movement was temporarily suspended. This was to have been the Sixth regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers.
- 1863- The Fourteenth Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers, 1800 men strong, enlistments began August of 1863 with the first company mustered in at Camp Fremont, (Dexter Training Ground) under Captain Nelson Viell and by September, four companies were transferred to Camp Bailey, Dutch Island, R. I. (By Edwin W. Stone of the 1st R.I.L.A. George H. Whitney, publisher, Providence, 64)

- 1863- 14th Reg R. I. Vol continued  
Outside of about 75 men that were drafted, the rest were volunteers and due to Colonel Viall, the success of the experiment of preparing for service the first colored regiment sent from Rhode Island since 1776. is given credit. (By Edwin W. Stone of the 1st R.I.L.I.A. Prov 1864 George H. Whitney publisher.)  
P. S. The title of Mr. Stone's book is Rhode Island Regiments. The commissioned officers were white, non-commissioned were Negroes.
- 1864- The Shiloh Baptist Church, Newport, R. I., was organized May 10, 1864 at the residence of Mrs. Esther Brinley, 73 Levin Street with fourteen original members. They held meetings in the Seventh Day Baptist Church which they hired since the membership increased with a native African, the Rev. W. J. Barnett as their first pastor. Others were Theodore Valentine, George Hamlin, Ananias Brown, Henry N. Jeter, N. J. Marriott, W. J. Preston, J. R. C. Pinn, Rev. Dr. Livingston and others. In 1868 the church bought its present home from the Trinity Church Corporation for \$2000.00.  
Some of its finest work was under Rev. Henry N. Jeter who was called in 1875 and served for over forty years, the longest pastorate of any Negro in Rhode Island.  
In 1878, he married Miss Thomasinia Hamilton of Brooklyn, N. Y. Her father, Thomas Hamilton was the editor of the Anglo-African, one of the earliest Negro newspaper in this country. The children were exceptional musicians, having been received at the White House by President McKinley in 1897. They traveled throughout New England as the Jeter Family of Musicians. (Notes of Negro Churches by Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Tinsley of the Negro group of the Tercentenary Committee; Prov. Chronicle) etc. During Rev. Jeter's time he established the Shiloh Baptist Mission on the Island of Jamestown, R. I., in 1889.
- 1866- The fight to end segregation in the public school in Rhode Island was in 1866. GTD
- 1869- John C. Minkins, 1869-1959, the only Negro editor of a white newspaper in the United States, was editor of the Providence News, (white) from 1906 to most of 1911, (His Claim).  
Mr. Minkins was born in Norfolk, Va., January 29, 1869 and died here October 30, 1959 at the Roger Williams Hospital. He married Rosa J. Jessup in 1894, fathered eight children, five of whom survive, all girls, four of the five surviving graduated from Pembroke College in Brown University. He was in the first class to graduate from the Norfolk Mission College in 1888. He wrote a daily column, "Among OUR COLORED PEOPLE" in the white Evening Telegram.  
In 1891 he came to Providence to manage the New England Torchlight. Joseph W. Henderson, publisher, a Negro from Texas, Republican inspired, where he remained precariously three months. The Providence News was established as a Republican organ so he sought an opening, being paid "a penny a line", received 80 cents the first week.



1869- John C. Minkins continued

While with the Telegram, he handled the famous "Lizzie Borden" trial and in the course of his newspaper experience, handled copy for the Hearst papers for 20 years, wrote a Providence Sunday letter for the Boston Globe for 45 years.

In his early days here he leaned toward the Republicans but later went over to the Democrats.

Joining the I.O.B.F.Elks of the World, he was made Grand Lodge Reporter which he held for 15 years. At the convention in Montreal in 1955, he was endorsed for the honor of Past Grand Exalted Ruler. CRG-His personal typed autobiography-Eve Bul 10-31-59)

1869?-Madame Sissieretta Joyner Jones, the "Black Patti" was born in Portsmouth, Va., about 1868-69 on January 5th, the daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah M. and Henrietta B. Joyner. He was pastor of an African Methodist church there and the daughter was about eight years of age he received a call to a church in Providence. While a mere child, Madame Jones had a remarkable voice, soon attracting the attention of the musical people who encouraged her financially, when 15 studied under M. Mauros and Baroness Lacombe here, at 18 going to the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston, Mass., later to New York where she studied under Madame Louise Cappiani, the great voice teacher. After singing at the Sans Souci Garden in Providence she received a call to come to New York for Abbey, Schoeffel and Grau with such success at Wallack's Theater that she was immediately hired for a tour of South America, no colored artist had ever appeared at Wallack's before.

She made her European debut in Berlin, Germany followed by an appearance before the King of England around 1888. Coming back to America she sang before three presidents, Harrison, McKinley and Roosevelt.

Major J. B. Pond became her manager, he also managed Reverent T. DeWitt Talmage, Clara Louise Kellog, Mark Twain, Henry Ward Beecher and others.

Once she remarked, "I woke up famous at the Garden and didn't know it", singing before 75000 people in one week. Her accompanist was Mrs. Alberta Wilson, a finished colored pianist also under Major Pond.

Madame Jones has the distinction of having appeared in more consecutive performances than any other living singer.

The New York Clipper gave her the name, the Black Patti and said, "she sings like Patti without the slightest effort". Scores of gifts were showered upon her, the richest of all a tiarra of solid gold with three diamonds projecting; from the Governor-General of Demerara; the costliest by the citizens of St. Thomas, a large solitaire diamond in the center of a bar set with emeralds, the largest a gold medal from the President Hyppolyte of Haiti, these and many others.

Her mother became ill so she came home to care for her until she passed. She made one appearance at the Grand Theater in Chicago, then retiring to her home at 7 Wheaton Street.

1869? Madame Sissieretta Joyner Jones continued

She was a very proud woman, selling her jewelry to live on except three gold medals out of the seventeen she wore across her bosom in concert, selling off her property except the home at Wheaton Street.

She tried taking in state children as a foster-mother until her health commenced to fail. She went on relief, that not being enough so through the kindness of a friend who had roomed with her mother, for two years paid the taxes, water bill, coal and wood bill.

She died penniless in the Rhode Island Hospital, Providence,, in July of 1933 and no doubt this same friend saw that she was not buried in a pauper's grave where they bury the indigent. My buddy, John L. Davis, Jr., also roomed with Mrs. Joyner so I was in and out of that house quite frequently and saw Madame Jones when she came home summers. Joyner

This same friend when she had passed, three gold medals, two scrapbooks, one containing press releases of her tours, photographs etc knowing of my interest in Negro history in Rhode Island so for my files I wrote a short history of Madame Jones and when Radcliffe College sent for information to place her in their dictionary of American Women, I sent them a copy which was sent to Mr. Lichtenwagger, head of the reference section, Library of Congress, who was to write the article on her. For posterity I sent the medals, photographs, scrap books to the Jesse E. Moorland Collection, Howard University, Washington, D. C. Radcliffe suggested the Schlessinger collection or the Moorland one. (Prov Sun Jour 7-16-33 Short History by CRG, 1966.)( Afro-American, Providence Chronicle)

187?- In the early 70's, Dr. Andrew Jackson was the first registered dentist to practice in Providence with his office around Public and Elmwood Avenue. My father went with his cousin, Caroline Prout Brown to have her tooth pulled. Registered R.I.C.B.7? CRG

1872- George Henry, 1816-1900 was the first Negro to serve on a jury in Rhode Island in 1872. see 1816-18 (Short biography by WAH)

1872- William Arran Heathman, Esq., 1872-1968 Attorney at Law, and Master in Chancery, admitted to the R. I. Bar, May 20, 1898. Mr. Heathman was born in East Providence, R. I., September 14, 1872 and died February 9, 1968 in Providence, R. I. He attended the public schools of Providence, was the first native Rhode Islander to enter Brown University which he left while in his sophomore year to enter Boston University School of Law from which he graduated. He contracted to study preparatory for the bar examination in Lawyer Monroe's office, three months later Mr. Monroe died so Mr. Heathman asked a white lawyer whose office adjoined if he would leave his door which separated the offices open when he was not busy, and in this way he completed his six months prerequisite.

\* native born

continued

- 1873- William H. Higgins, M. D., was born in Marion, North Carolina, December 14, 1873 and died in Providence, May 23, 1938. He was a graduate of Livingston College at Salisbury, North Carolina, later he became a Trustee. A graduate of Leonard Medical College of Medicine in 1902, took a post graduate course at Long Island College of Medicine, coming to Providence where he registered June 1, 1903 for the practice of medicine. Member and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Winter Street A.M.E.Zion Church; member of the Providence Medical Association the Rhode Island Medical Society, the What Cheer Medical Society, ( state Negro ), member and Past President of the National Medical Association, (National Negro ), was appointed a member and became chairman of the Rhode Island State Board of Podiatry in 1936. He was married and is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Prudence C. A. Irving. CRG
- 1874- John Henry Ballou was the first Negro lawyer to be admitted to the Rhode Island Bar, June 3, 1874 and to practice here. CRG
- 1877- The Second A.M.E. Church, (Allen Chapel) was situated on A Street Providence, R. I. It was a mission or branch of Bethel A.M.E. Church on Meeting Street. It was completed around 1877 and was intended to serve members of the Bethel A.M.E. faith on the west side of Providence. It succumbed to re-development. CSC
- 1877- Josephine (Silone) Yates of Newport was the first Negro girl to graduate from Rogers High there with honors and two years later was possible the first girl to graduate from the old Rhode Island State Normal School. CAB
- 1877- Inman L. Page, AB Brown 77; MA Brown 80; 1918 LL.D; superintendent of the colored schools in Oklahoma City. He with the next named were possibly the first Negro graduates from Brown University in Providence, R. I. Brown Directory p 46 CRG
- 1877- George Washington Milford, BA Brown 77; LLB Howard Univ Sch Law, 1901. ( I roomed at his house in the 500 block on Florida Avenue, Washington, D. C., when I was attending medical school, also one of the first. Brown Directory p CRG  
(While researching the two above at the John Hay Library I was asked about, being shown a picture, another man but I knew nothing about him at the time.CRG
- 1884- Ebenezer Baptist Church was organized in Slater's Hall on Weybosset Street, Providence in 1884 by some members who had left the Congdon Street Baptist Church and a building was erected and incorporated on A Street, in 1888, mortgage paid in 1889. Under the pastorate of Rev. J. Isaiah Goodman they moved to a new church on Dodge Street where in 1946 the church suffered a fire. Under Rev. Goodman it was decided to rebuild and re-entry ceremonies were held in 1947.  
Rev. Jesse L. Connors, 1949-1964 had a very successful pastorate additional land was acquired and the mortgage of \$38,000 was burned.

continued



23

- 1884- Ebenezer Baptist Church continued  
The Cranston Street-Roger Williams Baptist Church (white) faced with declining membership offered Ebenezer their 800 seat granite church and parish house in January 1969 for \$10000 effective in June. This was accepted and the church moved to larger quarters with greater potential. SC CRG
- 1885- Rev. Malon A. Van Horne, elected a member of the Rhode Island Legislature in 1885 and served for three terms, the first Negro to be so honored.  
Elected a member of the Newport school committee in 1873, serving until 1892, during this period was chairman of several important committees, 12 years chairman of the committee on text books and was also one of the committee on examination for the State Normal School.  
He was called as the pastor of the Union Congregational Church in Newport, September 1, 1868, made permanent in January, 1869, resigned in 1897 when appointed by President McKinley as U. S. Minister, St. Thomas, D. W. I. CAB
- 1885- Benjamin J. Burton, 1826-1885. He was the first Negro to own and operate a bus on Broadway in Newport. R. I. CAB
- 1888- \*The compiler, Carl R. Gross of these notes was born on South Main Street, Providence, R. I., near Hopkins Street, July 24, 1888. see his autobiography CRG
- 1888- \*John J. Burch, the first native born Negro to register and practice dentistry in Providence, R. I. CRG
- 1888- Catherine Tolliver, R. N., the first Negro to register in Providence, R. I., in nursing. She was a graduate of the New England Womens and Childrens School of Nursing, Boston, Mass. CRG
- 1890- Emily Tolliver, R. N., sister of the above and a graduate of same school. CRG
- 1890- \*Nancy Elizabeth Prophet- \* 1890-1960, Sculptress was born in Artic, Center, Rhode Island in 1890. Elementary education here, graduate of the Rhode Island Sch of Design 1913-1918. She went to New York where she found no opportunity then to France where she was admitted without any question to the Beaux Arts, the greatest art school in the world. After some exhibitions there she came to America exhibiting, not as a colored artist but as an artist. She was given the Greenough Grand Prize for true sculpture. Like so many of our famous Negro artists, she died penniless December 14, 1960, her body lying in the state morgue waiting for some one to claim it. Through the generosity of an anonymous friend she was buried outside of "Potter's Field" CRG

- 1889- Shiloh Baptist Mission, Jamestown, R. I., was a mission branch of the Shiloh Baptist Church of Newport see church files
- 1890- \* Nancy Elizabeth Prophet 1840-1960 Sculptress
- 1893- The Union Baptist Church, Pawtucket, Rhode Island was organized in 1893, worshipping in a church on School Street which was purchased from a white group.  
Due to re-development they hold services at 27 Elm Street, Pawtucket, R. I. SGC see church file
- 1893- The Providence Sunday Journal had an article, September 8, 1912 saying a Dr. McQuade was the first Negro physician here and that he did not pass the medical practice act examination, he had been practicing.  
Peter L. Moore, a Howard Medical School graduate of 1893 was licensed in 1893. He had an office on Cushing Street near Thayer for a short time than he left. see medical file CRG
- 1895- Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, Newport, R. I., was organized at a meeting held at the home of Deacon A. J. Tabb by a group from the Shiloh Baptist Church due to differences.  
1897 they purchased the present church from the Cottrell family and have made many improvements. SGC see church file
- 1896- 53rd Anniversary of the G. W. O. O. F. in America
- 1896- The History of The Northeastern Federation.  
"A call was sent out by Mrs. Mary H. Dickerson of Newport, R. I., in 1896 for a meeting to organize a sectional group, according to instructions from our first National organization which met previously in Boston, Mass., in 1895."  
The meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Josephine St. Pierre Pierre Ruffin, 103 Charles Street, Boston, Mass., on June 3, 1896.  
The outgrowth was the formation of the New England Federation of Women's Clubs, which became after extending its borders to become the Northeastern Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Mary H. Dickerson, its first president. ( Souvenir Program Thirty Second Annual Convention, Mount Zion AME Church, Newport, R. I. Rewrite by CRG )  
" A French stone cottage at 40 Corne Street, Newport, R. I., was offered as a memorial and shrine for documents and histories of the Negro race, at the 31st annual convention of the Northeastern Federation of Women's Clubs, in Washington, D. C. The offer was made by Mrs. Louise M. Fayerweather, to perpetuate the memory of her husband, George H. Fayerweather for many years the Fayerweather home. ( 23rd Convention-Newport.)
- 1897- Rev. Malon A. Van Horne, pastor of the Union Congregational Church of Newport, resigned to accept a pointment by President McKinley as United States Minister to St. Thomas, D. W.I., now the Virgin Islands.  
All the coal was bought up for our use, keeping it out of the hands of the Spaniards during the Spanish-American War, in 1898. He served until 1908. CAB

\* Native born

- 1897- Rev. Malon A. Van Horne, pastor of the Union Congregational Church in Newport, R. I., resigned when appointed by President McKinley as United States Consul, St. Thomas, Danish West Indies. Encl CAB
- 1897-\*Robert Eben Johnson, the first Speakers page in the Rhode Island Legislature, a position made in Newport, R. I., in 1896 and he served the following January, 1897, under Speaker J. Edward Studley. Eve Bul 1904
- 1898- William Hercules Matthews, the first Negro pharmacist to own and operate a drug store in Rhode Island. He was a graduate of Howard University School of Pharmacy in 1898, came to Newport and operated a store on Thames Street, CRG
- 189 Sarah Gardner of Newport worked opening and closing the homes of the rich summer people there also supplying help when needed. She was a frugal woman, saving her money, had a will made leaving her money to the Newport Hospital. While visiting a sick friend there, being deaf, she did not hear the bell, tellin the end of visiting hours, just nodded when a nurse came and told her. Another person came later and in not too complimentary language spoke to her, this she did hear. She left, wnet to her lawyer, had another will drawn up, leaving her money to a society who care for her many cats when shr passed, \$28,000.00. Mr. Reilly, supertendent of the R.I.S.P.C.A., on Fountain Street, Providence, R. I., which started in Newport, R. I., 4-19-1870 confirmed this story, telling me her money went into the building in Providence, when it was built. CRG P. S. A plaque hangs in the building on Fountain Street, honoring her, I have seen it. CRG
- 1898-\*Thomas R. Lewis, cert RISD 1898-1902 jewelry design. he had a jewelry plant at 19 Calender Street, Providence, R. I., at times he had as many as 60 men and women working for him, with 26 years continious service. He designed the Richard Hudnut powder compact, at times an order for one million sets of earrings for the five and ten cent store chains, orders from the Waltham Watch Company for one thousand gold watch cases or an order for a quarter of a million buckles for shoes. He designed many of the tools now in use in the jewelry trade. He was an honor graduate from the RISD. After all the opulance he enjoyed, Christmas morning, 1911 found him without a job or a penny in his pocket, but luck was with him although the jewelry buisness was dull, he submitted samples to a firm in the morning and that afternoon a large order had been placed from one of his sampes and he was on the payroll again. He was one of the prime movers in the What Cherr Tennis Club on Willett Avenue, East Providence, helping to put in two clay courts, making improvements inside the clubhouse but like many projects started here the attraction waned and the property was lost. Pittsburgh Courier CRG

189 At the time Mr. George Reilly told me about the story of Sarah Gardner, he told me about another incident. His father had two horse barns and hired many men. Being a true Irishman, he enjoyed the fights in Infantry Hall, South Main Street, Providence. One fight Sam Lanford, the "Boston Tar Baby" had fought and the fraternity afterwards went to the "Mahogany Palace", a place that did not serve Negroes but the elder Mr. Reilly took Sam Lanford there. Mr. Reilly once saw a colored boy thrown off a wagon so he stopped and asked, what was the reason. The boy said he had asked for five five cents for a loaf of bread from the man in whose barn he had worked.

The boy whose name was Scott was brought to Mr. Reilly's barn and given a job and he also took him to the fight, later to the Mahogany Palace.

Upon being introduced to Sam Lanford, who said to Scott, no niggers are allowed in here, a fight ensued, finally Mr. Reilly had to take Scott off Lanford. Scott had come up to defend himself in other fights around barns in a rough and tumble way.

(Mr. George Reilly, superintendent of the RISPCA, now deceased. CRG)



1901- The Phyllis Wheatley Club was founded in Providence, R. I., by a group of Negro women in 1901, to honor, Phyllis Wheatley, a native of Senegal, born about 1744 who was brought to America as a child in 1761.

Her poems were published in England in 1773 and caused quite a sensation, coming from the mouth of a black woman.

Listed as founders of the club are, Mrs. Joseph Wright, Mrs. William Heathman, Mrs. Myers R. Armstrong, Mrs. Andrew J. Bell, Sr., Mrs. Walter Williams and Mrs. Edith Roy.

The Club has been noted for its philanthropic ventures, for 69 years, donating baskets at Thanksgiving and Christmas, May baskets were made and distributed at the Bannister House, (formerly the Home for Aged Colored Women.)

Other activities were the first cotillion for young black women, in 1955, a two week campership to the John Hope Settlement House. The founders have passed but younger ones have joined and are carrying still.

Prov Jour 1-4-70                      CRG

1901- Olney Street Baptist Church, 1901- was incorporated, December 18, 1901 with the following as incorporators:- Mark Morris, Nelson Mergen, Armstead Lewis, Benjamin J. Mabray, John P. Walker, Frank S. Bowen, Wesley N. Watson and a man named White.

In the early 1900's, more than one hundred members withdrew from the Congdon Street Baptist Church with the then pastor, Rev. Presley being locked out of the church.

They met in homes, later in Gaspee Hall on South Main Street and seeing a large church on lower Olney Street for sale, they approached Mr. George Baker who had charge of the church, for sale, finally buying it for \$5,000.00.

On December 21, 1901, a group of women went in to clean and prepare it for service, the next day. The Rev. W. T. Dixon, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., president of the N. E. B. M. Convention was the speaker, taking his text from Matthew 16-16-20.

Rev. J. H. Presley served for a short time leaving in February of 1902. Rev. T. L. Crocker supplied until Rev. E. H. McDonald, D. D., was called in September and installed, October 12, 1902.

This church fell to urban renewal, was leveled in 1961 and the members met in the undercroft of the Church of the Saviour, later in the Providence Recreational Center on Benefit Street until their new church was finished. Wishing to stay on Olney Street, they bought from the re-development, a large area at the corner of Olney and Camp Streets. A contemporary brick building was built, the main floor with balconies on all four sides, pulpit with baptistery and large vestibule. The Sunday school rooms in the basement, pastors study and utility room, parking lot in the rear, beautifully grassed and shrubbed. (see file on churches es. CRG ).

1902- *Worshiping Girl's Home Takes SX Pres Sec 1898*

1903- According to the recording secretary's book, there was a re-organization and an election of officers held on May 10, 1903. It was moved and seconded, that George Noyes be nominated for President, carried; moved and seconded that Charles McGurley be nominated for Vice-President, carried; Frank King, treasurer and Moses Timberlake was voted Secretary.

Thus the Irreproachable Beneficial Association was formerly formed and chartered on the 29th day of October, 1904.

1903- The Irreproachable Beneficial Association continued  
 A group of men, mostly cooks, waiters and porters would meet on their days off at some one's home where the wife would cook a dinner. Fifty cents per man was chipped in to buy the food, the liquor and beer they brought and they would eat, drink, tell stories, play cards until they broke up for the evening.  
 At one home, a member had too much, upchucked on the lady's floor, she told her husband, never to bring that crowd to their home again.  
 After some sobering thoughts, the men began to look for quarters which they found above Nehagian's Tobacco Store, next to the Big Bear Market, for \$15.00 a month. 775 Westminister Street.  
 One member worked at the Albee Theater and from their prop room, came tables and chairs, They bought a second hand refrigerator with the drip pan beneath for \$.75, a second hand sideboard for \$1.50 to place their liquor on and they were in buisness. some men had to empty the drip pan before leaving for the night. They were so exclusive that they limited membership to 25 and the black ball was used frequently.  
 At a meeting to decide on a name, one member in his cups arose and said "We are Irreproachable" and that is how they get their name.  
 The group was incorporated under the laws of the State of Rhode Island, October, 29, 1904.  
 The demand for more room forced them to hire quarters at 923 Westminister Street over Hallock's Stove Store where they had a pool table, (bought for \$55.00), piano, around which there were many not too sober voices at times,  
 They enlarged the membership but were so choosy, they thought they were the "black Hope Club" of Providence with no women allowed in the club rooms.  
 Next they bought across the street at 918, using the upper two floors and renting the stores on the street floor.  
 The annual IBA clambake was a great event for the members and guests, also an annual church service, one minister after they came to his church, said he did not want those drunkards and ..... again, they generally had their communion before reaching the church.  
 On January 10, 1910, a reception and banquet was held in the club rooms at 923 Westminister Street for Matthew Alexander Henson of North Pole fame with ex-Mayor Patrick McCarthy the main speaker and Dr. James A. Gilbert, toastsmanter. encl  
 The club sold their property to the Citizens Savings Bank next door for their expansion and bought in 1952, 710 North Main Street, Providence and still there they are forced by urban renewal to move onc once more.  
 Since coming to 710, they gave Christmas presents to the boys in the senior cottage at the Children's Center, raised money for scholarships, given at their annual banquet on the Sunday nearest May, 10th, the 67th on the 10th of May, 1970, so they are still going strong. encl CRG

1903- Address by the Hon. Thomas W. Bicknell, M.M., LL.D.  
 at the Memorial Monument, honoring the Slaves  
 and their Descendants who faithfully served  
 Barrington families June 14, 1903 in Barrington RI

- 1906- The Marathon Club of Providence, R. I., was organized in 1905 by ten high school teenagers with Miss Reberta J. Dunbar as a counselor for social and athletic purposes. Their foot-ball game on Melrose flats around Thanksgiving Day was a social event, particularly with the girl-friends there to cheer them on, playing against another Providence team also one from Newport, R. I. They first met in homes, later had a club room in Gaspee Hall, South Main and Planet Streets, then to a club house on the banks of the Ten Mile river in East Providence, this they sold building a home in East Providence until urban re-novel forced them to move once more. Now they own a three tenement house, renting two floors. Among their charities were scholarship aid, a holiday party at the Home for Aged Colored Women, now the Bannister House with a Marathon punch which some of the ladies tasted and asked for more. Joseph G. LeCount, Esq., the president and only living founder of the Marathon Club was honored at the club's 65th anniversary dinner dance, held at the Holliday Inn, Providence on January 17, 1970. Eve Bul 1-15-70 CRG
- 1905- Ethel Esther Tremaine Robinson, Mrs. Joaquin H. Pineiro y Mera, Pembroke PhB 1905; grad std Phil 1934-1935, was the first Negro girl to graduate from Pembroke College in Brown University. In her teen she lived in the Tillinghast estate, Beacon Avenue and Pine Street, Providence, R. I. Shortly after leaving Pembroke, she taught at Howard University, Washington, D. C. Some years she married Mr. Pineiro, leaving the university and going to South America to live. During World War II she returned to Providence and having no teacher's retirement, she was obliged to go on WPA and OAA. Her sister, Cora Cellote Robinson, Mrs. Hendrich Van Leesten was of the class of 1909 at Pembroke but did not finish. (Brown Directory CRG)
- 1905- Two missionaries came to Providence, R. I., and so interested a group here that they requested a minister be sent to form a church. Elder Allen Waters came and on July 5, 1905, organized a church under the name of the Church of God and the Saints of Christ. It was incorporated, August 14, 1908 under the same name with the following named as Trustees, Alonza Allen, Andrew Rhodes, Edward Potter and Samuel Crum. Their official day of worship was Saturday (Sabbath) according to Exodus 20: 8 to 11 and no servile work was done by members. Elder Benjamin H. Watkins became the pastor in 1935 until 1957, then Bishop Levi S. Plummer in 1957 with Rev. Judah A. Person becoming associate pastor in 1963. In June 16, 1964, they purchased a lot at the corner of Dodge and Cranston Streets from the Providence Redevelopment Agency, a split level structure with sanctuary for their present Tabernacle with Bishop Levi S. Plummer and the congregation on July 4, 1965 conducting the dedicatory services. ( Encl see church file CRG )



- 1907- The Macedonia Union American Methodist Episcopal Church started by the union of two churches, one a Baptist, the other a Methodist, both in a run down condition so they thought in union there is strenght. This was in the South Providence area of Providence and land was bought on Colfax Street where a church was built by Rev. John Wesley Fisher with the aid of his son Joseph and others.  
With the passing of time this congregation became run down until the coming of Rev. Prince A. Hamilton when property was purchased from a white church at the corner of Ashmont and Plain Streets.  
This church was re-furnished making it ready for a re-dedication and corner stone laying, these ceremonies being preformed by the Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, F. & A. M., on October 3, 1960. (Encl CRG)
- 1910- *Matthew Henson dinner at I.B.A. club rooms Jan. 10, 1910*
- 1912- Josephine (Silone) Yates, 1859-1912 was the first Negro girl to graduate from Rogers High School in Newport, R. I., with honors in 1877 and in 1879 graduated from the State Normal School, possibly their first Negro graduate. CAB
- 1913- The Church of the Saviour, Providence, R. I., is the second Episcopal Church in Rhode Island, the first, Christ Church, 1839 in Providence.  
The first mass was held, Sunday, October 5, 1913, under the name of St. Augustine's Mission at Broad and Fenner Streets conducted by the Right Reverend James DeWolf Perry, Jr., D. D., Bishop of Rhode Island, assisted by the Reverend Frederick J. Bassett, D. D., Reverend Edward H. Sweetland was appointed Priest in Charge. The mission later moved to the old Church of the Saviour building at the corner of Benefit and Transit Streets also taking its name. in order to meet the conditions of the property deed. The Lay Reader in Charge, P. G. Moore-Browne was made a Deacon Sunday, September 29, 1916 and the following year on Sunday, October 14, 1917 he was advanced to the Priesthood, a capacity in which he served for 36 years, as Vicar in Charge. In 1932, the Diocese sold the building. After two more moves, plans for a new church building were made, acquiring property at 527 North Main Street in May of 1942, ground was broken on Thursday October 7, 1948, finally on Sunday, September 11, 1949, at the 11.00 A. M. Mass, the church was dedicated by the Bishop of the Diocese as the new Church of the Saviour.  
Here they worshiped until January of 1960 when the church was sold to the Providence Redevelopment Agency and the church was interegrated with the Cathedral of St. John.  
There were two other Priests who served after Father Moore-Browne, Father Holly and Father Higginbotham.  
Fifteen donors raised the money to purchase a Hammond Organ for the church which was dedicated in honor of their lost ones, Sunday, October 30th, 1949 with a brass plate stating the same which was given by one of our white friends.  
(Encls Mrs. Percival G. Moore-Browne, Mrs. U. T. Carter, CRG)



- 1915- The Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church, Apponaug, R. I., was a mission encouraged by some members of the 2nd Free Will Baptist Church on Pond Street, Providence, R. I. CRG
- 1916- The Grand United Order of Odd Fellows building was authorized April 30, 1914, \$20,000 was appropriated, ground was broken on August 16, 1915, the cornerstone laid on July 16, 1916 with the building at 314 Cranston Street, Providence, R. I., completed in December of the same year.
- 1917- \*Mary E. Jackson was the member of Miss Eve D. Bowles' staff during World War I, heading up the work for colored women engaged in industry throughout the country. She was known as special industrial worker among colored women and girls under the War Work Council of the Y.W.C.A. She was an active worker of the New England Federation of Women's Clubs also worked for the Rhode Island Employment Division, office was on Westminster Street near Jackson Street. (Pittsburgh Courier; encl NEGRO WORKERS and the National Defense Program, Division of Research and Statistics, Washington, D. C., September 16, 1941. CRG
- 1918- 215 colored draftees, entrained for Camp Devens, Mass., August 1, 1918, this was the second and the largest quota from Rhode Island in World War I. (Prov Eve Bul 8-1-18; Sun Tribune, 2-23-19; encl.) CRG
- 1919- Rose Butler Browne was born in Boston, Mass., in 1899, receiving part of her elementary education there and when about ten years of age, the family moved to Newport, R. I., completing it there, entering the old Rhode Island Normal School in 1916, receiving her certificate in 1919, later her BA., MA in Educ. She was finally accepted as a candidate for her PhD at Harvard, which she received in 1939. (See her book, "Love My Children Children", an autobiography, C 69- 19048, Meridith Press, New York, N. Y., a very interesting story of her life.) Rhode Island College, her alma mata, named and dedicated a seven story building, "Rose Butler Browne Hall" for girls on their campus September 28, 1969. (See encl.) Her mother took an apartment in Providence, to act as house mother for her daughters and other Newport girls and while here had a stroke, which she survived, I was the attending physician at that time. I thought so much of this wonderful lady that I sent a sketch, program etc to Radcliffe College where they have made a biographical file for the Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America, (September 23, 1969 encls) CRG
- 1919- \*Nellie (Nell) Occomy Becker was born in Providence, R. I., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Occomy, 85 John Street, Providence, R. I., who trace their origin back to 1732. She attended the elementary and high schools here, graduating from the Rhode Island Normal School in 1919, undergraduate degree from Columbia University and was studying for her MA. encl. CRG

1922-\*Alfred C. A. Perry, 1861-1931, Grand Sachem of the National Algonquin Indian Council was elected at the re-organization of the 24 councils in 1922 when a few survivors had all but lost their identity with their original forebears. Under his leadership, customs of the tribe have been revived at several annual gatherings at his farm on Dugaway Hill, Scituate Avenue, Cranston where the braves from many states would gather for their pow-wows. He earned his name, "Chief Stronghorse" from a span of large horses which had competed in many pulling contests. At one time he was head of the highway department of the Town of Cranston, laying many of the roads there. He was born in Exeter, R. I., in 1861 and died in Cranston, R. I., in 1931. (encls Eve Bul Sept 1931; program of Pow-Wow, 12-13-23; copy of history telling of the interest of Thomas W. Bicknell, (white historian) who visited Mr. Perry's farm many times;) also copy of an application of the Algonquin Indian Council, incorporated in Rhode Island, October 13, 1926.) CRG

See under 1930 1931 P 22

1923 Council & Pow-Wow Algonquinization 12-13-23  
 1924 A History of the Providence Chronicle, 1940-1958, by William D. Wiley, telling how he became the editor.  
 1940 (Carl R. Gress, M. D., had requested this history for posterity)

1924-\*Perry Watkins, a native born Rhode Islander, graduated from the R.I.S.D., in 1924, designed all the sets for "Mamba's Daughters", a New York hit, also sets for TV programs which came through some Providence stations. CRG

1924- Rudolph Chauncy Fisher came to Providence in his early youth, his father was the pastor and built the Macedonia AME Church on Colfax Street. He went through the elementary schools, Classical High, graduated from Brown University, BA, 19; MA, 21 and an M. D. from Howard University in 1924; Classical High in 1915 with honors. He was a brilliant student at Brown, Phi Beta Kappa; Sigma Xi, Delta Sigma Rho also a prolific writer, especially in Negro dialect, critics ranking him the "Ablest of Negro Writers". (Clipping 3-5-20). His original manuscripts are in the John Hay Library. Elected Class day orator, 1919 (File on Medicine & CRG (While visiting in New York, his sister Miss Pearl Fisher told of the request of Brown University to his wife for his manuscripts, which was granted. CRG)

1924-\*Chester Wellington Chin, native of East Providence where he had his elementary and high education, BA, Brown 1920, MA, Brown 1921; MD Mich 1924. He took post graduate courses in Germany and was one of the first two Negroes to register in Ophthalmology in New York. (File on Medicine & CRG)

1927-\*Mary (Howard) Jennings, native Rhode Islander, Providence elementary and high schools, RISD, 1927, BA., Yale School of Fine Arts, 1935. While a senior at Hope High in Providence, she won a four year scholarship to RISD. She painted a portrait in oil of Governor Theodore Francis Green also did some murals at URI. She is a school teacher in the Providence School Department. CRG

- 1927-\* Charity Bailey was born in Providence, R. I., elementary education here and graduated from the Rhode Island College of Education in 1927. After graduation, she applied for a teaching position in the Providence Public School system but the then Superintendent of Schools here, "would not appoint a Negro to teach in the school system here". Her mother fought this decision, had a hearing but to no avail. Miss Bailey was later invited by Charlotte Hawkins Brown, a famous Negro educator and founder of the Palmer Memorial Institute in Sedalia, N. C., to teach there. She also taught at Spelman College and Atlanta University in Atlanta, Georgia. In 1935, Miss Bailey came to New York and under the federal Works Project Administration, taught and headed one of the largest children's centers there. In 1943 she received a diploma from the Dalcroze School of Music also she studied at the Juilliard School of Music. In 1958 she received an honorary Master of Education degree from Rhode Island College of Education, her Alma Mater. She has given music seminars for teachers at New York City College, Sarah Lawrence College, a recital in the Rhode Island College of Education Auditorium, March 14, 1958, a miniature folk festival at the Albee Theatre, December 27, 1966 with dancer, Judith Janus and singer-guitarist, Ted Dennis. Previously she had taught after school music at her own studio in New York and the Henry Street Settlement, New York. Miss Bailey has been a music teacher at the Heathcote School in Scarsdale, New York, for ten years at the "Little Red School House in New York, also featured on WRCA's TV "Sing A Song" series, one of the earliest Children's TV programs. She is a writer, producer as well as a performer on radio and TV programs, one of her latest being the "Once Upon A Day with Charity Bailey Show" on channel 13, New York, has recorded for the national "Operation Headstart" program. She is currently conducting a workshop in music at the Bank Street College of Education in New York City. ( Miss Bailey's short autobiography; Boston Advertiser, 1955; P. E. Bul, 1958 & 1966; rewrite by CRG. 1970.)
- 1928- Noah C. Wesley, 1855-1928, Sexton and Bell Ringer of the First Baptist Meeting-House in America for 46 years, 1852-1928. In Revolutionary times, the bell was rung at sunrise, mid-day and curfew which was twenty slow strokes later the times were changed and in his later years, Mr. Wesley was excused as a concession to his age. He lived off of Broad Street in the Roger Williams park area and it must have been an effort to get up to ring the sunrise bell. He joined the First Baptist Meeting-House around the early 1900's and died in the Rhode Island Hospital, August 20, 1928. His funeral was preached by the Rev. Edward Holyoke, the pastor, the honorary pall bearers being Deacons Frederick R. Chapin, Arthur E. Watson, Foster H. Townsend and Clinton T. Gamwell. ( Reberta J. Dunbar's note book; a personal interview with Arthur E. Watson and rewrite by CRG 1970 )

Pursuant to the foregoing paragraphs, let me tell you of the "Story of the Bell in the First Baptist Meeting-House in America, Providence, R. I.," from Miss Roberta J. Dunbar's personal note book of facts you ought know.

In Revolutionary times it ran at Sunrise--Mid-day-- Curfew the church being paid \$125.00 per year.

Morning bell at 8.30 A. M., WWI time.

Mayor Gainer's time it was stopped during July and August.

No holidays.

Once a year the church got a check from the City Treasurer for \$125.00 from 1871 until 1900, when someone had it discontinued.

Indignant citizens soon had it restored.

In 1840, the sexton got an extra \$85.00, do not know why.

Curfew in olden times meant, "Time to go home and go to bed, children off the streets."

1929-\*William Clarence Foster PhB Brown, 29; grad std biol 29-30; MSc Minn 39; Came with Boericke from Minn to Hahnemann Med Col in Philadelphia, Pa., in its change to a regular school of medicine and became res.physiologist. Other heads were from Penn., Cincinnati, John Hopkins etc. ( I have a letter from him telling me about the complications of being a Negro there but that came out all right later. Also I met him in Providence at a re-union and he told me Brown wanted his original 67 papers for their archives. CRG Brown Dictionary of Grads, 1950 p 259.)

1931-\*Alfred C. Perry, 1861-1931, "Chief Strong-Horse, Grand Sachem of the Algonquin Council for 24 years since its re-organization in 1922 was born in Exeter, R. I. , in 1861 and died in Cranston in September, 1931. Under his leadership the customs of the tribe have been revived at the annual gatherings, many taking place on his farm at Dugaway Hill, Scituate Avenue, Cranston, R. I. He was fond of horses, having a pacer which he entered in many road races, also a large pair of farm horses, hence the name Strong-Horse entering them in weight dragging contests, as was the custom at the fairs. His daughter, Annie (Perry) Farrow was elected secretary of the Council back in 1922, still is although it is not active now on account of deaths etc. She has the minutes from its inception in her possession which she has shown me, (1970)(CRG) She told me of many visits to the farm by Thomas W. Bicknell, with her father. Mr. Bicknell was interested in Rhode Island history and encouraged Mr. Perry in the formation of the Council.(CRG Mrs. Annie (Perry) Farrow Eve Bul 9- -31)

See  
under  
1922  
p 30

1931- Joseph E. Brown, 1844-1924, born in Fredericks, Co., Md., 9-11-44 died in Providence, R. I., 1-25-24, enlisted in the RoyalStewarts Corps, May 20, 1862 in Providence and the first assignment was to the "Constitution" at Annapolis, again at Newport when things got too warm, the U. S. Naval Academy moved north. Completing his service as a steward he returned to Providence, later re-inlisted in the regular Navy. A copy of his discharge was given to the Rhode Island Historical Society by CRG who came into possession of it after his son passed.

The famous frigate Constitution made a visit to Providence in August, 1931 and the only living Rhode Island member of the crew was piped aboard with honors. (Prov Eve Bul 7-10-31 & CRG)



- 1931- A move to unite some of the Negro churches in Providence and in 1935, Rev. Lawson of the Congdon Street Baptist Church suggested again an organic union to throw strenght into a lesser number for the benefit of many. (Eve Bul CRG)
- 1932- Charles A. Battle of Newport, R. I., had printed a little booklet of 39 pages, June 14, 1932 under the title, "Negroes on the Island of Rhode Island". He was prompted by the fact that so little is known at this time that for two hundred years or more, black people have worked together with whites for the best interest of Rhode Island. Some notable thoughts and deeds are recorded which our descendants today can well be proud. (enclosure)
- 1933- Mme. Matilda Sissieretta (Joynor) Jones, the "Black Patti" died in Providence at the Rhode Island Hospital, in July, 1933. (See under the year, 1869 for notes, newspaper clippings etc also a short history of her compiled by Carl R. Gross, M. D., all of which has been copied and sent to the Moorland-Spingsarn Collection, Howard University, Washington, D. C. (CRG)
- 1934- During 1934 the Rhode Island Baptist State Convention welcomed into its fellowship, the Pleasant Street Baptist Church of Westerly, R. I. Formerly an independent body known as the Pleasant Street Adventist Church of Westerly but it used the covenant of the First Baptist Church and operating under its by-laws. (See folder under churches, notes by Mrs. Ulysses T. Carter.)
- 1936- William H. Higgins, M. D., was appointed a member and became chairman of the Rhode Island State Board of Podiatry in 1936. He was born in Marion, N. C., graduate of Livingston College, later a trustee there, graduate of Leonard Medical College at Taleigh, N. C., post graduate course at Long Island College of Medicine and registered in Providence, June 1, 1903. He was deputy of Rhode Island and a Past President of the National Medical Association, the Negro equivalent to the American Medical Association which would not accept Negro physicians then for membership. ( see folder on medicine)
- 1935- December 4, 1935 "At the request and suggestion of the Providence Branch, NAACP., the following persons were appointed members of the Rhode Island and Providence Plantations Tercentenary Committee, Inc., Dr. Carl R. Gross, Dr. Andrew L. Jackson, Miss Reberta J. Dunbar and J. G. LeCount of Providence; Mrs. Beverly Tinsley, Mr. Leroy Williams and Mr. William H. Hilton of Newport. The first meeting was held at the residence of Miss Reberta J. Dunbar, 77 Winter Street, Providence, R. I., Mr. LeCount chosen chairman and Dr. Gross, secretary. March 4, 1936..Mr. LeCount: "We are pleased to see a copy of the minutes and recommendations made are interesting and there are parts of them which may well be brought before our Executive Board..." At the March 26th meeting Miss Dunbar moved that we have a book on Negro History and that she have charge of collecting material and editing it.

- 1935- Rhode Island Tercentenary Committee continued  
 Categories suggested were: Art, Churches, Clubs and Organizations, Dentistry, Education, Inventors, Law, Legislature, Medicine, Military, Nurses, Pharmacy, Press, Misc. Music, Sports. We applied to the State committee for funds to publish our notes but finances were not forthcoming. I have kept the correspondence as secretary. Mrs. Mlysses T. Carter, Sr., gave me the notes on churches which she and Mrs. Tinsley had collected. Mr. LeCount information on Law and Legislature, Mr. William F. H. Freeman the material on Mme. Sissieretta Joyner Jones and others gave so that I have been able to compile these chronological notes hoping they may be of some value. (CRG)
- 1938- Edger T. Rouzeau, feature writer for the Pittsburg Courier was sent throughout New England and the enclosure is what he wrote about Providence, R. I., "CIVIL RIGHTS BRAZENLY IGNORED", Aug. 4, 1938. I must admit there has been some progress made, in 1938 there were no public school teachers, policemen etc but now, 1970 there are, a deputy superintendent of schools, afformer R. I. State Bank Commissioner, a black junior high school principal but the Negro not so fortunate to go to college needs jobs such as plumbers, electricians, carpenters etc and pressure has to be brought to open up the unions. (enclosure CRG)
- 1939- Articles of incorporation were filed by the John Hope Community Association, Inc., May 11, 1939 by William F. H. Freeman, Carl R. Gross, Reberta J. Dunbar, Joseph G. LeCount, Anna A. Lewis, Andrew L. Jackson, James M. Stockett, Jr., William H. Bland, John F. Lopez, Sr., Harriet M. Hyde, Florence V. Lopez, Madeline H. Genebra and I. Anna Morgan. Before the incorporation not bein able to purchase the property at 15 Pratt Street, with the consent of the Home Owners Loan, the seller, Mr. William H. Bland, Sr., purchased the property for \$2350.00, 10% down and about \$16.00 per month on the balance. Mr. Freeman had contacted Aron Richman, NEC agent who promised 1/3 of all tickets sold. We surprised him netting a commission of \$367.00 which went to pay back Mr. Bland after we incorporated. The concert was by Miss Marian Anderson at the Metropolitan theater. We had been staffed by voluteer help until fortunely WPA took over with carpenters, plumbers, steamfitters and laborers who gave the building a good check and with Miss Enid Moore-Browne as directress, white collar workers in the various crafts, the nineteen room building was formerly opened. The association was named in honor of the late John Hope, a great Negro educator, an alumnus of Brown University who spent many days here in Providence. Around the mid 1904's a group of women started a day nursery, The Mother Dickerson Day Nursery, 22 D street caring for little ones while their mothers were busy otherwise. This effort gave rise later to the John Hope Community Association around 1928 when funds were solicited to around \$600.00. In 1939 to show good faith the effort was revived and the dream of many was realized. After a years probation we were accepted into the Work Group of the Providence Community Fund. (CRG)

1940 Prov. Chronicle 1940-1958 William J. Wilsey Editor  
 W. J. W. - L R 4

1940- The Rhode Island Inter-Racial Conference, A study of the Negro in Rhode Island, His Contributions and Needs, sponsored by the Rhode Island Interchurch Commission for Social Action, February 11-12, 1940.

Sunday, February 11,

- 9.15 A.M. Council of Churches Radio Service WPRO  
 11 A. M. Exchange of ministers and choirs  
 1.00 P. M. WJAR Rev W.H.E. Smith, Congdon Street  
 5.00 P. M. Vesper Service, First Baptist Church  
 Rev, Arthur E. Wilson, President, Inter-  
 church Commission for Social Action,  
 presiding  
 Devotions Rev P. G. Moore-Browne  
 Speaker Mr. A. Phillip Randolph, pre-  
 sident Brotherhood of Sleeping Car  
 Porters.  
 7.30 P. M. Special services Trinity Union Meth-  
 odist, Providence; First Methodist,  
 Pawtucket.

February 12,

- 2.45 P. M. Central Baptist Church, Providence  
 Address: The Negro and his achieve-  
 ments in R. I., Miss Reberta Dubbar  
 Symposium: The Negro and His Needs  
 Mrs. Madeline Genebra, YWCA Bd. of Dir.  
 Mr. William D. Wiley, Editor Providence  
 Chronicle.  
 Miss Helen Smith, Phyllis Wheatley  
 Senior Club, YWCA.  
 5.00 P. M. Annual Meeting Providence Urban League.  
 6.15 P. M. Abraham Lincoln-Frederick Douglass Dinner  
 Toastmaster, Rabbi William G. Braude  
 Reports of Discussion Groups  
 Speakers:  
 William P. H. Freeman, Pres. John Hope Ass'n  
 Bradford H. Kenyon, Pres. Prov. Urban League  
 Matthew W. Bullock, Former Special Ass't  
 Attorney-General of Mass.

Providence Public Library, Exhibit of  
 Negro Literature, Art and Music.  
 Open House at John Hope Community Center  
 15 Pratt Street, February 12-17  
 Pageant, "My Country, 'Tis" at Temple  
 Emanu-El, Morris Avenue.  
 Open House Coddling Community Center,  
 140 Coddling Street, Monday, February 19.

(CRG)

1945- The First Anniversary of the Knight Street USO was observed at its facility, 276 Knight Street, Providence, R. I.. The old Knight Street Police Station had been renovated and furnished It was open 24 hours a day for the benefit of servicemen from the surrounding areas. Pouring, Mrs. James M. Stockett, Jr., and Mrs. Andrew J. Bell, ll: Standing, James M. Stockett, Jr., Mrs. Harold B. Tanner, Mrs. William H. Gross, ll, Chairman of the Knight Street hostesses, Mrs. S. Foster Hunt, Mayor Dennis J. Roberts and Paris V. Sterrett, USO director.

(CRG)

- 1946-~~Mr.~~ Mrs. Emma Clarissa (Williams) Clement, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Williams was named "American Mother of 1946, the first Negro ever named for that honor. Her family lived in my father's house, 133 Wadsworth Street, Providence, R. I. Mrs. Clement attended the local schools, was a member of the Second Free Will Baptist Church on Pond Street and left here in her teens to attend Livingston College, Salisbury, N. C. While there she met her husband, the late George Clement who later became bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Ruth M. Worsel, executive secretary of the United Council of Church Women nominated Mrs. Clement, chosen from about 60 nominees from all over the country and her election was announced by Mrs. Harper Sibley of Rochester, N. Y., the retiring American Mother of 1945. A social worker, a partner in her husband's ministry, a charter member of the Southern Commission on Inter-Racial Co-operation, statistician, Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs, secretary (Negro division) American Field Army Cancer Society. Her children all are graduates of Livingston, one, Rufus E. Clement became president of Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga., the others also held high positions in various fields. ( See enclosures. CRG )
- 1948- The Rev. Dr. William S. Holland operates the only Negro Day Camp for Negro children at the Watchman Industrial School at North Scituate on a piece of property he owns, formerly the Smithfield Seminary. He also owns the Watchman Industrial School on Coddling Street, Providence, one of the buildings built by the students. At North Scituate, the children help in the vegetable gardens which provides some income. The fee is 25 cents per day if they can pay otherwise free being carried from Providence by a bus, being taught by volunteer and paid teachers. ( enclosure Eve Bul 8-23-48 CRG )
- 1950-~~Mr.~~ Mrs. Rose Butler Browne received an honorary degree, PhD edc from her Alma Mata, Rhode Island College. (CRG
- 1950- Carl R. Gross, M. D., was appointed by His Excellency, Gov. John O Pastore of Rhode Island, to the first Committee of 100 on Children and Youth, representing the American Legion of Rhode Island Child Welfare Committee. ( encl CRG )
- 1952- William F. Johnson was still working at the age of 90 after he had been discharged 27 years ago, considered too old to work in 1925. This was the reason when he applied for a job with Starkweather & Shepley, Inc, 17 Custom House Street, at the age of 62. He was born in Beaufort, N. C., December 31, 1862. As a boy he worked on a fishing boat out of Beaufort but learning that his father wanted to send him to Hampton, he left home, turpentine camps in Georgia, railroad construction gangs in Florida, coming North around 1922 working in New York, New Haven, Boston and finally Providence. Among other occupations here he was a porter at the Albee Theater which he left because of Sunday work, he being very religious. ( Prov Sun Jour, November 30, 1952 CRG )

\* Native born



- 1952--\*At a social gathering a small group heard Dr. Effie Ellis a resident in Pediatrics at the Providence Lying-In Hospital tell of the concern of the white teaching staff as to the future of Negro medical students, their opportunities for getting an education and the opening of white medical schools to Negroes of high scholastic standing, the need of those who are out to aid another up the ladder. She was told of a Providence boy, premed at Howard University, on the Dean's list for three years, who graduates this week and who might not be able to finance himself on account of the drain so far. She said "that is the kind of a student who should be helped and who a white school wanted". She wondered if we had 100 friends who would give \$10.00. That is how the Greater Providence Graduate Scholarship committee was former with tuition in full for one year, \$45.00 per month for nine months for this young man with his family also contributing. He finished and is an internist in another city, there being a balance of around \$16.00 which was given to the Providence Urban League for the Margery Bland Scholarship fund they were the guardians of. ( CRG Sec )encls
- 1953--\*Navy Commander Reeves Ramsey Taylor was born in Providence, March 6, 1929, attended the elementary schools here, Hope High, Brown University, (did not finish) since he received an appointment to the U. S. Naval Academy from Senator Theodore Francis Green of R. I., entering in 1949 and graduating in 1953. He flew 56 Vietnam missions from the carrier Constellation then assigned to the Bureau of Naval Personnel where he headed a minority officer recruiting program, traveling to 36 predominantly Negro colleges. In 1967, navy commissions were given to 47 Negroes, over 100 in 1968. On 11-Mar-70, he relieved Comm. Patrick E. O'Gara on board the N.A.S., Albany, Ga., taking command. (E. R. 3-23-70). He holds the Navy's Air Medal with two gold stars, National Defense Medal with bronze star, and the Vietnam Service Medal. He is married to the former Gloria Beau-bien and they have three sons. (PGJ 7-7-68) (CRG)
- 1953--\*Lt. Walter S. Gladding Memorial Square was dedicated at the corner of Olney and Camp Streets, July 16, 1953 with appropriate ceremonies attended by the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign units. The principal address was given by Dr. Carl R. Gross, child welfare officer of Armstrong-Gladding Post, 69, American Legion he also being a member of the Dept. of R. I., Child Welfare Committee ( P. J. 7-17-53 CRG )
- 1955--\*Raymond T. Jackson was born in Providence, R. I., December 11, 1933, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Jackson of Providence. He began to study the organ at the age of nine, at 13, was the organist at the Macedonia AME Church on Colfax Street and at 15 he was organist and choir master at the Congdon Street Baptist Church, both of Providence, R. I. He attended the elementary schools here, graduating from Hope High in 1951 being called upon to direct in the absence of the Hope High director at various musical occasions. He commuted from New York for two years to be at Congdon Street for Sunday services. cont. p 38



10

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52

*Civil Rights Fighter*

NOTED NEGRO'S IN RHODE ISLAND

*Philanthropist*

GEORGE HENRY

birth date in his book ~~1816~~ 1819--1900

Birth date in *Heathman* about biography

George Henry was born in Virginia in 1819 of slave parents and spent most of his early years in slavery. Not being satisfied with farm work he went to sea in 1831 as a cook on a coastal schooner, the Llevelyn, which was engaged in running timber from Virginia to Baltimore. The knowledge acquired of different grades of timber became so great that when the aqueduct was built across the Georgetown River, the selection of all the piles was left to him entirely.

*face  
he  
space*

On his last trip as skipper he left the ship in Baltimore, going to Philadelphia and on to Providence in 1847, leaving the land of slavery. He soon found a position on a vessel plying between Providence and New York left the sea and followed other pursuits. He became sexton of St. Stephen's Church on George Street where he stayed for 25 years. In the meantime he married Mrs. Hester Jones, a widow with two children.

In 1855, he entered a very bitter contest for public school rights becoming identified with politics. With Dowing and Jefferson he initiated and maintained a long fight for equal school privileges in R. I. ending successfully in 1871. *1866*

In 1872 he was drawn for the jury in the Supreme Court for five weeks, being the first Negro to serve on a R. I. Jury.

On the repeal of the intermarriage laws; which John F. Toby, Chr. of the House Judiciary Committee, opposed, Mr. Henry worked hard on account of his stand and remarks to defeat him in three successive elections with other leaders of the Negro race.

A few years later he led an assault on the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, forcing them to give somewhat near equal benefits to colored people.

He was associated with the Young Men's Friendly Assistant Society, Franklin Lyceum, Rising Daughters of Zion, the Union League, the Park Association and was one of the founders of the Burnside National Guards. He was a member of St. Stephen's Church.

In 1894 he presented to Ives Post #13, G.A.R. Department of R. I., an immense volume designed to contain personal war sketches. This book cost \$100.00, and the sketches were compiled and written by William A. Heathman, Esq., also a personal sketch of the donor on August 4, 1894. Mr. Heathman was Post Historian.

*Ann. Evening Bulletin January 24, 1900*



Exe Rec 7-22-03

9-a

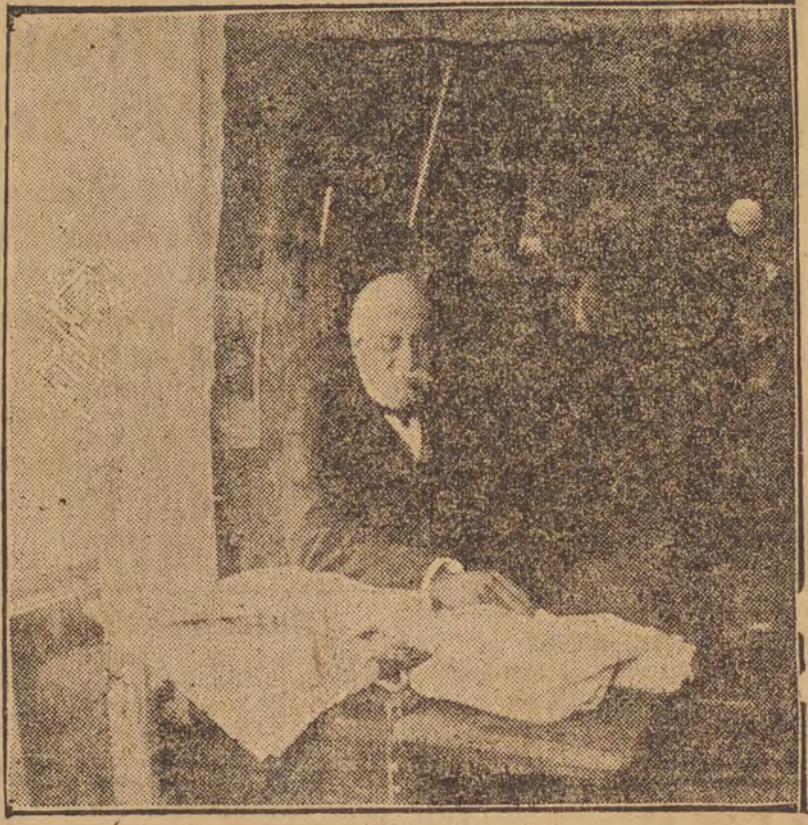
C. R. Gross, M. D.

P 9 a  
1954

# NOBLE WORKER FOR COLORED RACE DEAD AT NEWPORT.

9-a

Hon. George T. Downing Was the Friend of Sumner, Garrison and Other Prominent Abolitionists and Had Done Much for His People in This State and the Whole Country.



GEORGE T. DOWNING AT HIS WRITING TABLE.

Hon. George T. Downing died at his residence, 108 Bellevue avenue, Newport, last evening, after a long illness, in his 84th year. His death removes one of the best representatives of the negro race, who were identified with Douglas and Garnett of their own race and with Sumner and the abolitionists of Boston in the long fight for freedom. Thomas Downing, his father, came North from Virginia and carried on a large oyster business in New York for 40 years on Broad street, where the Drexel building now stands.

George T. Downing, his son, was born in New York Dec. 30, 1819, and attended school in that city with Henry H. Garnett, Dr. Crummell and Prof. Reason, men of sterling worth and character. These lads of 14 and 16 years of age began to grapple with the problems which involved the rights of the people, for they adopted a resolution to refrain from celebrating the Fourth of July because in practical lines the Declaration of Independence was to colored citizens in the United States a perfect mockery. When but a youth George T. Downing was an agent of the underground railroad and he helped to spirit away "Little Henry," the slave, who was placed in the jail of New York, then situated in the park near where the old City Hall now stands. He was arrested, but the matter was compromised. The value of the slave was paid. Mr. Downing was active at the time of the organization of the anti-slavery society, and was one of the famous committee of 13 organized at the time of the enactment of the Fugitive Slave law. These associates elected Mr. Downing to deliver an address of wel-

come to the Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuth, who visited the United States in the interest of his own people and sympathized with the colored people of this country. In those far off days New York State required the colored people to own \$250 worth of real estate in order to vote and Mr. Downing joined in the efforts to abolish that property qualification. He had his part in the agitation over the fugitive slave, Anthony Burns, which filled Boston with conflict; shared in the attempt to hold the John Brown meeting in Tremont Temple and was of the band which adjourned to the Joy Street Baptist Church, then a stronghold of the colored people, where Wendell Phillips spoke, and John Brown's son was present.

The war came, and, having faith in Gov. Andrews's declared purpose to use the whole power of Massachusetts to secure for every soldier equal and exact justice and to prevent any discrimination on account of color, Mr. Downing helped to form colored regiments. While on a visit to Washington in connection with the enlistment of colored troops, Congressman Dixon of Rhode Island proposed that Mr. Downing take charge of the House restaurant, which position he accepted, and it enabled him to do much for his race. There he made a wide acquaintance and became the warm friend of Charles Sumner, earned and retained the confidence of the influential public men and was kept in touch with matters of legislation affecting the colored people, during the Vice Presidency of Hannibal Hamlin. Through Sumner he secured equal rights for his people on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He was active in

the movement which first sent a colored man, Mr. Bassett, to be Minister to Hayti. In this way and many more Mr. Downing worked with Messrs. Douglas, Garnett, Ward and Langston in the national field to further the political and social uplifting of their people. As a citizen of the State Mr. Downing was no less forceful and effective along the same lines. It was mainly through his efforts that distinction on account of color was abolished in public schools. He besieged the Legislature for a dozen years until his point was carried, and made the battle a critical one.

He is the last of the sixteen persons who contributed toward the purchase of Touro Park, which was given to the city and contains the old stone mill.

He was one of the posse comitatus appointed to open up Bellevue avenue to Bailey's Beach, which thoroughfare did not extend beyond Perry street.

He leaves three daughters and three sons, the daughters being Mrs. R. De Mortie, Mrs. George Washington and Miss Rebecca Downing. His sons are Thomas Downing of the Boston Post Office, Philip Downing, who is in the Custom House, Boston, and John Downing, also of the Custom House Department in New York.

He leaves several grandchildren and great grandchildren.

Book  
Biography of  
George T. Downing  
J.A. in Washington  
Newport, R.I.  
The Milne Printers  
1910  
B 12-30-19  
II 7-21-03

Gross P. 108



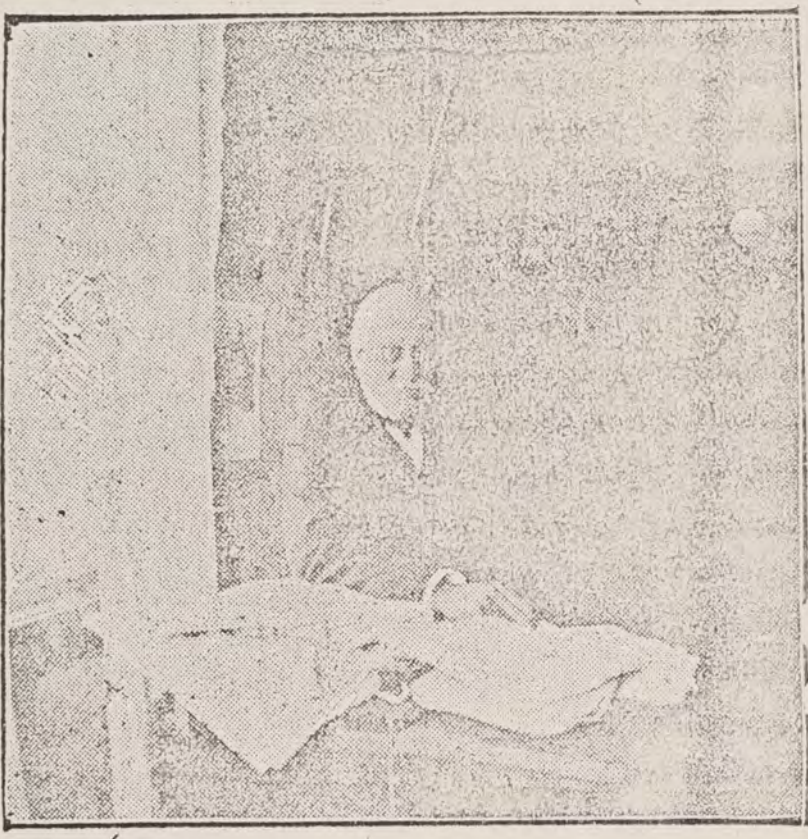
Exc. Publ 7-22-13

9-a C. R

F 98

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See Biography of  
George Thomas  
Downing  
by  
S. A. M. Washington  
Newport, R. I.  
The Milne Printery  
B Dec, 30, 1819  
New York City  
A. July 21, 1903  
Newport, R. I.

the movement which first sent a colored man, Mr. Bassett, to be Minister to Hayti. In this way and many more Mr. Downing worked with Messrs. Douglas, Garnett, Ward and Langston in the national field to further the political and social uplifting of their people. As a citizen of the State Mr. Downing was no less forceful and effective along the same lines. It was mainly through his efforts that distinction on account of color was abolished in public schools. He bested the Legislature for a dozen years until his point was carried, and made the battle a critical one.

He is the last of the sixteen persons who contributed toward the purchase of Touro Park, which was given to the city and contains the old stone mill.

He was one of the posse comitatus appointed to open up Bellevue avenue to Bailey's Beach, which thoroughfare did not extend beyond Perry street.

He leaves three daughters and three sons, the daughters being Mrs. R. De Mortie, Mrs. George Washington and Miss Rebecca Downing. His sons are Thomas Downing of the Boston Post Office, Phillip Downing, who is in the Custom House, Boston, and John Downing, also of the Custom House Department in New York.

He leaves several grandchildren and great grandchildren.



## HISTORY OF THE SECOND FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

In 1819 The African Union Meeting House and School House Society was formed for the purpose of providing a worship and training site for Negroes. And it was from this Society that all the present Negro Churches in the state had their beginning. It was in 1830 that twenty-six men and five women withdrew and organized themselves as the Abyssian Baptist Church. However, during this period Baptist Churches consented to slavery and there was within this group those who did not agree with this thinking. As a result seven men and two women, with their leader, Rev. John Lewis, drew apart in 1832. Three years later, in 1835, this group was admitted to the Rhode Island Free Will Baptist Quarterly Meeting, which had incorporated in 1826, with Burriville, Smithfield and Pawtucket Churches as members. Rev. Lewis continued as pastor of the church until 1835.

This group was dedicated to the abolition of slavery. And to this group in Rhode Island the term "Free Will" meant the abolition of slavery. However, Nationally, this term has an entirely different meaning, it is used to show a less rigid conformity to the method of conduct and worship as required by other Baptist Churches. This is accepted as the meaning until today.

This newly formed group met, first, in homes and as the membership grew they met in a hall but soon decided to have a building of their own. Through their Treasurer, Cato Northup, land was purchased at the corner of Angle and Pond Streets for \$225.00 and a deed was recorded in 1841, under the name of The Second Free Will Baptist Church. During this period from 1835 until 1846 the



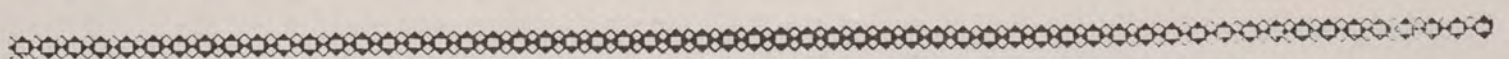
church was without a pastor. In 1842 a charter was granted to the Church by the Rhode Island Assembly.

It is felt that this is a very good one to offer an answer to the often asked question- Where was the First Free Will Baptist Church? - This was a white church and was located on Plainfield Street, Providence, Rhode Island.

During a period from 1842 until 1870 the church was pastored by several persons, it remained at the Angle and Pond Streets location all of this time. It was served by the following: Edward Scott took over in 1846 and remained until 1860. At which time J. B. Smith became pastor and continued until 1864. William Crook, a white minister, led them from 1865 until 1869. J.F. Champlain became pastor in 1869 and stayed until 1871 and it was during his stay that the church moved down to Franklin and Pond and later to Fenner Street, where it was destroyed by fire.

After the fire worship again was held in a hall on Union Street until September 28, 1871 when the Corner-stone was laid for their building at Angle and Pond Streets and the dedication was held September 29, 1872. During this period the pastor, until 1873, was J. W. Dungee. It was during his pastorate that a fair was held raising \$1,200.00, \$600.00 of which came from a dinner for business men in Howard Hall. Rev. Dungee had been a slave in Virginia, who escaped to Canada until after emancipation was declared. At this time he returned to Virginia and gained an education and became a Minister.

The Church remained in this location until 1948. While here it adopted the title "Pond Street Baptist Church" by which it became better known than by its chartered name. It enjoyed a very good life during this period and at one time its membership grew to more than three hundred. The following were pastors: C.J. Carter, 1874 to 1875; J.C. Plummer, 1876 to 1877; J. D. Verney, 1878 to 1885;.





B. N. Kirk, 1885 to 1889; H.H. Harris was pastor for less than a year during the year 1889; he was followed in 1889 by A. W. Adams until 1893; Wm.H.Jencks, 1894 to 1895; W.T. Hall, Supply, 1895 to 1896; then Zachariah Harrison 1897 to 1923, a period of twenty-six years holding the record for the longest period of service. It was during his stay that shares were sold and a grocery store was started on Broad Street, but due to the strong competition had to close. Harrison was followed by L.G. Nichols, 1923 to 1927; F.Lee, 1928 to 1931; then there was an unfilled period until R.L.McKinney, 1934 to 1936. He left to become a teacher at Storer College at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. Later he went to teach at Virginia State College. While he was on a four months leave the church was supplied by J. Raymond Henderson, who was exceptionally popular and raised a considerable amount of money for the church. When he left it was to accept a position in the South. From that he went to Los Angeles, California, where he pastored a large Church, adding a large Recreational Center to the premises.

In 1937, Walter L. Wynn came to the church as supply minister, in which capacity he served until June 3, 1939, when he was ordained and became pastor of the church. (Prov. Evening Bulletin 6/3/39). He remained with the church until 1944 when he left to do missionary work. He became President of a school among the Ovimbudus in Gelangue, Angola, West Africa and served as minister of one of the largest congregations in the world for the Congregational Church.

The next minister to serve the church was Samuel DeWitt Proctor, who took charge in 1945. He proved to be one of the best liked pastors for many years and exerted much control over the members. It was during his pastorate that the church moved from its long stay on Pond Street to a new location at the corner of Stewart and Pond Streets. A church building, which had been the property of the Steward Street



Baptist Church and had by this body been turned over to the Rhode Island Baptist Convention was deeded by the Convention to the Second Free Will Baptist Church. Possession of this property was very successful existence, in their new location, under the leadership of Dr. Proctor, until he left in 1949 to join the faculty of Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va. Dr. Proctor began his new post as professor of Philosophy; in 1950 he became Dean of the School of Theology; moving up to Vice President in 1953 and in 1955 he became President. In this position he remained until 1960 when he became President of A. & T. College, Greensboro, N.C. In 1962 he directed the Peace Corps program in Nigeria and in 1963 he headed the office of Peace Corps Volunteers. In August 1964 he was named General Director of Interpretation of the National Council of Churches, the post he presently holds.

When Dr. Proctor vacated the pastorate there was a short period of indecision regarding the selection of his replacement. Could they get the person they most wanted? He was a minister, but of another denomination. Finally all blocks were cleared by mutual agreement and in 1950, J. Evans Crawford professed the baptist faith, was baptized and became pastor of the church. He remained until 1954, leaving to accept a position with the American Baptist Convention in Chicago, Ill. Later he went to Washington, D.C. to become a teacher in the School of Theology of Howard University, moving up to become Dean of that School in 1964.

During the following year the church was serviced by a supply minister, S. Bransford, a student attending school at Boston, Mass. He was well liked by the members who desired him to accept the vacancy but because of other intentions he could not, at the time, accept. As he remained with the people and got to know them better, he



then wanted to be considered as a candidate for the post but by that time another had been selected. He continued to serve until the arrival of the new pastor.

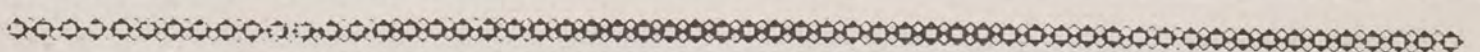
It was in 1955 that Virgil A. Wood took over the spiritual leadership, which continued until 1958. Very little change of importance, took place during his stay. When he left it was to take a charge in a small town in Virginia, where he not only served the Church but also taught in the local school. He is presently pastor at "The Center", Blue Hill Christian Leadership Conference, with headquarters in Roxbury.

For the year the Church was without a spiritual leader and suffered a loss of members and entered a general area of decline. Maybe it would be more correct to say at this time, the decline started more than a year before but only became pronounced at this time. So concerned were the officers and members over this condition that they exerted undue efforts toward securing early leadership, thinking that this would be the solution to the problem. They soon discovered that proper replacement was not an easy task since they didn't feel they could offer outstanding salary with such a small membership and most good leaders were looking for large pay. After much seeking and careful screening, Bernard Holliday was called in 1959. The first two years of his pastorate were very normal ones.

After those first two years it became evident to both Rev. Holliday and the church business leadership that the Church was being plunged into what might prove to be the most controversial period of its existence. Because at this point it was learned that the Church was slated for redevelopment. By many this was thought to be just so much more talk of the same nature as that which they had so often heard before. By others it was thought to be very correct, this was later proven to be the condition. The first matter to attract attention was securing a price for the structure which the city



wanted , so that it could be removed in order to make way for other purposes. In order to obtain the very best results in all areas pertaining to this project, a carefully selected committee, known as the redevelopment committee was named. After long and repeated deliberations with the City of Providence an agreeable settlement was reached. Here the Church was faced with the decision to attempt to rebuild alone or to merge with another church or to consider a merger-rebuild project. Each of these were considered and discussed with other churches and it decided that "Pond Street" would rebuild alone. It was at this point that the Rhode Island Baptist Convention entered the picture advising that rebuilding alone should not be attempted. It should be noted here that proceeds derived from the sale of the property was banked in a joint account with the Church and the Convention . The reason for this had not been, clearly defined but when the Convention continued to insist that it be allowed to dictate policy in this matter it was realized that a ~~clear~~ understanding of this condition had to be obtained. The Church and understood that the Steward Street Church had been deeded to it with the proviso that it be held and kept in good order for twenty years after which time the Church would become owner in fee simple. The twenty year ~~period had not expired~~ but a power greater ~~than~~ either party had intervened and thus invalidated any agreement which had been reached. But this situation had been discussed with the Convention and it had been understood that it would have had no bearing on the transfer of title. So it was realized that there must ~~be~~ some greater claim that prompted the Convention to take the stand it assumed. The deed was studied and it was found to contain a reverter clause which continued ownership in the Convention despite any condition which might be or which might come into existence . Since the Convention was the owner of the property should also be theirs. But the Church had invested a great amount of money into this property and had thus created a great equity in the building, in fact a greater equity than that held by the Convention . When this was realized by both





sides of the contention an agreement was soon reached whereby the proceeds were released to the Church to be used in their building project.

By the time this had been agreed upon the Church had again reached a point of indecision but this time it over the cost of the ~~rebuilding~~ building. In the thick of the dispute, when it appeared that the Pastor was not about to get things as he desired, he offered his resignation which was accepted. So on January 12, 1964 Rev. Holliday terminated his tour of duty. When he resigned he did not have other employment secured and it was several months before he had been successful in this endeavor. He is presently a Member of the Staff of the Protestant Council of the City of New York. Executive Secretary in the Manhattan Division.

After Rev. Holliday left it was decided to reevaluate their position and the results was the same as it had been from the beginning. And by this time the Providence relocation agency was exerting pressure for the Church to vacate the property. Arrangements for a spot in which to worship while the new building was under construction was the first item of business so the proper officers of the Church appealed to Cranston Street- Roger Williams Baptist Church for the privilege of sharing their edifice and the request was granted. Arrangements were made and the first worship service was held in this new location on March 15, 1964. From the first of February examination of candidates had been under way and being continued when the Church began its worship in the new location.

On March 14, 1964, the Church vacated the property at Steward and Pond Streets, moving its personal property into storage that day and on March 16, 1964 final settlement was concluded with The Providence Relocation Agency. Approval of construction plans, by the City, Consumed some time and as a result the contract for erection



of the new building was delayed in being executed. However, on May 29, 1964, a contract was executed for the erection of a building to be located on Chester Avenue, Providence, R.I., between The Second Free Will Baptist Church and the Kenric Building Company. In July the Ground Breaking Service was held with Rev. Carl C. Banks as main speaker, thus opening the way for construction. Earlier in July it had decided that Rev. Banks was to become the new Pastor of the Church and it was for this reason that he was selected as speaker at this service. On August 9, 1964 he officially began his new duties.

Once the building was under construction the progress moved speedily along. Now, March 14, 1965, exactly one year from the day that the former church building was vacated and one hundred thirty-five years from its formation, a corner-stone is being laid in the new building at seventy-five Chester Avenue, Providence, Rhode Island. Two weeks from this date, on March 28, 1965, this building will be dedicated, with Dr. Samuel DeWitt Proctor as the guest speaker. On April 11, 1965, Rev. Carl C. Banks will be installed as Pastor of this Church. These Relocation Events will be brought to an end with a banquet to be held May 1, 1965.

As can be noted from the records of success which many of the former Pastors of this Church have enjoyed, the Church has served well as a stepping stone to greater things for most of them. It is here hoped that this distinction may be continued and it is also hoped that the Church may be equally successful in its advancements. In other words, may the future be kind, both to this Church and to those who serve it, because both face a grave fight at this time. As should be remembered, this Church was founded, One hundred thirty-five years ago, dedicated to a fight for freedom. Today, this new Church, is dedicated to the same purpose. The results to be acquired may not be exactly the

James E Leary Supply 1967-1968  
Permanent 1968-  
Jack White 1970- (a)



In 1900, the Providence Art Club showed a collection of Bannister's works, some of which were Mr. Austin H. King's "After the Shower", Dr. Munro's "The Road to the Valley", Mrs. William B. Weeden's landscape, Mr. Buffum's "After the Bath", Mr. Vincent's "Homeward" was accorded the place of honor, it once served Bannister as a dust pan until it was rescued by Judge Carpenter. An interesting happening about one of his pictures was, Mrs. Bannister needed some dental work and he being financially embarrassed, he offered to paint for the work. When completed, the Dentist thought the cows were too light, and asked to have them a little darker, which was done against Mr. Bannister's will. A French patient immediately reconized the painting as a Bannister, upon being told of what happened, said it should have been left as it was. This picture was in the Art Club's showing with a price of \$345.00 on it. xx

Mr. Bannister died January 9, 1901 ## At a gathering of artists

GROSS P. 116



B1875

William P. H. Freeman Civic leader, Churchman, Realtor and Insurance Broker. Member of many church and civic groups.

R. I.

John F. Lopez, Sr., Member of the Commission on Discrimination Civic Leader, Politician, "Mr. Colored Democrat", high in estimation of Governor's, Senator's and the public, getting positions in State as well as City service. Ardent worker in the ~~early-life~~ of the John Hope Settlement House, N. A. A. C. P. growth from its beginning Mortician.

~~Dr.~~ Mae (Williamson) Simmons, <sup>Per m/broke</sup> ~~Per~~ <sup>Pw A</sup> ~~Brooke~~, B.S; Harvard, M.A; Brown? ~~Deterate~~ in Sociology;

1945

Vernon Dunlap \* 1st <sup>R.I.</sup> native born Negro to hold a Master's license for all oceans ~~in~~ the world, 1960ths

*Per Police force also took exam for State Police*

8-1967

Edric R Bates *owner & op. drug store Orange & Public*

1967 \*

James Thurston *owner & op. drug store Pub 2 Benefit H*



# Bannister Paintings Offered Smithsonian

TED TROSBY, director of the Barrington Art Gallery, reports that he has opened negotiations with authorities in Washington to have the Smithsonian Institution acquire a collection of paintings and sketches by the late Edward M. Bannister, Rhode Island Negro artist, for the national collection of fine arts.

The Bannister works, 24 paintings and four sketches, were exhibited recently at the Olney Street Baptist Church. They are reportedly the property of a Newport resident, and the Barrington Art Gallery is acting as agent in the negotiations.

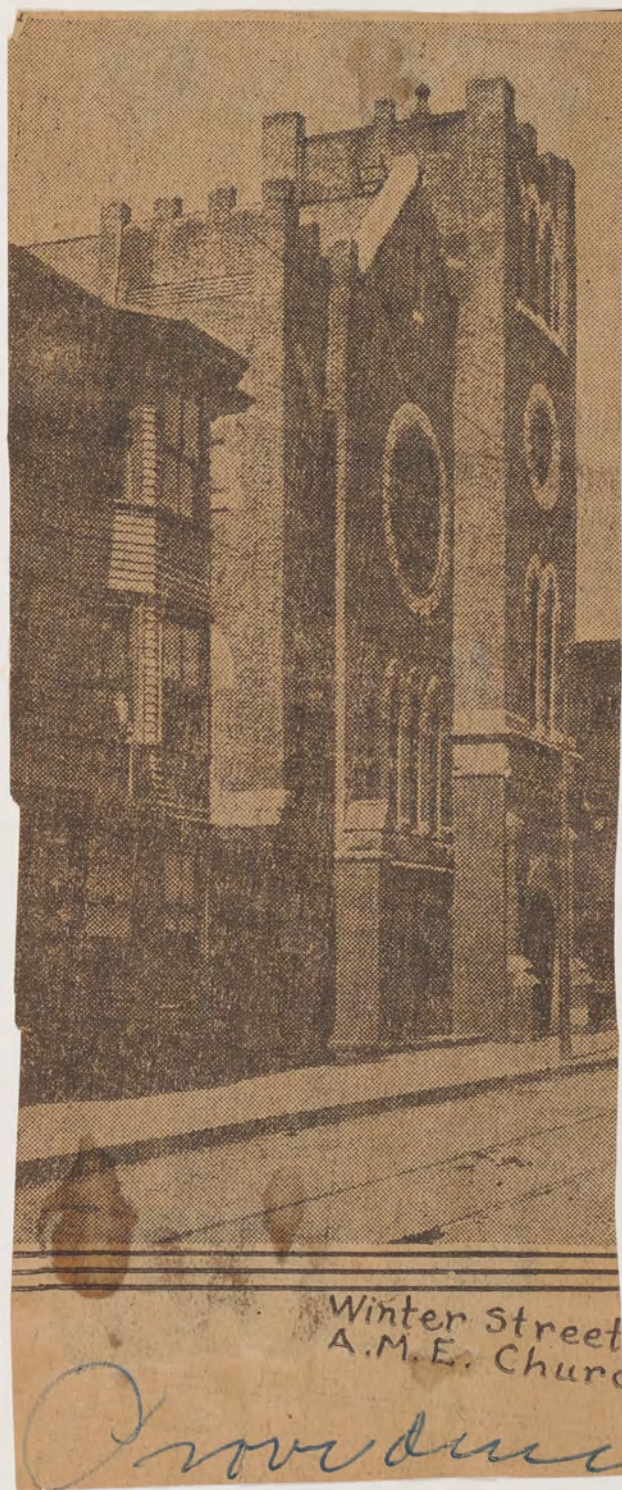
In a letter dated Sept. 1, Neal Peterson, assistant to Vice President Hubert Humphrey, wrote to Mr. Trosby:

"I have your letter of Aug. 28. Indeed, it would seem that the collection of Bannister paintings represents a valuable find on your part.

"I have talked with officials of the Smithsonian who oversee the United States Collection of Fine Arts. They would be delighted to receive these paintings for the purpose of making them a permanent part of the collection. I will look forward to hearing from you in this regard."

Bannister, one of the founders of the Providence Art Club, was held in considerable esteem as a painter in his day. He won a number of medals at national exhibitions.

*Prov Sunday Journal  
9-12-65*



Winter Street  
A.M.E. Church

*Providence*



EDWARD MITCHELL BANNISTER, 1828-1901

PROVIDENCE ARTIST



Box 1 Folder 6  
Gross c. 119a



Cover: *After the Shower*

EDWARD MITCHELL BANNISTER, 1889-1961

PROVINCIAL ARTIST

PROVINCIAL ARTIST

PROVINCIAL ARTIST

PROVINCIAL ARTIST

PROVINCIAL ARTIST

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PROVINCIAL ARTIST

EDWARD MITCHELL BANNISTER, 1828-1901

PROVIDENCE ARTIST

*An exhibition organized by*

*the Museum of Art,*

*Rhode Island School of Design for*

*the Museum of African Art,*

*Frederick Douglass Institute, Washington, D.C.*

*Providence, March 23—April 3, 1966*



## Acknowledgements

The Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, is grateful to the Museum of African Art, Frederick Douglass Institute, for the opportunity of presenting an exhibition of Bannister's work in Providence. The Museum of Art and the Museum of African Art are deeply grateful to Hubert H. Humphrey, Vice-President of the United States, for his preface to the catalogue. Particular thanks are owed also to Mr. G. William Miller and Mr. Joseph Kruse for their encouragement of this collaborative project and to Mr. Warren M. Robbins, Director, and Mr. Henry H. Hecht, Jr., Assistant Director of the Museum of African Art, for giving unstintingly of their time and enthusiasm to help achieve the Bannister exhibition. Mr. Hecht's involvement in the initial selection of the paintings is especially appreciated.

For research relating to the obscure facts surrounding Bannister's life and work, both the Museum of Art and the Museum of African Art would like to thank Mr. Hugh J. Gourley III, Mr. J. K. Ott, and Mrs. John W. Lincoln. The material that Mr. Gourley assembled is the basis for the catalogue essay that follows. The insights into Bannister's art provided by Mr. J. K. Ott in his introduction to the Bannister exhibition at the Olney Street Baptist Church during the summer of 1965 constitute the best analysis of the artist's work to date. Mrs. John W. Lincoln, as an active Museum volunteer, was able to uncover additional valuable information during the course of visits to Boston libraries.

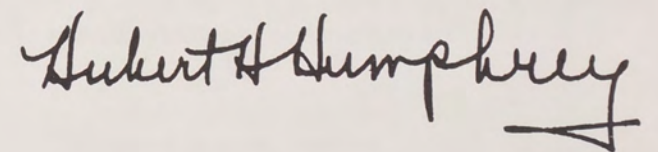
The Museum of Art is grateful to the Providence Art Club, its officers and members for their generous assistance in making available files on the founding and subsequent history of their organization. Finally, both the Museum of Art and the Museum of African Art would like to record their gratitude to the lenders to the exhibition, and to Mrs. Alexander E. Rattray and Mr. Richard Landau for their assistance in the preparation of this publication.

## Preface

The present years have been ones of new discovery in America, and one of the most gratifying things that many Americans are discovering today is the contribution that Negro citizens from all professions and walks of life have made to the development of the American nation. In history and politics, in science and education, in peace and war, Negro Americans have made significant contributions to the total spectrum of our national life.

This exhibition honors and heralds the contribution to the cultural development of our country of the artist Edward Mitchell Bannister, who made his home and his reputation in Providence, Rhode Island. Recognized in the nineteenth century as an American landscape artist of consequence, Bannister was honored for his work throughout the country.

Through the generosity of Mr. G. William Miller of Providence, fourteen of Bannister's works, the nucleus of the exhibition, have recently been acquired by the Frederick Douglass Institute for Inter-cultural Understanding in Washington for permanent display in the galleries of its Museum of African Art. As honorary Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Institute, I wish to express on behalf of the Board, our deep gratitude to Mr. Miller, not only for this significant gift but for his continuing interest and public service in the furtherance of inter-cultural understanding.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Hubert H. Humphrey". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES



## Introduction

It would be erroneous to speak of Negro-American art. Artists in America who happened to be Negro have always painted and worked as Americans and as members of various schools of art, influenced by a wide variety of aesthetic movements.

Yet it is important for the people as a whole to become aware of the extent to which Negro artists—although handicapped by lack of educational and economic opportunity—have been a part of the cultural ferment of American society. And it is equally important for Negro Americans themselves to become conversant with the creative achievements of their own people that they may take pride in their heritage.

These convictions lie behind the activities in the field of art of the Frederick Douglass Institute for Inter-cultural Understanding. Its Museum of African Art portrays the rich and ancient creative traditions of the peoples of Africa as the legitimate and extremely significant cultural antecedents of the Negro people in the United States. The tribal sculpture of Africa is regarded by art historians as representing one of the great cultural heritages of mankind.

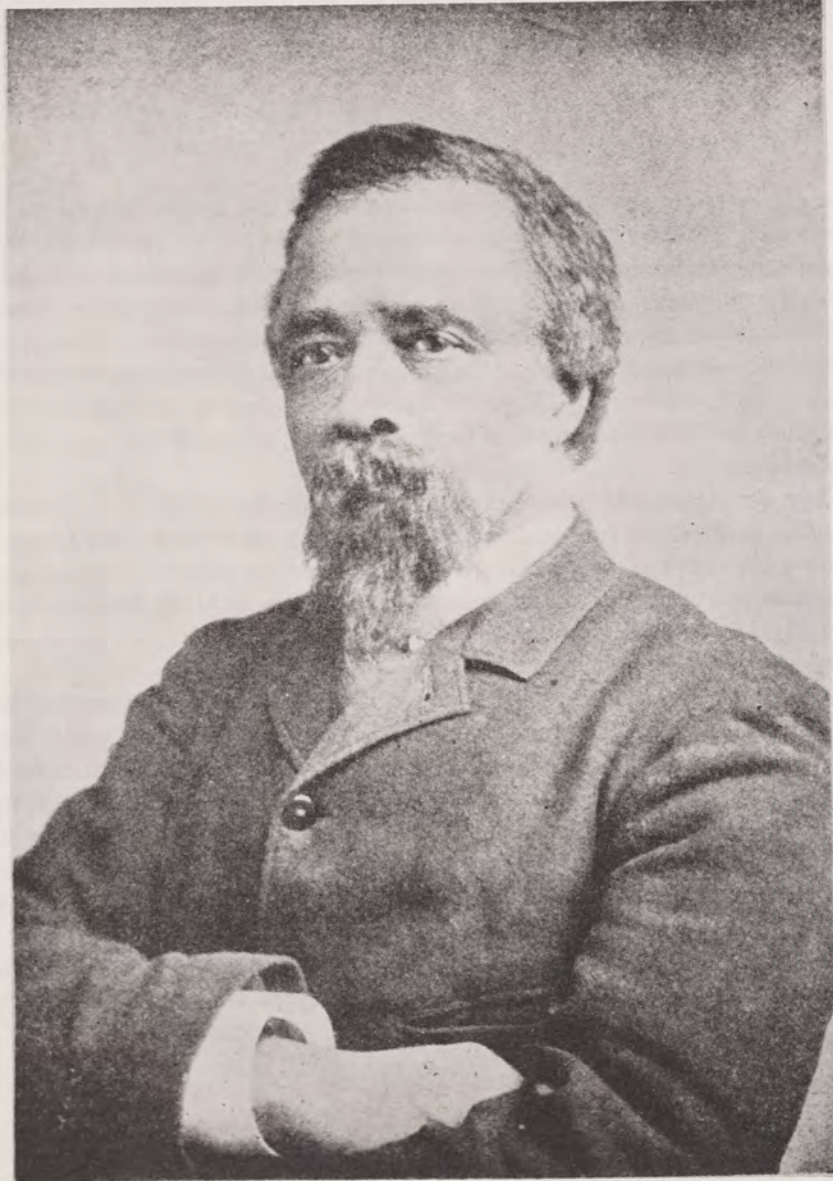
As a complement to the Museum, the Frederick Douglass Institute will soon open a gallery of art by Negro Americans, built around a small collection of works by contemporary artists made possible through a grant from the American Federation of Arts. Supplementing this collection, Mr. Miller's generous grant of fourteen works by Edward Mitchell Bannister makes it possible for America's most important nineteenth-century Negro artist to be well represented in the gallery. These two sections will be expanded gradually with works of other earlier artists and with special exhibitions of many talented young artists of today.

In accepting the Bannister collection from Mr. Miller, it is the Institute's intention to lend it readily in part or in its entirety to other museums and galleries throughout the country for special exhibitions of American art.

WARREN M. ROBBINS, *DIRECTOR*

*MUSEUM OF AFRICAN ART, FREDERICK DOUGLASS INSTITUTE*





### Edward Mitchell Bannister, Providence Artist

"Edward Mitchell Bannister was born in Nova Scotia<sup>1</sup> of West-Indian parentage. He early came to this city and for thirty years was prominent in the Providence group of artists. His gentle disposition, his urbanity of manner, and his generous appreciation of the work of others, made him a welcome guest in all artistic circles. While he painted cattle, sheep and figures with life and force, yet he introduced them only as incident to the effective portrayal of his scene. He was par excellence a landscape painter, the best one our State has yet produced. He painted with profound feeling, not for pecuniary results, but to leave upon the canvas his impressions of natural scenery, and to express his delight in the wondrous beauty of land and sea and sky. Had his nature been more self-reliant and adventurous, and had early opportunity been more varied, he might easily have been one of America's greatest landscape painters; it was his lot, however, to pursue his humble path among us, and to gently lead us into the greater life of art which only a fine man and the fine artist can inspire."<sup>2</sup>

Bannister was indeed one of the most important figures in the struggling artistic community attempting to establish a visual culture in Providence during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The introduction to the Art Club's Memorial Exhibition, arranged only five months after his death in January, 1901, is poignant testimony to the place he held and the affection that he had inspired among his colleagues. In the Memorial Exhibition itself some 101 paintings, drawings and watercolors were exhibited. Of these, all but two—lent by Mrs. Bannister—came from the private collections of local people who had courage to collect paintings, and thus the desire to stimulate artistic growth. Among the owners we find the names of Mr. Isaac C. Bates, Mrs. Eliza G. Radeke, Mr. H. A. Tillinghast and many others whose subsequent identification with the Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design, was of paramount importance. Of the ninety-nine paintings owned by Rhode Island collectors and displayed in 1901, nine are included in the present exhibition.

As the introduction to the Memorial Exhibition demonstrates, astonishingly little was known about Bannister's life and work in the sense of the factual documentation and critical commentary to which we have grown accustomed. The

<sup>1</sup> Edward Mitchell Bannister was actually born in St. Andrews, New Brunswick, in November, 1828. His father, Edward, came from the Barbados and his mother, Hannah Alexander, was born in St. Andrews.

<sup>2</sup> From the unsigned introduction to the Edward Mitchell Bannister Memorial Exhibition at the Providence Art Club, May, 1901.



history of American art was in its infancy; the self-conscious fostering of art through the development of local and regional institutions was barely begun. In Providence, the two principal organizations that had established themselves for this purpose, the Art Club and Rhode Island School of Design, were less than twenty-five years old.

Both Rhode Island School of Design and the Providence Art Club can trace themselves back to the same general root: the impact of the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876 on a culture-starved people. Although the *New York Herald Tribune*, in a special guide to the art exhibition<sup>3</sup> that was everywhere provoking such lively interest, insisted: "The art exhibition is very large and very peculiar. It can be safely said that no other international display of the kind and extent was ever so inferior," this awesomely large exhibition of the fine and useful arts forced visitors to Philadelphia from all across America into a melancholy consciousness of the artistic gaps that existed in their own communities. A delegation of visitors from Providence led by Mrs. Jesse H. Metcalf left Philadelphia fired with the urge to establish a museum of art and school of design in their own city. In addition to the work of Church, Durand, Moran, Bierstadt, Cropsey, Thayer and many others they may well have noted a painting, *Under the Oaks*, by E. M. Bannister,<sup>4</sup> the winner of a bronze medal. They may even have enjoyed a thrill of recognition, for the subject of Bannister's painting was taken from a scene at the William Goddard Farm in Potowomut, Rhode Island. Subsequently the painting was sold for the then-substantial amount of \$1,500 to a Mr. Duff of Boston.<sup>5</sup> (At the time of the preparation of the present exhibition, no trace of *Under the Oaks* could be discovered.)

Bannister had come to Providence about 1870-1871.<sup>6</sup> We do not, however, know precisely why he should have moved from Boston; nor indeed how long he lived there, nor how he came to be in the center of cultural life in New England. We do not know why he should have followed the career of a painter at a time when such activity was at best difficult and unpromising, even for an advantageously situ-

ated American with white skin. The few biographical sources available indicate that as a young man, like others from St. Andrews, New Brunswick, he shipped on vessels engaged in the coastal trade. One source claims that he had sailed in the capacity of a cook.<sup>7</sup> In whatever capacity, Bannister may be assumed to have developed some familiarity with the nature of life in the major eastern seaports, and it is not unlikely that his choice of Boston as a sphere for the development of his abilities arose because Boston was the center of America's intellectual life, and perhaps also because it was the center of clear and articulate opposition to slavery. It seems reasonable to suggest that Bannister was settled in Boston by the early 1850's and that soon after he learned the business of making solar plates. Presumably his engagement of photography as a profession was in sympathy with his earlier predilection for drawing and painting and it represented a semi-practical compromise between artistic impulse and economic necessity. Thus, at some undetermined date, presumably in the late 1850's, he took notice of an advertisement of art classes at the Lowell Institute and began to study, finally working under the noted anatomist, Dr. William Rimmer, himself a native of Nova Scotia. The next reasonably well-recorded date in Bannister's life is his marriage, about 1855-1856, to Christina Cartreaux, a Narragansett Indian born in North Kingstown, Rhode Island, in 1822. Christina Cartreaux worked in Boston as a wigmaker and hairdresser, and one may speculate that probably her ties with Rhode Island led the Bannisters, some fifteen years later, to move back to Rhode Island. Mrs. Bannister was obviously not only a spirited personality, but a resourceful person. An unpublished manuscript in the collection of the Rhode Island Historical Society tells us that during the Civil War she discovered that colored troops were being paid \$8.00 per week while the white soldiers of the Union received \$2.00 more. She secured permission from Governor Andrews of Massachusetts to hold a fair and auction to which many wealthy and socially prominent citizens of Boston contributed objects. These realized a total of \$4,000, which was used for the Negro soldiers. Mrs. Bannister presented colors to the 54th Regiment of Massachusetts, and Governor Andrews made a formal speech on the occasion. Edward Bannister, according to the same manuscript, painted a portrait of Colonel Shaw, the commander, and this was once displayed in the State House at Boston.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>7</sup> George W. Whitaker, "Reminiscences of Providence Artists", *Providence Magazine*, The Board of Trade Journal, Vol. XXVI, No. 2, February, 1914, p. 138.

<sup>8</sup> The portrait cannot now be located in the State House, according to a letter received by Hugh J. Gourley III from the State Librarian of Massachusetts.

<sup>3</sup> *New York Herald Tribune*, Extra No. 35, Guide to the Exhibition, August 26, 1876.

<sup>4</sup> International Exhibition, 1876. Official Catalogue, Part II, Art Gallery, Annex and Outdoor Works of Art, p. 42. (Catalogue #54 according to *Providence Magazine*, The Board of Trade Journal, Vol. XXVI, No. 3, March, 1914, p. 207.)

<sup>5</sup> Cf. *The Barbizon School in Providence*, Edward Mitchell Bannister, 1828-1901, an exhibition sponsored by the Olney Street Baptist Church, August 1-15, 1965. Essay by J. K. Ott, p. 3.

<sup>6</sup> John Nelson Arnold, *Art and Artists in Rhode Island*, Providence, 1905.



From at least 1855 through the Civil War period Bannister was increasingly active in the Boston art world. One source<sup>9</sup> reports that he shared a studio with Edwin Lord Weeks,<sup>10</sup> but since Weeks was born in 1849, it is not likely that the two painters knew each other until just before Bannister moved to Providence. Another source<sup>11</sup> reports that Bannister at some point spent a year in New York pursuing his career in photography, and that while in New York he met Francis Bicknell Carpenter<sup>12</sup> to whom he showed a biblical painting, *Jesus Led to Caiaphas*, receiving from the famous artist the advice that he become a professional artist. Bannister's awareness of the New York portraitist, however, is associated in the *Providence Magazine* article with Carpenter's painting, *The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation*, a work that dates from 1864. Thus, it seems a likely speculation that Bannister might have sought out Carpenter only after the portraitist's identification with the anti-slavery cause became widely known, and the probable date for their meeting would seem to be in the mid-1860's after Bannister had already—according to all sources—become active in Boston art circles. Thus, one may conclude that as late as the end of the Civil War Bannister was uncertain of his commitment to painting as a profession, and that furthermore the war itself and the mighty issues it focused were of fundamental importance in determining his decision to give up photography and to paint. The vigor and resourcefulness of his wife's efforts on behalf of the colored troops together with the fact that there is no record of Bannister having practiced photography in Providence tend to confirm such a notion.

Furthermore, examples of Bannister's work from before the mid-1870's are unknown (or undiscovered), and it is difficult to form any notion of his style—if it existed—in the '60's. This evidence—or lack of it—accords with the observations

<sup>9</sup> Margaret Bingham Stillwell, *The Pageant of Benefit Street Down Through the Years*, Providence, 1945, p. 66.

<sup>10</sup> Edwin Lord Weeks, 1849-1903, was an official painter of considerable reputation in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. In the 1870's he studied in Paris under Bonnat and Grome, and subsequently gained fame for his paintings and writings of exotic, usually oriental, subjects. His painting has nothing in common with Bannister's.

<sup>11</sup> George W. Whitaker, "Reminiscences of Providence Artists", *Providence Magazine*, The Board of Trade Journal, Vol. XXVI, No. 2, February, 1914, p. 138.

<sup>12</sup> Francis Bicknell Carpenter, 1830-1900, famous portrait painter, born in Homer, New York, trained at Syracuse under Sanford Thayer, and moved to New York City in 1852. Although he almost immediately became a member of the National Academy, signifying success, he did not become celebrated until after his portraits of Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd Lincoln.

put forth by Mr. Ott, whose identification<sup>13</sup> of the Negro artist with the American Barbizon-influenced group appears entirely justifiable. Mr. Ott traces the growth of the influence of the French painters Corot, Millet, Diaz, and Daubigny on New England artists to the return of William Morris Hunt from Europe. Although Hunt, who had been close to Millet, returned to America in 1856, he settled first in Newport, Rhode Island, and then for a time at his home in Brattleboro, Vermont. He did not arrive in Boston until 1862; but it is precisely at this time that it seems most reasonable to assume that Bannister—Negro photographer—the amateur artist, the student of Dr. Rimmer, would be making his bid to become a serious and professional painter. Emotions stirred by the Civil War, the public attention focused by Christina's activity on behalf of the colored troops, the presence of Hunt's Barbizon-tinged work in numerous public exhibitions, all would contribute to an increasing sense of confidence in himself as an artist.

As a painter, Bannister's work differs only in degree from the principal direction of landscape painting in his time. In those of his paintings that are known to us there are scarcely any social overtones that would indicate any particular awareness of the Negro situation in American life. Some of his sketches, however, particularly no. 14, *Sad Memories*, are evocative of a state of mind that he must surely have felt. Most of his landscapes are bucolic, without being dull. Of the same generation as Cropsey and Church, he chose to follow a tradition more akin to Cropsey than to Church. Obviously he enjoyed the picturesque, in the form of cottages, cattle, dawns and sunsets; he avoided any overt infusion of grandeur into his subject matter. He did not paint nature in its terrible or sublime moments or permit his imagination to invest the humble with overtly sentimental overtones. He seems to have favored a heavy impasto in his work of the '70's and '80's, gradually reducing the weight of pigment in later works. When he introduced figures into his landscapes, he almost invariably put them squarely in the middle of his compositions, small but firm, never overwhelmed by nature, yet never dominating. In only one work, *Approaching Storm* (no. 5), is there a sense of real struggle; in all the others, a grave tranquility prevails, grave because the moments Bannister chose to capture, twilight or after rain showers, imbued landscape with a mysterious, uncertain light.

<sup>13</sup> Cf. *The Barbizon School in Providence*, Edward Mitchell Bannister, 1828-1901, an exhibition sponsored by the Olney Street Baptist Church, August 1-15, 1965. Essay by J. K. Ott, p. 3.

<sup>14</sup> The story of the founding of the Providence Art Club is told in *Angell's Lane* by George Leland Miner, Providence, 1948.



From scattered documentation, then, it seems that Bannister (widely read and devout) began with an urge to paint biblical compositions, but was formed in a new landscape tradition. Only one work indicates a later desire to depart from the Barbizon manner. The little street scene (no. 24) indicates by its lightened palette and urban subject, that his eyes were not closed to subsequent developments in European painting. While living in Providence, he undoubtedly saw at least some American Impressionist painting.

His dominant style, modest and straightforward, exactly suited the desires of his Rhode Island colleagues and public. On these people he exerted a profound influence. As the one painter in Providence with a degree of official recognition, it was natural that they should turn to him in 1878 to aid in the founding of an art club.<sup>14</sup> But it is also true that although his paintings and his personality were deeply appreciated—even honored—by his fellow artists and citizens, his position of artistic preeminence lasted only for a brief time.

Were Bannister merely another regional New England artist at the end of the nineteenth century his work might be compared favorably to that of Whitaker or even Stetson. Had he had the opportunity to study in Europe, as the Americans of his generation almost invariably did, it is not unlikely that he would have developed into a much more sophisticated and possibly less personal painter. His importance, however, is twofold. He represents the level of Providence painting at the moment when the community determined actively to engage itself in the promotion of art; and, as an American Negro, he represents one of the earliest artists to achieve recognition in a field where none had practised before. These two factors, although they were important in Providence, Rhode Island, at the end of the nineteenth century, have become much more important in the 1960's. They indicate that a New England city, once it determined to participate in the life of art, had the Yankee good sense to regard men for themselves and their contributions; it was perhaps easier in New England to be appreciated as a man than as an artist. Bannister achieved both.

1 *Driving Home the Cows*, 1881





2 *Sunset*, 1883



3 *Swale Land*, 1898





5 *Approaching Storm*



16 *Landscape, 1882*







## Catalogue

- 1 *Driving Home the Cows*  
Oil on canvas, 32" x 50"  
Signed and dated lower right: E. M. Bannister/81  
Miller Collection
- 2 *Sunset*  
Oil on canvas, 16" x 24"  
Signed and dated lower left: E. M. Bannister/83  
Miller Collection
- 3 *Swale Land*  
Oil on canvas, 32" x 46"  
Signed and dated lower right: E. M. Bannister/98  
Miller Collection
- 4 *After the Shower*  
Oil on board, 9" x 10"  
Initialed lower left: E. M. B.  
Miller Collection
- 5 *Approaching Storm*  
Oil on canvas, 40" x 60"  
Miller Collection
- 6 *Hillside Pasture*  
Oil on canvas, 14" x 20"  
Signed lower right: E. M. Bannister  
Miller Collection
- 7 *Landscape*  
Oil on canvas, 6" x 8"  
Initialed lower right: E. M. B.  
Miller Collection
- 8 *Landscape*  
Oil on canvas, 11" x 15"  
Signed lower right: E. M. Bannister  
Miller Collection
- 9 *Landscape*  
Oil on canvas, 14" x 16"  
Miller Collection
- 10 *Pleasant Pastures*  
Oil on canvas, 16" x 24"  
Signed lower right: E. M. Bannister  
Miller Collection
- 11 *Repose*  
Oil on board, 6 $\frac{7}{16}$ " x 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ "  
Miller Collection
- 12 *Sunrise*  
Oil on canvas, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 20"  
Signed lower right: E. M. Bannister  
Miller Collection
- 13 *Morning on the Shore*  
Watercolor, 9" x 14"  
Inscribed lower right: "Morning on the Shore"  
at The "Point"/Newport/R.I.  
Initialed and dated lower right: E. M. B. 92  
Miller Collection
- 14 *Sad Memories*  
Pencil, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 6" (sight)  
Inscribed lower right: "Sad Memories"  
Initialed and dated lower right: E. M. B./82  
Illus.: Dover, plate 20  
Miller Collection
- 15 *Landscape*  
Oil on canvas, 8" x 13"  
Signed and dated lower right: E. M. Bannister,/78  
Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design  
Bequest of Isaac C. Bates
- 16 *Landscape*  
Oil on canvas, 16" x 22"  
Signed and dated lower right: E. M. Bannister/82  
Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design  
Bequest of Isaac C. Bates
- 17 *Landscape*  
Oil on canvas, 16" x 24"  
Signed and dated lower left: E. M. Bannister/84  
Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design  
Gift of Miss Ellen D. Sharpe



Additional References

- 18 *Lady with Bouquet*  
Oil on canvas, 32" x 24"  
Signed and dated lower left: E. M. Bannister/85  
Lent by the Providence Art Club  
Gift of Mr. and Mrs. F. Usher DeVoll
- 19 *Palmer River*  
Oil on canvas, 24 $\frac{1}{8}$ " x 34 $\frac{1}{16}$ "  
Signed and dated lower left: E M Bannister/85  
Lent by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph K. Ott
- 20 *Mill in Knightsville (?)*  
Oil on canvas, 9" x 12"  
Signed and dated lower right: E. M. Bannister/96  
Lent by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph K. Ott
- 21 *At Pawtuxet (By the Brook)*  
Oil on canvas, 15" x 18"  
Signed and dated lower right:  
E. M. Bannister/1899 (?)  
Illus.: Locke, p. 16  
Lent by the Providence Art Club  
Gift of Mrs. James Elgar
- 22 *Fort off Jamestown (?)*  
Oil on canvas, 16" x 24"  
Signed lower right: E. M. Bannister  
Lent by Mr. and Mrs. Eric J. M. Godfrey
- 23 *Still Life*  
Oil on canvas, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 25"  
Signed lower left: E. M. Bannister  
Illus.: Dover, plate 21 (erroneously listed as  
Providence Art Club collection)  
Lent by Mr. Bradford F. Swan
- 24 *Street Scene*  
Oil on panel, 8 $\frac{7}{16}$ " x 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ "  
Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design  
Bequest of Isaac C. Bates

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*One thousand copies of this catalogue designed by Malcolm Grear*

*have been printed on the occasion of the exhibition*

*Edward Mitchell Bannister, 1828-1901, Providence Artist*





EDWARD MITCHELL BANNISTER

1828 - 1901

THE BARBIZON SCHOOL IN PROVIDENCE

AUGUST 1 - AUGUST 15  
1965

AN EXHIBITION SPONSORED BY THE  
OLNEY STREET BAPTIST CHURCH  
THE REVEREND PAUL F. THOMPSON, PASTOR  
100 OLNEY STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.



## EDWARD MITCHELL BANNISTER

ONE OF THE GREAT DEVELOPMENTS IN LANDSCAPE ART OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE NAME OF THE SMALL FRENCH VILLAGE OF BARBIZON ON THE BORDERS OF THE FOREST OF FONTAINEBLEAU. BEGINNING ABOUT 1824 FRENCH ARTISTS, AND LATER MEN FROM THE WORLD OVER, FOUND INSPIRATION IN ITS LOVELY WOODLANDS AND PASTURES, AND BEGAN TO PAINT IN A MANNER QUITE DIFFERENT FROM THE REALISTIC TRADITIONS OF THE PAST. COROT, MILLET, DAUBIGNY, AND MANY OTHERS OF THIS BARBIZON SCHOOL ARE FAMOUS NAMES TODAY.

WHEN WILLIAM MORRIS HUNT RETURNED TO BOSTON IN 1855 FROM HIS ASSOCIATION WITH MILLET AND OTHERS OF THIS GROUP IN EUROPE, HE INTRODUCED AMERICA TO THE NEW TRENDS. SOME INDIVIDUALS HAD BEGUN TO PAINT IN THE NEW MANNER EARLIER, BUT WITH HUNT'S RETURN, A FRESH SPIRIT BEGAN IN EARNEST. THIS NEW SPIRIT GAVE BREADTH, COLOR AND ATMOSPHERE TO LANDSCAPE PAINTING, WITHOUT THE DRY, DETAILED, FORMAL COMPOSITIONS OF MEN LIKE ASHER DURAND, JOHN KENNETT, J. F. CROSEY AND OTHERS OF THE SO-CALLED HUDSON RIVER SCHOOL. THE NEW PAINTING REACTED AGAINST THE ANALYTICAL REALISM AND GRANDEUR THEN POPULAR, AND, IN A LOOSER TREATMENT, GAVE WARMTH AND BEAUTY TO AMERICAN LANDSCAPES. PERHAPS THE BEST KNOWN AMERICAN PAINTER OF THE BARBIZON SCHOOL WAS GEORGE INNESS.

EDWARD MITCHELL BANNISTER WAS SHARING A STUDIO ON TREMONT STREET IN BOSTON WITH EDWIN LORD WEEKS WHEN HUNT BROUGHT THE WORKS OF COROT AND MILLET TO THE ATTENTION OF NEW ENGLANDERS, AND FROM THE FIRST CAUGHT THE FEELING AND INSPIRATION OF THE NEW MOVEMENT. LATER, A GROUP OF HIS ADMIRERS GAVE HIM THE MEANS TO STUDY ABROAD, BUT HE DECLINED. IT IS INTERESTING TO SPECULATE HOW HISTORY WOULD HAVE TREATED BANNISTER HAD HE TAKEN THIS CHANCE TO WORK WITH THE RECOGNIZED MASTERS IN THE CENTER OF THEIR ACTIVITY. CERTAINLY THE PAINTINGS IN THIS EXHIBITION SHOW THE BEGINNINGS OF A GREAT TALENT, AND, IN THE OPINION OF MANY, SOME OF HIS CANVASSES RANK WITH THOSE OF THE VERY BEST BARBIZON EXPONENTS. IN ANY EVENT HE WAS A LEADER AMONG THE RHODE ISLAND ARTISTS OF THE LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY, AND MADE HIS CONTRIBUTION TO THE ARTS AND THE ENJOYMENT OF HIS FELLOW MAN IN A MANNER THAT WON RESPECT AND ADMIRATION.

EDWARD MITCHELL BANNISTER WAS BORN IN ST. ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK, IN NOVEMBER, 1828. HIS FATHER, EDWARD BANNISTER, CAME ORIGINALLY FROM BARBADOS, AND HIS MOTHER, HANNAH ALEXANDER BANNISTER, WAS BORN IN ST. ANDREWS. ANOTHER SON, WILLIAM, IS ALSO RECORDED. ABOUT 1856 EDWARD M. BANNISTER MARRIED CHRISTIANA CARTEUX, A NARRAGANSETT INDIAN OF NOBLE BIRTH WHO WAS JUSTLY PROUD OF HER ANCESTRY. THEY HAD NO CHILDREN. TALL, GOOD-LOOKING, AND VERY DARK, THEY WERE A STRIKING PAIR AS THEY OFTEN WALKED ALONG BENEFIT STREET. MRS. BANNISTER INVARIABLY WORE ROYAL PURPLE WITH BLACK TRIMMING, A PARTICULARLY BECOMING ATTIRE.

PROBABLY NO BETTER APPRECIATION CAN BE HAD FOR THE STATURE, NATURE AND CHARACTER OF BANNISTER THAN TO QUOTE PART OF AN ADDRESS GIVEN BY ONE OF RHODE ISLAND'S LEADING ARTISTS OF THAT DAY, GEORGE W. WHITAKER, SHORTLY AFTER HIS DEATH:

"IN A BOOK ENTITLED 'ARTISTS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,' (OSGOOD & CO.) THE NAME OF EDWARD M. BANNISTER IS GIVEN AMONG OTHERS WHO BEST REPRESENT THE ART TRIUMPHS OF AMERICAN AND EUROPE. MR. BANNISTER WAS A MAN WHOSE GENTLE, CHILDLIKE SPIRIT WAS AN INSPIRATION TO ALL WHO KNEW HIM; WHOSE MODESTY WAS ONLY EQUALLED BY TRUTHFULNESS AS MANIFESTED IN HIS LIFE AND WORKS. HIS



THOUGHTFUL CONTEMPLATION EMBRACED THE BEAUTIFUL, THE FANCIFUL, AND THE WEIRD. HE ULTIMATED MOST BEAUTIFUL EXAMPLES OF COLOR IN THE TERTIARY PALLET, WHICH HOLD THEIR OWN WITH THE BEST ARTISTS' WORK OF OUR TIME. HE DRAWS US FROM THE HARD REALITIES OF LIFE, AND BY HIS DEEP INTERPRETATION TOUCHES THE SOUL, CLEARLY REPRESENTING THE INVISIBLE IN THE VISIBLE. HIS ARTISTIC SUCCESS WAS REACHED THROUGH A POETIC TURN OF MIND WHICH ENABLED HIM TO TWIST AND TURN OBJECTS IN HIS COMPOSITIONS TO SUIT HIS FANCY. HE WAS ONE OF THE FEW ARTISTS WHO KNEW THE VALUE OF DEEP SHADOWS AS A FOUNDATION OF HIS PAINTINGS. HIS COLOR WAS NOT OF A VOLUPTUOUS NATURE, BUT RATHER OF A QUIET KIND THAT JUGGLED WITH GRAYS. IT WAS HIS CUSTOM TO CHARGE HIS MEMORY AND RUMINATE WELL OVER THE SUBJECT...ALL THROUGH LIFE MR. BANNISTER WAS A STUDENT, AN OMNIVOROUS READER, WELL VERSED IN POETRY AND MYTHOLOGY, AND A LOVER OF HIGH CLASS MUSIC. HE WAS A PERSON OF GENTLEMANLY BEARING WHO COULD ENTER AND LEAVE A ROOM WITH EASE AND GRACE. HE CONVERSED WITH MORE THAN ORDINARY INTELLIGENCE ON THE PRINCIPAL TOPICS OF THE DAY, AND ALL DEEMED IT A PRIVILEGE TO BE IN HIS COMPANY. HIS OPINIONS WERE OF A DECIDED NATURE.

HIS REPUTATION AS A SKETCHER WAS MANIFEST BEFORE HE HAD REACHED HIS TENTH YEAR. EVEN IN HIS EARLY SCHOOL DAYS HIS CHUMS PROPHESED THAT HE WOULD BECOME A GREAT ARTIST. HIS SURROUNDINGS AT THIS TIME WERE IN HIS FAVOR. HIS DETERMINED LOVE FOR ART AND HIS SUPERSENSITIVE APPRECIATION OF THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE LED HIM TO STUDY THE SUNSET, THE ROLLING CLOUDS AND FLITTING SHADOWS THAT PHOTOGRAPHED THEMSELVES INDELLIBLY UPON HIS YOUNG MIND.

HIS EARLIEST WORKS WERE SCRIPTURAL SCENES, LATER ON HE DRIFTED INTO LANDSCAPES WITH FIGURES AND CATTLE AS ACCESSORIES.

THE YOUNG MEN OF ST. ANDREWS FOLLOWED THE SEA FOR A LIVING, AND BANNISTER WAS NO EXCEPTION. HE SHIPPED AS COOK ON A COASTER AND PASSED MANY PLEASANT MONTHS IN THIS OCCUPATION. THIS EARLY EXPERIENCE GAVE HIM A GREAT LIKING FOR THE WATER, AND FOR MORE THAN TWENTY FIVE YEARS HE SAILED HIS SMALL YACHTS IN NARRAGANSETT BAY AND NEWPORT HARBOR.

AFTER LEAVING HIS HOME IN ST. ANDREWS HE WENT DIRECTLY TO BOSTON AND STUDIED AT THE LOWELL INSTITUTE WITH DR. RIMMER AND OTHERS. MANY OF HIS PAINTINGS WERE SHOWN AT THE BOSTON ART CLUB AND WERE EAGERLY SOUGHT FOR BY COLLECTORS.

BEFORE COMING TO PROVIDENCE IN 1871, MR. BANNISTER SPENT SOME TIME IN NEW YORK WORKING ON SOLAR PRINTS WITH A BROADWAY PHOTOGRAPHER. WHILE THERE HE PAINTED A SCRIPTURAL PIECE WHICH HE SHOWED TO FRANK G. CARPENTER, THE ARTIST WHO PAINTED THE 'EMMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION' NOW AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL. MR. CARPENTER WAS EXCEEDINGLY PLEASED WITH THIS WORK OF BANNISTER'S, AND ADVISED HIM TO ENTER ART AS A PROFESSION. FROM THAT TIME ON, WITH THE INCALCULABLE AID OF A DEVOTED WIFE, HE DEVELOPED INTO AN ENTHUSIASTIC ARTIST WHOSE WORKS HAVE THE STAMP OF GENIUS MARKED UPON THEM.



WITH CHARACTERISTIC MODESTY, EDWARD MITCHELL BANNISTER WAS PERSUADED TO SUBMIT A PAINTING, "UNDER THE OAKS," TO THE COMMITTEE FOR THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION OF 1876 IN PHILADELPHIA. HE WON A MAJOR AWARD OF THE FIRST RANK FOR THIS PICTURE. THE "OAKS" REFERRED TO THOSE BANNISTER HAD SEEN AND PAINTED AT THE WILLIAM GODDARD FARM IN POTOWAMUT, R. I. THE PAINTING WAS LATER SOLD TO A MR. DUFF OF BOSTON FOR \$1500.00 THROUGH WILLIAMS AND EVERETT. MANY OF HIS OTHER PAINTINGS WERE DONE NEAR KNIGHTSVILLE, R. I.

AS WITH SEVERAL OF THE OTHER ARTISTS IN THE PROVIDENCE AREA, BANNISTER'S WORK SOLD EASILY IN THIS PERIOD. IT WAS THE GREAT ERA OF LANDSCAPE ART, AND RARE INDEED WAS THE FINE VICTORIAN HOME THAT DID NOT BOAST MANY IMPOSING CANVASES IN THEIR HEAVY GILT FRAMES. PAINTINGS BY BANNISTER HUNG IN THE HOUSES IN THE BENEFIT STREET AREA. MADAME SISSIERETTA JONES, THE GREAT NEGRO SOPRANO WHO SANG BEFORE SEVERAL PRESIDENTS, A GUEST IN THE WHITE HOUSE, AND FRIEND OF DAME NETTIE MELBA AND MANY OTHER FAMOUS ARTISTS, WAS AN ADMIRER OF BANNISTER AND HUNG HIS PICTURES ALONG WITH OTHERS, INCLUDING A COROT, SHE HAD COLLECTED DURING HER LIFETIME. BILLED AS THE "BLACK PATTI" (A REFERENCE TO THE WORLD FAMOUS SOPRANO ADELINA JUANA MARIA PATTI, X BARONESS CEDERSTROM) SHE HAD FORESAKEN HER CAREER TO RETURN, WITH THE TREASURES COLLECTED DURING HER FAMOUS TRAVELS, TO CARE FOR HER SICK MOTHER AND GRANDMOTHER AT HER HOUSE AT 7 WHEATON STREET.

ABOUT 1878, GEORGE W. WHITAKER, CHARLES WALTER STETSON, AND BANNISTER MET ONE EVENING AT BANNISTER'S STUDIO, AND THE THREE PROVIDENCE ARTISTS DISCUSSED PLANS BY WHICH THEY HOPED TO INTEREST COLLECTORS, AMATEURS, AND DEALERS IN THEIR WORK. OUT OF THESE AND LATER DISCUSSIONS, THE PROVIDENCE ART CLUB WAS FOUNDED ON FEBRUARY 19, 1880, WITH JAMES SULLIVAN LINCOLN AS THE FIRST PRESIDENT. LINCOLN WAS THE FIRST SIGNER OF THE DOCUMENT FORMING THE CLUB, BANNISTER THE SECOND, FOLLOWED BY WHITAKER, STETSON AND OTHERS.

THE PROVIDENCE ART CLUB HONORED THEIR ILLUSTRIOUS MEMBER WITH AN EXHIBITION OF HIS WORK A FEW YEARS LATER, AND THIS WAS QUITE SUCCESSFUL.

FOR 25 YEARS BANNISTER HAD HIS STUDIO IN THE WOODS BUILDING AT 2 COLLEGE STREET. HE LIVED ON BENEVOLENT STREET, AND, LATER, AT 60 WILSON STREET.

BESIDES THE MEDAL FROM THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION HE RECEIVED A SILVER MEDAL AT THE 15TH EXHIBITION IN 1884 OF THE MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION, AND ALSO A SILVER MEDAL FROM THE SAME ASSOCIATION IN 1881 AND A BRONZE IN 1878.

BANNISTER'S LATER YEARS WERE NOT TOO SUCCESSFUL, AND HE DIED A POOR MAN, THE FATE OF MANY ARTISTS, ON JANUARY 9, 1901. ALWAYS A DEVOUT CHURCH MEMBER, HIS DEATH CAME WITH HIS HEAD BOWED IN PRAYER DURING SERVICES IN PROVIDENCE. A MEMORIAL COMMITTEE, HEADED BY JOHN N. ARNOLD AND INCLUDING STACY TOLMAN, SYDNEY BURLEIGH, GEORGE A. HAYS, W. STAPLES DROWNE, AND MANY OF THE OTHER LEADING ARTISTS OF THE DAY AND MEMBERS OF THE ART CLUB RAISED FUNDS TO ERRECT A LARGE BOULDER WITH A BRONZE PALETTE AND SCROLL TO HONOR THE MEMORY OF THIS BELOVED NEGRO ARTIST, AND THIS WAS PLACED NEAR HIS GRAVE IN THE NORTH BURIAL GROUND.

THUS ENDED THE CAREER OF THIS GENTLE MAN, IMMENSELY POPULAR WITH HIS FRIENDS AND FELLOW ARTISTS, WHO GAVE SUCH RESTFUL, SOULFUL SCENES WHERE PASTURE, ROCKS AND POOLS AND LAUREL, OAKS AND BRAMBLES, MARSHLAND AND DROWSY CATTLE, ALL COMBINED TO GIVE ULTIMATE DREAMS OF PEACE IN THE BEST TRADITIONS OF THE BARBIZON SCHOOL.



-THE PAINTINGS-

1. "MIDDAY REST", FAMILY GROUP EATING NOONDAY LUNCH. CANVAS SIZE: 20" x 14".
2. "GIRL AND COWS," GIRL BRINGING HOME COWS AT EVENING. CANVAS SIZE: 18" x 12".
3. "THE DRINKING POOL," OXEN BEING DRIVEN TO DRINKING POOL. CANVAS SIZE: 24" x 16".
4. "HILLSIDE PASTURE," LANDSCAPE WITH COWS AND TREES. CANVAS SIZE: 20" x 14".
5. "FARMER GREENE'S MEADOW," CANVAS SIZE: 20" x 14".
6. "GETHERING SEAWEED," FIGURE OF MAN PUSHING WHEELBARROW OF SEAWEED. CANVAS SIZE: 24" x 20".
7. "LANDSCAPE," TREES AND BROOK. CANVAS SIZE: 16" x 14".
8. "SUNSET," LONE FIGURE WITH SETTING SUN IN BACKGROUND. CANVAS SIZE: 24" x 18".
9. "AT KNIGHTSVILLE," FACTORY BUILDINGS WITH BOATS ON POND. CANVAS SIZE: 12" x 9".
10. "THE OLD HOMESTEAD," AN OLD HOUSE NESTLING AMONG TREES. CANVAS SIZE: 12" x 9".
11. "PLEASANT PASTURES," LANDSCAPE WITH TWO GRAZING COWS. CANVAS SIZE: 24" x 16".
12. "THE WATER POOL," THREE FEMALE FIGURES FILLING THEIR BUCKETS AT A POOL. CANVAS SIZE: 16" x 12".
13. "REPOSE," TWO FIGURES RESTING AT THE EDGE OF A BROOK. CANVAS SIZE: 16" x 12".
14. "WOODSMAN RETURNING," WOODSMAN COMING OUT OF FOREST. CANVAS SIZE: 22" x 18".
15. "PALMER RIVER," LANDSCAPE OF RIVER AND TREES. CANVAS SIZE: 34" x 24".
16. "SWALE LAND," LANDSCAPE OF MEADOWS, TREES, AND SKY. CANVAS SIZE: 46" x 32".
17. "APPROACHING STORM," FIGURE OF WOODSMAN AND WIND TOSSED TREES AND STORMY SKIES. CANVAS SIZE: 60" x 40".
18. "THE MILKMAID," FARM GIRL CARRYING STOOL AND MILK PAIL. CANVAS SIZE: 35" x 22".
19. "THE SALUTE," TWO PEOPLE BY WAYSIDE WAVING TO PASSING DRIVER OF OXCART. CANVAS SIZE: 18" x 14".
20. "SUNRISE," SUN RISING BEHIND PASTORAL LANDSCAPE. CANVAS SIZE: 18" x 14".
21. "LANDSCAPE," ROCKS AND TREES, WITH WATER IN THE DISTANCE. CANVAS SIZE: 16" x 11".
22. "DRIVING HOME THE COWS," FARM GIRL DRIVING HOME HERD OF COWS. CANVAS SIZE: 50" x 32".
23. "HOMEWARD," WORKER RETURNING HOME AFTER A DAY'S TOIL. CANVAS SIZE: 14" x 9".
24. "THE FARMHOUSE," GROUP OF FARM HOUSES NESTLED AMONG TREE STUDDED LANDSCAPE. CANVAS SIZE: 16" x 10".



25. "AFTER THE SHOWER," LANDSCAPE WITH PASSING STORM CLOUDS. CANVAS SIZE: 10" x 9".
26. "A ROAD TO THE VALLEY," LANDSCAPE WITH FIGURE DRIVING COWS ALONG ROAD TO THE VALLEY. CANVAS SIZE: 9" x 7".
27. "LANDSCAPE," COWS DRINKING AT A BROOK. CANVAS SIZE: 8" x 6".
28. "LANDSCAPE," CANVAS SIZE: 8" x 6".
29. "MORNING ON THE SHORE," SCENE AT THE "POINT," NEWPORT. WATERCOLOR, 14" x 9".
30. "STORY OF THE RESURRECTION," SKETCH, 8" x 5".
31. "WATER COLOR," LANDSCAPE WITH TREES AND WATER. WATERCOLOR, 9" x 6".
32. "SAD MEMORIES," CHARCOAL SKETCH, 9" x 6".

WE WOULD LIKE TO THANK ALL THOSE WHO HELPED IN THE ORGANIZATION OF THIS EXHIBITION, PARTICULARLY: THE REVEREND PAUL F. THOMPSON; THE TRUSTEES OF THE OLNEY STREET BAPTIST CHURCH--MRS. BESSIE JONES--MRS. MARION WILLIAMS--MRS. LEONARD ANDERSON--MR. ROBERT HAMMOND; MR. JAMES ROBICHAUD, WHOSE PICTURES ARE ON DISPLAY; MR. NINO SCOTT; MR. J. K. OTT; MRS. THEODORE LEVY; MRS. FLORENCE M. LEWIS; THE URBAN LEAGUE OF R. I.; MRS. ANDREW STALEY; THE HOSTESSES WHO HELPED DURING THE EXHIBITION; AND ALL OTHERS WHO GAVE THEIR TIME AND EFFORT.

We thank Dean Samuel L. Hershey and the School of Design for advice and cooperation with the exhibition.



Edward M. Bannister Artist

B Nov. 1838

II

1901

BANNISTER MEMORIAL



A meeting of the Bannister memorial committee and other artists of this city was held at the studio of Sidney R. Burrell at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and the gathering proceeded to the North Burial Ground to inspect the monument which was placed on the grave of the late Edwin M. Bannister this morning.

The committee having the matter in mind was appointed at a meeting of artists of the city immediately after the death of Mr. Bannister, and steps were taken to secure subscriptions for a suitable monument to be erected to the

memory of this one of the leading artists of Rhode Island.

The committee has been most successful, and a sufficient sum was subscribed to ensure the success of its plans. A boulder was obtained, and on its face was placed a bronze palette bearing the inscription. This was put in place this morning, and inspected by the artists this afternoon.

Saturday afternoon a Bannister memorial meeting will be held at 3 o'clock at the gallery of George W. Whittaker on Fruit Hill. John N. Arnold will read "Reminiscences of Rhode Island Artists," and other papers will be read.



Journal of the Quarterly Conference  
 of the Colored Methodist Episcopal  
 Church of the Zion connection  
 formed by Jehiel Demore  
 Sep 2 the 1837

12

in formant Sister Catherine Cheesbrough  
 The beginning of the Church was when Rev  
 George Shepard mother walked out of the Old  
 Christ Church on the account of  
 subverbe treatment of the colored members then  
 of the seat of the colored members followed her the hold  
 meetings around to their houses until the Society  
 was formed in Miner's Hall Hayes which old  
 Gaspee St Church stand the House was next  
 to it the ground was given by Marshal Wood  
 mother for a Colored Methodist Church



I hereby agree to remove the dwelling house belonging to me, now standing on a portion of the lot No 26, on Gaspee Street, conveyed by myself & Mrs Wood to the African Methodist Episcopal Church, from the said lot, within ~~five~~ months from this date - & if not so removed, the time named in my deed to them, for the removal of their house from lot No 25, shall be proportionally enlarged

Providence Oct 7. 1850 - Marshall Woods.



NEGRO CHURCHES IN RHODE ISLAND  
WINTER STREET A.M.E.Z.CHURCH

~~1837~~ 1837

Back Street from 49  
mill to Stevens St.

Winter Street A. M. E. Z. Church was organized as a society in 1837, ~~within the African Union Meeting House, continuing to meet there for one year, when it separated,~~ incorporated in 1838. 1

The church met on ~~Back~~<sup>about</sup> Street from its incorporation until 1858 when it moved to a hall on Gaspee Street (where the boiler room now stands on the State House grounds.) It is a direct branch of the A. M. E., church which withdrew from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South in 1776.

By 1840 it had forty members and more than doubled its membership by 1842. 1

In 1888, Reverend Anderson with Trustees Burgess, Reason and others bought a lot on Winter Street where a large brick church was started and under Reverend Coffee and Trustees was completed in 1894.

The building with a bell tower contained a large auditorium, gallery on the sides and back, pulpit with choir stall and organ on each side, stained glass windows, two of which were given by George Henry in memory of his wife each side of the pulpit. The basement contained the Sunday School room and utilities.

At one time it had a membership of over 500 with a Sunday school of 400. A lyceum was held on Sunday afternoons, largely attended by old as well as young. Speakers presented various subjects with a question and answer period following.

In the early 1960's, the property was taken by the Redevelopment Authority and Winter Street joined with Wadsworth Street, (Mt Zion A. M. E.) to form the Hood Memorial A. M. E. Z. Church with the Rev. Arthur E. Hodge, pastor, (1966)

Between 1840 and 1844, Jehial C. Beman, William Serrington, Nathan Blount and Levin Smith served as pastors; Daniel Vandevere, 1844 to 1849; Joseph Hicks from 1849 to 1857; Peter Ross from 1857 to 1861; Joseph Hicks returned to serve from 1861 to 1863. Other pastors were: Rev's. Terpen, A. J. Green, J. Coles, Washington, Anderson, Coffee, McCullum, T. A. Roach, Captian USA, Holland, A. A. Croke, Biddle, Buster, Alleyne, Carroll, Weller, Morgan, Morris, Babington Johnson, up to 1956.

Sherey, Jr.

1 Robert Glenn Sherey, Jr., "Negro Churches in Rhode Island Before 1860", R. I. History, January 1966.

Other notes collected by C. R. Gross, M. D from many sources.



NEGRO CHURCHES IN RHODE ISLAND

A.M.E.Z. CHURCH \* WINTER STREET

1837-196

" informant Sister Catherine Chesbrew

The beginning of the church was when Rev. George Spynard mother walked out of the Old Chestnut Street Methodist Church on account of subscribe treatment of the colored members there, the rest of the colored members followed her, they had meetings around their homes until the society was formed in Minor Hall House where old Gaspee St. Church stood. the house was next to it the ground was given by Marshall Woods mother for a colored Methodist Church." ( This is an exact quote from the Journal of the Quarterly Conference of the Colored Methodest Ep Church of the Zion connexion formed by Jehiel Beman, dated Sept 2nd 1737. )

" I hereby agree to remove the dwelling house belonging to me now standing on a portion of the lot No 26 on Gaspee Street conveyed by myself & Mrs. Woods to the African Methodist Episcopal Church, from the said lot within six months from this date & if not so removed the time named in my deed to them, for the removal of their house from lot No 25, shall be proportionally enlarged

Providence Oct 7, 1850 Marshall Woods. "

This book of records from 1837 to 1859 was found in the home of Brother Andrew Burgess, ( a trustee of Winter Street Church ) after his death. He left his property to his wife and her passing it was left to Mrs. Serena H. (Bland) Miller who gave it to me for its historical value.



## NEGRO CHURCHES IN RHODE ISLAND

## A.M.E.Z. CHURCH-WINTER STREET

1837-1960

"The begining of the church was when George Spynard's mother walked out of the old Chestnut Street Methodist Church on account of the subscribe treatment of the colored members and the rest of the colored members followed her. They had meetings around to their houses until the society was formed in Minor Hall's house where the old Gaspee Street Church stood. The house was next to it the ground was given by Marshall Wood's mother for a colored Methodist church." ( From the minute book of the Quarterly Conference of the Colored Methodist Ep Church of the Zion connection formed by Jehiel Beman, September 2, 1837. ) ( Robert G. Scherer, Negro churches before 1860 1860 said the church was on Bark Street from its incorporation in 1838 when it moved to Gaspee Street ( boiler room area of state house grounds ) int 1858.5

In 1888, Rev. Anderson and trustees Burgess, Reason and others bought a lot on Winter Street and a large brick church was started, completed in 1894 under Rev. Coffee and the trustees. Two stained glass windows were given by George Henry in memory of his wife.

At one time it had a membership of over 500, 400 in the Sunday school and a lyceum was held on Sunday afternoos, largely attended by old as well as young, speakers presenting various subjects with a question and answer period following.

In the 1960ths the property was taken by the Providence Redevelopment Authority and Winter Street joined with the Wadsworth St., A.M.E.Z., to form the Hood Memorial A.M.E.Z. Church with the Rev. Arthur Hardge, pastor, 1866.

1837	Jehiel C. Beman	Rev. Washington
1838	William Serrington	Rev. McCullum
1839	Nathan Blunt	Rev. Terpen
1840	Leven Smith	Rev. Coles
1841	"	Rev. Holland
1842	"	Rev. Crooke
1843	"	Rev. Biddle
1843	Daniel Vandevere	Rev. Buster
49	"	Rev. Alleyne
1849-1857	Joseph Hicks	Rev. Carroll
1857-1861	Peter Ross	Rev. Weller
1861-1863	Joseph Hicks	Rev. Morgan
1888	Rev. Anderson	Rev. Morris
1894	Rev. Coffee	Rev. Babington Johnson 1956
1918	Rev. T. A. Roach	Rev. A.J. Green
	Capt. U.S.A.	

N.J. Green 1887  
Arthur Hardge 1960-

Robert Glenn Schere, Jr., "Negro Churches in R. I. before 1860"  
Mrs. Ulysses T. Carter, Sr., Notes on Negro Churches in R. I.  
Carl R. Gross, M. D., Rewrite from above and other sources. 1968



A BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE CONGDON STREET  
BAPTIST CHURCH OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND  
FROM 1819 to 1965

15a

by Rev. Leardrew L. Johnson, Pastor

The Congdon Street Baptist Church can trace its inception back to March 9, 1819 in the Vestry of The First Baptist Meeting House, where a meeting had been called at the suggestion of a group of "people of African descent" to meet with a committee of interested white citizens to discuss and make plans whereby colored citizens of Providence might obtain secular and religious instructions. Prior to this time the people of color had no church of their own, but worshipped in the various churches of the city. Those who met on this night to discuss this matter were as follows: Warwick Sweetland, Abraham Gibbs, George McCarthy, George J. Smith, George C. Willis, Joshua Wicks, Derry Williams, Hodge Congdon, Nathaniel Paul, Henry Taber, Peter Waters, Thomas Graham, James Harris, Thomas Thompson, George W. Barrett, Henry Greene, Stephen Wolmsly, and Asa C. Goldsbury.<sup>1</sup> Following this initial meeting, a sub-committee of 12 was appointed to arrange a meeting with Moses Brown, Esq., a "Quaker and a benevolent man,"<sup>2</sup> who received them warmly and suggested that they select a suitable lot for this purpose and agreed to pay for the same, for he had proposed in his heart to do something for the people of color for a long time.

The Society of Friends took a deep interest in this project and helped by soliciting funds from outside cities and friends. In the meantime, \$500.00 was raised among the people of color in the town. A lot was purchased and said property was deeded to the people of color on May 14, 1819. The Deed was recorded by Nathan W. Jackson, Clerk of the town of Providence, and reads as follows: "... For the promotion of these objects so desirable, I have purchased and do these presents give, grant and convey the lot I this day received ... a trust for the purpose and use of erecting thereon a suitable building for a schoolhouse...and also a Meeting House for Divine Worship for the People of Color that are now or hereafter may be in this town and for no other use but for the said people of color, forever..."<sup>3</sup> The people assembled on the lot located on Meeting Street near Congdon, and after solemn prayer was offered by Rev. Stephen Gano, Pastor of The First Baptist Church, the labor of erecting a house of worship began.

On the first Sunday in June 1820, the Schoolhouse was opened for Divine Worship, and the text of the sermon preached by Mr. Henry Jackson was Proverbs 9:10-12. The house, soon after its erection, was seated with pews which were auctioned off for \$20.00 a pew, capable of holding four persons each. Dimensions of the newly erected Building were 50' long, 40' wide, 30' high, and included a large room in the basement. In 1821 the Building was completed and dedicated. This organization was formally named, The African Union Meeting and Schoolhouse Society, and a committee of 12 became the managing committee.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>William J. Brown Autobiography

<sup>2</sup>Ibid pp.47

<sup>3</sup>Deed to Property

<sup>4</sup>Minutes, R. I. Baptist State Convention 1895 pp.54,ff.



The first paid pastor and teacher was Mr. Asa C. Goldbury, who was an octoroon, who served for 2 years and married and went to Haiti to live.

The Society was composed of A.M.E.'S, Free Will Baptist, Zion A.M.E.'S, Calvinist and Missionary Baptist. For the first 25 years more or less, it afforded the only school house for every child of color in the entire City. They filled the pulpit on Sundays and taught school week days.

Among the many peculiar rules governing this new organization was that "the Preceptor or Preceptress should teach the School according to The Lancasterian Plan; and ministers when they met for Divine Worship were to preach or serve according to their age, the oldest clergyman beginning first, and those permitted to conduct the business were the ones interested in pew holdings only."<sup>5</sup> The African Union Meeting and Schoolhouse served its day and answered as a starting point for every church of color of any size in the City of Providence.

It was not too many years afterwards that these denominations lost their ecumenical spirit and sought independence and decided to go their several ways.

In September 1835, The Second Free Will Church was formed under the pastorate of Rev. John W. Lewis, with 10 members, however, they still worshipped at the main Church (The Meeting and Schoolhouse) until November 1840. They then hired a hall on Middle Street. In 1841, they erected a house on Pond Street for public worship.<sup>6</sup>

In 1838, Second African A.M.E. was organized and in September became a distinct body known as Bethel A.M.E. They started a Meeting House on Meeting Street in the same year and incorporated in 1839.

In 1838, The Zion Group also pulled out and organized.

The Calvinist Baptists were left in charge of the property in 1840, and on December 8 of this year, The Meeting Street Baptist Church was organized by The Rev. Jeremiah Asher, a Licentiate from Hartford, Connecticut.

The following is the maiden letter of the Young Church to the Warren Baptist Association in session with the Third Church of Providence, September 8, 9, 1841.

"This Church composed of colored persons was constituted on the 8th of December 1840. They maintain regular worship and the ordinances of the gospel; are at peace among themselves, and the prospect appears fair, that they may be able, with some assistance from others, to sustain the standards of the Cross, and prove a blessing to many ready to perish."<sup>7</sup>

<sup>5</sup>Ibid, Brown, p. 48

<sup>6</sup>Bayles, Richard M. History of Providence County, Chapter XVI pp.467

<sup>7</sup>Minutes, R. I. Baptist State Convention, p. 54, ff.



The Church's petition was granted by The Association at this annual session. The Church body consisted of 9 members, 7 males and 2 females. They called The Rev. Jeremiah Asher as their first pastor, who was ordained during the organization, and who served most faithfully for eight years.

In 1863 nearly half of the male members of the Congregation joined the 14th Rhode Island Heavy Artillery and went to the front. With such a loss of male support, the Church was unable to hire a regular minister for the next three years.

The Church remained at the Meeting Street location and gradually increased her membership and spiritual outreach until 1869. Unfortunately, the Church had been erected almost in the back yard of George Hale who only had a 10' access to moving in and out of his property, and it was in this year that he sought relief from this inconvenience. He approached the officers and members and offered to exchange sites with the Church to a lot which he owned located at Congdon Street and Angell Court, and give the Church the sum of \$1,000.00 for this exchange. This idea did not meet with favor with the parishoners. While these negotiations were going on, the nearby "white friends" complained that they were too noisy in their worship, and had the building condemned and torn down between Sundays, thus turning them out of doors.

This was a period of great trial for the Church; for nearly four years they wandered from hall to hall endeavoring to keep up the worship of God, while legal litigations ensued and plans were being made to erect a new Sanctuary. In 1871 the Church was allowed by the Court to make this exchange, and by Act of The Legislature, the name was changed to Congdon Street Baptist Church. This change took place during the pastorate of The Rev. William Jackson. A new edifice was begun, and the Vestry of this structure was completed and dedicated on April 21, 1874. The Church was completed and dedicated in July of 1875, at a cost of about \$15,000.00.<sup>8</sup>

In the year 1874, The New England Baptist Missionary Convention was organized in the vestry of the Church. Officers elected at this organizational meeting were as follows: Rev. William Jackson, President of Rhode Island; Rev. Spencer Harris, Vice President of New York; Brother William Burch, Recording Secretary of Massachusetts, who was ordained at this Session; Rev. Edmond Kelly, Corresponding Secretary of Massachusetts; Brother William M. Green, Treasurer of Rhode Island; Board of Managers: Reverends William Jackson, Edmond Kelly, William Ferguson, William Thomas and Ebenezer Byrd. The meeting was so spirited and harmonious until a Revival Meeting ensued which lasted for a week.<sup>9</sup> Its influence was felt throughout the City and many souls were brought to Christ.

The Church experienced several years of inner turmoil and conflict following this transitional period, and in 1880 a group went out and organized The Ebenezer Baptist Church. The Rev. James W. Mitchell was pastor when this Church was organized. It was also in

<sup>8</sup>Carter, Ulysses T. (Mrs.), Religion Among R. I. Colored People, 1819-1936, Paper for Tercentenary

<sup>9</sup>Smith, C.M., D.D., Preserving Our Gains, 1962 Annual Address, The New England Baptist Missionary Convention



this year that the Rhode Island Baptist State Convention became Trustees of the Property and held Trusteeship until the matter was settled in Court on March 20, 1950, at which time the property was turned back into the hands of the Church.

In 1901 another misunderstanding could not be resolved and 162 members went out and organized The Olney Street Baptist Church, leaving 105 members and then three of these died. This new body was organized during the pastorate of The Rev. J. H. Presley.

The present land and parsonage at the rear of the Church was purchased in 1897 while Rev. Presley still served.

In July of 1904, The Rev. Sidney W. Smith was called as Pastor, and served faithfully until he submitted his resignation in 1915. It was under his leadership that the Church experienced renewal and a spiritual awakening followed, and the Church showed remarkable growth. On December 8, 1910, the Church celebrated its 70th Anniversary.

In 1914, Deacon Edward Peters finished his earthly labors after having served the Church as a Deacon for more than 40 years, as a Church Clerk for 28 years, and Superintendent of the Church School for 38 years. In 1915, Rev. Smith tendered his resignation, holding the record as having served the longest tenure as pastor.

The Rev. R. J. Terrell served for a brief time between the years 1916 and 1917.

In November 1918, the Church extended a call to The Rev. Walter J. Moss, who served as pastor until he resigned in 1928 to accept a call to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Rev. Moss was succeeded by The Rev. B. R. Lawson, who served faithfully until 1935 when he submitted his resignation to accept a call to Emanuel Baptist Church, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Church was without a pastor during the years 1936 and 1937, and extended a call to The Rev. W. H. Edwin Smith in 1938 as its pastor. Rev. Smith labored in this part of The Master's Vineyard as a wise and faithful steward until 1946, at which time a call was extended to him by The New Hope Baptist Church of Hackensack, New Jersey.

In October of 1948, a call was extended to The Rev. M. Jerome Brown, who had recently completed his studies at The Andover Theological Seminary. Mr. Brown brought good leadership to the Church and distinguished himself by his consecrated leadership. He submitted his resignation in March of 1959, and delivered his farewell sermon on Easter Sunday to go to Westfield, New Jersey to The Bethel Baptist Church, which had extended to him a call to become their Shepherd.

In July 1959, a call was extended to The Rev. Leardrew Leonard Johnson, Pastor of The Bethlehem Baptist Church of Holyoke, Massachusetts. Mr. Johnson assumed his duties on the first Sunday in November of the same year. He has brought a strong preaching ministry, dedicated Christian leadership, and has been concerned



with community outreach. Under his leadership, many needed improvements have been made on the Church and parsonage, including the installation of a new furnace, and the replacing of a large section of the rear wall, which had buckled with age. The Budget has increased along with our educational and missionary outreach. During his pastorate, we have witnessed a changing community, due largely to the displacing of many of our members by The Providence Redevelopment Authority. Old age and death have had their effects also. In spite of these handicaps, the Church has remained a strong spiritual force in the community, and its influence has been felt far and wide.

On August 29, 1965, Rev. Johnson read his resignation following the Morning Service to accept a call of The Fidelity Baptist Church of Cleveland, Ohio.

This Church has maintained membership in The Warren Baptist Association since 1841, and The New England Baptist Convention since 1874. It is a member of The National Council of Churches, The Rhode Island Council of Churches, The Rhode Island Baptist State Convention, and The American Baptist Convention.

It has been known for its good choirs and choristers, who have had an appreciation for sacred music of the Church through the years.

It has been blessed to have women with a spirit of compassion and zeal to carry the gospel of love beyond the four walls of the Church, thus its Missionary Society has made an impact not only in the City, but around the State, nation and world.

The Church School has been an inspiration to thousands of young people across the years, and has played a significant part in molding Christian character in youth, and has been directly influential in leading many of them to Jesus Christ, the Savior of the World. Its success can be traced back to the many dedicated Superintendents and teachers that it has had over the years.

In 1930, during the pastorate of The Rev. B. R. Lawson, a group of interested women of the Church organized what later became known as The Women's Club, an organization pledged to assist the Daily Vacation Church School financially, and the Church in any way possible. Mrs. Elizabeth Beckett was elected the first president.

About a month after Rev. M. Jerome Brown assumed his pastoral duties, a group of women concerned about flowers on the Altar each Sunday, at the call of Mrs. Fannie V. Moss, met in her home with their newly-elected pastor and organized The Flower Guild. This group has brought cheer to the sick, comfort to the sorrowing, and beauty to the Sanctuary ever since their organization.

In the year 1927, a group of Christian men decided that there should be closer fellowship among the men of the Church and organized The Men's Club, which has been known across the State ever since. They have carried words and music and cheer to other churches, the sick, and bereaved over the years; in addition to assisting the Church when ever they saw a need. Their Annual Tea in March has been a Red Letter Day and eagerly anticipated by the membership and community year after year.



- 6 -

A small group, who loved Gospel Music and who wanted to sing and be of assistance to the Church whenever they could, met in the fall of 1939 and became known as The Gospel Chorus of The Congdon Street Baptist Church. This group has been an asset to the Church, and every pastor since its organization. Mrs. Daisy C. Taylor was its founder and Directress, and Mrs. Lelia Patton was elected its first president.

Over a Quarter of a Century ago, another group of women met and organized The Lend A Hand Club, which has been active as its name implies, and has given a hand whenever the Church has called or a need arose.

In conclusion, there are several names which are almost synonymous with the Name, Congdon Street Baptist Church; they are as follows:

Mr. Edward S. Peters	Over 40 years a Deacon, 28 years Church Clerk, and 38 years Sunday School Superintendent
Mrs. Lena L. Gross	Assistant Sunday School Supt.
Dr. Andrew L. Jackson, Sr.	Sunday School Superintendent
Mr. William A. Younger	Chorister
Mr. Asa Mars	Deacon, Choir and Men's Club
Mrs. Margaret Williams Diggs	Over 70 years a member
Mrs. Lelia Patton	Church Clerk
Mr. O. B. Jones	Chairman of Board of Deacons
Mrs. Mary Jane Glascoe	Assistant Sunday School Supt.

And many other faithful men and women whose names are not mentioned here, but whose record is in Heaven and names in the Book of Life.

Thus, we, the members of The History Committee, in this 146th year of Christian Service, and the 125th Anniversary year as a Baptist Church, are proud of our forefathers who have gone on before, grateful and eternally indebted to them for their sacrifices, fortitude, and this glorious heritage, which they have sacredly bequeathed to us.

God grant us courage, wisdom and fortitude to build on securely, on this firm foundation which they have left us, which we firmly believe has its footing in Our Lord, who is The Rock of Ages.



PASTORS AND THEIR TENURE OF SERVICE

Rev. Jeremiah Asher	1840 - 1848	
Rev. William B. Serrington	1845 - 1849 1849 - 1853	
Rev. Chauncey Leonard	1853 - 1855	→ 1st negro Chaplain in the Civil War appointed by President Lincoln
Rev. William Thompson	1857 - 1859	
Rev. Thomas Henson	1860 - 1862	
Rev. Sampson White	1863	
Rev. Caleb Woodyard	1867 - 1869	
Rev. Nicholas Richmond	1869 - 1870	
Rev. William Jackson	1870 - 1878	
Rev. James W. Mitchell	1879 - 1885	
Rev. James A. Dart	1885 - 1886	
Rev. Henry Scott	1886 - 1887	
Rev. Nathaniel F. Drayton	1887 - 1891	
Rev. Joseph O. Johnson	1891 - 1896	
Rev. J. H. Presley	1897 - 1901	
Rev. John L. Davis	1902 - 1904	
Rev. Sidney W. Smith	1904 - 1915	
Rev. R. J. Terrell	1916 - 1917	
Rev. Walter J. Moss	1918 - 1928	
Rev. B. R. Lawson	1929 - 1935	
No Pastor	1936 - 1937	
Rev. W. H. Edwin Smith	1938 - 1946	
No Pastor	1947	
Rev. M. C. Holland (Interim)	1948	
Rev. M. Jerome Brown	1948 - 1959	
Rev. Leardrew L. Johnson	1959 - 1965	
Rev. <sup>Jesse Conner</sup> Dennis <sup>Supply</sup> Morris	1945 - 1966 1966	



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Prepared by Mrs. Ulysses T. Carter for The R. I. State Tercentenary  
William J. Brown Autobiography, William J. Brown

Material compiled by The History Committee  
appointed by the Church.

Rev. Leardrew L. Johnson, Pastor  
Mrs. Ida Greene Shavers, Chairman  
Mrs. Joan Burrells Clarke, Secretary  
Mrs. Mabel F. Cordwell  
Mrs. Lucy Donahue  
Mrs. Hattie Dudley  
Mrs. Ella T. Mars  
Mrs. Grace Marshall  
Deacon Robert H. Walker  
Deacon J. Gilbert Wright

September 29, 1965  
jc



716a

Osceola Cook  
New Bedford Mass. 1854? - 1899  
Inventor Barber  
Mar. 14, 1899

Mar. 15, 1899

THE EVENING BU

OSCEOLA COOK DEAD.

Sudden Demise of a Well Known Character Early Last Evening.

HE NEVER REALLY RECOVERED FROM THE SHOOTING AFFAIR.

His Tremendous Size Made Him a Prominent Figure on the Streets and He Was Also Well Known as Proprietor of Bootblacking Establishments, a Sporting Man, and a Political Power Among Colored Voters.

Osceola R. Cook died early Tuesday evening in the house, 980 Westminster street, in which he has lived for the last year and a half. He had been in bed only one day, and, although ailing for the last 10 days or more, had not called in a physician until Tuesday morning. Dr. Henriques was called then and gave him some medicine, but the man was even then beyond that.

He had long complained of the burden of his flesh, and had made efforts to reduce it. He weighed 449 pounds late last December, when he was last weighed, and has lost very little of it since then. He must have earned in his lifetime fully \$50,000, a man familiar with his affairs said Tuesday, but he had but little when he died and for the last few years has not been prosperous.

Few men in this city were more widely known than Osceola Cook. Since he began to grow heavy, about 10 years ago, his great size has made him prominent. Before that he was known through his boot blacking establishments. He was a political power among the colored voters of the city at one time and a hearty worker for the Republican party.

His strength was tremendous, and, although he grew to great size, he had much muscle. In the room where he died is a set of chest weights against the wall, and two pairs of Indian clubs.



OSCEOLA COOK.

With these he exercised at all times of the day and night, in the effort to keep down his flesh. A prize fighter once picked a quarrel with him, and then went to the hospital with his jaw shattered, where Cook had hit him one blow, the first in the fight.

He has had many other difficulties, notably the one with David F. Lingane, but it was said of the man that he never picked a quarrel, although he never dodged one coming his way. He had the reputation of being absolutely truthful, and was notably honest for a sporting man. He was generous to the degree of injustice to himself.

Although his weight was 449 pounds, his height was only 5 feet 10 inches. His hat was 7 1/2, his shoes were only 8s, but he wore size 21 in collars, and 58 in shirts, his waist measurement for underclothes being 62.

Cook always claimed that he had no negro blood in his veins, and declared that he was a Mexican, but he was born at New Bedford, the son of a full-blooded negro father and a mother who was a Seminole Indian and the daughter of the noted Seminole Chief Osceola. That was about 45 years ago. As a boy and young man he followed the sea before the mast in the coasting trade, shipping from New Bedford.

After the war he enlisted in the regular army, and was at one time stationed in the Southwest. While there he had a difficulty and slipped quietly over the border into Mexico. After deserting from the army he joined a circus and a troupe of wandering bull fighters. Cook, who was even then a magnificent specimen of physical development, was a banderillo, one of the men who waved the red cloth at the bull in the ring.

He remained in Mexico long enough to learn to speak and write Spanish fluently, and then drifted to New Orleans, where he went into a club house. After that he came back to the North, and reached New York. He came here from the metropolis in the early eighties and was a hostler, porter at the old City Hotel, and then barber and bootblack. He opened the first bootblacking place in this city and made much money in it.

He bought out the barber shop under the Narragansett Hotel, and did business there for some time. Of a naturally ingenious turn of mind he invented an improvement on the patent hair clippers in general use, and also a shampooing machine. Both inventions worked well.

He sold to the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company one-half the patent on the clippers for \$800, the other half belonging to the mechanic who worked out the idea for him. The curved handles now in common use on clippers were a part of the patent. The machine for shampooing was never used, although it worked well.

Somewhere about 1885 he opened a bootblacking shop on the present location of the Bristol Hotel, on Market square, opposite the Board of Trade. This was the first shop in the city, and it did a tremendous business. Later, Cook removed to one of the old Grosvenor buildings, on Post Office court, and there he had a business equally large. About 1890 he had to leave this place, and after that he wrote policy for a few years and then went into other lines.

His prosperous times were when he had his bootblacking stands. He was then big, but had not begun to take on flesh in great amount. A prize fighter who had won a fight the night before came in his place once, looking for trouble. He had accosted Cook in the saloon next door, whither Cook had gone for a pail of hot water, and had called him insulting names.

At the request of the bartender Cook let him alone then, but the fighter followed him into the bootblacking establishment and invited him to come on. Cook hit the first and only blow, smashing the fighter's jaw in pieces.

On another occasion, while Cook was counting the receipts of the day in his place one night, a hand reached over his shoulder and seized the largest pile of money. Cook seized the hand, pulled the man over, and then did things to him, finally kicking out what was left of him. The one who made the attempt at robbery was a tramp printer, who had seen the money through the window, and then opened the door and crawled along the floor.

Cook was twice married. His first wife, a colored woman, was divorced. The second was a French-Canadian, whom he met at the City Hotel when he was a porter there. There were no children by the first marriage, but one, a daughter, resulted from the second. He had long been separated from his wife.

Cook thought a deal of the girl and placed her under the best of care, keeping from her a knowledge of her father and giving her all the advantages in his power.

Cook came into special prominence a few years ago when he and David F. Lingane had a street altercation. Lingane in his publication had detailed at length the arrangements of and proceedings in a house on Pine street which he charged was maintained by Cook. Cook alleged that the series of articles had been inspired by a colored woman of ill-repute and he was greatly angered at their publication. He waited for Lingane on Weybosset street and cowhided him, in return for which Lingane shot him. The wound laid him up for a while and in reality he never recovered from the effects of the brawl. For his part in the affair he was eventually found guilty of assault and Lingane was indicted. A number of sittings of the grand jury were later convicted by...



Dr Daniel Loring, M.D. Grad.  
from Dartmouth College 1854  
Also surgery at St. Thomas  
Hospital in England. Born  
in Boston, Mass. Liberia 1860  
-1867. Was appointed physician  
to the missionaries while in Liberia



16-6

YOU AND YOUR FRIENDS  
ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO THE OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE

***BLACK MUSEUM***

ON SUNDAY, AUGUST 23, 1970  
at 3:00 P.M.

SENATOR ERICH A. O'D. TAYLOR - *Guest*

Men's Day Program at 4:00 P.M.

BISHOP JOHN D. BRIGHT - *Guest*

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*Secretary*

GROSS P. 151



*The Voice of the Negro*  
*Vol I July 1904*

## OUR WOMEN CONTRIBUTORS

MRS. JOSEPHINE SILONE-YATES, A. M.,

president of the National Association of Colored Women, professor of English and History in Lincoln Institute, leading school for Negroes west of the Mississippi river.

The following article relative to Mrs. Yates, appeared in the Indianapolis World, one of the leading dailies of that city, while the National Council of Women, with which the Association is affiliated, was in session.

"Mrs. Josephine Silone-Yates, president of the National Association of Colored Women, is one of the leading women of her race. She was reared in New England and received her early education in the schools of New York and of New Port, Rhode Island. She was graduated with honors from the New Port High School—valedictorian of her class—She was the only colored pupil in it, and the first individual of color to receive a certificate entitling her to teach in the public schools of New Port.

Two years later, she was graduated with honor from the Rhode Island State Normal School, and quite recently received the degree, Master of Arts, from the National University of Illinois.

For eight years Mrs. Yates held the chair of Natural Science, in Lincoln Institute, Jefferson City, Mo., and in 1902, was re-called to that Institution to accept the chair of English and History.

Mrs. Yates has contributed articles to many of the leading magazines and newspapers, from The Boston Herald and The Transcript to The Los Angeles Herald on the Pacific.

She was unanimously elected president of the National Association of Colored Women at its second biennial session, held in Buffalo in 1901. Mrs. Yates' administration has been marked by the great amount of valuable work accomplished in organizations, federation of states, also by the manner in which the work has been systematized, divided into departments and placed in the hands of capable superintendents, etc."



JOSEPHINE SILONE-YATES, A. M.  
 Professor of English and History in Lincoln Institute—Honorary President of National Association of Colored Women



Pastor of the Shiloh Baptist Church  
Newport, R I for over 40 yrs. C.R.G.  
Orig: 5-10-64

7 15 A

## REV. H. N. JETER DIES AT AGE OF 86

In 1878 he was married to Miss Thomasinia Hamilton of Brooklyn, N. Y., whose father, Thomas Hamilton, was the editor of "The Anglo-African," the earliest Negro paper of this country. They were together for nearly 53 years, death claiming Mrs. Jeter in 1931. Twelve children were born to this union, six of whom now survive: Mrs. Nellye Windfort and Mrs. Mary Sutler of Newport; Mrs. Octavia Crispin, Miss Olyve L. Jeter, H. Leonard Jeter and Hiram L. Jeter, all musicians of New York City. There also survive twenty-three grandchildren and eleven great grandchildren. Dr. and Mrs. Jeter gave to all their children an extensive musical education, and in earlier years the family was well known in New England and other sections as the Jeter Family of Musicians.

Dr. Jeter was among the pioneers of several

civic reforms in Newport and other parts of Rhode Island. He was a minister in the generation who believed in the Church wielding its influence every day in the home, school, hospitals, prisons and other civic centers, and he devoted much time to visitation of this type of place ministering to the unfortunate, giving of his funds and influence for their betterment.



The funeral of Dr. Jeter was held from Shiloh Baptist Church, Newport, on Monday afternoon, August 8, and was largely attended. The Rev. Dr. Livingstone, pastor, conducted the very splendid services. His eulogy of the life of Dr. Jeter was solemn, and profoundly true, and in every way befitting. Assisting the local pastor were other clergymen from Newport, and other places in Rhode Island — Rev. Wm. S. Holland, president of the Watchman School and Camp, North Scituate; Rev. W. H. Edwin Smith, pastor Congdon St. Baptist Church, Providence; Rev. Benj. W. Williams, pastor Olney St. Baptist Church, Providence; Rev. Peacock of the AME Church, Jamestown; Rev. J. Quinton Jackson, of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, Newport; Rev. Cain Cole, of Mt. Zion AME Church, Newport; and Rev. Richardson, of the Union Congregational Church, Newport. The Canonchet Lodge of Odd Fellows conducted its ritualistic service Sunday evening at the Jeter residence.

The floral tributes were many and beautiful. The bearers were Deacons Robert Jackson and Silas Washington of Shiloh Baptist Church; James Bailey and Thomas Matthews of Canonchet Lodge, Odd Fellows; and Percy Wheeler and William Mitchell of the Star of the East.

Telegrams and letters were received from the N. E. Baptist Missionary Convention, Rev. Dr. J. C. Jackson, president; 19th St. Bapt. Ch., Washington, D. C.; Rev. Walter H. Brooks, pastor; Olney St. Church, Providence; Jenkins Orphanage, Charleston, S. C., Rev. Paul G. Daniels, Watchman Industrial School and Camp; House of Prayer, New York City, R. Chase, president. Letters were read from Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs of Baltimore and Newport, and from Shiloh and Mt. Olivet Baptist Churches of Newport.

Dr. Jeter was laid to rest beside Mrs. Jeter in the family plot at Newport.

*Rev. Chronicle*



1878 married Mrs Thomasina Hamilton of  
Brooklyn, WY

1897 Received in the White House by  
Cass M<sup>c</sup>Kimley

*Handwritten signature*





# RHODE ISLAND BAR JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY

THE RHODE ISLAND BAR ASSOCIATION

VOL. XV NO. 9

June 1967

RHODE ISLAND BAR JOURNAL

SUBSCRIPTION \$3.00 Annually  
Published Monthly October through June

## *In This Issue:*

- **WILLIAM A. HEATHMAN** PAGE 3
- **FREE PRESS-FAIR TRIAL** PAGE 4
- **LEGISLATION PASSED IN '67** PAGE 13

**Editor in Chief**  
William J. McGair

----- ● -----  
**Editor of the month**  
Paul J. Pisano

### **BAR ASSOCIATION FILES SUIT AGAINST MEDICAL CLEARING BUREAU**

The Rhode Island Bar Association through its Committee on Illegal Practice of the Law filed suit in Superior Court against the National Service Association, Inc., doing business as Medical Clearing Bureau of Providence.

Frances E. Little, Jr., Chairman of the Bar Association Committee, said that the Medical Clearing Bureau has been acting as a collection agency and that such activities are an illegal practice of the law. Mr. Little said that his committee has had numerous complaints from people who have reported that they have been harassed by the Medical Clearing Bureau.

The Medical Clearing Bureau has filed an answer and in it they refer to a consent decree entered into in the case of Creditor's Service Corporation et al vs. M. Joseph Cummings et al., and they maintain that they have complied with said decree.

At this writing the matter has not been assigned for trial. The Committee will appreciate any information which members may have on specific instances of difficulty with the Medical Clearing Bureau.

### **NEW MINIMUM FEE SCHEDULE APPROVED.**

The Executive Committee of the Rhode Island Bar Association approved at a special meeting a revised minimum fee schedule submitted by the Special Committee on Economics of the Profession.

"The new schedule will be printed in loose leaf form and will be issued to members of the Association in a leather bound desk manual for handy reference," President Lee A. Worrell said.

The approved schedule contains the ABA statement "The habitual charging of fees less than those established by a minimum fee schedule, or the charging of such fees without proper justification, may be evidence of unethical conduct." It is expected that the statement will be mentioned at the next Annual Meeting as an addition to the Canons of Ethics.

Daniel J. Murray, Chairman of the Executive Committee commented, "This new revised schedule is the result of four months' research by the Committee on Economics of the Profession. It reflects rising costs of living and overhead since 1961. The old schedule was way out of date."

It is hoped that the new schedules will be in the hands of members sometime this summer.

### **7TH ANNUAL SUMMER INSTITUTE**

The seventh annual summer institute at URI jointly sponsored by the R.I. Bar Association and the URI Extension Division attracted 120 lawyers. The registrants were high in their praise of the lectures and the books. Below at a luncheon break are Israel Press, Zal Newman, Tom Marracio, Jr., and Francis O'Brien.





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**WHEELS OF JUSTICE**

Traditionally, we have been told that the Wheels of Justice grind slowly. Our experience in recent years demonstrates that in the Superior Court, the pace has been so slow as to be virtually imperceptible.

Members of the Superior Court and of the Bar have advocated an increase by four in the number of judges in the Superior Court as a necessary step in the resolution of this problem. The Governor felt that an addition of two members would be sufficient and recommended this in the form of proposed legislation. In relying upon his sole prerogative to nominate justices, he refused to disclose in advance of the passage of this legislation the identity of his nominees.

The General Assembly, in accordance with its unfortunate custom of deferring action on important bills to the eleventh hour, would not be in a position to confirm or reject any proposed nominees until it reconvened next January. By that time, these men would have served as justices some six or seven months and a rejection at that time would obviously prove extremely distasteful. It therefore insisted upon learning the names of the nominees prior to the passing of the legislation, relying upon its sole prerogative to pass the enabling legislation.

It was plain that the considerations which caused this result were based on patronage, personalities and partisanship, with the public interest being shown little regard. Voices of moderation, both within and without the political arena, urging a compromise in the inflexible stand taken by the leaders of the executive and legislative branches went unheeded and so the manpower which the Superior Court so desperately required will be denied for at least another year. Perhaps it is time for a constitutional amendment prohibiting appointment of General Assembly members to judicial posts for at least one year after the conclusion of a term to which they have been elected. In this manner at least the impact of the personalities involved in such matters will be attenuated.

We can only observe that no form of government, even one so brilliantly designed as ours, can effectively serve its people when its officeholders' actions are characterized by intransigence and petty reliance on "sole prerogatives" in detriment to the interest of society.

**BREAD AND BUTTER**

It is interesting and encouraging to note that amid the glamorous functions of bar associations in working out new ideas in court organization and administration, calendars, legal representation for the poor, combatting misleading books and articles on estate planning and such, that some very practical "bread and butter" projects have been underway and are now available for members, and while not glamorous, are no less important to the busy lawyer.

Our legal education institutes have been realistic and down to earth. A new service of providing copies of Supreme Court decisions upon request has proven popular. The rescript books on Superior Court rules are a valuable tool. A revised minimum fee schedule is most welcome. Some additional insurance plans have been provided. Pamphlets for clients are available and so are attractive office racks to put them in.

Our headquarters facilities are being used more and more for arbitration sessions, committee meetings as "neutral grounds" for all sorts of conferences. Association work is based on service. Our membership figures have now gone over the 900 mark. The connection is obvious.

**R.I. Bar Association  
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**Ex Officio**

One of the objects of the Rhode Island Bar Journal is to encourage the free expression of ideas by members of the Association. The Rhode Island Bar Journal assumes no responsibility for the opinions or facts in signed articles, except to the extent, that by publication, the subject merits attention.

**R.I. Harvard Club**

The Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Harvard Law School Association of Rhode Island was held on May 9, 1967, at the University Club, Benefit Street, Providence, Rhode Island, at 6:00 p.m.

Due to the illness of the President, Sayles Gorham, the First Vice President, Walter Adler, presided, and Joachim A. Weissfeld served as Secretary.

There were fifty-six members of the Association present, and the following guests: Professor David Herwitz of the Harvard Law School, Assistant Dean William Bruce of the Harvard Law School, Dean Robert O. Schulze of Brown University and Father John J. Mahoney of Providence College.

Mr. Adler recognized the presence of Mr. Elmer Chace who was born in 1878 and admitted to the bar in 1904. He also noted that another member, Harold E. Staples, was celebrating his 50th reunion at Harvard Law School.

In the absence of Charles Cottam, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, the Secretary read the report of the Committee. The report was submitted by Mr. Cottam on his own behalf and for the other two members of the Committee, H.

(Continued on Page 14)



## WILLIAM A. HEATHMAN, ESQ. - ADMITTED MAY, 1898

BY  
Edward P. Smith  
Executive Secretary

It was a sunny but cold day in winter when I first drove up to the neat white cottage at 111 Babcock Street in Providence to visit William A. Heathman, the oldest member of our Association. Mr. William Heathman was admitted to the bar of the State of Rhode Island on May 20, 1898. He was admitted to the U.S. Circuit Court on June 29, 1901.

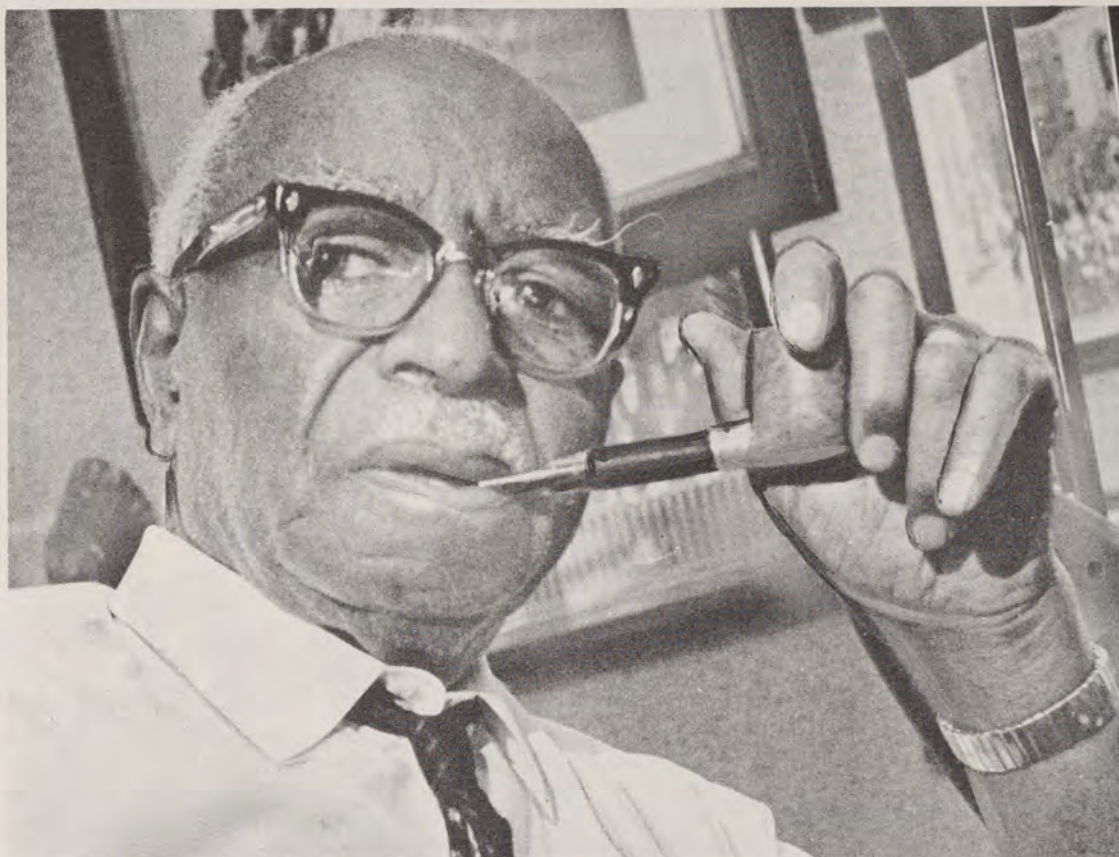
Snow was deep along the sides of the walk from the street to the porch of the house which was set well back on the lot. Since the first visit, others have followed in the preparation of this article, but on the first one, Mr. Heathman met me just inside the door and ushered me into a room which one could best describe as a combination office and den. Bill Heathman's voice was strong and his comments quick and humorous as our conversation got under way. My host apologized for the number of papers spread about his desk and office. Actually the office was in better array than my own at the Bar Association headquarters, but Mr. Heathman said that he had had a second bout with pneumonia and he was trying to put to rights an accumulation of mail and other papers which had piled up during his stay in the hospital.

After his first bout with Pneumonia in 1964, the doctors gave him three months to live, he told me, "But I didn't hear about that until a year later." See what I men about a sense of humor?

### Will be 95 on September 14.

This September 14, Mr. Heathman will be 95 years old. That age is only calendar years, however, for he is still a young man in thought and spirit, as this article will show as we progress. I asked him if he were retired and he said, "I prefer to say semi-retired, for I still do a little tax work and some counselling for old friends from this office."

My visits to Mr. Heathman came about due to our plans to publish a photographic directory of our members. I received a telephone call from Mr. Heathman asking me what he could do about having a photo in the directory since he could not get in to bar headquarters for a sitting with our photographer, due to his recent illness. As we are most anxious to have his photo in the book I said that if he had a photo that we could use we would be very happy to have it. It ended up with his offering some photos and my paying a visit to see if they would be satisfactory for the book. Early in my visit I knew that I would ask Mr. Heathman for his permission to write an article about him



William A. Heathman, shown in this Providence Journal Photo taken in 1964, is an entertaining conversationalist. This article was written from talks held in Bill's home.

for our Bar Journal. I would hope that we can work out some way for Mr. Heathman to give us some more of his reminiscences in future issues.

Mr. Heathman told me that he attended Brown University and Boston University Law School, which was located at 11 Ashburton Place. This address was a private home that had been converted to house the law school. Practicing lawyers in the Boston area came to the school to give lectures and then returned to their own offices.

One of Mr. Heathman's classmates was Melvin M. Johnson, who later became Dean of the Boston University Law School. Many years later he had to do with an event involving a Masonic meeting in 1948 in which Mr. Heathman played an important role. But more on that later.

While attending Boston University Law School, Mr. Heathman was under 21 years of age and as he was working his way through law school he had to make arrangements with a sponsor to take portions of his pay and in turn this sponsor would remit the money to the law school.

We hit a sad note when I asked about children. Mr. Heathman has one son who enlisted at a young age in the U.S. Navy during World War I. The son was too young to be able to join without his father's consent, but the call was strong and the father did sign. Unfortunately during his service, the son was permanently dis-

abled and is now in a Veteran's Hospital.

### State Returning Board

Mr. Heathman told me that he had been one of three clerks of the State Returning Board from 1903 to 1919. I had to confess that I didn't know what the State Returning Board was. Mr. Heathman then told me that the Returning Board was that group which counted election returns. This is what the State Board of Elections does now. He served again with this board by special request in 1922 when Davis G. Arnold was secretary of it and the board wanted someone with experience.

With a twinkle in his eye, Mr. Heathman said that he has often wondered whether he might have had a more financially successful career if he had pursued a career in music rather than in law. He was in demand in his younger days as a mandolin and banjo player and singer. He entertained and performed before such people as Sir Thomas Lipton, J.J. Van-Allen and the Vanderbilts. He sang second bass in the Boston University Glee Club. He nodded toward the radio and TV set at the other side of the room and said "Popular music now is just a lot of noise. It is not real music at all." Mr. Heathman also made a comment on criminal practice, saying "I never thought much of criminal practice because the

(Continued on Page 14)



## E. CLIFTON DANIELS ON "PRIVATE RIGHTS vs THE PUBLIC INTEREST"



The address printed here was given by Mr. Daniels who is managing editor of the New York Times, at the New England Trial Judges Conference, May 19, 1967, others in the photo are U.S. Supreme Court Justice Tom C. Clark, J. Montgomery Curtis, executive director UPI and Mrs. Justice Florence Murray.

(Journal Bulletin Photo)

Here, in the presence of so much forensic talent, so many keen legal minds, I'd better come clean. I have a confession to make—a confession, I am sorry to say, that involves Monty Curtis.

Mr. Curtis pretends that he has come here because Justice Murray is an old and dear friend: she was the matron of honor when he and Mrs. Curtis were married.

He pretends that he has come because of the pleasure and honor of introducing me to you.

He pretends that he simply can't wait to hear what I am going to say.

As a matter of fact, he knows damn well what I am going to say. He helped me write it.

He and I are in cahoots.

When Monty heard I was going to speak to you, he promptly sent me three pages of notes.

We are also in cahoots in another, more serious sense. We are members of a conspiracy to give people better newspapers. In fact, Monty is one of the ring-leaders of that conspiracy. I try to put out **one** good newspaper. He wants to improve **all** newspapers, and he has spent a good part of his life in that endeavor—a successful endeavor, I might add.

I daresay most of you had never heard of him until today, but his name is known to every good newspaperman.

There is no one in the country who has had more influence on the quality of American Journalism—and therefore on the kind and quality of information made available to the citizenry of our democracy—than Monty Curtis.

As a result of his efforts and the efforts of people like him—I could name a dozen or more from Harvard in the East to Stanford in the West—American newspapers have changed and are changing—clearly for the better.

Oddly enough, the people who read newspapers—the ones who should have been the first to notice—don't seem to have noticed this at all. They are romanticists, I suppose. They fondly imagine that our newspapers are still like the newspapers in the movies on the Late Late Show—movies made in the 30's and 40's.

Let me give you an example: Not long ago, I attended a meeting with a group of business executives at the American Management Association. The businessmen complained that the press was not interested in constructive news; it was interested only in sex and sensation, crime and corruption.

One of the cited the way we were playing up the Miami murder trial of Mrs. Candace Mossler and her nephew, which was then going on.

His allegation was a familiar one, but it didn't happen to be supported by the facts.

In February of 1966, the *AP Log*, a weekly bulletin published by the Associated Press, carried the following report:

"The Mossler murder trial story in Miami appeared to have elements that pegged it for the kind of sensational news treatment that editors of an earlier day gave the Hall-Mills case in New Jersey and the Daddy Browning didoes in New York. There were sex and charges of profane love, position in certain strata of society, wealth and mystery. But most U.S. newspapers just aren't playing the case that way."

That statement was based on a study of 30 morning papers and 30 afternoon papers on a single day chosen at random. Those who made the survey looked at 24,000 pages in the 60 newspapers. They found that of the 30 morning newspapers, eight printed absolutely nothing about the Mossler case. Only four put the story on Page 1. Most of the rest used short stories well back in the paper.

Of the 30 afternoon newspapers, 13 printed nothing. Only three put the story on Page 1.

Summing up, the *AP Log* said, "The trial story is one of the most sensational for some time. But with war and death on a grand scale, it appears the public doesn't care for crime news."

Newspapers have changed, and so have the interests, tastes and educational level of the readers.

What does all this have to do with the subject of today's discussion?

It may be that you lawyers and judges, in your zeal to curb the press, to prevent excessive and harmful pre-trial publicity—it may be that you are trying to reform a drunk who has already taken the pledge.

A couple of weeks ago I was downtown in New York at the New York County Lawyers Association. A distinguished trial lawyer was pounding the lectern and telling us how property rights were being exalted above human rights—just to line the pockets of the newspaper owners.

He hadn't noticed, but crime doesn't sell papers like it used to. Newspapers don't put out extras any more. Our customers have already heard the news on television and radio.

Newspapers are no longer sold by sensational headlines. They are tossed on to the front stoop (or into the bushes) by newsboys.

(Continued on Page 9)



LEGISLATION OF INTEREST TO LAWYERS  
PASSED AT THE 1967 SESSION

CHAPTER	BILL NO.	SHORT TITLE	APPROVAL OR *EFFECTIVE DATE
12	S 25	District Court Clerks - required to be lawyers	3/8/67
13	S 203	District Court Judges - required to be lawyers	3/8/67
65	H 1354	**Small estates law - covers any type of personal property.	4/25/67
78	H 1645	**Process - service on non-resident motorists and foreign corporations	5/2/67
85	S 366	Criminal appeals - discretion given court on requirement of surety on recognizance	5/5/67
92	S 674A	**Superior Court - power to hear certain matters during summer	5/5/67
124	S 449	**Throwing articles at moving vehicles made misdemeanor	*5/19/67
118	H1295A	**District Court writs and summonses service by constables allowed up to \$1,000	5/18/67
153	H 1212	Warrants for arrest - police officer holding rank of commander allowed to swear out arrest warrant without posting surety for costs	5/24/67
157	H 1798	Loan laws - correction of defects in connection with 1966 amendment	5/24/67
165	S 769	Arbitration of disputes arising out of contracts with state, cities or towns for construction of public buildings	5/25/67
	H 1955A	Fire Code Amended	5/25/67
173	H 1226B	Zoning ordinances - hearing required and notice given to landowners within 200 feet of perimeter of proposed zoning amendment.	5/26/67
190	S 318	Interstate compact on mentally disturbed offender adopted	5/29/67
191	S 503A	**Manufacturers' machinery, equipment and inventory tax act amended and effective date changed to 6/30/68	5/29/67
209	H 1632	Motor Carrier laws amended	
212	H 1883	**Acknowledgments before foreign notary public may be validated by commissioned officers of armed forces	5/29/67
216	S 476A	Non-resident motorists may post a \$25 bond for minor traffic violations, which is forfeited if they don't appear in court	5/31/67
221	H 1882	**Armed forces officers allowed to perform notarial acts outside limits of United States	5/31/67

\*\*Available in chapter form in office of Secretary of State

Volume 97 of R.I.  
Reports Is Ready

Charles H. Drummey, R.I. Supreme Court member informs us that volume 97 of the R.I. Reports can be obtained at the secretary of state's office at 6.00 per copy. Volume 98 is nearly completed and volume 99 is underway.

R.I. SUPERIOR  
COURT RESCRIPTS

Such as have to do with written from J... in book office. **SORRY - SOLD OUT!** ... Of-

Correction in Probate schedule:

Cranston Probate Court summer schedule 2nd and last Thursday, June through September.

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# HARVARD CLUB

(Continued from Page 2)

Eliot Rice and Richard F. Staples. Upon motion duly made and seconded it was unanimously voted that the Secretary cast one ballot for the slate proposed by the Nominating Committee and consequently the following officers were elected:

- President Walter Adler
- 1st Vice Pres. Stuart H. Tucker
- 2nd Vice Pres. Knight Edwards
- Treasurer William R. Goldberg
- Secretary Joachim A. Weissfeld

The following were elected to the Board of Governors for terms expiring in 1970: The Honorable Thomas J. Paolino and Sayles Gorham.

At the present time the Board of Governors of the Harvard Law School Association of Rhode Island consists of the following:

- Charles Cottam Term expires 1968
- James H. Higgins, Jr. Term expires 1968
- Honorable Alfred H. Joslin Term expires 1969
- William E. McCabe Term expires 1969
- Honorable Thomas J. Paolino Term expires 1970
- Sayles Gorham Term expires 1970

Thereupon, the speaker for the evening was introduced. Professor Herwitz discussed the quality of the present student body and their interests. He briefly commented on the activities and interests of some members of the faculty. He spoke at some length on the efforts made by the faculty and third-year students to improve the writing skills of students. He mentioned several programs and drafting competitions all designed to develop the student's ability to express his thoughts and ideas in writing.

Upon the completion of Professor Herwitz's talk, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted  
Joachim A. Weissfeld

# WM. HEATHMAN

(Continued from Page 3)

person accused of a crime will promise anything to the lawyer, but will give nothing when the danger is past."

In 1913 when Aram J. Pothier of Woonsocket was Governor, Mr. Heathman represented Rhode Island in the centennial celebration of Admiral Oliver Hazard Perry's victory on Lake Erie. The celebration was held in Put-in-Bay, Ohio and Mr. Heathman was Marshal of the Second Division of the parade held at the time. On Mr. Heathman's staff for this division was William Howard Taft who had completed his presidential term, but who in later years was appointed to the United States Supreme Court, still later became Chief Justice, the only man to have held the top posts in both the Executive and Judicial branches of the Federal Government. Mrs. Taft also took part in the parade.

During Governor James H. Higgins' term, this goes back to 1907-1909, Mr. Heathman was asked to form a State Militia Company. One such company was in existence and a second was sought. With the assistance of a Captain Pat Stone, who was a retired English army officer, Mr. Heathman tried for some two years

to recruit a militia company using the Second Regiment Armory as headquarters. However, there was just not enough interest and the project was dropped.

Mr. Heathman says that perhaps his most interesting legal case involved the Olney Street Baptist Church.

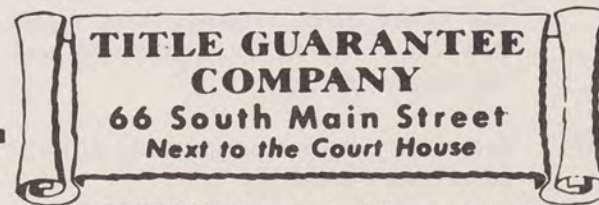
The Olney Street Baptist Church was incorporated in Rhode Island and a controversy grew up among the congregation. Two factions developed as to who had the right of possession of the facilities, that is the church itself. There was a question as to who were the trustees and thus who had the right to possession. Mr. Heathman represented Nelson Morgan and Mark Morris who claimed to be the legal trustees and Richard Hart and Herbert Russell claimed they were the legal trustees and were represented by Julius L. Mitchell. A brief history of the facts seems to be that Morgan and Morris were

(Continued on Page 15)

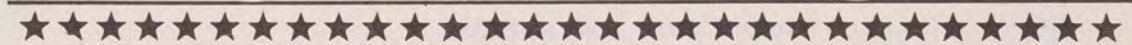
## LAST CALL

**MANUSCRIPTS FOR BAR ANNUAL ARE NOW DUE. PLEASE CONTACT LESTER SALTER, EDITOR.**

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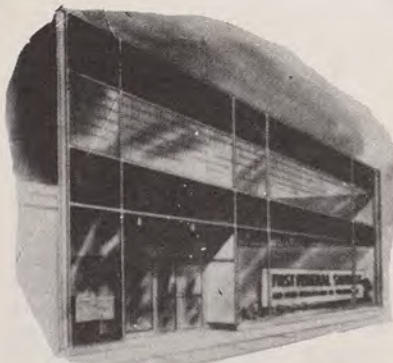
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**WILLIAM HEATHMAN**

(Continued from Page 14)

managing the affairs of the church and the property until they found that on the 25th of October, 1907, new locks had been put on the door by Hart and Russell and Mr. Heathman's clients had been locked out. Now the case came before the Superior Court in December 1908 before Mr. Justice Mumford and a special jury. On the face of the transcript of the trial which Mr. Heathman let me review, the following wording appears, "Transcript of Testimony in action of Forcible Entry and Detainer, . . ."

Questions before the court were; Who had the right to possession? If Russell and Hart were trustees, then they would have the right to change the locks and could not be charged with forcible entry into their own church. Mr. Heathman's clients on the other hand, contended that not only was the property forcibly entered but it was being held forcibly by the trespassers. Mr. Heathman's side prevailed and the other side appealed. At this point the sheriffs were instructed to clear the church and Judge Tanner said if the sheriffs could not muster enough man power, then the militia should be turned out. So the church was turned back to Morgan and Morris, pending the appeal, but without the need for the militia.

**The Nelson Morgan Case**

The Nelson Morgan referred to in this case became the central figure in another bizarre case which is closely related to the one we are discussing. Nelson Morgan was a Deacon of the Church. He was a big man physically and was a foreman of stevedores on the Providence docks among rough and ready workers. He was a gentle man and a peaceful man interested in the church and its work. However he could make decisions and he could make them stick. A foreman is not always a popular man and decisions among men on the docks can be disputed with violence and vigor. In one instance two disgruntled longshoremen waylaid him on his way home. The two men came at Nelson Morgan with cotton bale hooks and all he had to defend himself was a metal dinner bucket. The dinner bucket was a terrifying weapon in his hands however for he not only defended himself against the attack, but laid the attackers low. They sued him for assault but Judge Sweetland dismissed the case and before the attackers left the court, they in turn were arrested, tried and convicted for their attack on Morgan. Morgan was Mr. Heathman's uncle, his mother's brother.

During the period pending the appeal, Nelson Morgan was living in the church. There were neither guards at the church

nor sheriffs. Mr. Russell, one of the defendants in the case which was being appealed came to the church, rang the door bell and when Nelson Morgan opened the door, Russell shot him in the head, just over the eye. Somehow, with the bullet in his head, Morgan walked to a doctor's office. The doctor immediately arranged for him to go to the Rhode Island Hospital. Now a strange train of events took place. The bullet had lodged in such a way that Morgan was conscious and able to stand, walk and talk. However, the bullet could not be left where it was because it could damage the brain or a slight change in position could be fatal. The doctors decided that the bullet would have to be removed and they attempted to do so. In so doing, they hit one of the vital parts that they feared a shifting bullet might hit and Nelson Morgan died.

Russell was apprehended for the shooting and was charged by the Attorney General's office with murder. At the trial, the final twist to the case was that the defense showed that Russell's bullet had not killed Morgan, the doctor's operation did. The jury found Russell not guilty of murder and Russell went free.

At the time of the appeal of the church case, it was only the second case on record on the issue of forcible entry and

(Continued on Page 16)

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On Dunes Club patio are clockwise around table from left: Joe Nicholson, Dick Green, Oliver Crandall, Fred Colagiovanni, Henry Laliberte, John McQueeney, Jim Taft and David Lovell.

## WILLIAM HEATHMAN

(Continued from Page 15)

detainer of a place of worship in Rhode Island. The other had been a synagogue case in Newport which had been settled out of court. The decision of the appeal of the case in which Mr. Heathman participated, *Richard Hart et al v. the Superior Court*, appears in Volume 29 of the Rhode Island Reports at page 429. There were two main points in the decision. The first was that the law required a verdict by the jury on a "Forcible Entry and Detainer" to be signed by "each of them." In this instance, the verdict was signed by the foreman alone, and the court quashed the case on this point. Secondly, due to the split in the corporation, it was not clear to the court that the persons who had signed the complaint had any authority to enter the action. The proceedings were quashed on that count too. Mr. Heathman said that an attempt was made to regather the jurors, but in the interim they had scattered far and

wide. Also in the intervening time, Judge Mumford had resigned from the bench and the case was hopeless.

Mr. Heathman asked me to verify a conclusion that he and Elmer Chace had reached when Mr. Chace had visited the Heathman's not too long ago. Elmer was admitted to practice in 1904, but that was six years after Bill Heathman. Upon the death of Judge Burke and Senator Green, Mr. Heathman was now the oldest member of the profession in Rhode Island. He is also the longest practicing attorney in the state. I told him our bar association records support those conclusions.

"This doesn't prove too much, there isn't much of a distinction other than I have been able to live longer than my contemporaries," he said with a smile.

At one of my meetings with Mr. Heathman, I met Mrs. Heathman who was at home during the Spring Vacation from her position as Principal of the Warren Avenue School for Retarded Children in East Providence. Mr. Heathman met Mrs. Heathman in Wilmington, Delaware, when Mr. Heathman was visiting a doctor

friend. Mrs. Heathman had been head of the school in which the doctor worked. I had arrived early in the afternoon and had eaten a light lunch on my way out to the Heathman house, but Mrs. Heathman set out a tray of the most appetising sandwiches you ever saw and I ended up having a second lunch, much more enjoyable than the first.

### <sup>Fifth</sup> R.I.'s First Negro Lawyer

To this point, Mr. Heathman's story has been one of service and accomplishment and I have been tempted to stop right here. Yet to do so would not be fair to the man and to a cause for which he has done a great service. Mr. Heathman is a negro and has served the cause of his fellow negroes with a great dignity as well as forcefulness. It is a combination that is not easy to keep in balance. His whole life has been a "negro demonstration" of perseverance, ability, and responsibility.


Mr. Heathman told me that after his long struggle through law school, and otherwise preparing for the bar exam, which in those days took three days and was administered by three examiners, he had heard indirectly that there were some who had said that the Rhode Island Bar "was not ready" for a negro lawyer. As one can imagine, this was terrible news to hear when years of study had been put into getting ready for the exam. Mr. Heathman visited some friends who said they would talk to others and see what they

(Continued on Page 17)

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## WILLIAM HEATHMAN

(Continued from Page 16)

could find out. In the meantime, Mr. Heathman said he told everyone that all he wanted was a chance to take the exam and no favors. He showed up for the test, took it and passed. To this day he does not know if there ever had been any truth to the story that he was not going to be allowed to take the test, or whether there was some truth to it and the friends he had talked to had been able to change it. In any event, he was the <sup>first</sup> negro lawyer in Rhode Island. *5xw*

Mr. Heathman has a newspaper scrapbook that I hope will someday be the source of other stories about Bill Heathman and his life and times. Many a negro cause and campaign was headed by the well known negro lawyer from Providence.

### The Trolley Affair

One story needs to be told. Just about at the turn of the century, a conductor on a Providence trolley car, who had recently come to Providence from the south, forcefully put Mr. Heathman off the trolley. At that time lawyers could issue writs of arrest and Mr. Heathman did issue a writ calling for the arrest of the conductor. The conductor was convicted of assault in Judge Sweetland's court and fined, Mr. Heathman said. The conductor was represented in his appeal by the attorney for the street railroad company. Mr. Heathman sued the railroad company. Mr. Heathman was represented by Henry J. DuBois, brother of Chief Justice Charles DuBois of the R.I. Supreme Court. Henry DuBois offered to represent Mr. Heathman because he was shocked at the behavior of the conductor. Mr. DuBois had first hand information about the case because his son was engaged in conversation

with Mr. Heathman on the rear platform of the trolley at the time the conductor laid hands on Mr. Heathman.

On the stand, Mr. Heathman was asked by the attorney for the railroad if he were physically hurt? Were his clothes damaged? If not, why did he sue? Mr. Heathman replied, "My feelings were hurt." This was enough to say.

The suit was settled privately to the satisfaction of Mr. Heathman in the office of David S. Baker, brother of the Mayor, who was attorney for the railroad. Newspaper publicity on the case was favorable to Mr. Heathman's position and supported the dignity of the individual no matter what his color. The conductor at one point was heard to say how "glad I am that I don't come from this part of the country." Judge Wilbur remarked upon hearing of this that "this part of the country was glad that he did not come from here, too."

Presiding Justice Jeremiah E. O'Connell swore in Mr. Heathman as a Master in Chancery on January 25, 1935.

### Treasurer-General For 40 Years

Mr. Heathman was Treasurer-General for forty years (1923 to 1963) of the United Supreme Council, 33rd Degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Prince Hall Affiliate. In the United States, separation of negro and white units occurred in the Masons at the time of the American Revolution. The Prince Hall Affiliate is the negro affiliate. In 1948, Mr. Heathman was working toward closer co-operation between the two groups when he found himself in conference with a leader of the white council whose ideas and attitudes seemed closely attuned to his own. Conversation soon disclosed that they had been classmates at Boston University years ago, for the man

was Melvin M. Johnson, who had in the interim been Dean of the Boston University Law School. The conference was most cordial and co-operative operations are developing more and more as time goes on, Mr. Heathman says, although he no longer is able to take an active part in such activities.

The Rhode Island Bar Association extended honorary membership to Bill Heathman in 1948. It had been fifty years since Bill's application to take the bar exam had been signed by Judge Matteson of the R.I. Supreme Court and Judge Joseph S.G. Cobb of the Providence Police Court. I happened to mention to Nathan Wright, a "youngster" in his seventies, whom I met at this year's bar outing, that

(Continued on Page 18)

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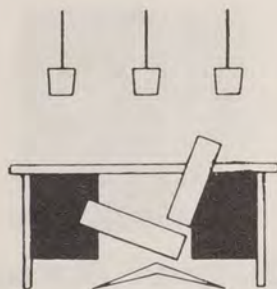
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## WILLIAM HEATHMAN

(Continued From Page 17)

I was writing an article for the Bar Journal based on visits with Bill Heathman. "My father," said Nathan, "was more of a contemporary of Bill Heathman than I. Yet I can remember my father saying that Bill Heathman was one of the best men in the state when it came to common law pleading."

Mr. Heathman told me that he has copies of bar photo books put out in 1904 and in 1945. His parting remark was that unless we put them out more often than twenty or forty years apart, this one will be the last one he's going to be in. Can you top that?

## IMPORTANT REMINDER FOR ATTORNEYS

In Re: Charitable Remainders -- Mutual Fund Distributions

Most attorneys are now somewhat familiar with Revenue Ruling 67-33 and the effect it may have on charitable deductions. Briefly, the applicable situation is where income is paid to a non-charitable beneficiary from an irrevocable trust and the remainder is given to a charity. The charitable deduction will be lost if the trustee **may** hold stock of a regulated investment company (i.e., a mutual fund) and where under terms of the instrument or by local law, capital gain distributions from such companies **may** be paid to the

income beneficiary. We emphasize the word "**may**" -- where the trustee **may** hold mutual funds and where a trustee **may** allocate capital gain distributions to the income beneficiary. Here in Rhode Island a trustee apparently may hold mutual fund shares, and opinions are divided as to the allocation of capital gain distributions. Consequently, we believe we have a problem here in Rhode Island with some charitable-remainder trusts.

It goes without saying that all draftsmen should be thoroughly familiar with Revenue Ruling 67-33 when drafting future instruments. On the other hand, it is equally important to realize the effect this new ruling may have on already existing instruments, which still can be changed. As an example, where the donor of a revocable living trust is still living, and where the instrument provides at his death for income to his wife for her lifetime with a gift at her death to charity, no charitable deduction may be available at the death of the grantor if the instrument is silent regarding mutual funds and capital gain distributions therefrom. Similarly, a will drawn a number of years ago containing a testamentary trust with a charitable remainder may lose the estate tax deduction upon the death of the testator.

To remedy any situation you believe could be troublesome, a codicil or trust amendment, as the case may be, may be required: (1) prohibiting the trustees from holding shares of mutual funds or regulated investment companies, or (2) requiring the trustees to allocate any capital gain distributions to principal.

## SUPREME COURT CASES

Head notes compiled by Leo Bush of Law Library. Any member of R.I. Bar Association may obtain full text of any decision upon request from bar headquarters, 17 Exchange Street, GA1-5740. Texts of decisions are provided to the Association through cooperation of Walter Kane, Supreme Court Clerk.

**Zuchowski v. U.S. Rubber Co.** - May 3  
Workmen's Compensation - Fracture of Toe - Fall on Floor - Cerebral Concussion - Causal Connection or Nexus Not Established.

**Bertozzi v. Kolodzie** - May 3  
Taxation - Certified for Determination - Real Estate Held by Plaintiffs as Trustees Under Profit Sharing Plan - Exemption - Employee Trust.

**Butkins v. Sal's Furniture Co.** - May 5  
Equity - Unnatural Flowage of Water onto Complainant's land - Prohibiting Burning Causing Soot - Damages.

(Continued on Page 19)



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**SUPREME COURT**

(Continued from Page 18)

**Rosario v. Rosario - May 5**

Divorce - Living Separate & Apart 10 years.

**South Kingstown v. Reels - May 8**

Equity - Restraining & Enjoining from Using Premises for Baling & Storing Papers Rags, etc.

**Home Ins. Co. v. Sormanti Realty Corp. - May 11**

Equity - Expurgating from Record Action at Law to Entry of Nonsuit & Judgment - Failure to Prove Fraud.

**Burns v. Burns - May 11**

Divorce - Contempt - Failure to Pay - Failure to Make Offer of Proof.

**State v. DeCristofaro - May 12**

Criminal Law - Driving Under the Influence of Intoxicating Liquor - Denial of Cross-examination as to Degree of Intoxication.

**Marley v. Cons. Mortgage Co. - May 15**

Usury - Mortgage Note - Separate Agreement to Prepay Loan after 12 Month Period - Interpretation of "Before or After Maturity".

**Pisaturo v. Automobile Mut. Ins. Co. - May 16**

Negligence - Personal Injuries - Damages - Non Est Inventus - No Action Pending Until Complaint Filed and Service Made.

**Abilheira v. Faria - May 17**

Assumpsit - Book Account - Oral Evidence - Best Evidence Rule.

**Palumbo v. U. S. Rubber Co. - May 17**

Workmen's Compensation - Fixing Counsel Fees.

**Ball v. Bd. of Elections - May 19**

Absentee Ballots - Oaths taken Within State - Mailed from Without State.

**Young v. Exum - May 22**

Wills - Construction - Certification - Pleadings - Claim under New Rules.

**Redding v. Picard; Redding v. Tucker - May 24**

Negligence - Wrongful Death - New Trial - Bailment - Damages - Testimony of Expert Witness.

**Ferrazza v. Ferrazza - May 26**

Divorce - Custody - Support - Ability of Respondent to Pay.

**Kent v. Cranston Zoning Bd. - May 26**

Zoning - Undersized Lot - Chairman Abstained from Voting - Board must Consist

of Five (5) Members.

**Belilove v. Reich - May 26**

Agreement - Buy & Sell - Specific Performance.

**Our Lady of Mercy v. East Greenwich Z.B. - May 29**

Zoning - Special Exception - Gas Station - Failure of Board to State Reasons.

**Hopf v. Newport Bd. of Rev. - May 31**

Zoning-Medical Bldg. - Failure of Bd. to Make Findings of Fact or to State Reasons

**Bouchard v. Bouchard - May 31**

Divorce - Failure to Make Reasonable Deposit for Transcript of Testimony

**Mattera v. Prov. Zoning Bd. - June 1**

Zoning - Gas Station - Nonconforming Use - Variation from Lot Line Regulations

**Zuena v. Cranston Zoning Bd. - June 1**

Zoning - Ice Cream Parlor - Nonconforming Use

**Matter of Robert J. Conley - June 2**

Suspension from Practice of Law - Unprofessional Conduct

**Glass-Tite Ind. v. Spector Freight, Inc. - June 2**

Negligence - Damages - Loss of Goods - Liability of Carrier

**Sprague-Covington Co. v. Cranston Z.B. - June 5**

Zoning - Paving of Vacant Lots to Provide Ingress & Egress

**Marcotte v. Marcotte - June 5**

Divorce - Extreme Cruelty - Evidence - Medical Report Not in Evidence - Reliance Upon

**Cabral v. Hall - June 8**

Dir. of Labor - Workmen's Comp. - Second injury fund - Medical Expenses - Exceeding Maximum.

**Per Curiam - Cabral v. Branch River Wool Co. June 8**

Workmen's Comp. - Medical Benefits (See Cabral v. Hall)

(Continued on Page 20)

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## SUPREME COURT

(Continued from Page 19)

**Coderre v. Pawt. Zoning Bd. - June 9**  
Failure of Bd. to set forth facts.

**Seal Builders Corp. v. Pawt. Bd. of Appeals - June 12**  
Zoning - "Apartment House" - Revocation of bldg. permit - Repeal of Ordinance.

**Santulli v. Morelli - June 12**  
Equity - Removal of wall and trespass.

**State v. Johnson - June 14**  
Criminal Law - Possession of Heroin - Motion to Suppress - Search & Seizure

**State v. Johnson - June 14**  
Criminal Law - Possession of Hypodermic Needle - Motion to Suppress (See #135)

**Oliveira v. Santosuosso - June 15**  
Bastardy - Support of Child - Proceedings Criminal in Form - Civil in Substance

**Croftwell v. Goldstein - June 15**  
Probate Appeal - Appointment of Guardian - Motion to Dismiss - "Aggrieved Person"

**Waldman v. Shipyard Marina, Inc. - June 16**  
Negligence - Damages to Motorboat - Explosion - "Inference upon Inference Rule"

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# John C. Minkins Dies; Was Veteran Newsman

*10-31-59*  
*Providence Evening Bulletin*

John C. Minkins, Rhode Island's first Negro newspaperman, died at the age of 90 in Roger Williams General Hospital yesterday.

He retired a few years ago, but until his brief final illness, he continued to be active in a variety of civic, fraternal and political enterprises.

He was a man of vigor and wide-ranging tastes, and for many years was a leader in the affairs of the state's Negro community.

Born in Norfolk, Va., Jan. 29, 1869, Mr. Minkins came to Rhode Island in 1891 to manage the New England Torchlight, a Negro weekly. His residence in recent years was 345 Glenwood Ave., Pawtucket.

His wife, Mrs. Rosa L. (Jesup) Minkins, died in 1945.

Mr. Minkins attended public schools in Norfolk and was graduated from Norfolk Mission College.

From the New England Torchlight, Mr. Minkins went to the old Evening News, of which he eventually became editor in chief, a position he held for five years.

#### Telegram Editor

He worked for the Evening and Sunday Telegram as suburban, society, telegraph, city, news and Sunday editor for 11 years. For 14 years, he was successively reporter, news editor and Sunday editor of the Evening and Sunday Tribune. He was a feature writer for the Providence News Tribune for eight years and a copy editor and editorial writer for the Pawtucket Times for four years.

On the side, he represented all of the Hearst papers in Rhode Island for 16 years and was a correspondent for the old New York Herald. He wrote a signed Sunday letter for the Boston Globe for 36 years.

In addition, he wrote for the old Rhode Island Free Press and the Washington Eagle, the organ of the Elks of the World, of which he was Rhode Island district deputy and Grand Lodge Reporter for years.

In later years, he treasured the news scoops that he had made, the most noted the story of the birth of John Nicholas Brown.

#### Met Minister

Leaving his office—he was news editor of the Providence Telegram then—he met a minister who informed him of Mr. Brown's birth in New York City.

The estate of Mr. Brown's father had just been inventoried here, giving Mr. Minkins an opportunity, which he seized, to file a story on the birth to the New York Journal, calling Mr. Brown "the richest baby in the world."



Among the big stories he covered was the Lizzie Borden murder trials in Fall River.

Some years ago he deeded his home to his five daughters, also giving them all his possessions. He did it, he said, so lawyers and tax collectors "could not nibble away the cheese in searching for crumbs" at his death.

#### Campaign Speeches

He took an active part in politics, once being identified as the author of campaign speeches for all Pawtucket Democratic candidates, after serving 10 years as president of the Colored Citizens' Republican League of Rhode Island. He delivered many speeches on public occasions and on the radio.

Mr. Minkins represented Rhode Island for several years at the observance of National Freedom Day, which commemorated the enactment of the 13th Amendment which freed the slaves.

On his 60th birthday, Mr. Minkins gave a Virginia dinner at his home with opossum as the main dish. The dinner was attended by a number of officials, including former Gov. Norman S. Case and the late Charles P. Sisson, then state attorney general.

His daughters are Mrs. Russell J. Clark, Miss Rosa J. Minkins, Miss Georgiana F. Minkins and Miss Beatrice C. Minkins, all of Pawtucket, and Mrs. Silas Stanley of San Francisco. Surviving also is a grandson.

Funeral services will be held at 10:15 a.m. Monday at the H. J. Judson & Son Funeral Home, 172 Pine St., Pawtucket, with a requiem Mass at the Episcopal Church of the Advent, on Pawtucket Avenue, at 11. Burial will be in North Burial Ground.

P 15-19

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Norfolk, Va

A, 10-30-59

Providence



"The old cracker element is dying out. Their ideas of prejudice will die with them. It may take a few years."

Mr. Heathman has rediscovered Africa in his old age. "Africa has awakened and is going to be important in the world," he remarked. He has been reading "Black Mother" and "The Lost Cities of Africa" by Basil Davidson.

Mr. Heathman picked the books up from his desk and shook them in the sunlight.

He also has been reading about the role Negroes played in the building of America. He finds all this exhilarating. "Did you know gold was first discovered in this country by a former slave?" he asked with enthusiasm.

Mr. Heathman said he never ran into prejudice here as a young man. His first such experiences were in the South in 1907 when he traveled there. He still talks about them with an air of wonder, as if he had stumbled onto another planet by mistake.

For years, Mr. Heathman believed that he was born in Providence on Sept. 14, 1872. His parents were the late William H. and Susan (Morgan) Heathman.

Then he learned that his mother went to her mother's home on Pawtucket Avenue in East Providence for the birth. His family lived at Meeting and Thayer Streets.

"How I found out," he said, "is that I couldn't locate a birth certificate in Providence. Finally, I traced it down."

After being graduated from English High, he took entrance exams for Brown and passed. He was one of 122 in the Class of 1895, but ambition and lack of money sent him on to Boston University after his freshman year.

"I was one of eight children," he related. "My father was a butler for Marshall Woods at Prospect and Meeting Streets. When I found I could get my law degree a year sooner by going to B.U. I left Brown."

"While I was at Brown I was a trackman," related Mr. Heathman, "and I pitched for the frosh. I won the pole vault on Spring Day in 1892."

"At B.U. I organized an instrumental club for the law students. I used to play the banjo, mandolin and guitar. I sang second bass on the glee club."

After Mr. Heathman had his law degree under his arm, he spent two years as a sort of wandering minstrel. He organized a quartette which played in Newport at many a

Providence Evening Bulletin 2-9-68

## William Heathman Dies, State's Oldest Attorney

William A. Heathman of 111 Babcock St., the son of a Negro butler and the oldest member of the Rhode Island Bar Association, died last night in Rhode Island Hospital. He was 95.

Mr. Heathman began his lifelong career as a lawyer on May 20, 1898, when he was admitted to the bar.

A large man with a forceful speaking manner, Mr. Heathman lived his whole life at the pace of a teenager. He slept only four hours a day, and smoked, read and watched television far into the night.

After graduating from English High he entered Brown University in the class of 1895, the first Providence Negro to attend Brown. While there he pole vaulted on the track team and pitched for the freshman baseball team.

He left Brown after his freshman year when he learned he could get his law degree one year sooner at Boston University. While studying in Boston, Mr. Heathman organized an instrumental club for the law students.

He played the banjo, mandolin and guitar and sang second bass in the glee club. After receiving his degree he organized a quartet and entertained far and near for two years.

But he soon settled into the law practice which was to be his life. Despite rumors that the state "was not ready" for a Negro lawyer, he passed the three-day bar examination in 1898.

At various times he had offices at 20 Market Square, the Woods Building on College Hill, 42 Westminister St., 103 Westminister St. and 76 Dorrance St. He retired in 1964.

He was assistant clerk of the old State Returning Board from 1902 to 1922. In 1935, he was named a standing master in chancery.

He stopped taking criminal cases about 25 years ago because he "didn't like the elements."

Although most of his clients were white, Mr. Heathman never forgot his Negro heritage. A few years ago he urged Southern Negroes to remain in the South.

"Stay there and fight for civil rights," he said. "Don't come North. It's your country, there and you can make a good life there, if you have the stuff."

"Nothing can stop it," he said in talking of civil rights.



"Nothing can stop it. The new generation of Negroes will have its rights. During the Second and First World Wars, the Negroes saw how others lived. They came back to their birthplace and were kicked into the gutter. They won't stand for it any more."

"The old cracker element is dying out. Their ideas of prejudice will die with them. It may take a few years."

Mr. Heathman was born on Sept. 14, 1872, in East Providence the son of the late William H. and Susan (Morgan) Heathman. His father was a butler for Marshall Woods at Prospect and Meeting Streets.

For 40 years he was treasurer-general of the United Supreme Council, 33rd Degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Prince Hall Affiliate of which he was a past grand master. The organization is a Negro affiliate of the Masons.

He was a member of King Solomon Lodge No. 5, F. and A.M., the Mount Sinai Consistory A.A.S.R. and the Rhode Island Bar Association.

Two of his former wives died.

Survivors include his third wife, Mrs. F. Louise (Webber) Heathman; a son, Joseph Heathman, and a sister, Mrs. Susan Ashby, both of Boston; and brother, Roscoe Heathman of Oak Bluffs, Mass.

Funeral services will be held Monday at 11 a.m. from the Bell Funeral Home, 571 Broad St. Burial will be in Hunt Cemetery, Rumford.

E. B. 2-3-64





At dedication of Heathman Hall are Dr. Werner A. Baum, University of Rhode Island president; Mrs. William A. Heathman, widow of the lawyer for whom the new dormitory is dedicated, and Governor Licht.

—Journal-Bulletin Photo

## URI Dedicates Heathman Hall

A Negro who once sued for assault on the grounds that his feelings had been hurt when a streetcar conductor attempted to eject him because of the color of his skin, was commemorated yesterday on the University of Rhode Island campus with the dedication of the first coeducational residence hall.

Relating that vignette from the life of the late William A. Heathman, Rhode Island's first Negro lawyer, Dr. Werner A. Baum, URI president, added, "at the University of Rhode Island, we are looking towards a time when no young man or woman will have his feelings hurt because he's shoved off the steps of education.

"We want every young Rhode Islander to have the

fullest educational opportunities appropriate to his talents and ambitions," Dr. Baum remarked. "While the black population of our state is small, that proportion has not been properly represented in institutions of higher education in the past."

Heathman Hall is a series of five three-story units with a central core housing a reception area, lounge and laundry, and separating the women in the two southern buildings from the men in the two northern buildings.

Construction was delayed by the sheetmetal workers' strike last summer, postponing the Sept. 7 scheduled opening. Today however, the dormitory is filled to its capacity of 360 students

just short of one year since the project was started.

On hand at the brief ceremonies above the front entrance to the hall were Mrs. F. Louise Heathman, wife of the attorney who died last year, and his sister, Mrs. Susan Ashby of Boston. Mrs. Heathman is principal and teacher at the Warren Avenue School for Retarded Children in East Providence.

Mr. Heathman was born in East Providence, the son of a butler, attended English High School in Providence, Brown University and Boston University.

He became the state's first Negro lawyer when he was admitted to the Rhode Island bar just before the turn of the century, and served for the next 65 years. He died at age 95.

"His style was that of a quieter time," Dr. Baum said, "but he had the strength of the kind whose roots are deep in conviction."

Recounting Mr. Heathman's appearance on the courtroom stand during his assault case many years ago against the streetcar conductor, Dr. Baum said the young Negro was asked "Were you physically hurt?"

"No," he answered.

"Were your clothes hurt?"

"No."

"Then why did you sue, Mr. Heathman" he was asked.

"Because," he said, "my feelings were hurt."

Residents of the hall and dignitaries including Governor Licht, Dr. A. A. Savastano of the Board of Trustees of state Colleges, and Joseph G. Lecount, a Providence attorney and associate of Mr. Heathman, attended a breakfast at Butterfield Dining Hall after the dedication.







Clippings from the Providence Evening Bulletin, 1904 about prominent Negro's in Providence, R. I.

1904 - Evening Bulletin

**A**MONG the 5000 or 6000 negroes of this city there are many who have acquired considerable property and a few who have entered the professions. Until a few weeks ago their only lawyer here was William H. Heathman. He was admitted to the Bar in '98, and is among the younger men of the profession.

For several years he studied in the office of the late Joseph H. Munroe, a negro attorney of considerable property, who represented this city in the General Assembly as a member of the lower house for two terms, '94-'95 and '95-'96. Mr. Munroe died in '98 and Mr. Heathman, who had been graduated from Boston University in the class of '95, applied for admission to the Bar soon after the death of his employer, so that he might look after the affairs that were thus left unsettled. He was the administrator of his former employer's estate and he also succeeded to his practice.

Mr. Heathman believes that there is room for two or three more negro lawyers in this city. One attorney of his race, Julius L. Mitchell, has come here within the last few weeks from Charleston, S. C., where he had practiced for 11 years. Negro attorneys in the South, according to the explanation offered for Mr. Mitchell's action, are heavily handicapped when they oppose white lawyers. Mr. Mitchell has had many trying experiences with browbeating opponents of his class, it is said, and they so distressed him that he finally shook the

Rhode Island.  
A negro attorney in the North does not confine his services to his own people. Mr. Heathman, to cite what is probably a representative case, appears in court quite as often with an Italian, a Hebrew, an Englishman or even a "rock-ribbed" Yankee as with a negro. Many of his own race go to white lawyers, while the friends and acquaintances among the whites that he made in the public schools have contributed from time to time to his practice.

Ex-Congressman White of South Carolina removed his law office to the North because of what he called "race prejudice." Mr. Scott, his partner, came to this city to look over the field, but in the end he settled in New York. A prospective Providence attorney of this race is Robert E. Johnson, a page in the Rhode Island House of Representatives, who is a student in Mr. Heathman's office. Mr. Johnson was the first Speaker's page the State has ever had. The position was made at Newport in '96 and the young negro secured it the next January under Speaker J. Edward Studley.

Negro physicians are more plentiful than lawyers. There are three in town, all of them established on Cranston street in the Seventh ward, where the largest number of their people live. Dr. James A. Gilbert, who has practiced here for over 10 years, is a property owner. Dr. J. J. Robinson, a graduate of Harvard Medical School, has had an office

in the city for about five years. Dr. W. W. Higgins has recently built a comfortable and attractive house, thus showing that the field of medicine is not altogether without hope for the negro.

There are three negro dentists in the city. Dr. John J. Burch, who does considerable mechanical work for his white associates, besides treating his own people; Dr. Luby J. Spicer and his assistant. On Cranston street are two undertaking establishments conducted by members of this race. The proprietors are Andrew W. York and Myers R. Armstrong.

At present the negroes of Providence are not represented in public office, but in recent years, up to the time of Representative Munroe's death, they have had

seats in the General Assembly. Among these lawmakers were Joseph Banks and John A. Jenkins. Although they no longer have direct representation in office, leading negroes take an active and successful part in politics. Their citizens' committee, of which Mr. Heathman has been Chairman for six years, makes an effort to keep the negro vote united, so that the interests of the race in this city may be best promoted. A special object of the organization is to secure some of the public offices for their own people.

In the absence of political officers Providence negroes are making the most of the fact that there are several of their people who are employed in good positions by the National State and City Governments. Albert P. Grandy and Joe Brown are their representatives among the letter carriers of the city. Edward S. Brown not long ago made the third of this little quota, but he resigned to take a clerkship in the United States Custom House at New York. Mr. Grandy owns two houses on Carrington avenue near Camp street. Mr. Brown has real estate

in the Seventh Ward.  
Augustus Talbot, who in the old days of gas street lamps devoted his whole attention to the illumination of the city's streets, is one of the largest negro property owners in Rhode Island. He has several houses on Benevolent and Thayer streets. When the electric street light came into general use Mr. Talbot gave up active work, devoting himself to the care of his property, from which he derives a comfortable income. A part of his estate, he bought at an auction sale of property owned by the late Joseph H. Munroe.

James E. Johnson, driver of the patrol wagon for the Fourth Police Station on Knight street, has been connected with that station for over 30 years. Before the decree of the Commissioners that no one connected with the department should engage in politics Mr. Johnson was a prominent political leader of his fellow negroes. Frank Greene, who has been court messenger for several years, is also of this race. Some of the public school janitors are negroes.

James E. Dixon, the negro telegraph operator in the New Haven road's tower at Olneyville, at the foot of Chapin avenue, is one of the most interesting servants of the public that his race has developed here in Providence. He has but one arm, his left; the other was lost in the British merchant marine service, but in spite of that handicap he is a skilful telegraph operator and is proficient in stenography as well.

The richest negro in the city is James J. Turner, who is engaged in a prosperous brokerage business. He owns three valuable houses in the Sixth Ward, on Car and Calla streets. He drives a fast horse, which has a record of the race track order. In earlier days Mr. Turner was a jockey of considerable ability, riding in the Middle West. The owners of some of the horses he piloted to victory presented him with jewelry in the form of diamonds and precious stones. He has shoes and lockets covered with sparkle in his collection, and among Providence negroes they are far more renowned than the famous Crown Jewels of Great Britain.

Some of the other men of means among this people are James Stockett, a caterer who owns considerable property; Frank Morris, who has real estate on Bates street, and Alexander Groham, who owns one house at the corner of Brook and Benevolent streets and another next to it. A company composed of negroes has been established for the purpose of making loans to their people on furniture and other personal property. The business as yet has not reached a high state of development. The latest organization among them is an investment concern, which, it is thought, will soon be incorporated.

In spite of the several lines of business that have been started, the negroes here, according to leading members of their race, are not making as a whole anything like rapid progress toward prosperity. Occasionally a man accumulates a little property, but in many instances it is heavily mortgaged. The great difficulty that the blacks have to contend with in the North is the smallness of their numbers. All the energy in the world would not bring wealth to a business in this city that depended entirely or largely upon the patronage of negroes. In the South, where there are hundreds of thousands of them, intelligent industry can amass considerable wealth. There are many rich negroes below the Mason and Dixon line, who have horses and carriages and servants and live in costly houses. Still, says the Providence negro, there are great disadvantages in living in the South, and he is seldom willing to exchange his freedom here for a opportunity to make money there.



6th Regiment R. I. Volunteers  
entirely colored was not  
organized

xxviii.

INTRODUCTION.

than \$200,000, but estimated by their influence upon the recipients, having a value beyond computation.\*

Early in the rebellion, Executive attention was turned to the enlistment of colored troops. Out of New England, the employment of colored men as soldiers was an idea in advance of popular opinion. Prejudice frowned upon it, and pride denounced it. In Rhode Island a more enlarged view obtained. In the war for Independence, the State had sent into the field a regiment d'Afrique, which proved to be among the most efficient soldiers of the revolutionary army; and if it was right to employ blacks in achieving a national existence, no sound logical reason could be assigned why their posterity should be debarred the privilege of defending the government under which they were enjoying freedom. Whatever hostility might have been felt to such a measure, and from whatever cause, the free discussion of the subject by the press throughout the country gradually strengthened popular opinion in its favor. The War Department having signified a readiness to accept a colored regiment from Rhode Island, Governor Sprague, on the 4th of August, 1862, directed an order to be issued for the enlisting of a sixth regiment, to "consist entirely of colored persons." "Our colored fellow citizens," the order continued, "are reminded that the regiment from this State, in the Revolution, consisting entirely of colored persons, was pronounced by Washington equal, if not superior, to any in the service. They constitute a part of the quota from this State, and it is expected that they will respond with zeal and spirit to this call. The commander-in-chief will lead them into the field, and will share with them in common with the patriotic soldiers of the

\* From official reports, returns from towns and associations, and extended inquiry, it appears that the amount expended for the war, by the State, towns, relief associations and individuals, from April, 1861, to December 31, 1863, exceeds \$4,000,000. If the free expenditure of money, to sustain the Union cause, is an evidence of the loyalty of a people, Rhode Island can ask no better record than these figures show.



army of the republic, their trials and dangers, and will participate in the glories of their success."

This call excited a lively interest among the colored population of the State. Public meetings were held in Providence, the subject freely discussed, and a general readiness expressed to form a colored regiment in Rhode Island. A rendezvous was opened, and about one hundred men enrolled; but owing to uncertainty whether they were to be employed as soldiers, on equal terms with other volunteers, or to be assigned to labor with pick and spade, together with other causes, the enterprise for the moment failed.

Governor Sprague having been elected Senator to the United States Congress, resigned the State Executive Chair, March 3d, 1863, and Hon. William C. Cozzens, of Newport, was elected by the General Assembly, then in session, to fill his place for the remainder of the year. Resolutions were passed by the Senate, thanking the retiring Governor "for the efficient and vigorous management of his duties," during the term of his administration, which was appropriately acknowledged in a farewell speech. At the succeeding annual election, Hon. James Y. Smith was elected Governor, and at the May Session of the General Assembly, took the inaugural oath. Governor Smith brought to the service of his new and responsible position, the energy and practical talent that had distinguished and given success to his business pursuits. He had, from the discharge of the first rebel gun at Sumter, given his active support as a citizen, to the government, and the spirit with which he entered upon the duties of chief magistrate of the State, is perhaps best shown in a brief address, extracts from which are here quoted:

"This period in our history is full of interest. The eyes of nations are fixed upon us. Our national government has been attacked. The responsibility is great upon our people. Let us be firm although danger surrounds. Let us stand united before the world. The obligation of the solemn oath I have



taken, demands of me to be watchful, and convey unimpaired to posterity all the blessings we are enjoying. We are admonished by the events surrounding us, that united action should govern. Let every loyal man step forward to the rescue, lay aside all partizan feelings, and join in one grand cry, 'Our country, the Union—it must be preserved.' Our country is the great object to which our efforts should be directed. Let us unite our strength, relying upon the Supreme Ruler to direct our steps, and we shall prevail. We have but one alternative—war—as has been said by an able jurist—'war without remission waged in all lawful modes, and by all classes of citizens, without prejudice to caste or color. A frightful prospect indeed! But let him who shudders at it remember that the God of love is also the God of battles, and that blood is the price of progress.' My experience in public life confirms the opinion, long since advanced, that the destruction of our national government would fasten upon us everlasting revolution. Impressed with these opinions, I shall ever be ready to advance such measures as will secure to us our fixed position under the national Union, jealously watching every event, as without union our liberty can never be preserved. Our brave soldiers must share largely in our sympathy. They are battling for our existence, and nothing should be left undone that will add to their comfort."

The purpose of raising a colored regiment, though temporarily suspended, was not abandoned. Since the first proposition, at which the War Department, from prudential considerations, hesitated, public opinion had been rapidly outgrowing its prejudice. Circumstances had changed. Things appeared in a new aspect, and the clearly revealed popular feeling authorized the government to take a more decided step. One of the early acts of Governor Smith was to communicate with the authorities at Washington on the subject, and obtain permission to enlist a colored company of heavy artillery. This was granted, June 17th. On the 4th of August, the permit was



extended to a battalion ; and September 3d, again extended to a regiment. In accomplishing this work, many and peculiar difficulties occurred, but all were successfully overcome. To Colonel Nelson Viall, an officer of large experience, was assigned the work of organizing and disciplining a body of men hitherto not made available for bearing arms. The change in public opinion, alluded to, wrought by the events of less than three years, is among the remarkable facts of the time, and the effect of the early efforts of Massachusetts and Rhode Island to put colored troops in the field ; and the success crowning those efforts, must be to strengthen a policy that, consistently persisted in, can give to the government a fresh force of two or three hundred thousand men, better fitted by nature for southern service than whites, and render further draft upon the mechanical and agricultural departments of the country unnecessary. The successful part taken by Rhode Island in this movement will be a conspicuous fact in her military history.

The exposed condition of the Rhode Island coast, and especially of Narragansett Bay, in the event of war, had been, for many years, the subject of comment, and the importance of putting the approaches to Newport and Providence under sufficient protection, often urged. General Totten, in 1851, made a report bearing favorably upon the matter. In a communication to the Providence Journal, dated January 6th, 1862, Hon. William H. Cranston, Mayor of Newport, pointed out very clearly this need, and urged such defences as would secure the east and west passages from being successfully penetrated by an enemy. On the 14th of the same month, Governor Sprague referred to the subject in his address to the General Assembly ; but nothing was done that secured the object. After the confederate government succeeded in getting two or three vessels upon the ocean, it was at once perceived how much mischief could be done by coast piratical operations ; and the bold dash into Portland harbor, in June, 1863, together with the hostile attitude of England, awakened much



alarm along the entire New England coast. An early purpose of Governor Smith was to secure this protection, and earnestly pursuing this design, he addressed the following telegram to the President :

June 27th, 1863.

To His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,  
President of the United States, Washington, D. C. :

Great anxiety is felt here on account of the unprotected condition of Narragansett Bay. There is nothing to prevent a rebel incursion through the "West Passage," exposing to destruction this city, Fall River and other towns on the Bay. I respectfully request immediate authority to construct, arm and man suitable earthworks, at the expense of the Federal Government, and that the plans understood to be in the War Department for such works, be furnished without delay. Also, authority to cause all vessels to be brought to and inspected before entering the Bay.

(Signed,) JAMES Y. SMITH,  
Governor of Rhode Island.

To this application, the following reply was immediately returned :

WASHINGTON, June 27th, 1863.

Governor SMITH :

I am instructed by the President, to inform you that the authority asked for in your telegram of this date is granted to you. The Chief of the Engineer Bureau is instructed to furnish you the plans, and also an engineer officer to assist in laying out the work.

(Signed,) E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

Acting under this authority, Governor Smith at once proceeded with the work. For temporary defence, a light battery, under Colonel Edwin C. Gallup, and a company detailed from the 1st regiment of Rhode Island militia, composed of students in Brown University, under Captain John Tetlow, were stationed at the "Bonnet," near the South Ferry, on the Narragansett shore, to command the approach to the West Passage. Here a breastwork was thrown up, and the encamp-



ners seemed to discover her, and putting on a full head of steam, soon ran out of reach of the shot that were sent whizzing after her. Rodman's battery, however, was still to be passed, an even more formidable task, for the channel runs close in to shore, and for two miles the Escort was in range of their heavy guns. All along the banks of the river, volleys of musketry were poured in upon the boat; but as she approached the batteries, the storm burst upon her with relentless fury. But courage and heroism carried a charmed life. The Escort was not to suffer that night. Pressing on the steam again, she ran safely by the batteries without the loss of a man. Then, when the danger was past, and the great success achieved, the suppressed emotion of those three long hours found eloquent vent. The Rhode Island boys sent the glad cheers ringing through the town, carrying the first promise of hope and relief to the worn but stout-hearted soldiers in the trenches.\*

On Wednesday night, 15th, the rebels supposing General Foster to have received a large reinforcement, evacuated their works under cover of a heavy fire which they opened upon the town, and left the Federal forces in undisputed possession of the post. In his report of this expedition, made to Adjutant General Maurant, Colonel Sisson says:—  
 "I cannot close before mentioning the gallant conduct of my officers and men, during the period of suspense through which we passed. Their self-possession and ready obedience were extremely gratifying to me, and justify a confidence that they will never prove recreant in the hour of danger.

"I would speak particularly of Lieutenant Colonel Tew and Major Jameson, whose advice and support materially aided me in the conception and execution of our undertaking; of Captain William W. Douglas, who, during the reconnoissance of Monday morning, displayed great coolness and bravery in proceeding, in company with Sergeant Major J. J. Hathinger, in advance of his men, directly under the enemy's guns, to prepare an accurate sketch of their position. Captains H. B. Landers and Isaac M. Potter, Lieutenant Thomas Allen and Sergeants Mott and Conger, were at their posts on deck, and ably performed their respective duties."†

Lieutenant Colonel Tew, with five companies of the Fifth, took possession of Rodman's Point, where the following note was found:

"YANKEES!!!—We leave you, not because we cannot take Washington, but the fact is, it's not worth taking; and, besides, the climate is not agreeable. A man must be amphibious to inhabit it. We leave you a few bursted guns, some stray solid shots, and a man and brother rescued from the waves, to which some fray among his equals

\* Letter of Rev. Edward H. Hall.

† The General Assembly of Rhode Island, at its May Session, 1863, passed a resolution of thanks to Colonel Sisson and the officers and men of the 5th Rhode Island regiment, "for the gallantry and heroism which they displayed in running the gauntlet of the enemy's batteries on the Pamlico river, under circumstances of extraordinary peril."



consigned him. But this tribute we pay you, you have acted with much gallantry during this brief siege. We salute the pilot of the Escort.

“Co. K, 32 N. C. Vols.”

The pilot of the Escort referred to, was killed, on her return passage down the river, with General Foster on board, he being obliged to take an early departure after the enemy withdrew. By his orders, Assistant Adjutant General Hoffman presented to Colonel Sisson and the officers and men under him, thanks “for the energy, perseverance and courage displayed in running the gauntlet of the enemy’s batteries.”

The Massachusetts 44th felt deeply the important service thus rendered, and on the 25th April, Colonel Francis L. Lee communicated to Colonel Sisson a series of resolutions, thanking him and the regiment for an act of valor that raised the siege and brought the much needed succor at a critical moment, and expressing the desire, if it met the wishes of the Fifth, to present it with a set of colors bearing a device commemorative of the act of gallantry. This was subsequently done. On the return of the 44th, from its nine months term of duty, an elegant banner was procured and placed in the hands of Rev. Henry S. White, Chaplain of the Fifth, he then being in Boston, to be presented by him to the regiment. The ceremony of presentation took place at Newbern, August 3d. Chaplain White made an appropriate address, referring to the unity of the two States represented in the gift, and bidding his compatriots, as they looked upon it, to “remember the duties of the future as interpreted by the history of the past.” Lieutenant Colonel Tew, in the absence of Colonel Sisson, received the flag, and responded in behalf of the regiment in a patriotic and spirited address. When the 44th returned home, Colonel Sisson accompanied them; and on the occasion of a subsequent visit to Boston, the lady friends of the regiment presented him with an elegant sword, sash and belt, together with two massive pieces of silver, in token of their appreciation of his services in the rescue.

In the several campaigns of North Carolina, the 5th Rhode Island maintains an honorable position. A hard working regiment, ever doing with promptness and spirit whatever duties were assigned it, the good name it has achieved is held among the choice treasures of the State.

#### SIXTH REGIMENT RHODE ISLAND VOLUNTEERS.

✓ This was intended to be a colored regiment, and the order, directing its formation, was issued August 4th, 1862. Owing to causes mentioned in the introduction of this volume, it was not organized.



held them in check. Near Neatsville, a train of wagons under Quartermaster Clark, returning from Lebanon with supplies, was attacked by a rebel force of sixty-five men, but defeated, and driven off by the guard of twenty-eight men of the 7th Ohio. The enemy lost one killed, two wounded, and twelve taken prisoners. Subsequently Morgan made an incursion into Indiana and Ohio, threatening Cincinnati, and causing great consternation in those regions. On the 4th of July, at day-break, the regiment was called to arms, the enemy being reported as approaching on several roads; but they altered their course, and passed through Columbia to Lebanon, pursued by the Union Cavalry. At a later hour, the regiment started on its return to Somerset with 20 prisoners, including one Captain. The 9th found it at Crab Orchard again, and the 10th at Dick river, and the 11th at Hickman's Bridge. But one day now remained of the nine months since the regiment was mustered into service, and its steps were turned towards home. Arriving in Cincinnati on the night of the 12th of July, it remained, at the request of General Burnside, for special duty until the 19th, enjoying again the generous hospitality of the citizens, when a final move for Providence was made. It arrived there on the 22d, and was warmly received. A salute was fired by the Marine Artillery; the streets were lined with waiting friends, flags were hung out all along the line of march, handkerchiefs were waving everywhere, and boquets and wreaths were scattered with liberal hand. Escort duty was performed by the 4th and 6th regiments of Rhode Island militia, the former under Colonel Nelson Viall, and the latter under Colonel James H. Armington. The procession marched to Exchange Place: the men stacked arms, and repaired to Howard Hall, where an ample collation had been provided and served up by L. H. Humphreys. A blessing upon the repast was invoked by Rev. Dr. Swain. Governor Smith gave a warm welcome to the regiment, and thanked officers and men for the services they had rendered on the field. Colonel Brown responded in an admirable speech, describing briefly the work the regiment had done, and predicting the re-union of "a mighty nation, whose arms will be more a shield for every citizen than was ever Rome in her proudest days." The repast over, the men were dismissed until the following week, when they were mustered out of service.

The Chaplain's office, as in other regiments, was of manifold character. Besides performing his spiritual duties, he acted as postmaster to the regiment, an important and highly responsible labor; and as he was supposed to know everything, and to possess ability to command anything wanted, an endless variety of questions were to be answered, all descriptions of articles to be supplied, and all sorts of service to be rendered; now distributing comforts from home, addressed to his care; now writing, or superscribing letters for the men; now supplying yarn to some provident enough to darn their stockings, and now hunting up a nail wanted for some tent arrangement; and all going to smooth out wrinkles, neutralize excess of bile, increase content, and serve the interests of the country. The government can have no better class of helpers in the army than chaplains, whose hearts are full of sympathy, and whose hands are full of good works.



During the term of nine months, the regiment travelled 3500 miles, 500 of which were on foot. Its record will compare favorably with any other nine months regiment which has been in the service during the war. Previously to its leaving Cincinnati, General Burnside issued the following commendatory order: "On the departure of the 12th Regiment Rhode Island volunteers, at the expiration of their term of enlistment, the Commanding General wishes to express his regret at taking leave of soldiers, who, in their brief service, have become veterans. After passing through experiences of great hardship and danger, they will return with the proud satisfaction that, in the ranks of their country's defenders, the reputation of their State has not suffered in their hands."

### THIRTEENTH REGIMENT RHODE ISLAND VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment was ordered by the Governor, for six months service, June 16th, 1863. Enlistments were commenced, and "Camp Smith" established on the Dexter Training Ground, Providence. August 18th, the order was revoked, and the enlisted men transferred to other regiments.

### FOURTEENTH REGIMENT RHODE ISLAND VOLUNTEERS.

[This colored regiment was organized as heavy artillery, and numbers 1800 men. The commissioned officers are white; the non-commissioned, colored.]

#### FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS,\*

(Commissioned and Non-commissioned.)

Colonel—NELSON VIALI. 1st Lieutenant, 1st regiment R. I. detached militia, April 18th, 1861; Captain, 2d R. I. regiment, June 1st, 1861; Major of same, July 22d, 1861; Lieutenant Colonel of same, June 12th, 1862; Colonel of same, December 13th, 1862; resigned.

Lieutenant Colonel—RICHARD SHAW.

Major—JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Jr. Promoted from Captain in 3d R. I. H. A.

Adjutant—JOSEPH C. WHITING, Jr. 1st Lieutenant, November 9th, 1863.

\* The list of officers was incomplete at the time this page was printed. All the appointees had not then presented themselves for examination.

By Edwin W. Stone

of the

1st Reg. R. I. L. A.

George H. Whitney

Providence 1864 Publisher



Quartermaster—JOHN B. PIERCE. 1st Lieutenant, October 27th, 1863.

Surgeon—BENONI CARPENTER.

Assistant Surgeon—JOSEPH R. DRAPER.

Captains—Joel Metcalf, Jr., Thomas W. Fry, George Bucklin, George W. Cole, Henry Simon.

First Lieutenants—Thomas B. Briggs, John B. Pierce, (Quartermaster,) Phanael E. Bishop, Joseph C. Whiting, Jr., (Adjutant,) Zephaniah Brown, Charles H. Case, Charles H. Mumford, A. H. Barker.

Second Lieutenants—E. F. Aborn, Charles H. Potter, George Weedon, Rowland R. Hazard, George H. Burnham, Walter F. Wheeler, Daniel J. Viall, Charles P. Gay.

This regiment of 1800 men was organized under a general order of Governor Smith, by Colonel Nelson Viall.\* The enlistments begun in August, 1863, and on the 28th of the same month the first company was mustered in "Camp Fremont," on the Dexter Training Ground, Providence. In the course of a few weeks a battalion was enlisted, which was subsequently expanded to a regiment. In September, four companies were transferred to "Camp Bailey," on Dutch Island, and from time to time, were followed by others, where they were thoroughly drilled in company, battalion and regimental movements. Here, too, as mentioned in the introduction, daily details were employed in working upon the fortifications, which the State was erecting under the authority of the general government, for the protection of Narragansett Bay. With the exception of about seventy-five drafted men, the regiment is composed of volunteers, and its general material may be judged of by the small number of deaths (four) and desertions (eleven), from the commencement of its organization up to December 3d. The nativity of the men is as varied as the shades of their complexion, representing eight States of the Union, besides several rebel States, Cuba, Hayti, and the isles of the Carribean Sea. The average height of the first six companies as ascertained by measurement, is a little over five feet seven inches, and the average age of the same men is a fraction more than twenty-four years. They are

\* Colonel Viall served as a private in the Mexican War, under his personal friend, the late Colonel Slocum, then Captain, and was promoted successively to corporal and sergeant in the regular service. At the breaking out of the rebellion, he was Lieutenant Colonel of the Providence Artillery. Upon the call of the President for 75,000 men, he raised a company, the command of which he declined, hoping to keep all the officers as they stood in the militia, which was done. He was appointed First Lieutenant in company B, Captain Nicholas Van Slyck, and served until the second regiment of volunteers was ordered to be raised, when, in accordance with the wish of Colonel Slocum, he was commissioned Captain of Company D. He was successively commissioned Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel of the regiment. After the battle of Fredericksburg he resigned, and when the colored regiment was organized, he was placed in command.



well formed, with strong and compact frames, quick to learn, yielding ready obedience to orders, and in all respects giving promise of great power in the field. For the success with which the experiment of organizing and preparing for service the first colored regiment sent from Rhode Island, since 1776, has been attended, great credit is due to Colonel Viall, who, from its inception, devoted himself untiringly to the work.

Among the agreeable incidents of the island life of the regiment was a flag presentation, which occurred November 19th. A cloudless sky and a genial, autumnal atmosphere, heightened the enjoyments of the occasion to those who, by invitation of His Excellency Governor Smith, were permitted to witness the scene.

The visitors numbered not less than three hundred, and comprised His Excellency the Governor, and the gentlemen of his personal and the general staff, (including Colonel J. H. Almy of New York,) His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, a portion of the staff of the Major General, the Brigadier Generals and members of their staffs, several Colonels of the State militia, the Provost Marshal of the First District, members of the General Assembly and of the city governments of Providence and Newport, the President of Brown University, a number of our city Clergy, and a few other invited guests. The excellent American Brass Band was also on board, and contributed much to the pleasure of the occasion.

The Montpelier left her wharf in Providence about 10 o'clock, and proceeded down the Bay, touching at Portsmouth Grove and Newport for a few moments, to receive additions to the already large number of distinguished persons on board. Leaving the latter place, the party proceeded around Beaver Tail, and as the steamer approached the landing at Dutch Island, the Third Cavalry, under Lieutenant Colonel Parkhurst, were observed in line on the opposite hill-side of Conanicut. The bright sabres flashed in the sunlight as they were brought to a salute, when the distinguished party were nearest to the thither shore. About 1 o'clock the boat reached the wharf at Dutch Island, and the Governor received the usual salute of fifteen guns, fired under the direction of Major Comstock. Lieutenant Charles H. Potter, (officer of the day) was stationed at the landing in command of a company detailed to receive the visitors. Colonel Viall came on board, and welcomed His Excellency and those accompanying him to the Island, after which the landing was made in the following order:

Commander-in-Chief and Staff, Major General's Staff, Brigadier Generals and Staffs, Adjutant General and Staff, Quartermaster General and Staff, Paymaster General and Staff, Members of the Legislature, Invited Guests.

Upon moving to the hill, which forms an admirable parade ground, the regiment was seen formed in line. When the Colonel had taken his position in the centre of the column, one company was taken from the flank at right shoulder shift in column of platoon, field music in front, followed by the band. This company proceeded to the Colonel's Headquarters, and came up left into line. The Color Bearer, preceded by a Lieutenant and followed by a Sergeant, received the color, and returned, followed by the Lieutenant and Sergeant, the Com-



pany presenting arms on his appearance, and the drums beating "to the color." The Company wheeled into column of platoon at shoulder arms, and marched in quick time, directing their march to a point 160 paces in front of the right flank of the regiment, and then on a line parallel with the Regiment, until opposite the centre, when the head of the column turned to the left, guide right (directing flank on a line with centre of Regiment) and halted twenty paces in front of the Colonel. The Color bearer passed by the right flank, and presented Colors to the Governor. The Company retired by the left and rear to its position in line, the Band remaining with the Governor. The Governor then presented the standard to Colonel Viall, accompanied by the following brief address:

*Colonel Viall, Officers and Men of the Fourteenth:*

It affords me much pleasure to present to your regiment, our Fourteenth "Corps d'Afrique," this flag, and I feel confident it will be entrusted to as brave men as ever entered the service in defence of our country and its liberties. And I feel assured that but one thought will occupy the mind of every man in the regiment, and that thought is, *our country*. Let this flag be your beacon light, its stars ever to shine. I now surrender it to your keeping. Let its history be Rhode Island's history.

Colonel Viall, in behalf of the Fourteenth, expressed his thanks for the beautiful stand of colors, and promised that it should be preserved from dishonor or disgrace. The flag would be a perpetual reminder of His Excellency, and his zealous and untiring efforts to promote the welfare of the regiment, and would incite to noble deeds wherever in the battle's front it might be unfurled.

After the reception of the colors by the Colonel, and the passage of the same to the color bearer, the Colonel ordered "Present Arms," the music playing "to the Color," while the Sergeant took his post in line. The Color Company is under the command of Captain Bucklin, and the Color Sergeant is John Van Slyke.

The Governor then introduced to the regiment Hon. H. B. Anthony, as "the man to whom you have got to look for your increased pay."

Senator Anthony then addressed the men in an earnest and patriotic strain, expressing his gratification with their excellent appearance, and intimating that he should fulfil his duty in the matter touching the pay of the colored soldiers. He spoke of the colored regiment raised by Rhode Island in the War of the Revolution, that under Colonel Christopher Greene, received and merited the praise of General Washington. He thought he risked nothing in saying that this regiment would receive equal justice from the President and the Federal Government. The man who wore the uniform of the United States, who followed the stars and stripes to the field of battle, could never become a slave, but throughout our broad land, every man made in the image of his Creator, would stand forth in the liberty with which his Creator had endowed him.

Senator Anthony was followed by the Right Reverend Bishop Clark, Rev. Dr. Edward B. Hall, Rev. Dr. Barnas Sears, President of Brown University, and Rev. Dr. Leonard Swain, in brief and eloquent speeches, setting forth the mission of the colored race in this war, the value of time to a soldier, the practical issues of the great



struggle, watched by the whole civilized world, and the great principle of inalienable rights set forth in the Declaration of Independence, which the ceremony of the hour re-affirmed.

The regiment then broke into column and passed in review before the Governor, making a very gratifying appearance, and receiving hearty applause from the spectators as they passed by. A half hour more was spent in looking over the grounds, calling upon the various officers of the regiment, and inspecting the progress of the fortifications, which was quite satisfactory. The Governor, for the nonce, became an artilleryman, and sent a few shells and solid shot across the harbor, giving evidence of his ability in that direction, and the effectiveness of the works to resist a hostile invasion of our soil.

At 4 o'clock the steamer's whistle summoned the visitors on board, where many found, to their surprise and gratification, that the last item necessary to make the day one of the most pleasant in all their experience, had been attended to. This was a generous and ample collation got up under the direction of the well known caterer, Mr. L. H. Humphreys. While the visitors were discussing the contents of the tables, the boat put off, going around the North end of Conanicut, and down to Newport. On her return, she passed near the ships occupied by the Naval School, the members of which gave hearty cheers, which were returned from the decks of the Montpelier with interest. In the outer harbor, she passed under the stern of the captured blockade runner, Robert E. Lee, which put in for coal, while on the way to Boston in charge of a prize crew. After cheering the gallant tars, and receiving a suitable response, the boat turned her prow homeward, (stopping a few moments at Portsmouth Grove) and arrived in the city about seven o'clock. A detachment of the Marine Artillery, stationed on the Fall River Company's Wharf, under command of Major General Pieroe, greeted the arrival of the distinguished party by a salute of fifteen guns.

On the 7th December, a battalion of the regiment, numbering 600 men, left the island under Major Comstock, came up to Providence, and went temporarily into camp at "Camp Fremont," preparatory to proceeding to New Orleans. On Wednesday, December 9th, the colored ladies of Providence presented the battalion with a handsome flag of yellow silk, bearing the artillery symbol, cross cannons, surmounted by the letters, "U. S.," and below the regimental designation, "14th Regiment R. I. H. A." Governor Smith, Lieutenant Governor Padelford, Major General Robbins, Adjutant General Mauran, His Honor Mayor Knight, and a large concourse of spectators were present. The presentation address was made by Mr. John T. Waugh, a colored native of Virginia, in which he spoke of the condition and capabilities of his race, and the opportunity now afforded for its vindication. "You are expected," he said, "to do your utmost to wipe out the foulest blot which stains our land. See to it that history writes that you nobly sustained the honor of the flag."

The speaker then handed the banner to Sergeant John Jenkins, of company A, who briefly and handsomely responded. He, in turn, handed it to Major Comstock, who, on receiving it, thanked the ladies for the gift, and expressed himself proud to be an officer in a colored regiment.



C. R. Gross, M. D.

1957

Nancy Elizabeth Prophet \* R. I. School of Design, Sculptress Paris, 1922 to 1935 where she won fame as a Sculptress, (Credit: Prov. Journal, 4-23-45).

1945

April 23, 1945 Journal Morning GREATER PROVIDENCE

### Views Daughter's Work at Library P



WILLIAM H. PROPHET, 88-year-old father of Sculptress Nancy Elizabeth Prophet, proudly examines for the first time two heads carved in wood by his daughter, loaned by the Rhode Island School of Design Museum to the Providence Public Library for its current exhibition devoted to Negro art and literature.

## Negro Father, 88, Sees Famous Daughter's Work at Library

### Three Heads by Former R. I. School of Design Student Are on Display in Current Show of Art-products of Her Race

William E. Prophet left his work of cleaning up the backyard of his home at 112 Benedict Street, one sunny afternoon last week, to pay a visit to the Providence Public Library.

The 88-year-old Negro spryly climbed the steps of the Central Library on Washington Street, entered and paused before the large glass exhibit case in the first floor hallway.

"So," he said softly, "That's what they look like. First time I've ever seen them."

Inside the case were two heads, carved in wood by his daughter, Nancy Elizabeth Prophet, who was born in Arctic Center in 1890. She studied at the Rhode Island School of Design before she went to Paris where she lived from 1922 to 1935 and won considerable fame as a sculptress. Later she taught at Spelman University, Atlanta, Ga.

#### "She'll Be Pleased"

"Daughter was home all Winter until about three weeks ago," the artist's father told a bystander. "She's back at her studio in New York now," he said, "but she'll be

pleased when she learns about this."

The two wooden busts, called "Negro Head," and "Discontent," were taken from the case by library workers and a third head done in white marble, and called, "Silence," was brought from the second floor exhibit case, where it was on display, for the old man's inspection.

He ran his lean fingers over the wooden pieces and said shyly, "She made a mask of my face once. Looked just like me, too."

The statuary that has brought Miss Prophet fame in the art world is owned by the Rhode Island School of Design Museum and was loaned to the library for its 3-week exhibit, now in progress, featuring nearly 50 books about, and by, Negroes and covering poetry, plays, fiction, biography, sculpture, music and the theater. With the books are photographs, magazine articles and newspaper clippings, arranged for the display by Miss Rose Karlin, acting head of the library's art department.

#### Awarded First Prize

If he had known where to look, the artist's father could have viewed his daughter's work as long ago as 1930 when the head, "Discontent," was purchased for the museum by Miss Eleanor Green and Miss Ellen D. Sharpe. That work was awarded first prize in a competition conducted by the Newport Art Association. Other sculpture created by Miss Prophet was bought before the war by the Automne Salons in Paris, and the Whitney Museum in New York gave the artist its Otto H. Kahn Award in 1929 for a work called "Congolaise" done in wood and stone.

But his daughter's fame has always bewildered her slight, shy father. He doesn't like to talk very much, and he'd rather be raking his backyard than answering questions in an art gallery or at an exhibit.

When the librarians put the statuary back into the cases, they offered to show William Prophet around the building, but he declined.

"That's a real nice thing," he said, nodding his head toward the exhibit case. "Thank you for showing me everything. But now I'd better get back home to my work."

GROSS P. 204



Sculptress

1890-1960

Nancy Elizabeth Prophet \* born in Arctic Center, R. I. Elementary education in R. I., R. I. School of Design, Providence, R. I., Studied in Paris, France, 1922 to 1935 (L'Ecole des Beaux Arts) (Credit Prov. Evening Bulletin Feb. 1930) where she won fame as a Sculptress. Later she taught at Spellman University, Atlanta, Ga.,

A wood sculpture, Head of a Negro received a special prize of \$250.00 in the exhibition of work of Negro Artists at the International House, 500 Riverside Drive, N. Y., under the auspices of the Harmon Foundation and the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches, also of N. Y.

Credits: Prov. Evening Bulletin, Feb. 1930  
Prov. Journal, April 23, 1945.

E. B. 12-15-60

Elizabeth Prophet  
Sculpture Prize Winner

Feb 1930



Elizabeth Prophet. ;

A wood sculpture, "Head of a Negro," by Elizabeth Prophet of Warwick, R. I., has received a special prize of \$250 in the exhibition of work by Negro artists at the International House, 500 Riverside Drive, under the auspices of the Harmon Foundation and the Commission on Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches. Miss Prophet, who is the daughter of a Narragansett Indian father and a Negro mother, has been a student at L'Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris.

12-N-60  
Nancy Prophet,  
Sculptress, Dies  
Suddenly at 70

Miss Nancy E. Prophet, 70, of 112 Benedict St., a Rhode Island sculptress, died suddenly yesterday at her home. Dr. Edwin Vieira, medical examiner, said death resulted from a heart attack.

Miss Prophet studied at the Rhode Island School of Design before she went to Paris where she lived from 1922 to 1935, and where she gained public acclaim in her art form. Later she taught at Spelman University in Atlanta, Ga.

Sculpture created by Miss Prophet was bought prior to World War II by the Automne Salons in Paris. In 1929 the Whitney Museum in New York gave Miss Prophet its Otto H. Kahn award for a work called "Congolaise," done in wood and stone.

Work done by Miss Prophet purchased by the Rhode Island School of Design includes two wooden busts called "Negro Head" and "Discontent" and a third done in white marble called "Silence." The work called "Discontent" was awarded first prize in a competition conducted by the Newport Art Association.

Miss Prophet was born in Arctic Center in 1890, the daughter of the late William E. Prophet.

Her body last night was at the state morgue waiting for some relative to claim it. Authorities said they were having difficulty finding a relative to take charge of the funeral. It had not been ascertained who her survivors are.



E. B. 3-18-71

# Ebenezer Baptist Church Pastor Taking Assignment in Virginia

The Rev. Wallace J. Cook, pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church for about seven years, today announced his resignation to accept the pastorate of Ebenezer Baptist Church in Richmond, Va.

Mr. Cook said he will leave Providence on June 13 and take up his new duties in Richmond July 4.

He added that his resignation had been accepted by the Providence church at a meeting last Sunday.

Since coming to Providence in 1964, Mr. Cook has been active in both denominational and interdenominational affairs.

He is president of the Ministers' Alliance of Greater Providence and Vicinity; a director of the Urban Coalition of Rhode Island and member of

the Black Leadership Coalition of Rhode Island.

He also is on the board of the American Baptist Churchmen's Black Caucus; editor of the newsletter of the black American Baptist group, and a board member for both Bannister House and the Community Organization of Providence.

Holder of a degree in dental surgery from Howard University's College of Dentistry, Mr. Cook also has served as staff dentist at the Joseph Samuels clinic for children at Rhode Island Hospital and at the Mary Fogarty School Clinic of the Providence public schools.

Mr. Cook was an Air Force dentist with the rank of captain at Barksdale AFB, Shreveport, La., for four years before entering Crozer Theological Seminary

in Chester, Pa., in 1961. While at Barksdale he was assistant minister and Christian education director at New Bethel Baptist Church in Marshall, Texas.

He taught physical sciences at Roosevelt Junior High School in Philadelphia for a year after receiving his divinity degree, and came to Providence after pastorates in Norriston and Yardley, Pa.

During his Providence pastorate the Ebenezer church acquired the property of the Cranston Street-Roger Williams Baptist Church through an unusual transfer of property.

A predominantly white congregation, the Cranston Street-Roger Williams Church also transferred \$17,600 in endowment funds to the Ebenezer congregation and then disbanded.

The Ebenezer Baptist Church's former house of worship at 135 Dodge St. has since been leased to the Providence Corporation for its headquarters.

Mr. Cook has served as vice president of the United Baptist Convention of Massachusetts and Rhode Island; on the board of managers and executive board of the Rhode Island Baptist State Convention; the board of the Urban League of Rhode Island and of Interfaith Action for Job Equality, and as a lecturer and field education supervisor at Andover Newton Theological School.

Born in El Reno, Okla., July 14, 1932, Mr. Cook is a graduate of Arizona State University.

He is married and has a daughter, Cheryl Louise, 7.



Wallace J. Cook  
GROSS P. 219





Mrs. Mary H. Dickerson



Mrs. Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin

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### THE HISTORY OF THE NORTHEASTERN FEDERATION.

A call was sent out by Mrs. Mary H. Dickerson of Newport, R. I., in 1896 for a meeting to organize a sectional group, according to instructions from our first National organization which had met previously in Boston in 1895.

This meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin, 103 Charles St., Boston, Mass., on June 3rd, 1896. The outgrowth was the formation of the New England Federation of Women's Clubs, which soon extended its borders from Maine to the District of Columbia and its name then became the Northeastern Federation of Women's Clubs with Mrs. Mary H. Dickerson as its first president.

Representatives from the following clubs formed the New England Federation,—The Women's Era of Boston, Mass., Women's Newport League of Newport, R. I., Women's Loyal Union of New Bedford, Mass., Ruth's Circle of Boston, Wayman Club of Everett, Mass., Tanner Club of Chelsea, Mass., and the Lend-A-Hand Circle of Boston, Mass.



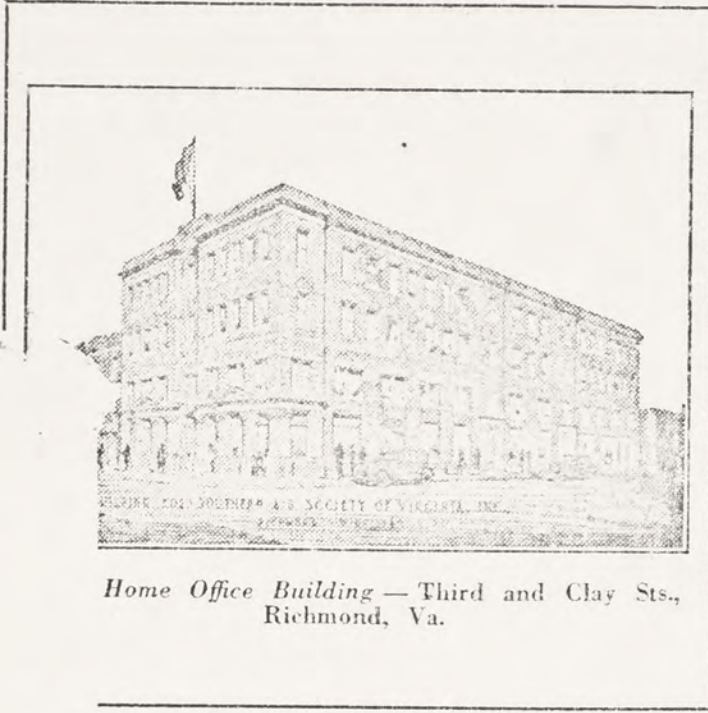
## Memorial to Husband

A French stone cottage at Newport, R. I., was offered as a memorial and shrine for documents and histories of the Negro race, at the thirty-first annual convention of the Northeastern Federation of Women's Clubs, in Washington.

The offer was made by Mrs. Louise M. Fayerweather, delegate from Brooklyn, to perpetuate the memory of her husband, George H. Fayerweather. The cottage, at 40 Corne Street, Newport, was for many years the Fayerweather home.

The only stipulation Mrs. Fayerweather makes is that should the Federation ever be dissolved, the property would be given to the City of Newport.





## Southern Aid Society of Virginia, Inc.

takes pleasure in announcing that, as a symbol of further progress, it began on September 5, 1932, the first anniversary of the occupancy of its new Home Office building, issuing all modern

types of Intermediate Life Insurance with premiums payable quarterly, semi-annually and annually. With its present Super-Disability Policies, paying weekly benefits for sickness accident, and all modern forms of Industrial Life Insurance, the new addition — Intermediate Insurance — will enable the Corporation to offer to the public a complete insurance policy at the lowest premium charge at which safe insurance protection can be sold.

This Corporation therefore has greater cause for stating that every sane person within its territory is properly insured if he does carry a SOUTHERN AID POLICY CONTRACT.

## Southern Aid Society of Virginia, Inc.

*Home Office:* THIRD AND CLAY STREETS, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Life, Health and Accident Insurance



*Prod Eve Bul 4-14-69* *GROSS P. 218*

# Cranston Street Baptist Church Sold

The Negro congregation of the Ebenezer Baptist Church will take over early in June

the property of the Cranston Street-Roger Williams Baptist Church, built in 1892, and the white Cranston Street congregation will disband.

This was announced yesterday from the pulpit of the Cranston Street Church by the Rev. Maurice L. Holder, pastor, and from that of the Ebenezer Baptist Church by the Rev. Wallace J. Cook, pastor.

The Cranston Street congregation, faced with steadily declining membership, offered its property, the parsonage

excepted, to the Ebenezer Baptist Church for \$10,000 in January, effective on or about June 1. Value of the parsonage and the church is listed in the R.I. Baptist Convention yearbook at \$350,000.

The Negro congregation, which had been planning to break ground this spring on an expansion program at its 135 Dodge St. location, accepted the offer. A sale and purchase agreement was signed on Saturday.

June 6 is the scheduled date for formal transfer of the title and execution of the deed. The Cranston Street-Roger Williams Church will dissolve officially after a unified service of the two congregations on June 8.



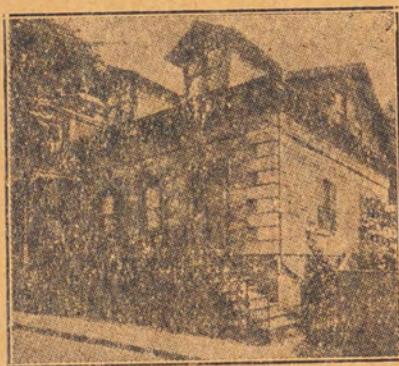
*Reberta J. Dunbar,  
58 Winter St. Providence R.I.*

1896

1928

**SOUVENIR PROGRAM**

*Thirty-*  
**Thirty Second Annual Convention**  
of the  
**Northeastern Federation**  
of  
**Woman's Clubs**



ORIGINAL PICTURE

This quaint old house in Corne Street, Newport, R. I., has been offered to this body by Mrs. Louise Fayerweather, of Brooklyn, for use as a repository of the history of the colored race in memory of her late husband.

**Mount Zion A. M. E. Church**

**Newport, R. I.**

**JULY 18TH TO 20TH 1928**



THE FEDERATION IS THE GUEST OF THE NEWPORT  
WOMAN'S LEAGUE

**MOTTO:**

**"For God and Humanity"**

*GRUSS P. 280*



## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

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- X Editor—Mrs. Sarah Lee Fleming, 216 Dwight St., New Haven, Conn.

## DEPARTMENTS

- Arts and Crafts—Mrs. Nora Mumby, 11 Worcester St., Boston, Mass.
- Business—Mrs. Laura Hall Collins, 95 Gainbridge St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Child Welfare—Mrs. Isadore C. Freeman, 5 Pierce Ave., Everett, Mass.
- Citizenship—Mrs. Elizabeth Jeter Greene, 86 Green St., New London, Conn.
- Domestic—Mrs. ~~Alice Scott Mapp~~ *Mrs. Corinne Burroughs*
- Educational—Miss S. Ella Wilson, 4 Pelham St., Worcester, Mass.
- Race History—Mrs. ~~Gabrielle Pelham, Washington, D. C.~~ *Wagoner*
- Health and Hygiene—Mrs. Laurabelle McCoy, 600 Orchard St., New Haven, Conn.
- Junior Federation—Mrs. ~~M. Madre Marshall, 2035 13th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.~~ *Florence Lacey*
- Legislative—Mrs. Mazie M. Griffin, 1725 Bainbridge St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Literature—Mrs. Lina Saunders, 28 Hazel St., New Haven, Conn.
- Mothers—*Mrs. Woodcutt*
- Ministers Wives—
- Music—Miss ~~L. T. Dean, Brooklyn, N. Y.~~ *Mrs. M. Hamilton*
- Parliamentarian—Mrs. ~~Louise M. Fayerweather, 1005 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.~~ *Mrs. M. Hamilton*
- Social Service—Mrs. ~~L. H. Pinckney, P. O. Box 3034, Washington, D. C.~~ *Mrs. M. Hamilton*
- Community Center—Mrs. Ethel LeCount, 182 Lippitt St., Providence, R. I.
- Housing—*Mrs. Prescott*
- Philanthropic—Mrs. ~~Mary D. James, 305 West 127 St., New York City.~~ *Bradley*
- Prison Reform—*Hitch*
- Temperance—Mrs. ~~Elizabeth Brent, 73 Hazel St., New Haven, Conn.~~ *Mrs. Par*
- Suppression of Lynching—Dr. ~~Adena C. E. Minott, 205 West 128th St., New York City.~~ *Mrs. Simpson*
- Women In Industry—Miss ~~Nannie Burroughs, Lincoln Heights, Washington, D. C.~~ *Whitten*
- Young Women—Mrs. ~~Beatrice Watson, 1748 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.~~ *Mrs. Corinne Burroughs*



NOTES

- Abu. Huntton x
- " Fleming
- " Johnston
- " Griffin x
- " Williams - Orange.

102 voting strengths.

51

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \times 722 \\ \hline 4 \\ \hline 2 \end{array} = 2 \overline{) 163} \\ \underline{76}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \text{ of } 102 \\ \hline 3 \end{array} = 3 \overline{) 204} \\ \underline{68}$$



Mrs. Mary H. Dickerson



Mrs. Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin

THE HISTORY OF THE NORTHEASTERN FEDERATION.

A call was sent out by Mrs. Mary H. Dickerson of Newport, R. I., in 1896 for a meeting to organize a sectional group, according to instructions from our first National organization which had met previously in Boston in 1895.

This meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin, 103 Charles St., Boston, Mass., on June 3rd, 1896. The outgrowth was the formation of the New England Federation of Women's Clubs, which soon extended its borders from Maine to the District of Columbia and its name then became the Northeastern Federation of Women's Clubs with Mrs. Mary H. Dickerson as its first president.

Representatives from the following clubs formed the New England Federation,—The Women's Era of Boston, Mass., Women's Newport League of Newport, R. I., Women's Loyal Union of New Bedford, Mass., Ruth's Circle of Boston, Wayman Club of Everett, Mass., Tanner Club of Chelsea, Mass., and the Lend-A-Hand Circle of Boston, Mass.



# NORTHEASTERN SONG

Tune: "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Women from Northeastern Federation are here,  
We're busy working "For God and Humanity".  
Girls soon will take our places in the great Northeastern,  
For we're "Lifting as we Climb."

## Chorus

Northeastern Federation, Northeastern Federation,  
Northeastern Federation, "For God and Humanity".

From Maine to the District of Columbia,  
Our women are banded together,  
We're pleading the cause of our people,  
For we're "Lifting as we Climb".

—ELIZABETH C. CARTER.

## NOTES

*Washington & Vicinity - 20 —*  
*Lorien Shaver No 2. Brooklyn 20 —*  
*Buyer Art Club Jr. — 15 —*

# PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1928

8:00- 9:00 A. M. — Breakfast.

~~9:00 A. M. — Credential Committee, Enrolling Delegates.~~

~~10:00 A. M. — Executive Board Meeting.~~

Miss Roberta J. Dunbar, Chairman, Providence, Rhode Island.

X 12:30 P. M. Dinner.

X 2:30 P. M. Executive Board Session.

X 5:30 P. M. Tea.

8:30 P. M. Special Program by Citizens of Newport.

X Meeting Called to Order by the President.

Prayer—Rev. Charles Stanley, Union Congregational Church.

X Selection by the Choir of Mt. Zion A. M. E. Church.

X Welcome to the Church—Rev. W. K. Hopes, pastor Mt. Zion A. M. E. Church. *Miss Ames.*

X Piano Solo—Miss Helen Speedwell. *Very good*

X Address by Mayor of the City,—M. A. Sullivan. *Excellent.*

*Fine.* Response. *Martha Dunbar Nelson*

Vocal Solo—Mrs. Roberta West. *Wonderful*

Address in behalf of the Churches by Rev.

X J. R. C. Pinn, Shiloh Baptist Church.

*Tring.* Solo—Mrs. Louise Black.

*Responsibility of women as citizens.* X Address—Mrs. Maude K. Wetmore, Chairman Women's Republican Club.

X Solo—Mr. Edward A. Jackson, Jr. *Great.*

X Address—Congressman Clark Burdick. *good*

Address—Senator William E. Whitehouse.

Violin Solo—Miss Bernice Jackson.

Address—Member Chamber of Commerce.

Collection. — \$100.00



## PROGRAM

Music by the Choir.

- X Singing of the National Negro Anthem—"Lift Every Voice."
- X Benediction—Rev. L. F. Jeffries of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church.

## THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1928

7:30- 8:30 A. M. Breakfast.

~~8:45~~ *10 A.M.* A. M. Opening of Convention, Northeastern Song.

- X Miss Elizabeth C. Carter, President, New Bedford, Mass.
- X Prayer led by Miss Esther Bradley, Chaplain, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- X Seating of delegates.
- X Singing.
- X Address of Welcome. *How. Rice.*
- X Response. *How. Gunner.*
- X Appointment of Committees.
- X Minutes.

## NOTES

## PROGRAM

*Fine.*  
Parliamentary Drill, Mrs. ~~Louise Fayerweather~~, ~~Brooklyn, N. Y.~~ *Mary Gardner*

Reports—Credential Committee, Organizer, Treasurer. ~~Philanthropic, Arts and Crafts, Ways and Means, Ministers' Wives, Legislative, Northfield Fund, Industrial, Social Service, Domestic Science, Auditor, Business.~~ X

X Singing. *Piano Solo.*

Club Activities in New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Maryland.

X Offering.

X Announcements. Adjournment.

12:30 P. M. Dinner.

## THURSDAY AFTERNOON

2:30 P. M. Song Service.

Minutes.

Reports, Conn., ~~Dist. of Columbia~~, Mass. Music, Northeastern Song.

Music.

Address—Dr. Marcus F. Wheatland.

1. Temperance—Mrs. Elizabeth Brent, New Haven, Conn. *Campbell*

X 2. Health and Hygiene—Mrs. Laura Belle McCoy, New Haven, Conn.

Music.

X Business—Mrs. Laura Hall Collins, Brook-  
New York.

Music. *New Kingfort. Fine.*  
Report—Junior Federation.

X Address—Miss Helen Wheatland.

Round Table.

1. Education, Miss S. Ella Wilson, Worcester, Mass.

X 2. Literature, Mrs. Linna Saunders, New Haven, Conn.

*Abu Fleming*



## PROGRAM

- X Music.
- Conference, State Presidents.
- X Offering.
- X Announcements. Adjournment.
- X Inspection of Memorial. *Great.*

5:30 P. M. Tea.

## THURSDAY, 8:30 P. M.

- X Musical Program.
- Symposium—~~Suppression of Lynching~~—  
Dr. Adena C. E. Minott, New York.
- Music—Mrs. Nellie Jeter Wingfort.
- Address—M. A. Van Horne, D. D. S.
- Legislative—Mrs. Mazie M. Griffin, Phila-  
delphia, Pa.
- X Solo.
- Vocal Solo.
- X Music.
- X Announcements. Adjournment.

## FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1928

6:45 A. M. Prayer Service.

X 7:45- 8:40 A. M. Breakfast.

X 8:45 A. M. Song Service.

X Minutes.

Reports, Treasurer, Mrs. Eva Bernard,  
Cambridge, Mass.; Auditor Mrs. Car-  
men, Poyas, Plainville, N. J.

## NOTES

*Mrs. Louie Bank - Miss Alice Thompson.*  
*Jetta Green.*  
*Mary Gardner*  
*Martha Webb*  
*Nannie Walter.*  
*Julia A. Hazard.*  
*Mrs. Dunbar Nelson.*  
*" Simpson.*  
*" Williams.*

## PROGRAM

Club Reports. Concluded.  
Singing, Northeastern Federation Song.  
Election of Officers.  
Offering.  
Announcements. Adjournment.

12:30 P. M. Dinner.

## FRIDAY AFTERNOON

X 2:30 P. M. Song Service.

Music.

Address.

Music.

X Round Table.

*Very good* Child Welfare—Mrs. Isadora C. Free-  
man, Everett, Mass.

Music.

X Mother Dept. *Read.*

Publicity—Mrs. Sarah Lee Fleming, New  
Haven, Conn.

Music.

Round Table.

Prison Reform.

Social Service—Mrs. L. A. Pickney,  
Washington, D. C.

Singing, Northeastern Song.

Announcements. Adjournment.

5:30 P. M. Tea.

## FRIDAY, 8:30 P. M.

Music.

Prayer.

Music.

Race History—Mrs. Gabrielle Pelham,  
Washington, D. C.

Vocal Solo.

History of Club Women.

Music.

Reading List of New Officers.

Announcements. Adjournment.

Reception.



# NEGRO NATIONAL ANTHEM

By J. ROSAMOND JOHNSON

## Lift Every Voice and Sing

1

Lift every voice and sing, Till earth and heaven ring,  
Ring with the harmonies of Liberty. Let our rejoicing rise  
High as the list'ning 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.

2

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 has 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 bright gleam of our bright star is cast.

3

God of our weary years, God of our silent tears,  
Thou who hast 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.

## OUR PRESIDENT



*Yours Sincerely*

*Elizabeth C. Carter*



## Memorial to Husband

A French stone cottage at Newport, R. I., was offered as a memorial and shrine for documents and histories of the Negro race, at the thirty-first annual convention of the Northeastern Federation of Women's Clubs, in Washington.

The offer was made by Mrs. Louise M. Fayerweather, delegate from Brooklyn, to perpetuate the memory of her husband, George H. Fayerweather. The cottage, at 40 Corne Street, Newport, was for many years the Fayerweather home.

The only stipulation Mrs. Fayerweather makes is that should the Federation ever be dissolved, the property would be given to the City of Newport.



# OUR EDITOR



*Mrs. Sarah Lee Fleming*

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IDEAL PRINTING COMPANY  
*High Grade Commercial & Society Printing*



215 SO. ORANGE STREET

*New Haven, Conn.*

PRINTERS OF THIS PROGRAM



ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH

ANNUAL REPORT

*of the*

PROVIDENCE SHELTER

*for*

COLORED CHILDREN



PROVIDENCE, R. I.

1959

GROSS P. 217





ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH

ANNUAL REPORT

*of the*

PROVIDENCE SHELTER

*for*

COLORED CHILDREN

ORGANIZED 1839

INCORPORATED 1846

GROSS P. 217



ADDRESS  
Care of The Urban League of Rhode Island  
433 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I.

• OFFICERS •

*President*

MISS MILDRED A. MACKILLOP

*Vice-President*

MRS. THOMAS PERRY, JR.

*Recording Secretary*

MISS GRACE REDDING

*Corresponding Secretary*

MISS HARRIET M. BRIGGS

*Treasurer*

MISS MABELLE H. CHAPPELL

*Assistant Treasurer*

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MRS. WALTER B. HOARD	MRS. ELLIS L. YATMAN

*Honorary Member of the Board of Managers*

MRS. ARTHUR D. GREENE



• SECRETARY'S REPORT •

The Providence Shelter for Colored Children held seven meetings during the fiscal year May, 1958-May, 1959.

A meeting was called on June 12th, 1958 to discuss the administrative aspects of the Clothing Center for the distribution of donated articles, which had been promoted and ably carried out by Mrs. William Wiley at the John Hope Settlement House. A grant was given the John Hope Association covering salaries, insurance and incidentals, continuing this same work under the supervision of the John Hope Association, with Mrs. Wiley as worker. More than 250 children were aided in January, February and March of 1959.

In continuing interest for scholarships, a Scholarship Aid Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Thomas Perry, was formed to consider requests and \$500.00 was voted to be used for loans or scholarships, this fund to be brought back to an available \$500.00 at the beginning of each fiscal year. Two students at the University of Rhode Island were assisted this year.

Requests from a number of agencies for contribution to Building Funds were considered. To the Salvation Army Day Nursery \$500.00 was voted. The South Side Boys' Club Building Fund was given the same amount.

The usual large number of toys and articles of clothing for colored children at the R. I. Children's Center were provided by the Committee which solicited and assembled for wrapping at the First Baptist Church a fine array of Christmas gifts. Also 161 children at the John Hope Center were remembered at Christmas.

Camperships to the amount of \$325.00 were given.

The main expenditure of funds, however, went to continue the Urban League Project for Family and Child Life begun last year to meet the need for preventive work in serious situations of neglect and delinquency. The sum of \$3,500.00 was appropriated towards the salary of a League worker who would serve children, involved in serious trouble, referred by the courts, schools or individuals. An Advisory Committee of community officials and agency workers has endorsed this effort.

The Constitution and By-Laws were carefully considered and studied over a long period by a Committee which brought in a final report on May 15th, 1959 and the changes were unanimously approved and adopted.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE W. REDDING, *Secretary*

May, 1959

• TREASURER'S REPORT •

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED APRIL 30, 1959

RECEIPTS

Interest on Bonds and Dividends on Stocks . . . . .	\$6,513.79
Dues from Members . . . . .	21.00
Contributions from various organizations for Christmas Projects . . . . .	137.00
<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS . . . . .</b>	<b>\$6,671.79</b>

DISBURSEMENTS

<b>Projects</b>	
Urban League of Rhode Island — "Family and Child Life Project of the Providence Shelter for Colored Children" . . . . .	\$3,500.00
John Hope Community Center — Clothing Center . . . . .	981.50
Scholarships — to two students at the Univer- sity of Rhode Island . . . . .	174.00
Interest-free Loans to students — Two Loans made this year . . . . .	\$334.50
Payments received on these loans and on loan made in previous year . . . . .	375.00
Net income for year . . . . .	40.50 cr.
<b>Camperships — John Hope Com- munity Center . . . . .</b>	
Urban League . . . . .	125.00
<b>Total Camperships . . . . .</b>	<b>325.00</b>
Christmas Project . . . . .	257.00
<b>Total Projects . . . . .</b>	<b>\$5,197.00</b>
<b>Special Gifts</b>	
Providence Boys' Club Building Fund . . . . .	\$500.00
Salvation Army, Nursery Project . . . . .	500.00
<b>Total Special Gifts . . . . .</b>	<b>1,000.00</b>



Operating Expenses and Dues	
Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company Fee.	\$200.00
Advertising, Annual Meeting, etc.....	6.90
Dues, R. I. Council of Community Services, two years, 1958 and 1959.....	20.00
Dues, R. I. Committee on Discrimination in Housing, 1958 year.....	10.00
	<hr/>
Total Operating Expenses and Dues.....	236.90
	<hr/>
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.....	\$6,433.90
	<hr/>
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER DISBURSEMENTS.....	\$237.89
On Deposit, Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, May 1, 1958.....	\$2,940.64
Add Excess of Income over Disbursements May 1, 1958-April 30, 1959.....	237.89
Transfer to Savings Account.....	115.89
	<hr/>
Balance on Deposit, Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, April 30, 1959.....	\$3,062.64
On Deposit, Peoples Savings Bank, May 1, 1958.....	\$6,463.01
Add Transfer from General Fund.....	115.89
Add Interest for year.....	163.88
	<hr/>
Balance on Deposit, Peoples Savings Bank, April, 30 1959.....	\$6,742.78

July 18, 1959

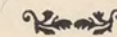
This is to certify that I have verified the entries in the Cash Book for the period ending April 30, 1959. The income from investments as reported by the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company has been accounted for. The cash balance in the checking account of \$3,062.64 at April 30, 1959 is correct and was reconciled to the balance as shown by the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company. The cash balance in the savings account of \$6,742.78 is correct and was reconciled to the balance shown in the Peoples Savings Bank pass-book No. 193508 on April 30, 1959.

T. DWIGHT BOOLE

• TWENTY YEARS OF TRANSITION •

1939 - 1959

No annual report of the Providence Shelter for Colored Children having been published since that of the 100th Anniversary in 1939, it would seem advisable at this time to review briefly its early history before presenting this report which covers the years 1939-1959.



**D**URING the first decades the Shelter was the one refuge in the community for "indigent colored children," caring for the poor, the orphaned and the sick. Within its walls some fifty children were housed, fed, nursed and here, until 1894, received their schooling. During these years the children received an earnest moral training, every means being employed to secure their comfort and happiness as well as their improvement. They were "prepared for usefulness, either as tradesmen or domestics as the Providence of God may direct", according to the old records, the boys being placed out at ten and the girls at twelve years of age. Eventually the Board, which had formerly supervised its own "homefinding, placement and supervision", decided to employ the R. I. Children's Friend Society to take over these duties, thus "showing an interest in the growing tendency towards cooperation among social agencies."

In the latter years of its first century, however, there was a marked change in the Shelter picture. Availability of schools and hospitals and a growing responsibility on the part of the State for the wholly dependent child, such as Mother's Aid legislation, radically lessened the need for the private institution. Also, new theories of child care favored keeping the child in his own home environment or, lacking this, in a foster home. As a result of these trends the number of children in residence at the Shelter had dropped to a mere dozen by 1939, at the time of the publication of the 100th Annual Report as mentioned above. At this time the Board of Managers had become deeply concerned not only by this diminishing intake, but equally so by a shortage of funds. To run the Shelter it was necessary to have a matron and an assistant matron (by law), a cook, a laundress and a furnace man, to feed and clothe the children and to heat and maintain its residence. Costs had gone up, income down, payments by families of children in residence were deeply in arrears, annual gifts had dwindled to the vanishing point, all resulting in mounting annual deficits.



Obviously the time for careful study and eventual decision was at hand. It was voted, therefore, in the Spring of 1940, to close the Shelter for a period of two months (July and August) in which to consider its future and to make long overdue repairs to the house. The number of children in the Shelter being only eleven, these were placed with little difficulty by the Children's Friend Society, five being committed to the State, two put into foster homes, one into a wage home and the remainder being taken by relatives.

An Investigating Committee was then appointed to study the best uses to which the Shelter could put its funds and use its building. The report of this committee, which had consulted with several agencies and, in particular with Miss Anna Griffith of the State Child Welfare Department, offered the following suggestions for the use of the house:

1. A Center for placing of children in foster homes.
2. A Home for small children who would be retained for a period of one to eighteen months, under a trained worker, for study and placement.
3. A Home for teen-age girls.
4. A Detention Home for short term institutional care of problem children under a trained worker.
5. A Day Nursery.

The Board considered these and other proposals over a period of several months but none proved feasible. Finally on September 20th, 1940 "in this year of heavy soul-searching and decision," to quote the records, "it reluctantly admitted that it was impossible to reopen the old home at 20 Olive Street and that it felt itself forced to decide against any possible plans for a temporary home." It was, therefore, voted that the Shelter be permanently closed, and that some disposition of the property be considered.

A final proposal was offered by the Investigating Committee for the use of the Shelter's funds, namely, that a trained social worker, preferably colored, be appointed who would work under supervision, studying the needs of the Negro race in Providence.

Acting upon this recommendation, the Board voted to employ such a worker who would be under the supervision of the Children's Friend Society. This plan having received the endorsement of the Council of Social Agencies and the Children's Friend Society, the Shelter's first Negro social worker was engaged and established in the offices of the Children's Friend Society at 100 North Main Street. An interesting and unexpected development was the opening of 20 Olive Street the following year, the building being rented to the Children's Friend Society for office

headquarters. By mutual agreement the new Shelter worker was installed here and The Shelter Board and Committee meetings were held in the building.

Since the Shelter was no longer an organization for the institutional care of children, its Constitution and By-Laws were outmoded. These were, accordingly, rescinded in May of 1941. New By-Laws, stating the Shelter's new functions and incorporating all essential articles of the former Constitution and By-Laws, were adopted the following November.

During this same year (1941) a Case Committee was appointed which was expected to work closely with the social worker, consisting of the President, *ex-officio*, three colored and three white members, this being the first time that any colored persons had actively participated in the work of the Shelter. The training which this committee received in the techniques and procedures of case-work was of very real value to all its members. By 1944, five colored members were elected to the Board of Managers, this number later being augmented. This move has been of inestimable value.

Acting upon a request of the R. I. Historical Society at this time, a file of Shelter annual reports and records was placed with them to be readily available to all interested persons.

For ten years the Shelter program, under the professional direction of the Children's Friend Society, was hopefully promoted. By 1950, it seemed time to evaluate and to decide whether social case-work was necessarily the answer for the best utilization of Shelter funds. Although at first the requests for service had seemed encouraging, as time went on, the case-load proved disappointing. Lack of foster homes and insufficient funds to cover long-term care limited the development of a worthwhile program. At the end of this decade, therefore, the Children's Friend Society joined with the Shelter in regretfully concluding that this expenditure of time and money was not practicable. Accordingly, in July of 1950, the Board decided on severance from the Children's Friend Society and withdrawal of its funds as of January 1st, 1951. Meanwhile, the Children's Friend Society having merged with the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children under the name of the Children's Friend and Service, its headquarters was transferred from Olive Street, in 1951, to larger offices downtown and the Shelter again found itself with an empty building and no satisfactory program.

Following this separation, a committee was appointed to ascertain if a clear title could be secured for sale of the property at 20 Olive Street. The Committee reported that "The Providence Association for the Benefit of Colored Children," as the Shelter was then called, had received from Mrs. Anna Jenkins in 1849 "a donation for an eligible



lot of land upon condition of a suitable building being erected thereon for the accommodation of not less than 50 children of color, orphan or destitute." If these terms were not complied with the land was to revert to her heirs. In 1874, however, a quit-claim deed had been signed by the Jenkins heirs. It was the opinion of the Title Guarantee Co. that this deed was to be considered valid and it stated that the Shelter could legally sell its property if advisable.

Once again a committee was appointed to work on a future program. Consultations were held with the Urban League, the R. I. Foundation and with the Council of Social Agencies, the latter being requested to make an extensive study of the situation and to make recommendations. As a result of this survey and of various other contacts it was felt that something akin to a small foundation would give the most flexibility and be most advantageous as a Shelter program. The consensus of opinion was that the funds of the Shelter could best be expended on a variety of projects as need arose. Such a plan, it was felt, might contribute materially to community needs by making funds, not otherwise existent, available for short-term projects which, if effective, could than be taken over by other agencies. The plan explicitly stated that the income from invested funds should be given as grants only to tax exempt public, private or religious agencies upon yearly application for specific purposes. Also, that a grant having been made, it should be the policy of the Board to maintain a hands-off policy, but to require reports at stated intervals as to the progress of the project.

The plan and its outline for procedures having been received with hearty commendation by the R. I. Foundation, the Urban League, the Children's Friend and Service and the Council of Social Agencies, it was adopted by the Board on June 7th, 1951 and notice sent to all appropriate agencies.

Three small projects were already under way when the Shelter entered upon its new program. The earliest of these was the annual Christmas Project, begun on a small scale in 1940, when thirty children at the State Home received gifts. Five years later, in 1945, the newly elected colored members of the Board undertook, as their first contribution, the expansion of this work. Under their impetus it grew rapidly. Various clubs among the Negro group were contacted and gifts of money secured so that of late years twenty or more clubs have been regular contributors and more than two hundred children benefited annually. Each year, since 1952, several so called "Camperships" have been granted, the money being given through the Urban League of R. I. and the John Hope Community Association for this purpose. As early as 1945, a Scholarship Fund of \$50.00 a year, the interest on a legacy

of \$1,000.00 bequeathed by Mrs. Charles Sisson, a former president, was established in her name. The amount for Scholarships was gradually increased under the new system of grants until, by 1958, some five hundred dollars per year were made available for loan or direct aid where necessary. The established policy of the Board is that no aid shall be given beyond the first year of college. It may be of interest at this point to mention that the Board has recently expressed an interest in investigating the need of financial aid to children who might otherwise leave high school before graduating, this age group seeming to be a more logical concern of the Shelter than that of the older college student.

The new program having turned the interest of the Shelter from social case-work into the field of community endeavor, the Shelter at once found itself working closely with the Urban League. It seemed most fitting, therefore, that the first sizable grant should be made to the League for aid in operating a play-center for small children at the Doyle Avenue School. This project was set up on a six months basis to establish the need of an after-school kindergarten in that neighborhood. At the end of the trial period the project had so proved its worth that the Public School Department eventually took over, establishing a permanent, full-time kindergarten here.

Other grants were soon made available. In 1952 the John Hope Association was given \$500.00 for gymnasium equipment and, in 1953 and 1954, the Salvation Army Day Nursery was given \$740.00 towards the salary of an extra worker and \$510.00 for cots for children.

Responding to a community need for a center where donated clothing could be assembled and distributed to those in want, the Shelter decided to establish such a project on an experimental basis in February, 1956, at the Benefit Street Recreation Center. The work was begun on a volunteer basis, being carried on entirely by the Negro members of the Board. Its rapid growth soon proving its worth, the Clothing Center was moved to rooms made available by the John Hope Association, this organization assuming supervision of the project with funds for a paid worker and incidental expenses being carried by the Shelter. The Center also maintains a Hospital Loan Service for women needing maternity clothing. The latest report shows that "in the first three months of 1959 the Center served two hundred and fifty children and adults, among whom were some very needy and pathetic cases, this being especially true of the fire victims who had experienced total loss."

The Shelter has also responded generously to appeals for contributions towards building funds of worthy charities. In 1953 it granted \$300.00 to the Children's Friend and Service toward the erection of its new building at Lakeside Home. In 1955 the Board received an appeal



from the John Hope Association for a donation towards its Gymnasium Building Fund which it felt to be of outstanding merit. In this instance the grant would be used exclusively for Negro youth, the proposed building would be part of an accredited settlement house in a definitely Negro neighborhood. Accordingly, the Board granted its largest gift to date, \$10,000.00. So large a sum was made possible only because of gradual accumulation of income since the closing of the Olive Street house in 1940. In 1958, and again in 1959, grants were made to Building Funds, namely \$500.00 to the Salvation Army for a Day Nursery in South Providence and a like amount to the Providence Boys' Club for its proposed South Side Boys' Club.

The current, and in the opinion of the Board, most important undertaking so far has been the one recommended and set up by the Urban League and known as the "project for Negro Family and Child Life of the Providence Shelter for Colored Children." This project was established in 1957 for a trial period of not less than three years and not more than five years. The Shelter, as co-sponsor, to provide the bulk of the necessary funds, giving as its share \$3,500.00 yearly, and the League to assume full responsibility for operation. Its object is to offer aid for unmet needs of Negro children and their families in the community. It aims to assist other agencies in expanding their services to Negroes, especially along such lines as juvenile delinquency, promotion of foster homes and adoptions, the encouragement of parent education, to offer brief counseling services, to accept referrals from schools, courts, police departments and other agencies involving problems where co-operative efforts are needed, also, to acquaint the Negro with the various services which are available to him.

These past twenty years, 1939-1959, have been for the Shelter years of decision and drastic change. It is a matter of sincere and quiet pride that through all the vicissitudes of this time the Board has become cemented as a social unit. It is pleasurably mindful of its ten years of close association with the Children's Friend Society as a cooperating agency and, more recently, with the John Hope Association, but above all it wishes to express its appreciation to the Urban League for advice, guidance and cooperation.

• CHARTER •

MAY SESSION, 1846

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE  
THE PROVIDENCE ASSOCIATION FOR THE  
BENEFIT OF COLORED CHILDREN.

It is Enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Anna A. Jenkins, Rebecca C. Pitman, Phebe Jackson, Rebecca Wild, Lydia Congdon, and their associates and successors, are hereby incorporated by the name of The Providence Association for the benefit of Colored Children; for the purpose of providing for the support and education of indigent colored children of both sexes not otherwise provided for, and who for want of paternal care are in a suffering and dangerous condition.

SEC. 2. The said corporation may receive and take by purchase, grant, devise, bequest or donation, any real or personal property, and hold the same for the purposes aforesaid, and may manage and dispose of the same according to their discretion: Provided, that the whole amount of the real and personal property held and possessed by the said corporation shall never at any one time exceed in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. The said corporation shall have power to prescribe the terms of admission for members, to elect such officers as they may deem necessary, and generally to make such by-laws as shall be necessary for the management of the affairs of said corporation not repugnant to the laws of this State or of the United States.

SEC. 4. Benjamin Dyer, Samuel B. Tobey, Thorndike C. Jameson, David Andrews, Charles H. Dabney, Francis Smith, and their successors are hereby constituted a board of advisers, to co-operate with and assist the officers and managers of said association in promoting the benevolent purposes aforesaid.



JANUARY SESSION, 1880

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED  
"AN ACT TO INCORPORATE  
THE PROVIDENCE ASSOCIATION FOR THE  
BENEFIT OF COLORED CHILDREN."

(Passed March 11th, 1880)

It is Enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 2 of an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Providence Association for the benefit of colored children," passed at the May session of the general assembly, A. D. 1846, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. The said corporation may receive and take by purchase, grant, devise, bequest or donation, any real or personal property, and hold the same for the purposes aforesaid, and may manage and dispose of the same according to their discretion; provided, that the whole amount of the real and personal property held and possessed by the said corporation shall never at any one time exceed in value the sum of fifty thousand dollars."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

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JANUARY SESSION, 1886

AN ACT TO AMEND THE ACT ENTITLED  
"AN ACT TO INCORPORATE  
THE PROVIDENCE ASSOCIATION FOR THE  
BENEFIT OF COLORED CHILDREN."

(Passed March 30th, 1886)

It is Enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The name of the "Providence Association for the Benefit of Colored Children" is hereby changed to the "Providence Shelter for Colored Children," and said corporation shall be entitled hereafter to the same rights and privileges and subject to the same liabilities by and under the latter name that the corporation would be entitled or subject to under the former name.

SEC. 2. The second section of the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Providence Association for the Benefit of Colored Children," passed at the May session of the general assembly, 1846 and amended by an act passed at the January session, 1880, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. The said corporation may receive and take by purchase, grant, devise, bequest or donation any real or personal property, and hold the same for the purposes aforesaid, and may manage and dispose of the same according to their discretion, provided that the whole amount of the real and personal property held and possessed by the said corporation shall never at any one time exceed in value the sum of one hundred thousand dollars."

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately upon its passage.

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JANUARY SESSION, 1932

AN ACT IN AMENDMENT OF AN ACT ENTITLED  
"AN ACT TO INCORPORATE  
THE PROVIDENCE ASSOCIATION FOR THE  
BENEFIT OF COLORED CHILDREN,"  
PASSED AT THE MAY SESSION OF THE  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY, A. D. 1846, AND OF ALL ACTS  
IN AMENDMENT THEREOF AND IN ADDITION THERETO

It is Enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

SECTION 1. The second section of the act entitled "An act to incorporate The Providence Association for the Benefit of Colored Children," passed at the May session of the general assembly, A. D. 1846, as amended by an act passed at the January session of the general assembly, A. D. 1880, and as further amended by an act passed at the January session of the general assembly, A. D. 1886, is hereby further amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 2. The said corporation may receive and take by purchase, grant, devise, bequest or donation any real or personal property, and hold the same for the purposes aforesaid, and may manage and dispose of the same according to their discretion; provided that the whole amount of the real and personal property held and possessed by the said corporation shall never at any one time exceed in value the sum of three hundred thousand dollars."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.



• CONSTITUTION •

As adopted May 15, 1959

ARTICLE I

*Name*

This Society shall be called "The Providence Shelter for Colored Children."

ARTICLE II

*Purpose*

The purpose of this Society shall be to provide for the general welfare of needy colored children by such means as shall be determined by the Board of Managers.

ARTICLE III

*Government*

The government of the Society shall be vested in a Board of Managers consisting of a President, a Vice-President, a Treasurer, an Assistant Treasurer, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary and not less than twelve managers, inclusive of officers.

ARTICLE IV

*Program and Procedures*

Believing that the funds of the Providence Shelter for Colored Children can be most advantageously expended on a variety of projects as the needs arise, the Board of Managers of the Providence Shelter for Colored Children hereby directs that the income from the invested funds of the Corporation be administered in the following manner:

1. The capital funds of the Providence Shelter for Colored Children shall be deposited with the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co. and handled by them with the approval of the Finance Committee of the Board.

2. The income from such funds, less proper expenses of the Board not exceeding \$500.00 annually, shall be available to tax exempt public or private social or religious agencies upon yearly application for specific purposes connected with the general welfare of needy colored children in Rhode Island.

3. Any grant exceeding \$500.00 must be authorized by a majority vote of the entire Board.

4. After a grant has been made it shall be the policy of the Board to maintain a hands-off attitude in the carrying out of the project. However, the Board shall require reports at stated intervals upon the progress of the project.

5. Payment may be made from the principal of the Fund for any purpose within the scope of the Fund with the approval of two thirds of the membership of the Board of Managers, provided that not exceeding 20% of the entire amount held as principal shall be so used during any five year period and provided further that sufficient income of the Fund be applied annually toward the principal so that the amount shall be returned in full within the following ten year period.

6. All applications for a grant of funds shall be addressed to the President of the Board who shall appoint special committees of at least three members to investigate such applications and the chairman shall make a report to the Board.

ARTICLE V

*Membership*

Any person paying one dollar annually shall be considered a member of the Society.

ARTICLE VI

*Annual Meeting*

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held, preferably in the month of May, at such time and place as the Board of Managers may determine. At this meeting, the annual reports of the Recording Secretary and Treasurer and Standing Committees shall be presented and officers be elected for a two year term.

ARTICLE VII

*Amendments*

This Constitution may be amended at any time by a two-thirds vote of the entire Board of Managers, providing due notice in writing has been given to the Board one month previous.



• BY-LAWS •

As adopted May 15, 1959

1. *Government*

The officers and the immediate past President shall constitute an Executive Committee, which shall have such powers as the Board may delegate. The President shall act as chairman with power to vote.

Seven members of the Board present at any meeting shall constitute a quorum and be competent to transact any business that shall come before them unless elsewhere limited.

2. *Duties and Election of Officers*

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Board and shall perform such duties as usually pertain to that office. She shall be *ex-officio* member of all committees. She shall appoint officers to fill unexpired terms.

The Vice-President shall perform the duties of the President if the President is unable, for any reason, to perform the same.

The Treasurer shall ascertain that all income from capital funds collected and received by the R. I. Hospital Trust Co. is deposited in a R. I. Hospital Trust Co. checking account, in the name of the Providence Shelter for Colored Children, and shall be available for general purposes of the Society. She shall also see that any money received for dues, gifts and inheritances shall be deposited in the same checking account. All inheritances are to be then added to and made a part of capital funds, unless otherwise specified.

The Treasurer shall pay out money only upon the order of the Board, except that she shall pay such regular sums as are called for by contract.

The Treasurer shall present at each meeting of the Board an account of the receipts and expenditures during the last preceding period, and of the cash on hand. She shall close her financial accounts on April 30th, and at each Annual Meeting of the Society, present a statement duly audited of the receipts and expenditures for the past year.

The Treasurer shall, at the end of each fiscal year, deposit to a Savings Account in the R. I. Hospital Trust Co., in the name of the Providence Shelter for Colored Children, any income not expended in the previous fiscal year. The funds in this account shall be available when needed to carry out the various projects of the Providence Shelter for Colored Children.

The Assistant Treasurer shall be empowered to sign checks and in the absence of the Treasurer shall assume the duties of the Treasurer.

The Recording Secretary shall keep the minutes of all meetings of the Board and of the Executive Committee. At each meeting she shall read the report of the previous meeting, and shall give an annual report at the Annual Meeting.

The Corresponding Secretary shall carry on all correspondence for the Society, and shall notify members of the time and place of Board meetings.

Officers may be elected for not more than three consecutive terms, excepting the Treasurer. The President, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer shall be elected in the even years, the Vice-President, Recording Secretary and the Assistant Treasurer in the odd years, if possible.

3. *Meetings*

The Board of Managers shall meet at least four times a year. Any member of the Board absent from three consecutive Board meetings without sufficient reason shall be dropped from the Board.

Special meetings may be called at any time by the President.

4. *Standing Committees*

There shall be the following Standing Committees, appointed by the President:

a. There shall be a Finance Committee, consisting of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, and one other member of the Board who shall act as Chairman.

The Finance Committee, working with the R. I. Hospital Trust Co., shall have the control and management of the funds, stocks, bonds, mortgages and other securities owned by the Corporation with full power of sale, investment, reinvestment and change of investment of all or any part thereof from time to time and also with the power to deposit securities with any re-organization committee, to enter into any and all re-organization agreements, and to exchange securities in connection therewith, with full power to cause to be executed any and all assignments, transfers and endorsements and other instruments which in their judgment may be necessary or advisable for the purposes aforesaid, and to constitute attorneys and to give proxies as in their judgment shall seem advisable and either the Treasurer or the Assistant Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to execute, acknowledge and deliver any and all such assignments, transfers, endorsements or other instruments and to affix the corporate seal thereto when authorized by said Finance Committee. The Finance Committee in any and all matters may act either by (1) the approval in writing of any two of the members of said Committee, or (2) the authorizing vote at a committee meeting.

b. There shall be a Nominating Committee, consisting of three members, which shall present a slate of officers at the Annual Meeting. The Committee shall present to the Board for ratification the names of prospective Board members. Members of the Board may present names to the Nominating Committee for consideration. The Committee shall also present to the Board the name of a duly qualified auditor.

5. *Amendments*

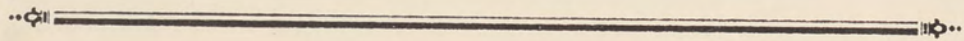
These By-Laws may be altered at any meeting, a quorum being present, by a two-thirds vote of those voting, providing due notice in writing has been given to the Board one month previous.





• FORM OF BEQUEST •

I hereby give and bequeath to The Providence Shelter  
for Colored Children, a corporation under the laws of  
the State of Rhode Island, the sum of.....  
.....Dollars to be applied to the  
uses and purposes of said corporation.





# 'Jewelry Is My Line,'

## Handles Big Orders For Woolworth

24 a

Pittsburgh Courier

He Designed the Richard Hudnut Compact and Invented Dies and Tools Used In the Trade Today — Started As a Newsboy.

By EDGAR T. ROUZZEAU  
Staff Correspondent

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 11—One way to impress your friends is to inform them that some part of their ornamental jewelry — probably a shoe buckle, ring, cuff link, cigarette lighter or a brooch, was designed by Thomas Lewis, a Negro who ranks as one of the greatest jewelry designers in the world.

Visit the cosmetics department in any first class store, ask the clerk to show you a Richard Hudnut powder compact and then surprise him by telling him that he is looking at the work of a colored man. Everyone of those compacts was designed and produced here in a plant at 19 Calendar street, the home of the Lewis jewelry manufacturing firm. The same is true of their perfume bottles, for Mr. Lewis works on glass as well as platinum, gold, silver or any other metal from which jewelry or ornaments can be made.

### Richard Hudnut's Clients

The Richard Hudnut people are among his biggest customers but not his most consistent. That honor is reserved for other jewelry manufacturers who regularly send in their commissions for original designs in bracelets, watch chains and other novelty jewelry.

It is nothing unusual to find an order in his mail for a million sets of earrings for the five-and-ten-cent chain stores like Woolworth and others, or maybe the Waltham Watch Co., may send in a specification for a thousand gold watch cases, or a shoe manufacturer may send in an order for a quarter million novelty buckles of various designs.

The Lewis jewelry manufacturing company, located in a dingy section near the wholesale food area, boasts a continuous record of 28 years' service. As many as 60 Negroes, men and women, have worked there during brisk times. They work as polishers and enamel painters, or handle the various machines for cutting, carving, rolling, stamping, die pressing and decorative work.

To look at Tommy Lewis in his plant you would hardly believe he was the owner. He is always in his working clothes, in shirt sleeves or undershirt, according to the weather, and he appears to work harder than anybody else. Tommy Lewis, the jewelry wizard, designer of a thousand novelties for middy in the jewelry line, famous inventor of dies and tools for the jewelry trade, is a short, bespectacled, quiet-mannered individual.

You understand him better and appreciate him even more when you hear his uphill story—the story of a boy whose parents were very poor, who had to help out the family budget as a youth by selling papers, and who had to work his way through school until he earned a scholarship. He is an honor graduate of the Rhode Island School of Design, one of the best in the world.

Shortly after leaving school he entered into a business partnership with a Jewish classmate. The combination was immediately successful and Lewis made his first real money. With the impetus of youth, he bought a yacht and gratified a long-felt urge to see the world.

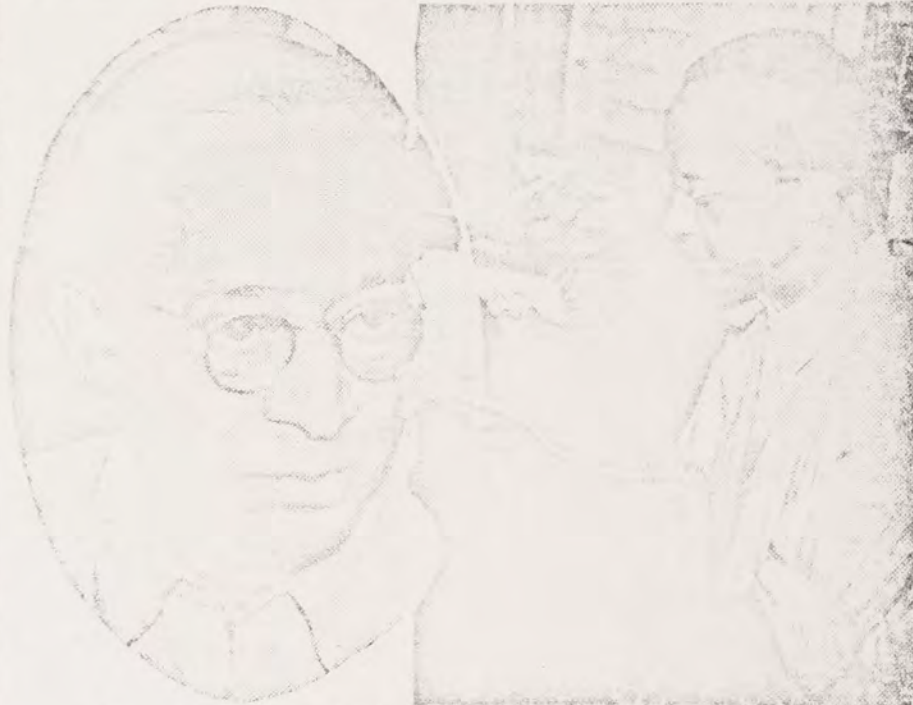
He did not foresee the tough years ahead and did not know that he would find himself without a job and "without a copper in my pocket" on the morning of Christmas eve, 1911. He spent most of that morning looking for a job and about noon found himself in the offices of a German firm of jewelry manufacturers. They told him that business was dull in the jewelry line until after the holidays, but if he wanted to come in and show them what he could do in the way of designing he was at liberty to do so.

### Landed First Order

Lewis labored for several hours on original designs for earrings, ladies novelty buckles, and a few dew-dabs for the home. About mid-afternoon one of the officials walked into the workroom, inspected a few of his samples and took some away. At closing time that evening the bosses told him that they had landed a big order that afternoon with one of his samples. He was placed on the payroll, and a boss asked him if he needed any money to tide him over the holidays.

Lewis was broke, but he was determined that his bosses should never know it. He refused the loan and went home proudly to his wife. That same evening he pawned some of his tools for ten dollars and he and Mrs. Lewis celebrated. He redeemed his tools the following week, and he has never been to a pawnshop since.

WELL, SIR, A REAL JEWELER



Providence, R. I., is the home of Tommy Lewis, who ranks as one of the nation's greatest manufacturers of jewelry, real or ornamental. The Woolworth people are among his customers who order ear rings, shoe buckles and other ornaments in Quarter million lots. He works on glass as well as platinum, gold, silver or any other metal from which jewelry can be made. He designed the famous Richard Hudnut powder compact. —Photo by Billy Rowe.

*Pittsburgh Courier*

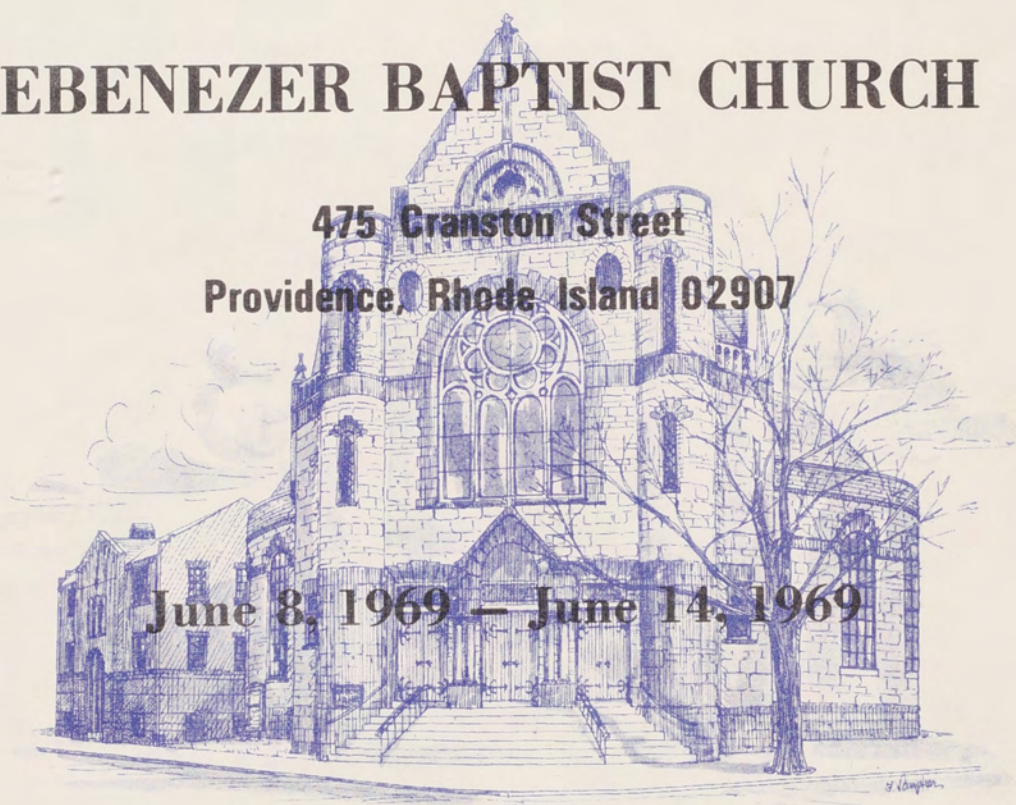


1884

1969

**THE DEDICATION**  
**of**  
**EBENEZER BAPTIST CHURCH**

**475 Cranston Street**  
**Providence, Rhode Island 02907**



**June 8, 1969 — June 14, 1969**

**Rev. Wallace J. Cook, Pastor**

*Souvenir Program*

Box 1 Folder 9  
GROSS P. 203



## DEDICATORY COMMITTEES

### *General Co-Chairmen*

Mr. Robert H. Hamlin

Mr. Jarvis D. Jones

### **Memorials and Patrons**

#### *Co-Chairmen*

Mrs. Catherine Edmondson

Mrs. Louise Elsey

Mrs. Eula Atwater  
Mrs. Gladys Johnson  
Mrs. Elnora Lassiter  
Mrs. Marion Mason  
Mrs. Felisco Paige  
Mrs. Armanda Parham  
Mr. David L. Perry  
Mrs. Cleoma Reid  
Mrs. Bertha Rollins

### **Program**

#### *Co-Chairmen*

Mrs. Queen Hyman

Mr. Ernest J. Snead

### **Photography Planning**

Mr. Clyde Robertson, *Chairman*  
Mr. Robert J. Robertson  
Mr. Albert Smith

### **Commercial Ads**

Mrs. Eleanor White, *Chairman*  
Mrs. Marcia Carpenter  
Mr. George Hollvey  
Mr. Robert Moltimore, Jr.

### **Banquet**

#### *Co-Chairmen*

Mrs. Loretha Johnson

Mrs. Lula Jones

Mrs. Amy Fairweather  
Mrs. Ruth Ferrell  
Mrs. Gencie Isom  
Mrs. Ruth Isom  
Mrs. Ethel Lambert  
Mr. Paul Lambert  
Mrs. Ora Jean Moss  
Mrs. Dorater Perry  
Mrs. Gwendolyn Vaughn  
Mrs. Doris Walker







## HISTORY OF EBENEZER BAPTIST CHURCH

*"HITHERTO hath the Lord helped us . . ."*

Quietly nestling in a neighborhood which it has served for the last eighty-five years, is the Ebenezer Baptist Church. This church was organized in the year 1884, in Slater's Hall on Weybosset Street, Providence, by a few faithful members who felt the need of such a religious institution; the building was erected and incorporated on A Street in 1888.

Due to neighborhood expansion, the church was moved to a new concrete foundation at 135 Dodge Street in 1942 – the mortgage for the church having been paid off in 1899.

Former pastors have been: the Reverends B. W. Jones, B. K. Butler, S. P. Fisher, John L. David, Jacob Wiley, B. W. Williams, W. S. Holland, S. M. Thompson, George Washington, P. D. Smith, James Parrish, J. Isaiah Goodman, and now Jesse L. Connor and Wallace J. Cook.

Some of the charter members of the church were the following: Matilda Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Ridley, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Hampton, and Deacon and Mrs. Moses J. Ford. Other members who were added to the church in the early years of its existence were: Mary Barker Johnson, Susan Dashiell, Bertha M. Lewis, Mamie (Morgan) Lewis, Robert Rollins, Sr., Samuel G. Paige, Silas Skipworth, Virginia Reid, Ella A. Carroll, William M. Mercer, George W. Long, Josephine B. Long, Margaret Brisbon, Mary E. Thomas, Adella Parker, Margaret Diggs, Thomas Diggs, Emma K. Diggs, Deacon Louis W. Marshall, Joseph Tolliver, Kingston Clark, Sally Watson, and scores of others.

A number of the deacons who have served our church are: Deacons, Henry Mitchell, George W. Long, James Anderson, William Brands, Walter Washington, Solomon M. Turner, Robert Rollins, Sr., William M. Mercer, Virgil Lay, William Robertson, R. Sumner Robertson, Charles Thomas, Sr., Herbert L. Robertson, Leroy Isom, Sr., Robert Moltimore, Sr., Moses W. Jones, David L. Perry, Walter Ferrell, James Wright, Thomas McClary, Jesse Ussery.

Some of the many officers of Ebenezer have been the following: Thomas Marshall, Johnnie Williams, Samuel G. Paige, Bertha M. Lewis, Evelyn M. Jennings as Financial Secretaries – Robert L. Minkins, Louis Marshall, William M. Mercer (33 years); Bertha M. Lewis, Lena Moltimore, and Dorater L. Perry, Paul Lambert as Church Clerks. Choir leaders have been: James Quinton, Costello B. Walker, Deacon James Anderson, Ethel A. Garcia, George Turner, Clarence R. Snead, William H. Chandler, Ruth (Ridley) Gaines and Veronica R. Barnett.

Following the moving of the church to Dodge Street, under the pastorate of Rev. J. Isaiah Goodman, a most progressive and acceptable program was offered . . . THEN, in the midst of all this, in the still of the night, came the FIRE . . . The date was February, 1946. We were offered the facilities of the Cranston Street–Roger Williams Baptist Church, corner of Cranston and Superior Streets. It was decided to rebuild, with the organization of a Building Fund, under the leadership of Rev. J. Isaiah Goodman, and through the kindness of the Rhode Island Baptist State Convention. Through highly sacrificial



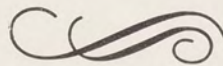
offerings from members and friends, the work was begun. Because our organ had been destroyed, a Wurlitzer Organ was purchased, and an adequate Public Address System was installed, together with many, many memorial gifts.

The Cornerstone Relaying and subsequently the Entry Service were held in 1947. In September, 1949, the Rev. Jesse L. Connor came to us. During the time Rev. Connor was pastor, the church received, encouraged, and counselled many, and had the distinction of sending out into the ecclesiastical field, the following: Reverends Reginald Winbush, Robert Dye, Robert H. Williams, and Harry Kitt, Missionary. Special talent groups of the church include: Sons of Ebenezer, The Gospelairens, Robertson Children, and Gospel Revelators.

Under the pastorate of Rev. Jesse L. Connor a church-wide survey was conducted; visitations were made (especially to the sick and shut-ins); the Deacon Board was reinforced from time to time; the "I belong" theory in the minds of all members, regardless of length of membership, was impressed; the idea of sacrifice was inculcated spiritually and financially; weekly prayer services and 7 o'clock prayer services each Sunday morning were encouraged; new auxiliaries were organized; new equipment and furnishings were purchased; sympathetic counselling was offered to the membership; additional real estate and parking lot were acquired; the mortgage was burned (\$38,000); we became affiliated with the State Baptist Convention.

In November, 1964, Rev. Wallace J. Cook with his wife, Martha, and daughter, Cheryl, came to serve Ebenezer Baptist Church. Since that time the church administration, membership records, and financial record system were re-organized; the Christian education program for the youth (BYF) was expanded; improved publicity procedures such as newsletter, use of bulk mailing, bulletin boards, and local newspaper came into existence; a Capital Funds Campaign for three year pledges to the church building fund—Project Vision, was set up; a semi-annual church planning conference was developed; annual fall revival services began; major repairs to Dodge Street property were made, including the roof and stained glass windows; the church constitution was revised; the first church-owned parsonage was purchased; the Cranston Street church plant was purchased and the move made therein.

Thus — another era is recorded in the history of a great church.







Rev. and Mrs. Wallace J. Cook



Cheryl Cook



54 Adelaide Avenue  
Providence, R. I. 02907

### THE PASTOR'S MESSAGE

Thirty-five years ago a distinguished pastor of our church, the Reverend Dr. James W. Parrish, said to us, "Three things should be kept in mind by our members: First, if we are to be successful in future years, we must be led by the Spirit of God . . . Secondly, the program of the Church must not only be religious, it must be social, touching the community in a real way. Thirdly, out of the wreckage of past hopes and broken desires and aspirations, all should realize that the foundation is still sure, and we can build on it if we will."

No more profound words than these could be addressed to us today. They are words fitly spoken, which are "like apples of gold in pictures of silver."

The Ebenezer Church has come a long, long way since those depression years of the thirties on "A" Street. But this is due largely because "through days of darkness and disaster our fathers believed that they were led by a Divine Leadership." We are the sons of a great past. Yet this present move to new quarters helps to make us keenly aware that we are the fathers of our own future. Therefore, we must use wisely our past and shape our future through our responsible discipleship in the present. Yesterday is past and tomorrow remains an unrealized hope. We are clearly responsible for today.

To act responsibly in a world such as ours must certainly mean that we who are servants of the Crucified One must first of all be sure He is leading and that we are following Him and not our own whims. Secondly, it calls us to *carefully* examine our priorities lest we forget that our chief mission is people, not programs or property. We must seek people, find them, and minister to them where they are without insisting on some prior condition that they must first come to us.

We rightly rejoice in response to God's unmerited mercy and benevolent favor, for "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us;" but let us never forget that responsible discipleship demands that we give ourselves away for the cause of Jesus Christ. As one of the songs of "The Sound of Music" has it:

"A bell is no bell, 'till you ring it.  
A song is no song, 'till you sing it.  
And love in your heart wasn't put there to stay;  
Love isn't love, 'till you give it away."

We are called to be "the salt of the earth". Let us not become too enamored with the glamour and prestige of the "salt shaker". To act responsibly is to move beyond the walls of stone and mortar and be "Salty Christians" mixed up in the "soup" of community needs, problems, and affairs.

My fondest hopes for us in the ensuing years is that now, in ways far greater than we ever dreamed, we may be used of God to repair the broken walls and crumbling ruins of our common life and to build up the waste places of the human spirit.

Wallace J. Cook  
Pastor





Rev. and Mrs. Jesse L. Connor

The church is an ever changing organization in a complex and sinful world. The basic and fundamental principles or doctrines of the Church based on the Gospel will never change because they are founded upon Jesus Christ, The Final Authority.

However, the methods of the Church have to change from time to time to cope with the many problems facing it. Thus, when we find a church which has stood the vicissitudes of life and the test of time for eighty-five years, it is most fitting and appropriate that we pause to celebrate such a grand and glorious occasion.

This cannot be done in revelry only, but must be celebrated by the Spoken Word of the Gospel, ever reminding us of our church's history; its accomplishments in trying times throughout the long span of eighty-five years. Such a celebration can also be appropriately celebrated by the good deeds done by those affected by the church's progress and by praise and song. After the spiritual stress has been given, comes the fellowship with a feast or banquet which completes the proper celebration.

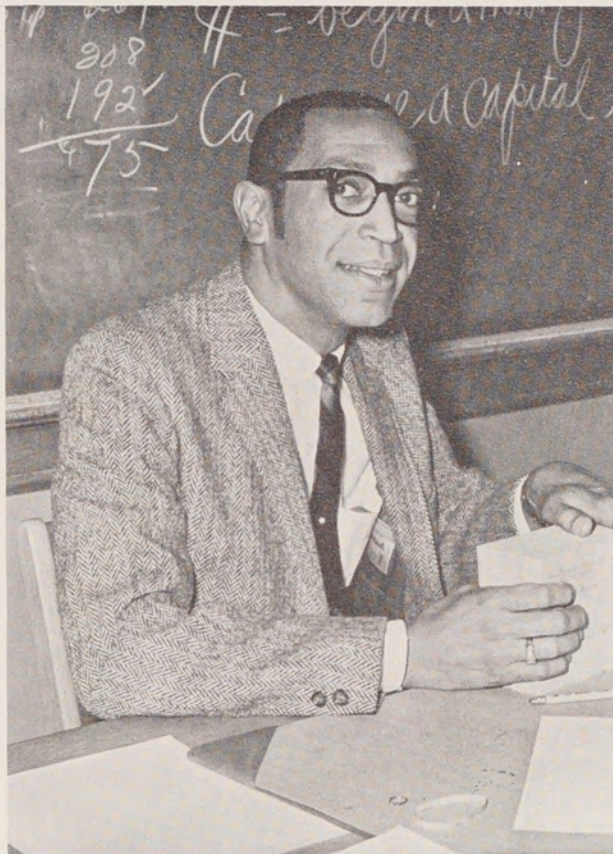
This type of celebration will be in effect from June 8 to 14, 1969. The Dedicatory Committee has worked arduously to present to you a program worthy of the occasion. The best available speakers have been obtained to participate and lend dignity and honor to such a noble and historic event.

Ebenezer, as well as the Committee, are to be commended for undertaking such a worthy achievement. Ebenezer has risen from the lowest depths to the highest heights, and when future history is written, she will still be worthy of praise and commendation. Ebenezer will ever be the Church of Christ redeeming sin-sick souls and reclaiming them through the Grace of Christ.

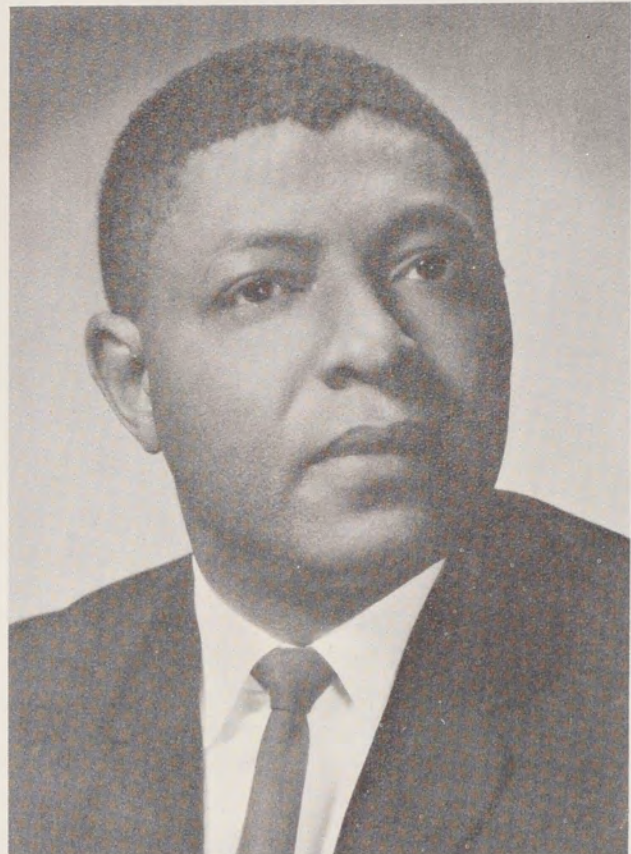
May we say in the language of the Prophet Samuel: "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." (I Samuel 7:12)

Rev. Jesse L. Connor  
Pastor Emeritus

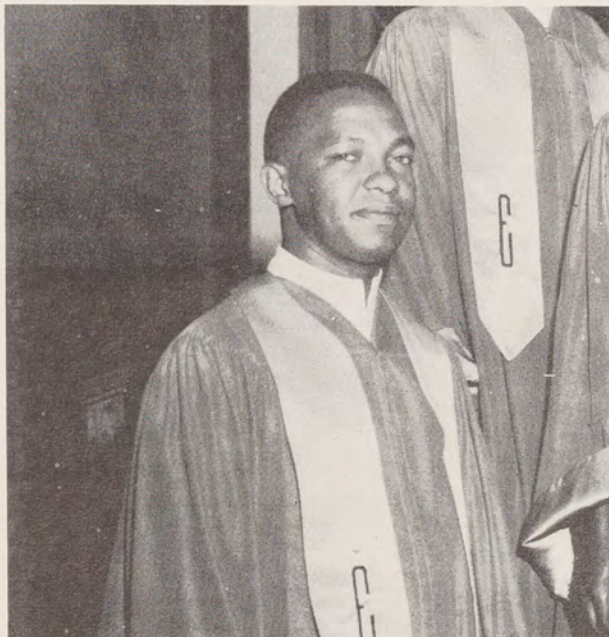




**ROBERT H. HAMLIN**  
*Co-Chairman*  
Dedicatory Committees



**JARVIS D. JONES**  
*Co-Chairman*  
Dedicatory Committees



**MR. CLYDE ROBERTSON**  
*Chairman*  
Photography Planning



**MRS. QUEEN HYMAN**  
**MR. ERNEST J. SNEAD**  
*Co-Chairmen*  
Program Committee





Committee on Memorials and Patrons



Banquet Committee





Deacon Board



Deaconess Board





Board of Trustees



Mary Jane Hampton Missionary Society





Silhouette of Church



Church Congregation

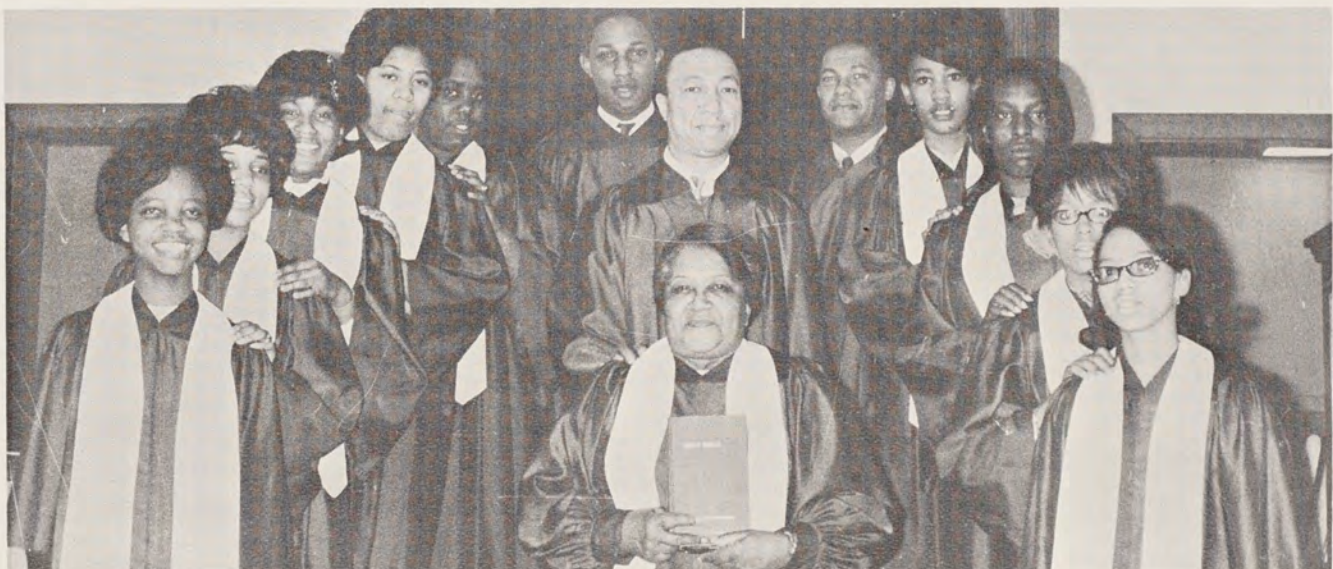




Senior Choir



Celestial Chorus



Youth Choir



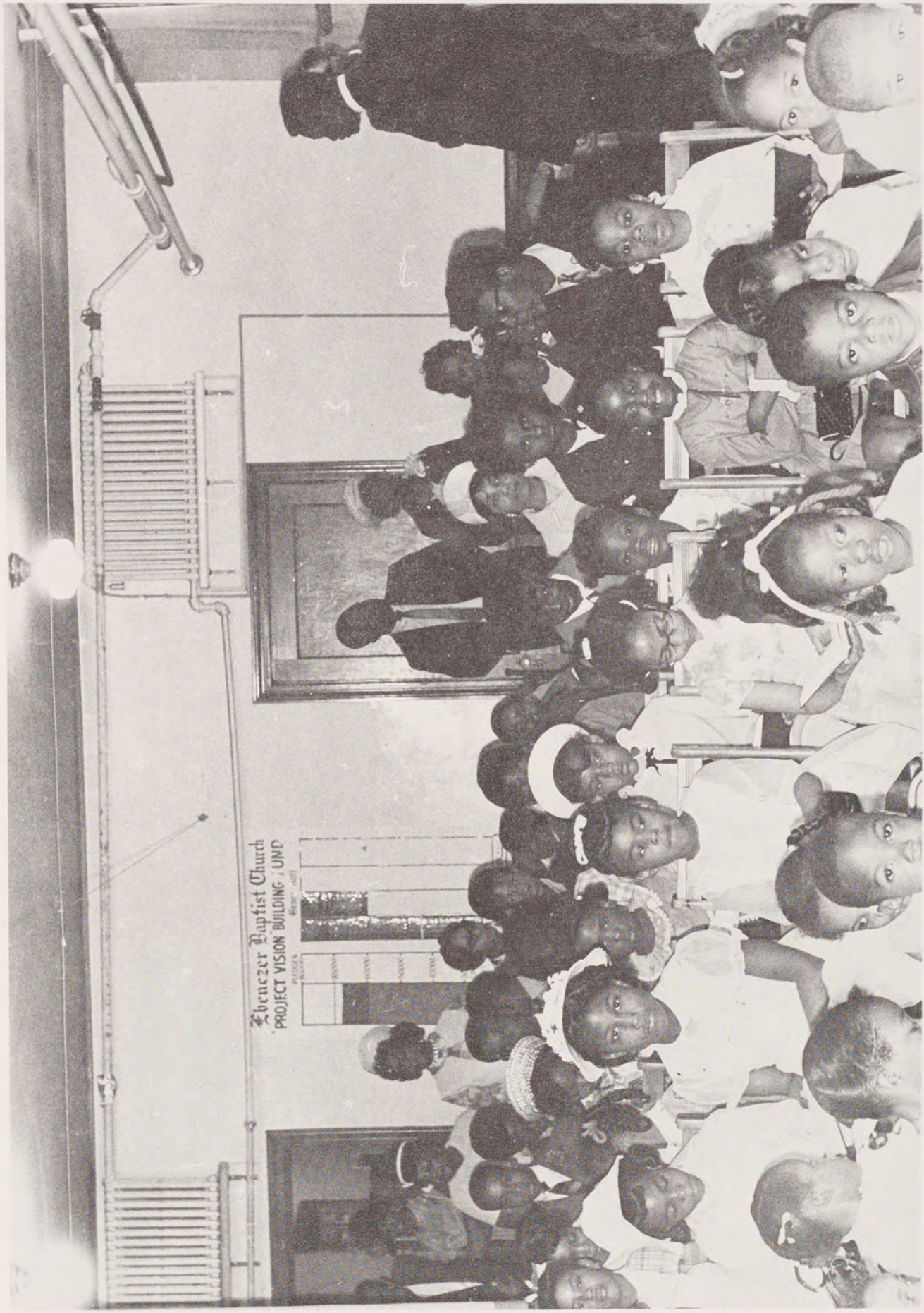


North Carolina Club



Board of Christian Education





Church School





Senior Usher Board



Samuel G. Paige Usher Board



Nannie B. Binford Usher Board





Neophytes Couples Club



Baptist Youth Fellowship – Junior and Senior High





South Providence Improvement Club



Furnishing Committee





Ebenezer Gospelsaires



Ebenezer Gospel Revelators



*The  
Ebenezer  
Baptist  
Church*

**Soldiers of the Cross**

**I  
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A  
M**



*In loving memory of*

*Mr. Robert Perry*

*Mr. Robert Perry, Jr.*

*Miss Norma Jean Perry*

*We miss you all and always will,  
You left empty spaces no one can fill.  
With tears and prayers and thoughts sincere;  
We often wish you were here.*

*Always remembered*

*Never Forgotten*

Husband, son, and daughter of Mrs. Anna M. Perry

Father, brother, sister of

Mrs. Ruth Isom

Mrs. Ruby Pullum

Mrs. Nann Hightower

Mrs. Shirley Smith

Mrs. Dorothy Shavers



*In loving memory of*

*L. Woodrow Jones*

Departed April 17, 1966

*W. Merlin Jones*

Departed November 25, 1927

*April and November come with sad regret;  
The day and month we will never forget.  
God saw you getting tired and a cure was not to be;  
So he put his arms out and whispered, "Come to me."*

Sons of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Jones

Brothers of Mr. Merdis Jones

Mr. Jarvis D. Jones

Mrs. Catherine Edmondson

Mr. James Jones, Jr.



IN LOVING MEMORY OF FATHER AND MOTHER

**Mr. and Mrs. David L. Perry, Sr.**

*Still to us come days of sadness;  
Tears in secret often flow.  
Their cherished memory never leaves us;  
Though they died many years ago.*

Children

Mrs. Gladys Hall  
Mrs. David L. Perry  
Mrs. Irene Lieteau

*In loving memory of my brother*  
**Milton Perry**  
Gladys Hall

*In memory of my mother*  
**Annetta Rodgers**  
Loving son — Ray

*In memory of my brother*  
**Edward Perry**  
David L. Perry

*In memory of my father*  
**Philip White**  
Daughter Constance

*In memory of my grandparents*  
**Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey M. Perry**  
Granddaughter — Dorater L. Perry

*In loving memory of my mother*  
**Ellen Pippins**  
Son — James Pippins

**Nannie B. Binford**  
Departed April 9, 1960  
Niece — Mary E. Gordon

*In memory of my father*  
**Odell Padgett**  
Dell Padgett



*IN LOVING MEMORY OF OUR DEAR PARENTS AND BROTHER*

Father — **Mr. Lonnie Jones** Departed August 9, 1959

Mother — **Mrs. Harriet Jones** Departed September 9, 1944

Brother — **Pfc. James Jones** Departed June 19, 1945

Mrs. Mary Lucas

Mrs. Dureamer Dunn

Mrs. Omar Townes

Mr. Charles Jones

Mrs. Esther Austin

Mrs. Harriett Wilds

Mr. Ervie Lee Jones

Miss Queen Jones

*IN LOVING MEMORY OF MY DEAR MOTHER*

**Mrs. Emma Jones**

Departed September 30, 1960

Daughter — Mrs. Queenie Hyman

*IN LOVING MEMORY OF MY DEAR FATHER*

**Mr. Nathaniel Hyman**

Departed April 13, 1961

Son — John T. Hyman

*Your gentle faces and patient smiles  
With sadness we recall;*

*You had a kind word for each,  
And died loved by all.*



*IN MEMORY OF A DEAR BROTHER*

***Mr. Silvio Capuano***

1909 – 1969

*Gone, But Not Forgotten.*

Brother – Mr. E. J. Capuano

*In loving memory of a  
very dear grandmother*

**Mrs. Evalina Brown Holland**  
Granddaughter  
Mrs. Jacqueline Holland Caffey

*Every day in some small way  
Memories of you come my way*

*In memory of my dear baby*  
**Jessie James Dean – July 29, 1949**  
Mrs. Estelle Glenn

*In loving memory of  
my Grandfather*

**Abraham Morris**  
Departed September 19, 1964  
Grandson—Robert Maltimore, Jr.

*In memory of my dear father*

**Mr. James McClintock**  
Departed October 11, 1951  
*Gone But Not Forgotten*  
Son—John McClintock



*Sacred to the memory of my grandmother*  
**Mrs. Minerva Higgenbotham**

Passed August, 1945

*My Aunt*

**Mrs. Agnes Ransell**

Passed November, 1965

*I miss you, dear hearts, and always will;  
You left an empty space, no one can fill.  
I often wish that you were here.  
You're always remembered in a very special way;  
You're never forgotten – not even for a day.*

*Always remembered; never forgotten.*

Larry Waller

*Gratefully acknowledging our sincere thanks and appreciation  
to*

**Mr. and Mrs. Anzino**

of Boston, Massachusetts

*for*

*their generous and thoughtful gift.*

*May God bless and keep you in His loving care.*

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Garrick



*In memory of*  
**Arline Townes**

*You sleep in God's own garden,  
Sheltered from sorrow and pain;  
And when life's journey is ended,  
We hope to meet you again.  
In our hearts you will always stay,  
Loved and remembered every day;  
God saw you getting tired,  
And the cure was not to be;  
So he put his arms around you,  
And whispered, "Come to me."*

Loving sons – Edward and Theodore

*In Memoriam*

**Mrs. Ada Perry**

Founder of the North Carolina Club

*It will only take a little space  
To say how much we love you,  
But it will take until the end of time  
To forget the day we lost you.  
Although your smile has gone forever,  
And your hands we cannot touch,  
We shall never lose the memory  
Of one we loved so much.  
Departed April*

The North Carolina Club

*Sacred to the memory of  
my godfather and friend*

**Joseph Curtis and Harold Edwards**

*Nothing can ever take away  
The love a heart holds dear;  
Fond memories linger every day –  
Remembrance keeps them near –  
Always remembered*

Armand R. Jenkins

*In loving memory of  
my parents*

**Rufus and Josie Robertson**

Departed this life

February, 1914

May, 1966

Daughter – Annie Mae Perry

*In loving memory of*

**James M. Atwater – Husband**

**Z. Lucretia Atwater – Daughter**

**James M. Atwater, Jr. – Son**

Eula M. Atwater



# Dedication Service for the

Afternoon Chimes – 4 P. M. Sunday, June 8, 1969

Prelude – Prelude in D Minor . . . . . *Johann Sebastian Bach*  
 Guest Organist – Robert H. Hamlin

- + Call to Worship – Rev. Charles Ballard
- + Processional Hymn – O God, Our Help in Ages Past . . . . . *No. 221*
- + Invocation – Rev. Jesse L. Connor

++  
 Gloria from the 12th Mass . . . . . *Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart*  
 Chancel Choir  
 West Barrington United Methodist Church

Greetings

Rhode Island Baptist State Convention . . . . . Mr. Stewart Essex  
 Ministers' Alliance of Greater Providence and Vicinity Rev. James Leary  
 Rhode Island State Council of Churches . . . . . Dr. Wayne Artis

++ Bless the Lord, O My Soul . . . . . *Henry Woods*  
 Celestial Chorus  
 Ebenezer Baptist Church  
 Clyde Robertson, Soloist

Scripture Reading – Rev. Herbert L. Bonaparte

Prayer – Rev. Maurice Holder  
 I Will Give Thanks Unto Thee, O Lord . . . . *Gioacchino Antonio Rossini*  
 Chancel Choir  
 West Barrington United Methodist Church  
 Barbara Matzigkeit, Soloist

++ Introduction of Speaker – Rev. Wallace J. Cook  
 All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name . . . . . *Shrubsole-Ward*  
 Combine Choirs  
 Ebenezer Baptist Church

Sermon – The Rev. Edward Thomas, D. D.

- + Hymn – Glorious Things of Thee Are Spoken . . . . . *No. 583*
- Rite of Dedication – Rev. Paul F. Thompson

MINISTER: To the glory of God, our Father; to the honor of Jesus Christ, our Lord and Savior; to the praise of the Holy Spirit, source of life and light,  
 CONGREGATION: We re-dedicate this church. May the Lord bless our coming in and going out forevermore.  
 MINISTER: For worship in prayer and song, for the ministry of the word, for the celebration of the ordinance of Jesus Christ,  
 CONGREGATION: We re-dedicate this church. May it ever be a holy place where we shall bring our prayers, our hymns of praise, our offerings,

ourselves; for His glory and His  
 MINISTER: For the guidance of life,  
 life, for instruction which is in  
 CONGREGATION: We re-dedicate t  
 we can sit at the feet of Jesus wh  
 MINISTER: For comfort to those v  
 are tempted, for help in right livi  
 CONGREGATION: We re-dedicate th  
 MINISTER: In grateful remembranc  
 gratitude for those who have labo  
 CONGREGATION: We re-dedicate th  
 MINISTER: To the welfare of the liv  
 darkened mind, the tempted hea  
 to all human needs,  
 CONGREGATION: We re-dedicate th  
 MINISTER: To the proclamation of  
 aloft the cross of Christ crucified  
 CONGREGATION: We re-dedicate th  
 MINISTER: For the ennobling of  
 righteousness in our city, for pr  
 powers to the glory of God,  
 CONGREGATION: We, the member  
 Church, do here and now re-de  
 name of the Father, and of the  
 unto this house and all who enter

Prayer of Dedication – The Rev. Hom

Choral Response

Offering-Prayer – Rev. Wallace J. Co  
 The Lord Is Blessing Me Right Ne  
 Celestia  
 Ebenezer Ba

- + Doxology
- + Recessional Hymn – The Church's On
- + Benediction
- Postlude – Psalm XIX . . . . .
- + Congregation
- ++ Seating b

**Partic**

Dr. Wayne Artis – Executive Secretary

Rev. Charles Ballard – Minister, Hood  
 Rev. Herbert L. Bonaparte – Pastor, A  
 Rev. Jesse L. Connor – Pastor Emeritu  
 Rev. Wallace J. Cook – Pastor, Ebenezer  
 Mr. Stewart Essex – President, Rhode



# Ebenezer Baptist Church

## Participants (Continued)

Rev. Maurice L. Holder – Former Pastor, Cranston Street  
 Roger Williams Baptist Church  
 Rev. James Leary – President, Ministers' Alliance of Greater Providence  
 and Vicinity  
 The Rev. Edward Thomas, D.D. – Pastor, Greater First Baptist Church,  
 Mount Pleasant Plains, Washington, D. C.  
 Rev. Paul F. Thompson – Pastor, Olney Street Baptist Church  
 The Rev. Homer Trickett, D.D. – Pastor, First Baptist Meeting House  
 in America

Senior Choir Celestial Chorus Youth Choir Ebenezer Baptist Church Veronica R. Barnett – Organist-Director	Chancel Choir West Barrington United Methodist Church Robert H. Hamlin – Organist-Director With some members of First Unitarian-Universalist Church Choir Marjorie Ogilvie – Organist-Director
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*All are cordially invited to Adams Hall for refreshments.*

### Monday, June 9, 1969 – 8:00 P. M.

Groups in charge –  
 Deacon Board, Deaconess Board, Trustee Board  
 Rev. Dennis E. Norris, Congdon Street Baptist Church, and Choir

### Tuesday, June 10, 1969 – 8:00 P. M.

Groups in charge –  
 Missionary Society, East Side Ladies' Club  
 South Providence Improvement Club  
 Rev. Paul F. Thompson, Olney Street Baptist Church, and Choir

### Wednesday, June 11, 1969 – 8:00 P. M.

Groups in charge –  
 North Carolina Club, Flower Circle  
 Men's Club, Couples' Club  
 Rev. James E. Leary, Second Free Will Baptist Church, and Choir

### Thursday, June 12, 1969 – 8:00 P. M.

Groups in charge –  
 The Usher Groups, Senior Choir, Pastor's Aide Club  
 Rev. Arthur L. Hardge, Hood Memorial A. M. E. Zion Church, and Choir

### Friday, June 13, 1969 – 8:00 P. M.

Groups in charge –  
 Sunday Church School, Celestial Chorus, Young People's Choir,  
 Baptist Youth Fellowship, Board of Christian Education  
 Rev. Stanley Jarvis, Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, and Choir—Newport, R. I.

### Saturday, June 14, 1969 – 6:00 P. M.

Dedicatory Banquet in Adams Hall, Ebenezer Baptist Church  
 Speaker: Rev. Frank T. Fair, Norristown, Penna.  
 "The Communication Gap"



## DEDICATORY BANQUET

Saturday, June 14, 1969  
6:00 P. M.  
Adams Hall  
of  
Ebenezer Baptist Church

Prelude

Invocation

Toastmaster

Rev. Arthur L. Hardge

Greetings

Solo

Miss Myra Atwater

Introduction of Speaker

Rev. Wallace J. Cook

Address

Rev. Frank T. Fair  
Norristown, Pennsylvania

Solo

Mrs. Rhea Turner

Acknowledgements

Presentations

Benediction



## M E N U

Fresh Fruit Cup  
Tossed Salad  
Broiled Chicken  
String Beans Almondine  
Whipped Potatoes  
Celery, Olives, Pickles  
Rolls Butter  
Ice Cream Cookies  
Coffee



*Sacred to the memory of  
my husband and aunt*

**Mr. Carl Elsey—passed December 26, 1954**

**Mrs. Ethel Aiken—passed October 1, 1962**

*No length of time can take away  
My thoughts of you from day to day.*

Mrs. Louise Elsey

*Sacred to the memory of  
my mother and son*

**Mrs. Willie May Johnson**

**and**

**James Cockfield, Jr.**

*I sometimes sigh to see their faces;  
But since this may not be,  
I'll leave them to the care of Him  
Who cares for you and me.*

Mr. and Mrs. James Cockfield

*Sacred to the memory of  
my mother and uncle*

**Thomas J. Thornton and Menetta Griffin**

*Asleep in Jesus' beautiful sleep.*

Lovingly — Marinda Shepard

*In loving memory of  
my parents*

**Willie Jackson and Eria Jackson**

Their lives are a beautiful memory;  
Their absence, a silent grief.

Loving son — Emanuel Jackson



*In loving memory of my father  
the late Rev. Purcel D. Smith  
Who taught me to revere  
and serve God.*

Beloved daughter  
Mrs. Adele James

*In loving memory of  
my father and grandmother  
Arthur M. Shepard Sr. and  
Emmaline Shepard*

*We have loved them during life,  
Let us not abandon them  
Until we have conducted them  
Into the house of the Lord.  
Mrs. Marinda Bickford and Family*

*In loving memory of my daughter  
Edna Frazier*

*She had a nature you could not help loving,  
And a heart that was purer than gold;  
And to those who knew her and loved her,  
Her memory will never grow cold.*

Loving father — Andrew Carter

*In loving memory of our aunt  
Mrs. Ethel Aiken*

*A loving aunt so good and kind,  
She never complained; she wasn't that kind;  
Happy, smiling, always content,  
Loved and respected wherever she went.  
Deep in our hearts her memory is kept  
To love, to cherish, and never forget.*

Nephew — Vernetta Brown

Niece — Carolyn Sweeney



*In memory of my dear mother*

**Mrs. Eliza Williams**

Departed July 28, 1968

It has been one long year  
Since God called you home,  
But memories of you linger on.

**Son – Henry Williams**

*In memory of  
a dear brother and sister*

**Mr. Solomon Jones  
Mrs. Emma Jones Crews**

Every day in some small way  
Memories of you come my way.

**Brother – Moses Jones**

*In loving memory of my mother*

**Mrs. Odell Horton**

Departed – March 7, 1937

In my heart your memory lingers  
Sweetly, tender, fond and true  
There is not a day dear mother  
That I do not think of you.

**Son – Roosevelt Horton**

*In memory of my grandfather*  
**Samuel Lassiter**  
Granddaughter – Lula B. Jones

*In memory of my mother*  
**Mrs. Albertha Filmore**  
Daughter – Dorothea Snead

*In memory of my grandmother*  
**Mrs. Mary Michael**  
April, 1965  
Grandson – Lee Willis

*In memory of my dear brother*  
**Joseph Turner**  
Marjorie Venter



*Loving remembrance of*

**HORACE MAY**

Who passed April 18, 1943

*A worker for Christ*

Sophronia May and Family

*In loving memory of my parents*

**MR. and MRS. WILLIAM H. WALDRON**

Daughter — Sarah Hamlin

*Loving memory of my parents*

**MR. and MRS. CHARLES B. AIKEN**

*Their work, finished;*

*They passed on.*

Devoted daughter — Blanche Hamlin

*In memory of our friend*

**MRS. ETHEL AIKEN**

*Her memory is as dear today*

*As the day she passed away.*

Mr. and Mrs. James Cockfield

*Sacred to the memory of my beloved mother*

**MARY IVES**

Departed September 30, 1939

Loving daughter — Rosetta Aiken

*In loving memory of my sister*

*Gentle, unselfish, a sister ever true,*

*My proudest possession, dear sister, was you.*

Devoted sister — Nettie Aiken

*A tribute of love to the memory*

*of my dear brother*

**CHARLES BUSSEY**

Departed this life October 17, 1966

Devoted sister — Delia Postell

*In loving memory of*

Father — **GEORGE E. HOLLVEY** — 1949

Mother — **NANNIE E. HOLLVEY** — 1957

Grandmother — **LAURA W. NELSON** — 1953

George E. Hollvey



*In Memoriam*  
Edward Y. Dunlap  
1891 – 1958  
Wife-Daughter—Granddaughters

*In loving memory of our sister*

EDNA HAMLIN HORTON

James A. Hamlin

Robert H. Hamlin

*In Memoriam*  
Edward Burgess Carpenter  
Aug. 1955 – Oct. 1955  
Parents and Grandparents

*In Memoriam*

LIDA A. WHITE

1895 – 1959

Husband, Son, Wife and Grandchildren

*MY COUSIN*

CARRIE LEE KING

Robert H. Hamlin

*In Memoriam*

GEORGE EDWARD HARRIS

April 1888 – Jan. 1954

Wife, Children and Grandchildren

*In Memoriam*

MARJORIE THEONA (HARRIS) BROOKS

July 1939 – Dec. 1965

Husband, Mother, Sisters and Brother

*In Memoriam*

ELAINE MARIE (HARRIS) JOHNSTON

July 1937 – May 1965

Children, Mother, Sisters and Brother

*In Memoriam*

CLARA ANNA MURRAY – 1953

Clara Elizabeth Murray – 1954

Theona (Murray) Wilson – 1964

The Family



*In loving memory of my father*

**NAPOLEON OODEN**

Who passed December 21, 1968

Devoted daughter

Eva Dixon

*A tribute of love to the memory of*

*my beloved mother*

**MRS. LULA FERRELL**

Departed this life October 31, 1961

Son — Walter Ferrell

*In memory of my beloved wife*

**KATIE M. HEREFORD**

Who passed October 18, 1964

Loving husband

Scott

*Sacred to the memory of*

*my beloved father*

**VALENTINO TAVARES**

Departed December 20, 1952

Daughter — Anna

**WILLIAM E. PRICE**

February 7, 1923 — March 9, 1966

*He was loved on earth; treasured in death;*

*A beautiful memory is all we have left.*

Children and Wife

*In memory of my mother*

**ELISHA WILLIAMS**

*Her work was finished and she passed on.*

Son — James

*Sacred to the memory of  
my father and brother*

**JOHN L. UPCHURCH and**

**RICHARD M. UPCHURCH**

Mrs. Ruth Ferrell

*Loving memory of our son*

**THEODORE WATKINS**

*If love could have saved you,*

*you would not have died*

Mother and Dad



*In loving memory of our father*

**VANCE GASTON**

Sisters – Ovedia, Willie Mae, Nellie  
and Grandmother Ollie Hambrick

Mrs. Annabelle Aiken

Mrs. Bertha Rollins

*In memory of my loving uncle*

**WALTER HILLMAN**

Who passed May 18, 1969

Niece – Mrs. Gladys E. Johnson

*In loving memory of our parents*

**DEACON ROBERT M. ROLLINS**

**DEACONESS MALVINA ROLLINS**

Son – Ralph Rollins

Daughter – Alice H. Bassette

**MOLLIE LASSITER**

*It's sweet to know we'll meet again*

*Where parting is no more;*

*And that the one I love so much*

*Has only gone before.*

Loving husband – James Lassiter

*In loving memory of my parents*

**REV. ALBERT T. McCLURE**

**MRS. DOROTHY McCLURE**

Son – Joshua McClure

**WAYMON PERRY**

*There is a memory in our hearts everyday*

*The passing years cannot take away;*

*An empty place no one can fill;*

*We miss you, Buddy, and always will.*

October 31, 1953

Sisters Aldonia McKinnon, Elnora Lassiter

*In loving memory of my father*

**CHARLES THOMAS, SR.**

Son – Charles Thomas, Jr.

*In loving memory of my father*

**ADDISON W. TAPSCOTT**

Departed this life July 17, 1967

Daughter – Elsie Jennings



*In memory of our dear grandmother*

**Mrs. Elizabeth Coleman**

*Passed away January 4, 1968*

Mrs. Alma Ryan

Miss Althea Coleman

*I loved them but God*

*loved them more*

*In memory of my parents*

**Mr. Sidney Morgan and**

**Mrs. Mamie A. (Morgan) Lewis**

Loving daughter—Gladys Barrett

*In loving memory of  
a dear daughter and sister*

**Mrs. Emma Lawrence**

*Departed October 7, 1961*

*Asleep in Jesus' beautiful sleep*

Mr. and Mrs. William Robertson

and Family

*In loving memory of my Dear*

**Wife — Mrs. Nellie Watts**

Carlyle E. Watts

*In loving memory of  
my dear mother*

**Mrs. Mattie Watts**

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gaines

*In memory of my dear mother*

**Mrs. Dessie Brooks**

Departed November 11, 1947

*Wonderful memories of you*

*I hold so dear;*

*In prayer and thought I*

*Keep you near.*

*In loving memory of*

**Mother — Mrs. Irene Grant Basey—1964**

**Grandmother — Mrs. Arris Ward—1959**

Irene Hollvey

*Daughter—Mrs. Annie Williams*



*In memory of my loved ones  
God has led my dear ones on  
And He can do no wrong  
Mrs. Viola May*

*In memory of my loving aunt  
LETITIA MACK  
Cast thy burdens upon the Lord  
And He shall sustain thee.  
Niece — Nadine Carter*

*In memory of my loved ones  
God has led my dear ones on  
And He can do no wrong.  
Tean*

*Sacred to the memory of  
my beloved parents  
MR. and MRS. DAVID ELZEY  
Daughter — Nora Davis*

*In memory of our aunt  
MRS. ETHEL AIKEN  
One who loved everyone  
and was cherished by all.  
Angie Watkins and Children*

*In memory of my loving father  
ROBERT MOLTIMORE, SR.  
Who passed May 17, 1928  
Son — Robert Moltimore*

*In memory of my uncles  
COLEMAN PERRY  
LEWIS PERRY  
MAJOR HORTON  
Niece — Dorater Perry*

*A tribute of love to the memory of  
my grandmother  
ANNA M. BROWN  
Departed this life December 25, 1966  
Marinda Bickford and mother*



<p><i>In memory of my husband</i>  <b>Earl V. Butler, Sr.</b>  Wife — Esse V. Butler</p>	<p><i>In loving memory of my mother</i>  <b>Mrs. Mattie Watts</b>  Daughter — Delores Watts</p>
<p><i>In loving memory</i>  of the <b>Looney Family</b>  Lena Moltimore</p>	<p><i>In loving memory of my mother</i>  <b>Mrs. Mattie Watts</b>  Mrs. Mattie Smith</p>
<p><i>In loving memory of my mother</i>  <b>Mrs. Mattie Watts</b>  Mrs. Catherine Fequa</p>	<p><i>In loving memory of my mother</i>  <b>Mrs. Pollie S. Hawkins</b>  Mrs. Frances Frye</p>
<p><i>In loving memory of my mother</i>  <b>Mrs. Mattie Watts</b>  Mrs. Florence Wigginton</p>	<p><i>In loving memory of our aunt</i>  <b>Elinor Shannon Cooper</b>  Richard and Patricia Bearden</p>
<p><i>In memory of my grandmother</i>  <b>Mrs. Lucy Nichols</b>  Granddaughter Delores Massey</p>	<p><i>In loving memory of</i>  <b>Patrick Beverly Epps</b>  The Garrick Children</p>
<p><i>In loving memory of our father</i>  <b>Elwood A. Gay</b>  The Children</p>	<p><i>In loving memory of</i>  <b>Jacob Charles Benson</b>  The Garrick Children</p>
<p><i>In loving memory of my grandfather</i>  <b>Willie Thomas</b>  Granddaughter — Lizzie Young</p>	<p><i>In loving memory of my mother</i>  <b>Mrs. Hattie Lynch</b>  Gauntice Marie Jones</p>
<p><i>In loving memory of my mother</i>  <b>Mrs. Mattie Watts</b>  Mrs. John John Wilcox</p>	<p><i>In loving memory of my mother</i>  <b>Mrs. Lula Frye</b>  Son — Raymond Frye</p>



<p><i>In loving memory of my father</i>  <b>Booker T. Ryan</b>  Daughter Mrs. Mary Smith</p>	<p><i>In memory of my mother</i>  <b>Mrs. Dorothy Snead</b>  Son Walter Snead</p>
<p><i>In loving memory of my father</i>  <b>Mr. Murray Taylor</b>  Daughter Evelyn Warren</p>	<p><i>In loving memory of our baby</i>  <b>Darryl Terrance Clemens</b>  Departed October 2, 1963</p>
<p><i>In loving memory of my mother</i>  <b>Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke</b>  Cleophis Clarke</p>	<p><i>In memory of our father</i>  <b>Arthur Hedges</b>  Departed May 12, 1967  Children and Granddaughter</p>
<p><i>In loving memory of my mother</i>  <b>Mrs. Lucretia Ballard</b>  Lucretia and Son</p>	<p><i>In loving memory of our dear baby</i>  <b>Dennis Lassiter</b>  Passed February 2, 1964  Mr. and Mrs. James Lassiter and Family</p>
<p><i>In loving memory of my aunt</i>  <b>Mrs. Virginia Reid</b>  Departed May 31, 1966  Walter F. Medley</p>	<p><i>In loving memory of my aunt</i>  <b>Mrs. Pearl Perry</b>  Lula B. Jones</p>
<p><i>In memory of my father</i>  <b>Mrs. Henry Louis Robertson</b>  1925 – 1969  Mrs. Pearl Harris</p>	<p><i>In loving memory of our beloved son</i>  <b>John</b>  Mr. and Mrs. Lonnie Mangum</p>
<p><i>In loving memory of my daughter</i>  <b>Ester Kilgore</b>  September 9, 1967  Mrs. Ada Kilgore</p>	<p><i>In loving memory of a dear grandmother</i>  <b>Mrs. Hannah Patterson</b>  Passed April 3, 1966  Rommie L. Graham</p>
<p><i>In loving memory of</i>  <b>Mr. and Mrs. Alonza Montague, Sr.</b>  Douglas and Barbara Montague  and Children</p>	<p><i>In memory of husband and father</i>  <b>Mr. Herbert C. Williams</b>  Mrs. Marie Williams and Children</p>



<p><i>In loving memory of</i>  <b>Mrs. Ethel Aiken</b>  The Family</p>	<p><i>In memory of my parents</i>  <b>Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith</b>  Son Toy Smith</p>
<p>1912—Mrs. Ethel Aiken—1962  <i>Blessed are the pure in heart</i>  Bubbles</p>	<p><i>In memory of my parents</i>  <b>Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Craighead</b>  Son Christopher Craighead</p>
<p><i>In memory of my father</i>  <b>John Roberts</b>  Daughter Beulah Richardson</p>	<p><i>In memory of my mother</i>  <b>Mrs. Emma Hatchett</b>  Son Charles Hatchett</p>
<p><i>In memory of my grandfather</i>  <b>Napoleon Ooden</b>  Granddaughter Benny</p>	<p><i>In memory of my parents</i>  <b>Mr. and Mrs. Adolphus Corry</b>  Calvin Corry</p>
<p><i>In memory of my mother</i>  <b>Mrs. Lillie Richardson</b>  Son Oscar Richardson</p>	<p><i>Loving memory of my uncle</i>  <b>Mr. C. W. Brown</b>  Nephew Charles Aiken Sr.</p>
<p><i>In memory of our parents</i>  <b>Clyde and Marguerite Brown</b>  Vernette and Carolyn</p>	<p><i>In memory of my grandfather</i>  <b>James Roy Robertson</b>  Granddaughter Annett</p>
<p><i>In memory of my aunt</i>  <b>Bennie Lee Handley</b>  Niece — Gloria Nunally</p>	<p><i>In loving memory of</i>  <b>John L. Almeida</b>  The Almeida Family</p>
<p><i>In memory of my cousin</i>  <b>Mrs. Ruth Smith</b>  Sammy Vaughn</p>	<p><i>In loving memory of our father</i>  <b>Carl M. Elsey</b>  Cookie and Diane</p>



<p><i>In memory of my father</i>  <b>Deacon Charlie Williams</b>  Daughter — Vera Mae Croskey</p>	<p><i>In loving memory of</i>  <b>Deacon William M. Mercer</b>  Wife — Mrs. Abelle B. Mercer</p>
<p><i>In loving memory of my parents</i>  <b>Cesar and Lula McClary</b>  Son — Cesar McClary</p>	<p><i>In loving memory of daughters</i>  <b>Melvina, Susan, and Esther</b>  Mr. and Mrs. James Rollins</p>
<p><i>In loving memory of my parents</i>  <b>Mr. and Mrs. Cesar McClary</b>  Son — Deacon Leroy McClary</p>	<p><i>In loving memory of</i>  <b>Maria Sepe</b></p>
<p><i>In memory of my grandparents</i>  <b>Cesar and Lula McClary</b>  Bobby and David Parham</p>	<p><i>In loving memory of</i>  <b>Adella Parker</b>  Pastor's Church Club</p>
<p><i>In memory of a tremendous father</i>  <b>John Thomas Pass</b>  Son — James R. Pass</p>	<p><i>In loving memory of</i>  <i>my mother and father</i>  Devoted son — Thomas J. Garrick</p>
<p><i>In loving memory of my father</i>  <b>Joseph Parham</b>  Son — Robert Parham</p>	<p><i>In loving memory of my parents</i>  <b>Mack C. and Lilla Edwards</b>  Eula M. Atwater</p>
<p><i>For the good of all</i>  <b>A Friend</b></p>	<p><i>In loving memory of</i>  <b>Fannie Rollins and Mary E. Saunders</b>  Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Rollins</p>
<p><i>In loving memory of my parents</i>  <b>D. A. and Lola Mallory</b>  Marion Pryor</p>	<p><i>In loving memory of my parents</i>  <b>Abraham and Dinah Brown</b>  Daughter — Beatrice Garrick</p>



<p><i>In loving memory of my mother</i>  <b>Anna M. Bryan</b>  Daughter — Geraldine Greene</p>	<p><i>In loving memory of my parents</i>  <b>Edward and Mable Coates</b>  Marie Perry</p>
<p><i>In loving memory of my father</i>  <b>John A. Kennedy</b>  Daughter — Marion Mason</p>	<p><i>In loving memory of my mother</i>  <b>Mrs. Essie M. Kinsey</b>  Daughter — Mrs. Maree Anderson</p>
<p><i>In loving memory of my mother</i>  <b>Lillian G. Kennedy</b>  Son — John A. Kennedy</p>	<p><i>In loving memory of my uncle</i>  <b>Deacon R. Sumner Robertson</b>  Mrs. Irene Pritchard</p>
<p><b>Anna Whitten</b>  <b>Jonah Rosemond</b>  Sister — Louise Morris</p>	<p><b>Samuel W. Jennings — Trustee</b>  <b>Evelyn M. Jennings — Deaconess</b>  Daughter — Mrs. Florence Fletcher</p>
<p><b>Perry Baxter — Husband</b>  <b>Richard Young — Brother</b>  Eunice Baxter</p>	<p><i>In loving memory of my parents</i>  <b>William and Jennie Horton</b>  Daughter — Mrs. Cleoma Reid</p>
<p><i>In loving memory of my son</i>  <b>John A. Mangum</b>  Mother — Janet Mangum</p>	<p><i>In loving memory of my husband</i>  <b>George J. Harrold</b>  Wife — Mrs. Anna Harrold</p>
<p><i>In loving memory of my husband</i>  <b>Allen Thomas</b>  Wife — Margaret Thomas</p>	<p><i>In loving memory of my husband</i>  <b>Harold D. Golden</b>  Wife — Louise Golden</p>
<p><i>In loving memory of my husband</i>  <b>Macon Lawrence</b>  Wife — Rosa Lawrence</p>	<p><i>In loving memory of</i>  <b>Mrs. Virginia Reid</b>  Pastor's Church Aid Club</p>



<p><i>Faithful Founders of Ebenezer</i>  <b>Moses and Marry Jane Hampton</b>  Niece – Felisco Paige</p>	<p><i>In loving memory of my father</i>  <b>Andrew Watts</b>  Daughter and Son-in-law  Frank and Catherine Fequa</p>
<p><i>In loving memory of my brother</i>  <b>Donald S. Paige</b>  Sister – Rhea Turner</p>	<p><i>In loving memory of my mother</i>  <b>Rosie Mae Wright</b>  Daughter – Juanita Fernandes</p>
<p><i>In loving memory of my brother</i>  <b>Frederick K. Paige</b>  Sister – Joyce G. Paige</p>	<p><i>In loving memory of my mother</i>  <b>Rebecca Young</b>  Daughter – Etta Williamson</p>
<p><i>In loving memory of my husband</i>  <b>Charles S. Beaubien</b>  Wife – Marguerite Beaubien</p>	<p><b>In loving memory of Mrs. Cora Martin</b>  <i>My mother</i>  Daughter – Mrs. Corrine Black</p>
<p><i>In loving memory of my wife</i>  <b>Julia Turner</b>  Husband – Hutson Turner</p>	<p><i>In loving memory of my husband</i>  <b>John R. Pendleton</b>  Wife – Cordelia Pendleton</p>
<p><i>In loving memory of my grandparents</i>  <b>Deacon Christopher and Jeanette Ridley</b>  Granddaughter – Ruth Gaines</p>	<p><i>In loving memory of my parents</i>  <b>Abraham and Dinah Shannon Brown</b>  Daughter – Emma L. Bearden</p>
<p><i>In loving memory of my sister</i>  <b>Emma Kate Diggs</b>  Sister – Elnora Chandler</p>	<p><i>In loving memory of my father</i>  <b>Samuel G. Paige</b>  Daughter – Pearl Baham</p>
<p><i>In loving memory of my stepmother</i>  <b>Cornelia Turner</b>  Stepdaughter – Josephine Almeida</p>	<p><i>In loving memory of my parents</i>  <b>Abraham and Mary McClary</b>  Daughter – Mary Lee McClary</p>



<p><i>In memory of my grandmother</i>  <b>Mrs. Vassie Ellison</b>  Mrs. Carolyn Metts</p>	<p><i>In memory of my aunt</i>  <b>Mrs. Edna Frazier</b>  Debra Ingram</p>																																																																
<p><i>In memory of my mother</i>  <b>Mrs. Vassie Ellison</b>  Mrs. Juanita Steele</p>	<p><i>In memory of my parents</i>  <b>Rev. and Mrs. Samuel DeShazor</b>  Mrs. Lottie Brown</p>																																																																
<p><i>In memory of my sister</i>  <b>Mrs. Lillie B. Farley</b>  Mrs. Lottie Brown</p>	<p><i>In memory of</i>  <b>Mrs. Georgenia Baxtrom</b>  Mother Corriea</p>																																																																
<p><i>In loving memory of my mother</i>  <b>Mrs. Fannie Rollins</b>  Daughter – Estelle</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>PATRONS and PATRONESSES</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Mrs. Harriett Roach &amp; Boys</td> <td>Deborah Yvonne White</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mr. and Mrs. James Silva</td> <td>William T. White, III</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mrs. Vivian Silva and Children</td> <td>George Harris White</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jones</td> <td>Chyonne Elise Johnson</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mr. and Mrs. Henry Williams</td> <td>Miss Eddie R. Lee</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Price</td> <td>Mrs. Howard Brown, Jr.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mr. and Mrs. James A. Jones</td> <td>Cecilia Carter</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mr. and Mrs. John T. Hyman</td> <td>Harriet Tilman Temple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis D. Jones</td> <td>Mr. and Mrs. John Ryan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mr. and Mrs. George Lima</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mrs. Lola Jackson and family</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mr. and Mrs. William T. White, Jr.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mr. and Mrs. Louis Shelby</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Allen and Thelma Waters</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rev. and Mrs. Arthur L. Hardge</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mrs. Thelma Harris and family</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mr. and Mrs. Henry Johnson</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mr. and Mrs. Albert L. Smith</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mr. and Mrs. Lee F. Willis</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mr. and Mrs. Major Pettway</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mr. and Mrs. John McClintock</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mr. and Mrs. James Warner, Jr.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mr. and Mrs. James Lassiter</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mr. and Mrs. George Knight</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mr. and Mrs. Francis Howard</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Hazard</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Fuller</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mr. and Mrs. Lonnie Mangum</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Edmonds</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Edmondson, Jr.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Isom, Sr.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waller</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Mrs. Harriett Roach & Boys	Deborah Yvonne White	Mr. and Mrs. James Silva	William T. White, III	Mrs. Vivian Silva and Children	George Harris White	Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jones	Chyonne Elise Johnson	Mr. and Mrs. Henry Williams	Miss Eddie R. Lee	Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Price	Mrs. Howard Brown, Jr.	Mr. and Mrs. James A. Jones	Cecilia Carter	Mr. and Mrs. John T. Hyman	Harriet Tilman Temple	Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis D. Jones	Mr. and Mrs. John Ryan	Mr. and Mrs. George Lima		Mrs. Lola Jackson and family		Mr. and Mrs. William T. White, Jr.		Mr. and Mrs. Louis Shelby		Allen and Thelma Waters		Rev. and Mrs. Arthur L. Hardge		Mrs. Thelma Harris and family		Mr. and Mrs. Henry Johnson		Mr. and Mrs. Albert L. Smith		Mr. and Mrs. Lee F. Willis		Mr. and Mrs. Major Pettway		Mr. and Mrs. John McClintock		Mr. and Mrs. James Warner, Jr.		Mr. and Mrs. James Lassiter		Mr. and Mrs. George Knight		Mr. and Mrs. Francis Howard		Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Hazard		Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Fuller		Mr. and Mrs. Lonnie Mangum		Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Edmonds		Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Edmondson, Jr.		Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Isom, Sr.		Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waller	
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<p><i>In memory of our dear son</i>  <b>Michael Ivery</b>  Gertrude and James</p>																																																																	



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for God's Work

In The Years Ahead

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PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The ministers of the Ministers' Alliance of Providence and Vicinity, of which Wallace J. Cook is a long-time member, join me in felicitating the Pastor, Officers, and members of the Ebenezer Baptist Church on the occasion of the Dedicatorial Services of their new structure. This magnificent structure will not only serve future generations in an outstanding way but will stand as a monument to all who have labored that this historic moment may be realized.

**James E. Leary, President**  
**Ministers' Alliance of Providence**  
**and Vicinity**

The congregation of the Second Free Will Baptist Church, with pride and great pleasure, congratulate the congregation of the Ebenezer Baptist Church upon this historic and significant move to their new place of worship, study, and fellowship. Along with our sincere congratulations goes our earnest prayer that this wonderful and spacious structure shall be faithfully utilized to the glory of God and service to man, for we feel sure that this great step forward will promote both the spiritual and cultural life of our people and city.

**James E. Leary, Pastor**  
**Second Free Will Baptist Church**  
**Providence, R. I.**



*Compliments of*

**MASSACHUSETTS**

**FRIENDS**

*Compliments of*

**SIX CORNER CLEANSERS**

East Providence, R. I.

*Compliments of*

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**OMEGA PSI PHI FRATERNITY**

*We rejoice with Ebenezer  
on this glorious occasion.*

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**REV. PAUL T. THOMPSON, Pastor**

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Mrs. Mabel Lee  
Miss Yvonne Brown



## OUR CHURCH IN STUDY AND WORSHIP

### Sunday

Church School .....	9:30 a.m.
Morning Worship (Nursery available) .....	11:00 a.m.
Baptist Youth Fellowship .....	5:30 p.m.
Evening Worship (Each First Sunday) .....	7:00 p.m.

### Wednesday

Bible Study and Prayer Service .....	7:30 p.m.
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## OUR CHURCH LEADERSHIP AT WORK

Clerk .....	Mr. Paul Lambert, 861-3398
Treasurer .....	Mr. Ralph Rollins, 461-0754
Financial Secretary .....	Miss Pearl Gatling, 941-4695
Church Secretary .....	Mrs. Carolyn L. Williamson
Pastor's Secretary .....	Mrs. Rhea Turner, 781-4783
Envelope Clerk .....	Mr. Willie Bloodworth, 521-6029
Chairman, Deacon Board .....	Mr. Leroy Isom, Sr., 521-6029
Chairman, Trustee Board .....	Mr. Richard Turner, 781-4783
Chairman, Board of Education .....	Mrs. Alma Rollins, 461-6568
Church School Superintendent .....	Mr. Ernest Snead, 434-6809
Church Moderator .....	Mr. David Perry, 751-4547
Organist .....	Mrs. Veronica Barnett, 781-0144
Sexton .....	Mr. Clyde Robertson, 434-7076







# WOMEN'S NEW CENTURY CLUB DEDICATES HOME.

New Quarters for Colored Working Girls at 105 Bates Street Formally Opened Yesterday Afternoon.—House is Gift of Mrs. Frederick H. Jackson.

With grateful and appropriate exercises the new Working Girls' Home was dedicated yesterday afternoon at 105 Bates street by the Women's New Century Club. The work of this progressive and philanthropic organization is worthy of notice. The club is composed of many of the most cultured and energetic colored women, with Miss Roberta J. Dunbar, a bright club woman, as its president. The New Century Club was organized on Jan. 11, 1898, and incorporated in 1902, with the privilege of establishing a Working Girls' Home, buying and selling, and for literary and social purposes.

The club opened the home in a small tenement at 128 Cushing street Jan. 3, 1903. The movement met such a widespread need and was so generally taken up that in a very short time it outgrew that location and but a year later moved into larger quarters at 89 Cushing street. Outgrowing this home, it was deemed advisable to find new quarters. The club longed for a home of its own, but most of its members were working women who did not feel that they could take such a burden upon themselves. Then the site of the present home, 105 Bates street, was found, but the question still remained how to secure it. The club felt that in time they could pay for the home, but not at once.

Their need came to the knowledge of Mrs. Frederick H. Jackson, President of the Providence Women's Christian Temperance Union, a prominent club woman and one always interested in the betterment of humanity. She stepped into the gap, purchased the home outright, with the easiest terms to the club to meet payments, and it was thus, through her generosity, that the Women's New Century Club was able to dedicate its new home yesterday afternoon.

ATTRACTIVE QUARTERS

Organized Jan. 11, 1898 and  
incorporated in 1902 with  
the privilege of establishing  
a Working Girls Home at  
105 Bates Street

C. P. G. 1970

The new quarters are very attractive and homelike. The rooms are prettily furnished and fitted with all modern conveniences. A large yard surrounds the house and is generously supplied with trees.

The dedicatory services began at 4 o'clock in charge of Miss G. Grimes, chairman of the committee. The programme opened with prayer by Rev. Z. Harrison, pastor of Pond Street Church, which was followed by a solo rendered by Miss Grace E. Johnson.

The opening address was by Mrs. Emma Shaw Colcleugh, who spoke of her sympathy with the work of the club. In speaking of her travels in Africa, Mrs. Colcleugh noted how kindly she had been received by the Africans, how true and generous was their spirit, there or here, under any clime. After singing "Spring's Awakening," by Miss Corinne Rovello, Miss Roberta Dunbar, president of the club, spoke of the club movement and its work for the elevation and betterment of women.

A piano solo by Miss Olive Williams was followed by an excellent address by Mrs. Frederick H. Jackson, giving an outline of the great progress of women's work during the past few years. Mrs. Jackson spoke of the splendid work of the New Century Club and of her deep interest in all their movements. After a few words by Miss E. C. Carter of New Bedford, Lieut. Governor F. H. Jackson gave a brief address, expressing his sympathy with the work and his belief in its power for greater and better things to come.

After a collection the services closed with the federation song composed by Miss Olive Ward Bush and dedicated to the Northeastern Federation of Women's Clubs.

#### LAWN PARTY IN EVENING.

A very pleasant lawn party, with exercises, was held in the evening. The grounds were prettily decorated with Japanese lanterns and the pleasant evening brought out a large crowd. The evening's programme was as follows:

Cornet solo, Miss Thomas; address, Mr. George E. Boaket; solo, Miss Sadie Hickman; address, Julius Mitchell; song, Miss Etta Moses. Music was furnished throughout the evening by the Jackson Orchestra.



Gift given around late 1890s

Page 24 B

C. R. Gross, M. D. 1956

negro Philanthropist

Sarah Gardner of Newport, R. I.

While at the Animal Shelter in April, 1956, Mr. George Reilly, the Superintendent asked if I knew how the Society was started. I answered, yes, through a colored woman.. He said that was right and told me the following story.

Sarah Gardner opened and closed homes in Newport for the wealthy also getting help for them for the summer season. She was frugal, banking her money and intended to leave it to the Newport Hospital.

She was visiting in the hospital and being deaf, did not hear the bell announcing the end of calling hours, a nurse came to her and told her visiting hours were over, not hearing her she continued to stay. The nurse told an interne to ask her to leave, which he did in not too complimentary language, which she heard.

Being upset she had a new will drawn leaving her life savings to the amount of \$28,000.00 to a society which would care for her fifteen cats.

~~This was the start of the R. I. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Rhode Island. There was an office in Newport as well as in Providence and later the Newport office was closed leaving the one in Providence answering calls from all over the State.~~

called Mr Riley on the phone <sup>1968</sup> and he said her money went into the present building on Fountain Street C.R.G. 1968

P.S. He told me the story on the enclosure. C.R.G.

8 1/8

30 1/8

17935

2631

15304

Fi

26



History of the Unapproachable  
by C.R. Gross 1969

May 10, 1903 The Unapproachable  
club met to reorganize +  
elected Geo Hayes, Pres; Chas  
McGurley, Vice Pres; Frank  
King, Lucas; Moses Jambulake,  
Sec; Geo Washington,  
Steward

Com of 5 for Bylaws and  
Constitution: L. King,  
Chas Black, Chas Cummings,  
Anderson Pierce, and Wm  
Thomas

Motion to limit membership  
to 25

Meeting (fin) last Friday  
in each month. Can meet  
2nd Friday if called

Member Taxed 1.00 per month  
and callation prepared by the  
Steward  
next meeting Bro. Harrison's house

Signatures  
Dec 27-03

6 7.30 in Lucas  
Jan 31-04 50 By-Laws prepared  
in book form  
Wm Thomas Sec



6-26-03 Com of 3 to arrange for  
2/ a clam bake which became  
an annual affair.

Com appointed to look for  
a club house, Bro Thomas,  
Wm Gurney and Harrison

next meeting Mrs Tumbulatic's  
home

7-31-03 Com report on Bylaws  
& Const accepted subject  
to revision & additions

8-25-03 next meeting Wm  
Harrison's home

9-25-03 next meeting Bro. Harg

10-30-03 Wm Gurnett the steward  
make a full member

next meeting Bro Harrison's

Signatures  
Dec 27-03 Lee Geo

6 7.30 in Lees  
Jan 31-04 50 By-Laws were printed  
and book for

Wm Thomas Lee



Nov. 03 all money banked  
except \$15<sup>00</sup> in club's name  
with handing com signatures

Dec 31-03

\$7.36 in Bank

Jan 31-04 50 By-laws be printed  
in book form

Apr 29-04 Chas McGurley elected  
Pres; Harry Harris, Sec

July 29-04 Club Bazaar to be held  
9-25-04 at Emory Park  
1.25 per ticket

Aug 26-04 club Button for a  
light blue with 3 letters,  
F. B. C. in dark letters

Nov 25-04 membership raised from  
25 to 50 members

Signatures  
Dec 27-03 Lee Geo

\$7.30 in Bank  
Jan 31-04 50 By-Laws be printed  
in book form  
Wm Thomas Sec



Dec 9-04 Lewis membership

Mr Ratham, Elms and Lacey  
were refused membership

met again 12-30-04 Earl  
Butler rejected, Geo Elms rejected  
and thing come at pt; exempt  
fee from dues as a compensation  
beginning last reg meeting of Jan 05

Jan 13-05 Assoc fee applied to  
acc in absence of reg fee.  
Howard applied

Jan 27-05 Garrison du bt com  
75.55  
50.95  
24.60 20.00 in fee 4.60 for  
purchase of stock - for coming month

Feb. 24-05 Frank Ro Mott rejected  
Mr N egg. rejected

Mar 10-05 semi W.B. Elston  
rejected after 2 ballots  
It was decided to apply an  
investigating com. matter to Elms  
do away with the ballot system

Signatures Lee Geo  
Mar 27-03

6 7.30 in Lees  
Jan 31-04 50 B7-Laws were printed  
in book form  
Wm Thomas Lee



Mar 31-05 moved to elected by a  
Harrison vote + By Law com to  
arrange By Laws accordingly  
Chair affld Harrison + Nelson  
to look for a club house in a  
desirable location

meagerty Pms H weab asob to

Apr 14-05 8 applied in Bank  
Nash Telp, H Gillan, J Steven  
W Heath, E Nelson, Chas Chen  
+ Ambrose Johns -

motion to raise limit to 75  
+ indication fee to 50 each

Apr 25-05 decided to hold  
Annual Banquet  
moved for a deal annual  
to the monogram hall  
Limit set back to 7.50 per  
each member says it's for good  
all over used as a seat -

~~Signatures~~  
Dec 27-03

6 7.30 in Lees  
Jan 31-04 50 By-Laws were printed  
in book form

Wm Thomas Lee



front, exonerating, number  
 from one rule in lapses  
 May 12-05 Chas Black, presiding  
 old auditing com discharged  
 + new appointed Black Lumboldt  
 + L. Ouler  
 old sick com discharged +  
 J. Heitman, S. Tuckert, Richarda  
 old Bylaws com discharged  
 5-26-05 Thomas Lee

notice from news paper (news)  
 that all clubs of our town to  
 take out license

Black presiding Thomas  
 June 9-05  
 30-05  
 you see

Black Thomas  
 July 14-05 no meeting

~~signatures  
 Was 27-03 Lee Fred~~

6 7:30 in Lees  
 Jan 31-04 50 By-Laws were printed  
 in book form  
 by Thomas Lee



Aug 25-05

Black

Thomas

Sept 25-05

Wanted to have Mr Scott take charge of club from 5-12 PM at \$1.00 per night under direction of House Com

Oct 27-05

Black

Webster

Wanted to receive 75 for suits for ten weeks amendment Vice Pres commg

Nov 10-05

Post taken board

for 55.00

Nov 24-05

Black-

Thomas

12-19-05

12-29-05

Webster Lee

Black-

Thomas

Notation of Rent paid 15.00

Place

12.00

2

~~Jan 27-03~~

~~Thomas Lee~~

Jan 31-04 50 37-Less we printed in book for

Wm Thomas Lee



Jan 12-06

Beach

Thomas

Jan 26-06

Beach

Thomas

Feb 9-06

no more

Feb 23-06

Mar 2-06

Mar 30-06

Apr 13-06

Apr 27-06 via Cummings west coast

motion we have no ladies

at our annual banquet. cannot.

William Hanson elected president

+ Harry Hanson Sec

5-11-06

Hanson

Rec  
Topp Sec

5-25-06

Hanson

Topp acting

6-5-06

6-29-06

~~Signatures~~ Thomas

~~Was 27-03~~

~~Sec Fred~~

6 7.30 in Secs

Jan 31-07 50 37-Laws be printed  
and book form

Wm Thomas Sec



7-13-06

Liquor License 25.00

Frame .65

Aug 31-06 Harrison presiding

Sept 14-06 Harrison Japp

Sept 28-06 Black protest Thomas acting

Oct 12-06 Harrison Japp

Oct 24-06 Harrison

Nov 9-06 No meeting

Nov 30-06 Harrison Japp

all applications accompanied by a doctor's certificate

Dec 28-06 held in Cason rooms

775 West Monroe St over

Nahagan's Tobacco shop

This is the first mention where the club rooms are

Black protest

Ed. Johnson Lee

~~Signatures Lee Lee~~  
Dec 27-03

6 7.30 in Lucas

Jan 31-04 50 37-Lucas we printed in book form  
Wm Thomas Lee



July 31<sup>st</sup> 03 Com on club accepted  
& laid on table

Com on By-laws & Constitution  
accepted subject to revision &  
addition  
M. F. J. Lee

Aug 25-03 next meeting at  
Hanson's

M. F. J. Lee  
Lee

Sept 25-03 Treas at present \$1.57  
next meeting Bro Kings

Oct 30-03 M. F. J. Lee

Bill Garnett the steward  
was made a full member

next meeting Bro Hanson

W. J. Thomas

Lee Johnson

Nov 20 all money received except

\$5.00 be banked in club's new  
banking com

(W. J. Thomas  
signatures) Lee Johnson

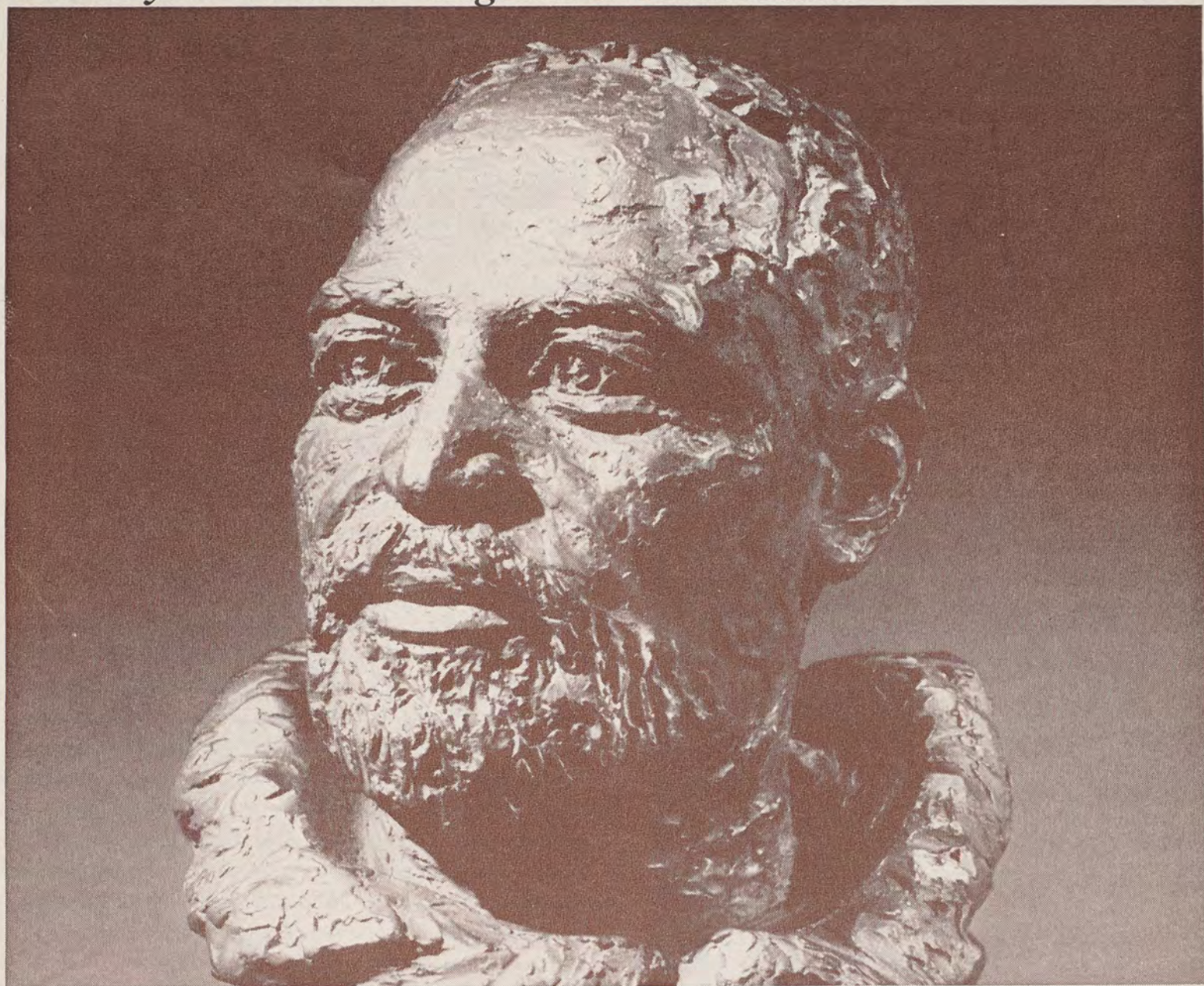
Dec 27-03

6 7.30 in Lucas

Jan 31-04 50 By-laws be printed  
in book form

W. J. Thomas Lee





#6 in a series

---

**Matthew Alexander Henson (1866-1955)**

---

## The first man to set foot on the top of the world.

The signs of a true adventurer showed up early in the life of Matthew Henson. At the ripe old age of thirteen, Henson shipped out as cabin boy on a schooner bound for China.

When he returned to Washington, D.C., he met the man who helped make him famous. The then Lt. Robert E. Peary discovered Matt Henson working in a Washington hat shop. Peary was immediately impressed by Henson, and he invited the young man to join a canal-surveying expedition to Nicaragua. Henson accepted.

Under Peary's tutelage, Matt Henson became an able navigator, adept at calculating distances and plotting charts. A short time later,

Peary began his renowned arctic expeditions to locate the North Pole, and Henson accompanied the admiral on all seven trips.

On the final trip, Peary lay drained from exhaustion and crippled by frostbite. Someone had to make the last dash to the Pole, and fast, since a number of nations were vying for the claim.

Matt Henson was the man. Trudging the last painful miles, recording observations and calculating a true course, Matthew Alexander Henson became the first man to locate and stand on the North Pole. Peary arrived forty-five minutes later, and, together, the men planted the American flag.

No longer was Matthew Henson

an obscure adventurer. He was given a Congressional Medal, life membership in the Explorers' Club, a commendation from the President, a Master of Science degree by Morgan State College, and numerous medals and plaques from civic organizations.

April 6, 1959, the 50th anniversary of the discovery of the North Pole, was proclaimed by the governor of Maryland as Matthew Alexander Henson Day. Fitting tribute to the first man ever to stand on the top of the world.

**OLD TAYLOR**  
KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON

GROSS P. 224



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 John C. Daney, Collector of Port, Wilmington, N. C.  
 Dr. J. E. Shepard, Internal Revenue Service, North Carolina.  
 Rev. O. L. W. Smith, Minister to Liberia.  
 John T. Williams, Consul, Sierra Leone, Africa.  
 Mrs. S. E. Jones, Postmistress, Bladen County, N. C.  
 Colin Anthony, Postmaster, Scotland Neck, N. C.  
 Joseph E. Lee, Collector of Internal Revenue, Florida.  
 D. N. Pappy, Collector of Port, St. Augustine, Fla.  
 Dr. L. W. Livingston, Consul, Cape Haitien, Hayti.  
 W. F. Powell, Minister to Hayti.  
 Robert Pellham, Special Indian Agent.  
 J. C. Leftwich, Receiver of Public Money, Montgomery, Ala.  
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 E. P. McCabe, Oklahoma.  
 N. T. Ve'ar, Postmaster, Brinton, Pa.  
 J. H. Jackson, Postmaster, Pennsylvania.  
 J. N. Ruffin, Consul, Asuncion, Paraguay.  
 Gen. Robert Smalls, Collector of Port, Beaufort, S. C.  
 F. J. Baker, Postmaster, Lake City, S. C.

J. E. Wilson, Postmaster, Florence, S. C.  
 T. C. Walker, Collector of Port, Tappahannock, Va.  
 R. T. Greener, Consul, Vladivostock, Russia.  
 Dr. H. W. Furniss, Consul, Bahia, Brazil.  
 W. A. Gaines, Internal Revenue Service, Kentucky.  
 Dr. J. O. Holmes, Pension Examiner, Kentucky.  
 J. R. Spurgeon, Secretary Legation, Liberia.  
 Henry Demas, Naval Officer, New Orleans, La.  
 John Webre, Naval Officer, New Orleans, La.  
 James Lewis, Surveyor General, New Orleans, La.  
 Walter L. Cohen, Register of Lands, New Orleans, La.  
 Mrs. V. E. Bann, Postmistress, Madisonville, La.  
 E. L. Simon, Postmaster, South Atlanta, Ga.  
 T. J. Calloway, Special Agent, Paris Exposition.

Recapitulation.

Army, war with Spain.....	\$4,751,972.00
Army, war in the Philippines....	487,200.00
Post Office Department.....	32,286.00
Interior Department.....	306,024.00
Printing Office.....	167,737.50
District of Columbia.....	55,200.00
State Department.....	36,000.00
Navy Department.....	20,000.00
War Department.....	40,000.00
Treasury Department.....	250,000.00
Agricultural Department.....	25,000.00
Total.....	\$6,109,579.50

The data of the foregoing tables do not contain all the appointments in the Executive Departments in Washington, much less do they contain the thousands of subordinate appointments made in the various branches of the public service in the country at large. It is incomplete as to deputy collectors of internal revenue and of customs and storekeepers and gaugers and post office and railway mail clerks and letter carriers and numerous other subordinate positions in the Government service.

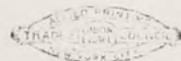
# WHAT HAS MCKINLEY DONE FOR THE COLORED MAN?

DURING THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION THERE HAVE BEEN MORE THAN 26,000 COLORED MEN APPOINTED TO OFFICE, AT ANNUAL SALARIES AGGREGATING MORE THAN \$6,000,000.

## QUERY:

# WHAT WOULD BRYAN DO FOR THE COLORED MAN?

PUBLISHED BY  
 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE,  
 NEW YORK.



1897

GROSS P. 230



# What Has McKinley Done for the Colored Man?

The question is often asked, what has President McKinley done for the negro? It is a reasonable question, and his substantial acts are a sufficient answer to it.

The following is an incomplete summary of appointments and promotions of colored men made during the present administration:

## Presidential Appointments in Washington.

Name.	Salary.
J. W. Lyons, Register of the Treasury.	\$4,000
H. P. Cheatham, Recorder of Deeds.	4,000

Below follow other figures kindly furnished by the respective departments:

## Post Office Department.

Salaries	
Men. per annum.	Total.
1 at \$1,200.	\$1,200
1 at 1,000.	1,000
2 at 900.	1,800
1 at 840.	840
6 at 720.	4,320
17 at 660.	11,220
2 at 480.	960
1 at 360.	360
2 at 240.	480
<b>Total.</b>	<b>\$22,180</b>

## Interior Department.

### Secretary's Office.

Salaries	
Men. per annum.	Total.
1 at \$1,400.	\$1,400
3 at 840.	2,520
4 at 720.	2,880
8 at 660.	5,280
1 at 480.	480
1 at 240.	240
<b>Total.</b>	<b>\$12,800</b>

Since the above table relative to the Post Office Department was made up there have been seventeen (17) original appointments, averaging \$550 per annum for each appointee; and seven (7) promotions, carrying an average increase of salary of \$108 per annum.

In the Interior Department there have been the following appointments in the secretary's office:

Ten at \$660 per annum, \$6,600; and four (4) promotions averaging \$90 per annum each:

## General Land Office.

Salaries	
Men. per annum.	Total.
2 at \$3,000.	\$9,000
1 at 2,775.	2,775
1 at 2,222.	2,222
1 at 1,986.	1,986
1 at 1,600.	1,600
2 at 1,400.	2,800
4 at 1,200.	4,800
2 at 900.	1,800
11 at 660.	7,260
<b>26</b>	<b>\$31,214</b>

## Pension Office.

1 at \$2,000.	\$2,000
7 at 1,400.	98,800
2 at 1,300.	2,600
21 at 1,200.	25,200
31 at 1,000.	31,000
7 at 900.	6,300
4 at 840.	3,360
1 at 720.	720
8 at 660.	5,280
4 at 400.	1,600
3 at 240.	720
<b>89</b>	<b>\$87,740</b>

Since the above table was compiled, two colored men, dismissed under Democratic administration, have been reinstated at \$900 per annum each in the Pension Office; five (5) originally appointed at \$660 each, and two promoted from \$1,000 to \$1,200 per annum each.

## Indian Affairs.

Salaries	
Men. per annum.	Total.
1 at \$1,000.	\$1,000
1 at 840.	840
1 at 720.	720
1 at 660.	660
2 at 240.	480
<b>6</b>	<b>\$3,700</b>

## Patent Office.

Salaries	
Men. per annum.	Total.
3 at \$800.	\$2,400
7 at 720.	5,040
9 at 600.	5,400
15 at 480.	7,200
3 at 360.	1,080
<b>37</b>	<b>\$31,120</b>

## Geological Survey.

Salaries	
Men. per annum.	Total.
1 at \$720.	\$720
8 at 600.	4,800
1 at 520.	520
1 at 480.	480
4 at 180.	720
<b>15</b>	<b>\$7,240</b>

## Recorder of Deeds Office.

1 at \$4,000.	\$4,000
2 at 1,200.	2,400
1 at 900.	900
16 at 400.	6,400
1 at 240.	240
1 at 120.	120
<b>22</b>	<b>\$14,960</b>

## District of Columbia.

District Building, 10 at \$720.	\$7,200
District Courts, 15 at 600.	9,000
Miscellaneous, 50 at 500.	25,000
<b>Total.</b>	<b>\$41,200</b>

## State Department.

### Consular Service.

Salaries	
Men. per annum.	Total.
1 at \$5,000.	\$5,000
1 at 4,000.	4,000
2 at 2,500.	5,000
3 at 2,000.	6,000
4 at 1,500.	6,000
1 at 1,000.	1,000
<b>12</b>	<b>\$27,000</b>

**Government Printing Office.**  
213 appointees at an average of \$2.50 per day, 20 of whom receive \$1.00 per day. Total, \$167,737.50.

### Census Office.

2 supervisors, at \$1,000.	\$2,000
712 enumerators, at an average of 50.	35,600
56 clerks at an average annual compensation of 900.	50,400
36 laborers and messengers at 600.	21,600
38 on the char force at 240.	9,120
<b>844</b>	<b>\$118,720</b>

## Army Appointments.

### War with Spain.

266 Commissioned officers at an average salary of \$1,600.	\$425,600
14,781 privates at 208.	3,075,472
5,000 civilian employes at 250.	1,250,000
<b>20,050</b>	<b>\$4,751,072</b>

### War in the Philippines.

24 captains at \$1,500.	\$36,000
24 first lieutenants at 1,500.	36,000
24 second lieutenants at 1,400.	33,600
4,800 privates at 156.	374,400
<b>4,971</b>	<b>\$487,200</b>

In addition to the appointments contained in the above table, there are in the Philippines two assistant surgeons at \$1,600 per annum each, and 10 per cent. additional; and four men have been promoted from the ranks to lieutenantcies.

## Federal Appointments Given to Colored Men.

- J. W. Lyons, Register of the Treasury.
- D. A. Rucker, Collector, Internal Revenue, Atlanta, Ga.
- J. H. Deveaux, Collector of Customs, Savannah, Ga.
- C. C. Winbush, Collector of Customs, Atlanta, Ga.
- I. J. McColtrie, Collector of Customs, Georgetown, S. C.
- Budd Coffee, St. Marys, Ga.
- R. R. Wright, Paymaster in Army.
- Rev. C. T. Walker, Chaplain in Army.
- Dr. George C. Stoney, Surgeon in Army.
- E. R. Belcher, Deputy Collector, Customs, Brunswick, Ga.
- M. B. Morton, Postmaster, Athens, Ga.
- I. H. Loftin, Postmaster, Hogansville, Ga.
- J. T. Jackson, Postmaster, Darien, Ga.
- Mrs. E. L. Bamfield, Postmistress, Beaufort, S. C.
- Dr. A. M. Curtis, Surgeon-in-Chief, Freedmen's Hospital.
- Rev. B. W. Arnett, Jr., Chaplain in Army.
- John R. Lynch, Paymaster in Army.
- James Hill, Register of Lands, Jackson, Miss.
- Frank P. Brinson, Postmaster, Duncanville, Miss.
- Thomas Keys, Postmaster, Ocean Springs, Miss.

GROSS P. 231



Copy 26-a

I, Charles P. Bennett, Secretary of State hereby certify that Charles McGurly, Charles F. Black, Frank J. King, Henry O Harris, Charles L. Cummings and George R. Washington have filed in the Office of the Secretary of State, according to law, their agreement to form a corporation under the name of the IRREPROACHABLE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION, for the purpose of mutual benefit and protection of members and for the purpose of rendering assistance to members or their families in case of illness and to insure the payment of certain sums to the widow or dependents of a member on his death and for the social and charitable purposes, in accord with law and have also filed the certificate of the General Treasurer that they have paid into the general treasury of the State, the fee required by law.

Witness my hand and the seal of the State of Rhode Island,

this 26th day of October in the year of 1904.

Signed Charles P. Bennett

Secretary of State

1903- According to the recording secretary's book, it states there was a re-organization and election of officers on May 10, 1903.

" The Irreproachable Club met to reorganize and elect the following officers. Moved and 2nd that George Noyes be nominated for President, carried; Moved and 2nd that Charles McGurley be nominated for Vice President, carried; Moved and 2nd that Frank King be nominated for Treasurer, carried; Moved and 2nd that Moses Timberlake be nominated for Secretary, carried!".....

Moved and 2nd that a committee of 5 be appointed to draw up By-Laws, carried. Frank King, chairman; Charles Cummings, Charles Black, Anderson Peirce and William H. Thomas.

Moved that the membership be limited to 25 members, carried

Moved and 2nd that each member be taxed 50 cents to start a treasury. Moved and 2nd that each meeting hereafter every member shall be taxed \$1.00, carried.....

Signed Moses Timberlake, Sec.



Copy 26-a

I, Charles P. Bennett, Secretary of State hereby certify that Charles McGurly, Charles F. Black, Frank J. King, Henry O Harris, Charles L. Cummings and George R. Washington have filed in the Office of the Secretary of State, according to law, their agreement to form a corporation under the name of the IRREPROACHABLE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION, for the purpose of mutual benefit and protection of members and for the purpose of rendering assistance to members or their families in case of illness and to insure the payment of certain sums to the widow or dependents of a member on his death and for the social and charitable purposes, in accord with law and have also filed the certificate of the General Treasurer that they have paid into the general treasury of the State, the fee required by law.

Witness my hand and the seal of the State of Rhode Island, this 29th day of October in the year of 1904.

signed Charles P. Bennett

Secretary of State

be taxed \$1.00, carried.....  
that each member shall  
be taxed 20 cents to itself & press-



1970 - The Inapproachable Beneficial Ass'n  
has settled with the Prov. Re-development  
for the sale of their property at 710 which  
had been condemned

On the process of purchasing property  
on Pittman St near old Red Bridge



World's famous soprano

✓ Adeline Juana Maria Patti

Baroness Cedric Stone



The Irreproachable Club met to re-organize and elect officers on May 10, 1903

Presidents and Recording Secretary's of the Irreproachable Beneficial Association

1904-1965

12-28-01 1905 was founded in 1910 that room at 923 West 10th St

03- George Noyes	President	1904-1905	George Noyes
05- <del>George Noyes</del>			
06- <del>George Noyes</del>			
07- Andrew J. Bell, Sr.		1906-1907	Andrew J. Bell, Sr.
08- William H. Bland		1908-1909	William H. Bland
09- Alex Parker		1910-1911	Alex Parker
1910- George C. Stevens		1911-1912	George C. Stevens
11- " "		1912-1913	" "
12- " "		1913-1914	" "
13- Charles Black		1914-1915	Charles Black
14- George Stevens		1915-1916	George Stevens
15- " "		1916-1917	" "
16- " "		1917-1918	" "
17- Charles Cummings		1918-1919	Charles Cummings
18- E. A. Wallace		1919-1920	E. A. Wallace
19- William A. Heathman		1920-1921	William A. Heathman
20- " "		1921-1922	" "
21- George W. Long		1922-1923	George W. Long
22- " "		1923-1924	" "
23- " "		1924-1925	" "
24- " "		1925-1926	" "
25- " "		1926-1927	" "
26- Henry J. Johnson		1927-1928	Henry J. Johnson
27- " "		1928-1929	" "
28- " "		1929-1930	" "
29- Robert L. Bailey		1930-1931	Robert L. Bailey
30- Henry J. Johnson		1931-1932	Henry J. Johnson
31- Charles Black		1932-1933	Charles Black
32- " "		1933-1934	" "
33- " "		1934-1935	" "
34- " "		1935-1936	" "
35- " "		1936-1937	" "
36- " "		1937-1938	" "
37- " "		1938-1939	" "
38- George Stockett		1939-1940	George Stockett
39- " "		1940-1941	" "
40- " "		1941-1942	" "
41- " "		1942-1943	" "
42- " "		1943-1944	" "
43- " "		1944-1945	" "
44- " "		1945-1946	" "
45- E. Donald Wheeler		1946-1947	E. Donald Wheeler
46- " "		1947-1948	" "
47- " "		1948-1949	" "
48- " "		1949-1950	" "
49- B. Albert Ford		1950-1951	B. Albert Ford
50- " "		1951-1952	" "
51- Charles Black		1952-1953	Charles Black
52- William E. Oliver		1953-1954	William E. Oliver
53- " "		1954-1955	" "
54- " "		1955-1956	" "
55- E. Donald Wheeler		1956-1957	E. Donald Wheeler
56- " "		1957-1958	" "
57- " "		1958-1959	" "
58- John T. Barrows		1959-1960	John T. Barrows

1904-1905 George Noyes  
 1906-1907 Andrew J. Bell, Sr.  
 1908-1909 William H. Bland  
 1910-1911 Alex Parker  
 1912-1913 George C. Stevens  
 1914-1915 Charles Black  
 1916-1917 George Stevens  
 1918-1919 Charles Cummings  
 1920-1921 William A. Heathman  
 1922-1923 George W. Long  
 1924-1925 " "  
 1926-1927 " "  
 1928-1929 " "  
 1930-1931 Robert L. Bailey  
 1932-1933 Henry J. Johnson  
 1934-1935 Charles Black  
 1936-1937 " "  
 1938-1939 George Stockett  
 1940-1941 " "  
 1942-1943 " "  
 1944-1945 " "  
 1946-1947 E. Donald Wheeler  
 1948-1949 " "  
 1950-1951 B. Albert Ford  
 1952-1953 Charles Black  
 1954-1955 William E. Oliver  
 1956-1957 E. Donald Wheeler  
 1958-1959 " "  
 1960-1965 John T. Barrows

over



Presidents and Recording Secretaries of the Irreproachable  
Beneficial Association

1959-	John T. Barrows	Allen K. Robinson
60-	" "	Clarence J. Osborne, Jr.
61-	" "	" " and Kenneth
62-	" "	Walker
63-	" "	William H. Gross
64-	" "	James E. Clanton
65-	Amos Venter	" "

The club really started in 1903 with Mr. Charles McGuirly in the chair, deciding to incorporate, the papers came through on May 10, 1904 and George Noyes was elected President for that year.

These men were cooks and waiters, having worked on Saturday, they met in various homes, putting up fifty cents to cover a meal which the lady of the house would cook.

They would eat, drink and play cards enjoying the sociability for the day, one man drank too much and vomited on the floor and the lady of the house said; "they would never enter her house again."

They found a room on the second floor over Nahajian's Tobacco Store, next to the Big Bear, for around ten or fifteen dollars a month and with a second hand refrigerator with pan under neath to catch the water, this was for the cold beer; a sideboard was purchased and on this they had their bottles of liquor. Bill Garnett worked at the Albee theater and was given some tables and chairs from the Prop room, they were in buisness.

When they incorporated they had to have a name so one of the members who was high suggested or said "We are Irreproachable" and that is how we got this name.

Complied by Carl R. Gross, M. D. 1965, assisted by Peter Monterio

"	"	"	40-
"	"	"	41-
"	"	"	42-
"	"	"	43-
"	"	"	44-
"	"	E. Donald Wheeler	45-
"	"	"	46-
"	"	"	47-
"	R. W. Scott	"	48-
"	"	B. Albert Ford	49-
"	"	"	50-
"	"	Charles Black	51-
"	"	William E. Oliver	52-
"	"	"	53-
"	Allen K. Robinson	"	54-
"	"	E. Donald Wheeler	55-
"	"	"	56-
"	"	"	57-
"	"	John T. Barrows	58-



Jan. 10, 1910 -The Irreproachable Beneficial Association held a banquet in their club rooms, 923 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I., in honor of Matthew Alexander Henson, who accompanied Commander Peary to the North Pole.

After a gracious meal the first speaker to be introduced was former Mayor Patrick J. McCarthy who congratulated Mr. Henson on being able to participate in this wonderful event.

Dr. James A. Gilbert was the toastmaster for the evening and introduced the following speakers:- Lawyer I. C. Dade of New Bedford, Mass; Lawyer E. B. Jordan, also of New Bedford; Mr. George E. Becket, James E. Dixon, Lawyer William A. Heathman, all of Providence; William Hercules Matthews of Newport, R. I., the first Negro owner and operator of a drug store in R. I.

The committee of arrangements was composed of William H. Bland, William Garnett, Frank King and Ambrose Johnson.

( Prov. Eve Bul Jan.11, 1910 C.R.G. July 1969 )

*Lawyer E.B. Jordan*

*Eve. Bull*

*Jan. 11, 1910*

**NEGROES ENTERTAIN HENSON.**  
*FOR THE* Irreproachable Society Holds Banquet in His Honor.  
The Irreproachable Society of this city held a banquet last evening in honor of Matthew Henson, the colored man who was with Commander Peary at the North Pole. Many members of the society, as well as numerous friends from out of town, were present at the affair, which was held in the rooms of the club at 923 Westminster street.  
Mr. Henson was late in arriving at the rooms and before his coming the members enjoyed a short musical program. On the arrival of the man in whose honor the affair was given, the members of the organization arose and to an appropriate selection received the guest of the evening.  
The gathering sat down to a banquet which had been prepared by the committee. The first speaker of the evening was former Mayor P. J. McCarthy, who congratulated Mr. Henson on being able to participate in one of the great attainments of the 20th century. Mr. McCarthy also commented on the fact that Mr. Henson was an American-born citizen and that the Americans were proud of the fact that the goal of centuries had been attained by this country.  
Mr. Henson, in responding to the toast of the club, reviewed the experiences of his trip to the polar regions and thanked the members of the organization for their treatment of him while in this city.  
The toastmaster for the evening was Dr. James A. Gilbert of this city, and he introduced the following speakers: I. C. Dade of New Bedford, E. B. Jordan of New Bedford, George E. Becket of this city, James E. Dixon of this city, W. A. Heathman of this city, W. H. Matthews of Newport and P. J. McCarthy.  
The committee of arrangements for the affair was composed of Charles L. Cummings, William Bland, William Garnett, Frank King and Ambrose Johnson.

Mr. *Wm. Heathman*

The pleasure of your company is requested at a reception given in honor of

**MATTHEW HENSON**

associated with Dr. Peary in North Pole expeditions, by the Irreproachable Beneficial Association, in its rooms No. 923 Westminster Street, Monday, January 10, 1910, at 8.30 p. m.



1904-

Dickerson Day Nursery was started by a group of Negro women for the purpose of caring for small children whose parents were otherwise engaged. Quarters were rented and such as rocking chairs, go-carts, toys, the latter of spoons, knives and forks were given by the members of the Sunshine Society. Volunteer help saw the venture kept going, floors and toilet cleaned but the venture it folded for lack of finances. Mrs. [unclear] and sister Mrs. Wheeler were faithful workers. This kind of service was planted and in 1928, women with other members of the race started the [unclear] Community Association, which has lagged along for over ten years. The John Hope Community Association, now the John Hope House, Burgess Street, Providence, R. I. (CRG)

The Mother Dickerson Day Nursery, [unclear] street is filling a long felt want in our city and much good is being accomplished in caring for the little ones, while their parents are engaged with their several duties which could not be done satisfactorily if the children had not some way by which they could be cared for. The club has just received from the Providence branch of the Sunshine Society, a gift of two rocking chairs and go-carts, also a set of silver spoons, knives and forks. A public installation of the Rev. Sydney W. Smith, D. D., pastor of the Congdon Street Baptist church was held on Monday evening, Sept. 19, in said church. A large gathering of members and friends, also of visiting members and local clergymen was in attendance.

1904



Negro Churches In Rhode Island:  
1783 - 1966

Church of God and Saints of Christ  
1905 - 1966

Compiled by:  
Mr. Luke N. Fears  
Church of God and Saints of Christ

For:  
Doctor Carl R. Gross

Two Missionaries came to Providence, Rhode Island and so interested a group of people in their religious doctrine, that they requested a minister be sent to establish a church here.

Elder Allen Waters arrived in Providence, Rhode Island on July 5, 1905 and organized this group under the name of the Church of God and Saints of Christ. It became an incorporated body August 14, 1908 under the same name with the following men named as Trustees: Alonzo Allen, Andrew Rhodes, Edward Potter and Samuel Crum.

Elder Waters rented a building at 422 Washington Street as the first tabernacle. The official day of worship being Saturday (Sabbath) according to Exodus 20:8-11 inclusive, no servile work was done by the members. A Department of Religious Education (Sabbath School) was formed for the spiritual indoctrination of the adults and children; also the Daughters of Jerusalem and Sisters of Mercy (Women's Auxiliary) did charitable work and raised funds to support the work.

On Winter Street near Cranston Street they had a grocery store operated by the members, also they owned two buildings at 49 and 53 Winter Street, which were a parsonage and a home for the aged and orphan children.

Reverend Watkins became the pastor in 1935. Under his direction the Southern Jubilee Singers were organized and gave concerts at churches, auditoriums and on television which was a source of revenue for the church. In 1959 the Echoes of Melody consisting mainly of younger members also sang over the same medium.



The tabernacle moved several times, from 422 Washington Street to 47 Winter Street, back to 422 Washington Street; then to Randall Square, 10 Cranston Street. October 2, 1948 the edifice of the Second Freewill Baptist Church was purchased.

Bishop Levi S. Plummer became the pastor in 1957. In March, 1960 the State purchased the church edifice to make way for a thruway, also the city purchased the buildings on Winter Street. The tabernacle again moved to temporary quarters at 32 Haskins Street. The last service was held at Haskins Street on November 31, 1963 and again the tabernacle moved to temporary quarters at 105 Benedict Street on December 6, 1963

Elder Judah A. Person came as Associate Minister in June, 1963. On June 16, 1964 the congregation purchased the corner lot at the corner of Dodge and Cranston Streets from the Providence Redevelopment Agency. The ground breaking took place August 6, 1964, the first service was held in the social hall May 1, 1965. On July 4, 1965 Bishop Levi S. Plummer and congregation dedicated their new Tabernacle: a split-level structure with sanctuary, social hall, classrooms, offices indoor garden and parking lot.

Reverend Allen Waters	1905 - 1934
Reverend Benjamin H. Watkins	1935 - 1957
Bishop Levi S. Plummer, B.S., B.D.	1957 -
Reverend Judah A. Person, Associate Minister	1963 -

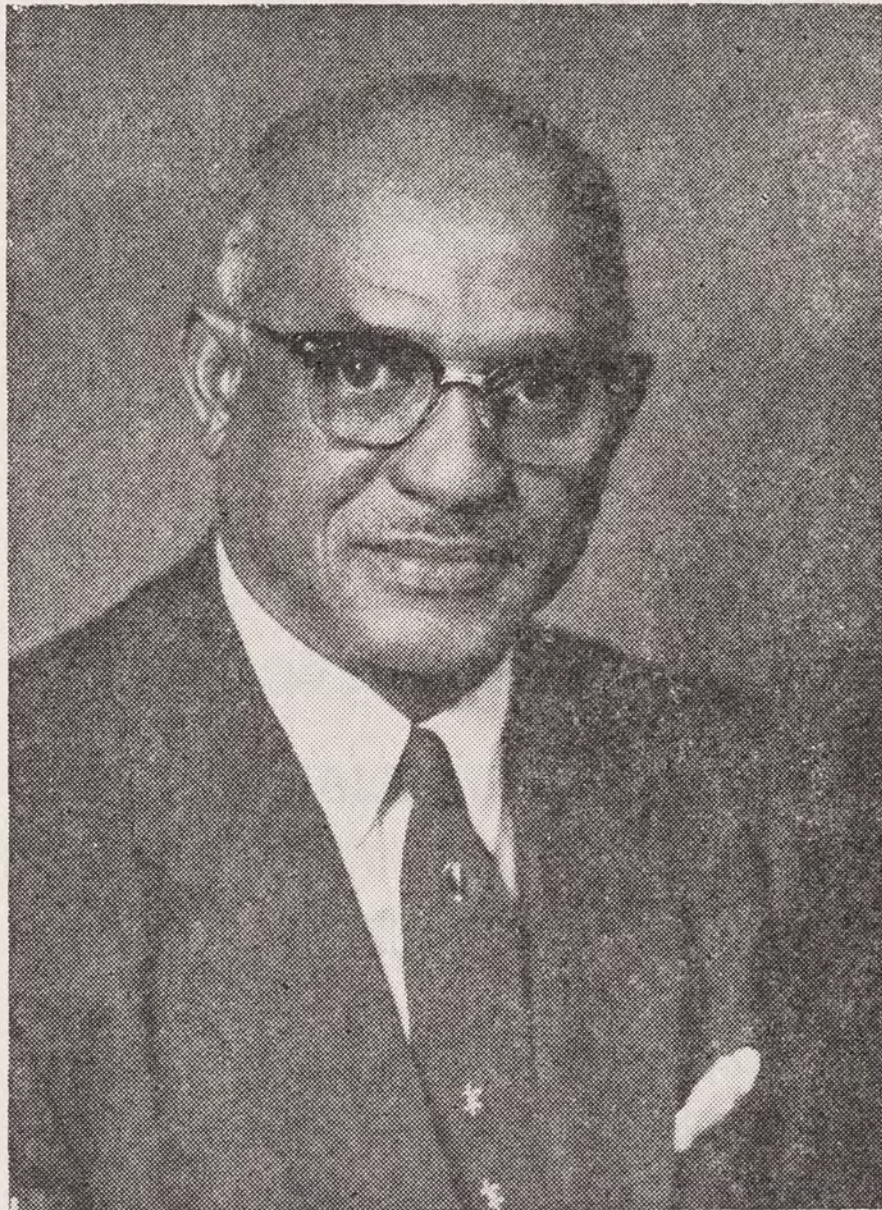


## *Greetings:*

This is a most auspicious occasion for me as I have an affinity to the Pastor and members of the Providence Tabernacle who, through perserverance, faith, and visions of a more progressive organization, have made this day of dedication a reality.

May God grant you peace and prosperity in your new Tabernacle.

*Bishop H. Z. Plummer*



Bishop H. Z. Plummer, D.D., Executive Head of the Church of God and Saints of Christ in the United States, Africa and West Indies, also President of the Belleville Industrial School, will dedicate our new tabernacle.



GREETINGS FROM

**THE BISHOP'S COUNCIL**

**BISHOP HOWARD Z. PLUMMER**

**BISHOP LEVI S. PLUMMER**

**BISHOP JEHU A. CROWDY**

**BISHOP H. W. WATSON**

**BISHOP HUGH H. LEVY**

**BISHOP WILLIAM STEWART**

---

Congratulations!

JR. GRAND AUXILIARY OF THE  
DAUGHTERS OF JERUSALEM AND SISTERS  
OF MERCY

BARBARA O. DICKERSON, JR. Grand Rachel  
ABIGAIL E. JONES, JR. Grand Leah  
RUTH ANN WADE, JR. Grand Mary  
B. KETURAH PHILLIPS, JR. Grand Martha  
ELIZABETH GILL, JR. Grand Storehouse Mistress  
T. LOLA PARKER, JR. Grand Exhorter



GOLD MEMORIAL



The Reverend Allen Waters  
Pastor, June 1905—October 1934  
(29 years)



The Reverend Benjamin H. Watkins  
Pastor, September 1935—January 1957  
(22 years)



Compliments of

## CABRAL MOVING AND STORAGE

182 Grosvenor Avenue  
East Providence, R. I.  
Tel. GE 4-1883

---

## GWENS DELICATESSEN & GROCERY HOME OF SUPERIOR QUALITY

WE SPECIALIZE IN HOME COOKED FOODS  
MA 1-9073  
160 Prairie Avenue  
Providence, R. I.

---

## ELWOOD'S DINER SPECIALIZING IN ITALIAN & AMERICAN FOODS

Breakfast Special — Orders To Take Out  
683 Eddy Street  
Providence, R. I.  
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---

## CONTINENTAL HOTEL & RESTAURANT

**Serving Providence for Over a Quarter Century**  
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FINEST FOODS — OPEN 24 HOURS

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## Greetings from the Pastor:

Nearly 60 years ago, the Reverend Allen Waters undertook the task of organizing a Congregation in Providence, and with the assistance of four reliable and responsible trustees — Alonzo Allen, Andrew Rhodes, Edward Potter, Samuel Crum — the Church of God and Saints of Christ was incorporated on August 14, 1908 in the State of Rhode Island. The membership



under the Reverend Waters fostered religious development through indoctrination and fellowship.

The next pastor, the Reverend Benjamin H. Watkins, continued to develop and broaden the religious program which had been started by his predecessor. He and the members were successful in purchasing at 68 Pond Street an edifice which became the major source of funds for the building of our new tabernacle.

Our predecessors bequeathed to us in the spirit of love a rich religious legacy which we hope to pass to our posterity. The impetus of this spiritual heritage, which we hope to share with others, should inspire us to accept the responsibility and challenge of a new and attractive opportunity to advance the work of their hands.

Through the indefatigable efforts of our predecessors who desired a new tabernacle and "... died in faith, not having received the promises, but having seen them afar off . . .", and through the laborious striving of our now faithful souls, who would not accept defeat but who bravely withstood the deprivation of a suitable place of worship, a dream came true, a foundation was laid, a tabernacle was erected.

This tabernacle will be instrumental in:

- 1) promoting the spiritual growth of the individual and giving him a philosophy of life that is undergirded with a dynamic God-consciousness;
- 2) making religion felt as the greatest dynamic force in the community and utilizing a program that will create a community of worshipers to oppose the ungodly and provide a religious basis for a new social order;
- 3) establishing an international missionary perspective and effecting a program that will induce discontent with the present world until it is in harmony with the whole cosmos;
- 4) writing the law of God into the heart of man and making clearer the "unconditional and incomparable worth of the moral law."

Life is becoming increasingly difficult and problematic because of the imposing contemporary social disorders that tend to confuse and devalue life.

Though our hearts are saddened by the prevailing circumstances, we do welcome the available opportunity to extend our services of redemption and regeneration in the community to those disturbed and socially disinherited people who live on the back streets of aching humanity and suffer from an impediment of social intercourse and whose background deprives them of social sophistication.

This monumental task might appear to be too great for us to accomplish, but with the help of God we can work wonders. If there should be any doubt in regard to our success, let us reflect upon the immortal words of Isaiah, "Fear thou not, for I am with thee, be not dismayed for I am thy God, I will strengthen thee, yea I will help thee."  
Isaiah 41:10

*Levi S. Plummer*

GROSS P. 243



## HISTORICAL DATES

July 5, 1905	The Reverend Allen Waters came to Providence as the First Pastor
August 14, 1908	The Church of God and Saints of Christ was incorporated in the State of Rhode Island
September, 1935	The Reverend Benjamin H. Watkins was installed as the Second Pastor
1935	The Southern Jubilee Singers were organized
October 2, 1948	The Edifice at 68 Pond Street was purchased
May 2, 1957	The Right Reverend Levi S. Plummer came to Providence as the Third Pastor
September 28, 1957	The Right Reverend Levi S. Plummer was officially installed as Pastor
January 6, 1959	The Echoes of Melody were organized
March, 1960	Edifice at 68 Pond Street was purchased by the State of Rhode Island for a thruway
June, 1960	Congregation moved into temporary quarters at 32 Haskins Street
June, 1963	The Reverend Judah A. Person came to Providence as Associate Minister
November 31, 1963	Last Service at 32 Haskins Street
December 6, 1963	Congregation moved again to temporary quarters at 105 Benedict Street
June 16, 1964	Purchased corner lot at Dodge and Cranston Streets from Providence Redevelopment Agency
August 6, 1964	Broke ground for new tabernacle
May 1, 1965	First service held in social hall of new tabernacle
July 4, 1965	Dedication of new tabernacle

## WEEKEND SCHEDULE

Service, Friday evening, July 2, 7:00 p.m.	Meals served
Service, Saturday, July 3, 10:00 a.m.	at
Dedication Service, Sunday, July 4, 3:00 p.m.	Tabernacle

OUR TABERNACLE: A split-level structure with sanctuary, social hall, classrooms, offices, indoor garden, parking lot, etc.

SERVICES RENDERED: Spiritual growth, fellowship, religious education, charity, welfare, recreation.

## PASTOR

The Right Reverend Levi S. Plummer, B.S., B.D.  
Bishop

## ASSOCIATE MINISTER

The Reverend Judah A. Person

ARCHITECT: Ira Rakatansky, A.I.A. CONTRACTOR: Paul Surabian

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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The Right Reverend Levi S. Plummer, Chairman

Luke N. Fears, Publicity and Promotion  
Elizabeth Thomas, Finance  
Beatrice K. Phillips, Furnishings  
Eleanor J. Thomas, Study  
Allinisse Cogell, Architect and Site



T 28 a

# The Annual John Brown Memorial Meeting

will be held in

## The A. M. E. Zion Church

WINTER STREET

REV. A. A. CROOKE, Pastor

On Monday Ev'ng, Dec. 2, 1907

The object of this meeting is to memorialize the deeds of that fearless and noble martyr JOHN BROWN who gave his life that others might live and enjoy that which he himself was persecuted and finally died for. Also to keep fresh in the mind of us all the debt of thankfulness which we owe to him and his co-workers for their loyal and gallant fight for liberty.

### THE BOYS' QUARTETTE

Able addresses will be delivered by His Excellency Governor James H. Higgins, His Honor Mayor Patrick J. McCarthy, Hon. Julius L. Mitchel, Hon. Thomas N. Bicknell, Dr. Wm. H. Higgins, Hon. James C. Collins, Mrs. R. L. Bailey, and the city clergy who have been invited to speak.

Music will be furnished by the

### BATSON FEMALE QUARTETTE

the A. M. E. Zion Vesper Choir and other well known talent. Doors open at 7:30 Program begins at 8.

The Public is welcome

Seats are free

EMORY B. TURNER, President of Association

MRS. E. B. TURNER, Secretary of " "

W. H. CARTER, Secretary of Memorial Committee

Excelsior Printing Co., 775 Westminster St., Providence

*over*



**1859 FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL 1910**

**John Brown Memorial Meeting**

**WILL BE HELD ON**

**Friday Evening, December 2nd, '10,**

**AT THE**

**WINTER STREET A. M. E. ZION CHURCH**

**Rev. E. GEORGE BIDDLE, Pastor**

The Committee earnestly request all citizens to be present and join with them in

**HONORING and MEMORIALIZING AMERICA'S GREATEST  
MARTYR**

**JOHN BROWN**

Who sacrificed his life and the lives of his Sons for the Cause  
of Freedom.

**PROGRAMME**

SINGING,  
PRAYER,  
MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING,  
SELECTION,  
READING,  
PAPER,  
SOLO,  
ESSAY.  
ADDRESS,  
REMARKS,

Chorus of the Several Church Choirs of the City  
Rev. S. W. Smith  
F. R. Purnell  
Chorus  
Mrs. Cassie Banks  
W. H. Higgins, M. D.  
Miss Amy Pinder Bailey  
Mrs. Sophie Moore Brown  
Julius L. Mitchell  
City Clergy

**WM. A. HEATHMAN, Master of Ceremonies.**

**JOHN BROWN COMMITTEE**

Mrs. Adella Turner, Honorary President; W. H. Carter, President; F. R. Purnell, Secretary;  
R. L. Bailey, Treasurer; Thomas W. Bicknall, O. B. Jones, W. D. Major, Frank Epps, F. L.  
Toliver, A. R. Jefferson, B. F. Mabry, W. White, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Sophie Moore Brown, Miss  
Sadie Williams, Mr. H. L. Latouche, D. W. Washington, Mrs. R. L. Bailey.

**ALL ARE WELCOME.**

**SEATS FREE**



HISTORY OF CHURCH

Rev. Prud A Hamilton <sup>Written by Sister P. Cole</sup>  
W. M. A. P. 4-0506

The present church is located at Ashmont & Plain  
Sts. in the heart of South Providence. Purchased in the  
year of 1955, this great church has made rapid progress  
in meeting the needs of the community in which it is  
located. The congregation moved from Colfax St. from  
a smaller edifice where the church had stood for many  
years, and served the purpose for the building of the  
Kingdom of Heaven in the hearts of men. We feel that  
by the help of God this great church shall go forward

in the name of the Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ, for  
His cause  
with Colfax St. Baptist to form  
Macedonia Amer Union W. M. A.  
W. M. A. P. 4-0506

This book is dedicated in memory of  
our deceased members.

Macedonia Union American  
M. E. Church  
Macedonia Colfax St started &  
built by Rev John Wesley Fisher  
in 1907



~~Mr. & Mrs. Nathan Wilson~~

~~Mrs. Jennie Rollins~~

Mr. & Mrs. Herbert Tilson

Mrs. Phyllis Ramos

Mrs. Viola Weeden

Mr. & Mrs. Harold Weeden

Mrs. Lillian Washington

Bob Forshee

Mass. Glass Corp.

Bernard C. Gladstone

Grants Hobby Shop

James N. Williams

Andrew J. Bell, III

Dwight T. Wilson

Lauretta Jones

Rev. John P. Graham

Myrtle M. LaPorte

Rev. Arthur B. Mercer

Irving Kaplan

Atty. & Mrs. Joseph G.

Mrs. Mary Silva

LeCount

Mrs. Anthony Delgado

Mee Hong Restaurant

Mary H. Kennedy

D. Levine

Thomas Henry Brown

Mr. & Mrs. William Cole

Rev. & Mrs. Jesse L.

Rev. & Mrs. H. E. Cross

Connor

Mansfield

Rev. & Mrs. Albert D.

Camp St. Specialty Shop

Tyson

James R. Darke

The Meiklejohn Co.

Ken Kennedy

Ruth's Blvd. Beauty Salon

M. Fanelli

William Freeman

Lionel Crockett, Jr.

Robert Carruthers

Charles D. Edmond

Joseph P. Lima, Sr.

Roy Tutt

James Clements

Mr. & Mrs. Harold O. Isom

Samuel Baptist

Robert Peterson

James Dickerson

Mr. & Mrs. Henry Spearman

Mr. & Mrs. Clarence

Harmond Jordan

Farrow

Mr. & Mrs. L. Delgado

Mr. & Mrs. J. Delgado

Mr. & Mrs. A. Lacey

Mr. & Mrs. A. Terrell

Mr. W. Brown

Mr. Anthony Pina



Mrs. Phyllis Ramos  
Mr. & Mrs. Harold Weeden  
Bob Forshoe  
Bernard C. Gladstone  
James N. Williams

Mr. & Mrs. Herbert Tilson  
Mrs. Viola Weeden  
Mrs. Lillian Washington  
Miss Glass Corp.  
Mrs. Lobby Shop

Macedonia Union American M. E. Church, formerly on Colfax Street,  
in Providence, R. I. 1907-1966

The church was a joining of a Methodist and Baptist Church and in  
1907, Rev. John Wesley Fisher became the pastor and built the edifice  
on Colfax St.

The present church under the name of the Macedonia American Union  
Methodist Church was purchased and rededicated 10-2-60



Rededication: The Macedonia Union A.M.E. Church in Providence was rededicated yesterday and a new corner-  
stone was laid. Andrew J. Bell, grand master of the Prince Hall Masons of R.I., officiated.

10-2-60

Evo Bul 10-3-60

—Journal-Bulletin Photo



### RHODE ISLAND'S SECOND QUOTA OF COLORED RECRUITS

The Party Was the Liveliest and Jolliest That Has Gone from This City to Join the New National Army.—Some of the Men in Entrance to the Capitol Was a Steering Committee

*U.S. Army*



ON THE

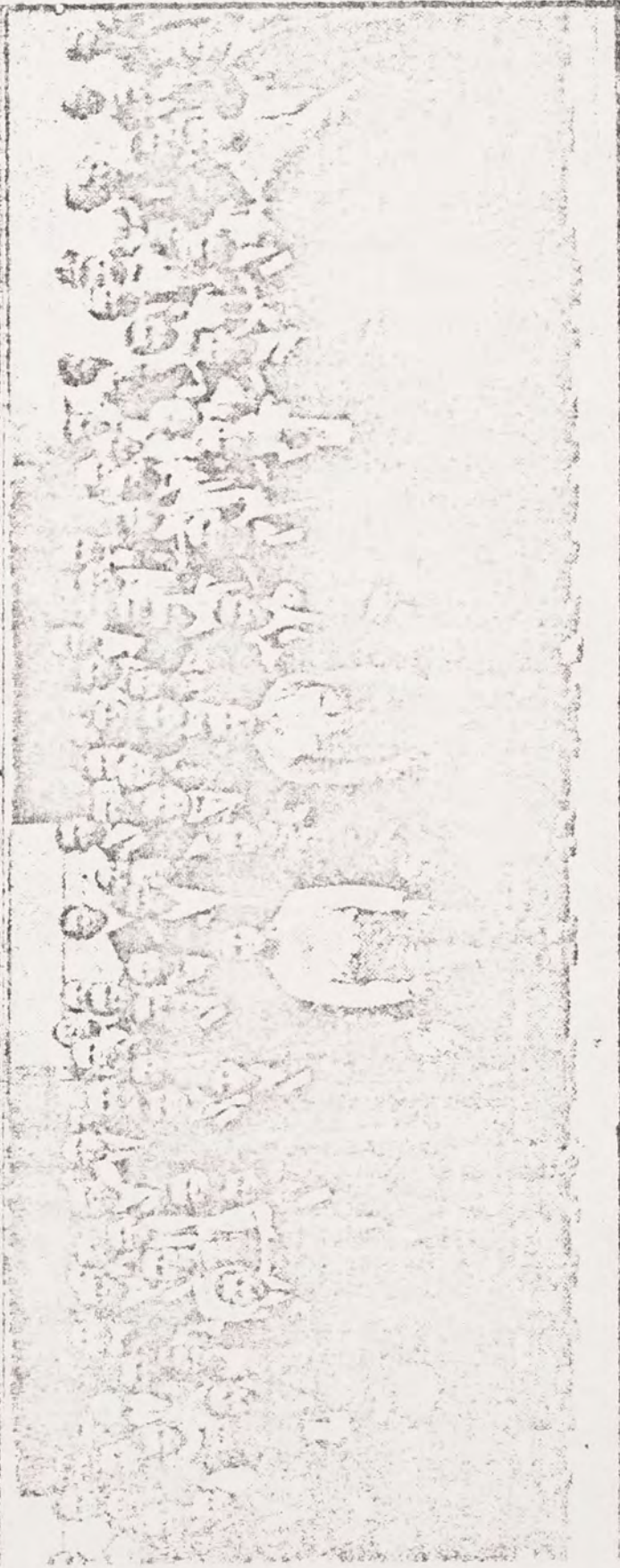


RE. H. L. THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1918.

5

### LEAVES PROVIDENCE FOR CAMP DEVENS TO TRAIN

and guitars, others Harmoniums and Jew's-harps.—Songs were sung frequently, and Altogether the scene at the North  
e which a large gathering enjoyed.





In the draft from 65 Joslin street, 75, the name of Charles Hosen, a Cornellus Hassick of Joslin street registered and certified as a delinquent on Feb. 10 for failing to report for military duty.

Mr. Howick is holding the case for further investigation.

# 215 COLORED MEN WILL GO TO AYER NEXT THURSDAY

All But Three of the 22 Divisions  
in State are Included in New  
Draft Call for Registrants Who  
are Qualified for General Army  
Service.

Two hundred and fifteen colored men will entrain for Camp Devens on Thursday, according to the list given out at draft headquarters to-day. All but three of the 22 divisions in the State are sending men in this call, qualified for general military service.

George W. Healis, who figured in the Mohr murder trial as the State's chief witness, is one of the contingent from Ward 9 of this city. He goes in the call as a volunteer. He offered his services some months ago, but was not accepted. The time of entrainment has not been determined, but will probably be around 10 o'clock.

The lists as issued follow, the addresses being for the draft districts named unless otherwise stated.

### WARD 1

Chester N. Abrams, 315 Meeting; George W. Walker, 199 Meeting; Joseph Gonta, 4 Traverse; Amos Soares, 35 Link; Manuel M. Pina, 8 Weller; Oswald Poindexter, 199 Meeting; Theodore Pena, 422 North Main; Sylvester Souza, 453 South Main; Daniel E. Lemons, 381 Thayer; John Morris, 35 Traverse; John Smith, 9 Wells; Maximiano A. Ramos, 96 Pike; Ralph A. Howard, 227 Thayer; George W. Green, 307 Thayer; Frank Williams, 151 South Main; John S. Lima, 257 South Main; Thomas H. Lawrence, 293 Governor; John Gomez, 82 Wickenden; Isidore Lobo, 45 Wickenden; James Anderson, 222 Main street, New London, Conn.; Walter J. Caldwell, 242 Ninth avenue, New York; William Matthews, 322 Main street, New London, Conn.; Harvey R. Turner, Austin, Tex.; Rudolph Mendes, 42 Wickenden; James A. Williams, 701-73 Beacon; Edward L. Taylor, 16 Wheaton (voluntary).

### WARD 2

Herbert Cooper, 136 Howell; George D. Smith, 106 Howell; Louis F. Ward, 71 Camp; Carl R. Gross, 49 Olney; Arthur E. Johnson, 20 Olney; Eben K. Callahan, 43 North Main; Albert L. White, 53 Howell; Benjamin Branner, 100 Bates.

### WARD 3

Tony Ramos, 52 Charles; Charles Angel Washington, Reed, Hebronville; Zach Pina, 2 Ormsbee; Nathan A. Green, 51 North Main; Walter Gray Johnson, 21 North Main; Mecendo Soba, 7 Ormsbee; Jesse Johnson, 513 North Main; Robert T. Hickman, 43 Bourse; Andrew Hanson,

1 Star, Edward George, 38 South Samuel Robinson, 414 North Edward Mars, 94 Benefit; Harry Mas, 43 North Main; Louis N. Salem, Mass.

### WARD 4

McKinley Cuffee, 406 Washington; Monti, 10 Brown; William F. Korn, 18 Cranston; Jesse H. H. Bryant, 100; Arthur Hall, 7 Winter; Clai Purnell, 1 Ashcroft; Joseph W. 404 Washington; David Lewis Warner's lane; Robert A. Smith ner's lane; Hal Delancey, 9 Elbow; Gail C. Mitchell, New 3 Asa Mars, 94 Benefit; Reginald 18 Cranston; John Roderiguez,

### WARD 5

Manuel Stiva, 211 Blackstone; Waldron, 226 Rhodes; Pembro 53 Plenty; William G. Wilcox wood.

### WARD 6

Edward W. Miller, 52 Payto A. Walker, 115 Houston; Josep 38 Verndale; Robert E. Logan; John F. Allen, 73 V (volunteer).

### WARD 7

Jesse C. R. Jackson, 10 Mc Courtland H. Williams, 53 C William B. Applegate, 35 George F. Bentley, 157 S James L. Brown, 83 Central P. Booker, 113 Codding str Harris, Ferncroft Inn, N. Y.; William J. Taylor, 8 William H. Yansey, 102 B Alfred M. O. Cogill, 81 George Cooper, 33 Eddy; E. Logan, 34 Waldo str Washington, 36 Salem str Washington, 274 Derby a Conn.; George H. Potter, 8 James Baskins, 144 Locust ton, Pa.; Levi H. Young, 38 Clifford T. Reckling, 134 C Clarence H. Applegate, 35 William L. Phillips, 1219 Pa Philadelphia, Pa.; Ralph V Central street; Irving E. Sm Main street; Luther, Rose, 1 street; Frank G. Gears, 36 Sa

### WARD 9

Owen Baker Taylor, 36 Pent Wilmington R. Green, Char Jonathan Watson, 4 Walnut Lester Tanner, Greenville, R. rence E. Cuffee, 461 Fountain; George W. Healis, 531 Washingt Henry Hicks, 22 Penelope place R. Thomas, 425 Washington stre ert E. Carrington, 65 Codding stre sell, E. Watkins, 441 Washington George Gardiner, 177 Wadsworth 1

### PAWTUCKET No. 1

George Edward Smith, 133 High; Wright, 60 Summit; Lemuel H. Brow, Norton; William Choney, rear 49 Vern Oswell C. Waters, 10 Chestnut

### PAWTUCKET No. 2

Frank W. Jackson, 132 East (volunteer); Manuel Montaire, 85 Dexter (volunteer); Julia Aivas, 53 Washington; John Chavier 12 Blackstone; Eugene Corry, 10 Head; Edward L. Slocum, 25 Pleasant; Joseph Neves, 13 Railroad; Manuel Lopes, 25 Railroad; Carter M. Mason, 27 Darrow.

### CRANSTON

William C. Perry, 192 Phenix; Eugene Perry, 7 Scituate; George A. Brown, Woonsocket; William T. White, 121 Wadsworth; Leon O. W. Brown, 51 River.

### NEWPORT

James Thomas Jackson, New York city; Lewis H. Johnson, 15 Duke; Arthur Lawson, 50 William; Thomas L. Mendes, 13 Burnside; George W. Howard, 17 Duke; Thomas Pettus, 11 Oak; Henry Mackey, 134 Prospect Hill; Howard William Jackson, 29 Callendar; Albert Parker Gibson, 3 Thurd Samuel R. Trusty, 510 Nord (volunteer); Joseph Arnold Roberts, Washing ton, D. C.; Clifford R. Carter, Pawt



1917  
 1914 - 1916  
**COLORED ODD FELLOWS**  
**DEDICATE NEW BUILDING**  
**Ceremonies Held at Structure on**  
**Cranston Street.**

The new three-story lodge building of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows at 314 Cranston street was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies yesterday afternoon. The dedication marks the culmination of 30 years of effort by the members of this lodge of colored people to obtain a permanent home of their own.

The building is of brick, with a store on the ground floor and a small hall in the rear, a large hall on the second floor and other rooms for various activities of the lodge on the third floor. The building was authorized on April 30, 1914, when \$20,000 was appropriated for the purpose. Ground was broken on Aug. 16, 1915, the cornerstone was laid July 16, 1916, and the structure was completed in December.

F. I. Johnson was master of ceremonies at the dedication. Rev. L. W. Boynton, D. D., gave the opening prayer. Dr. W. H. Higgins thanked the people of Providence and the members of the order for their assistance in making the structure a reality, in his address of dedication. J. G. LeCount gave a history of the organization and its attempts to secure a home of its own. Other addresses were made by W. A. Heathman, who spoke on the benefits of fraternalism; M. R. Armstrong, who urged the members to show what they could do as a race in an organization for fraternal purposes, and W. H. Gross, who presented the original charter of the society to the lodge.

F. A. Brown recited a poem, and Miss Ethel Warwick, Miss Olive L. Williams and Asa Mars sang solos. Several ex-presidents of the order, visiting members, and members of the two Households, the woman's auxiliary of the order, gave brief addresses. Several hymns were sung by the audience, which filled the hall.



## ROSE BUTLER BROWNE

Rose Butler Browne was born in Boston, Mass, receiving part of her elementary education there and about the age of ten, the family moved to Newport, R. I., completing high school there.

Her mother rented an apartment on Howell Street, Providence, R. I., while two of her daughters attended college here and a third attended Hope High, she also acted as house mother for other Newporters going to school here.

Rhode Island Normal School	Cert	1919
Rhode Island State College, now URI	BA	
Rhode Island College of Education, now RIC	MA Edc	
Harvard University	Phd Edc	1939
Rhode Island College	Phd Edc hon	1950

Dr. Browne was the first Negro woman to receive a Phd Edc from Harvard, going there on a Rockefeller Foundation grant and then had to fight to be accepted. ( see her autobiography, "Love My Children")

As an author, her book, "Love My Children", an autobiography by Rose Butler Browne, Phd., and James W. English, c 69-19048, Meridith Press, New York, N. Y., is a very interesting story of her life.

She went to Virginia State College in 1925 to teach, the first year of a four year course for a degree. It was with some reluctance that the President of the school gave her leave to study at Harvard. She later taught in West Virginia, then in Durham, N. C., where her husband, the Rev. Emmett T. Browne had been called to a church there. They have one son, Emmett T. Browne, Jr.

On September 28, 1969, Rhode Island College named and dedicated a seven story girls residence dormitory with appropriate ceremonies.  
(encl)

As an adopted daughter of Rhode Island I have included this biographical sketch in my notes on Negroes and Events in Rhode Island from 1696 to 1970.

I sent a sketch and program to Radcliffe's College Schlessinger Library on the History of Women in America, September 23, 1969. (see Evening Bulletin, September 29, 1969 press release).

Edited and compiled by Carl R. Gross, M. D., Providence, R. I., 1969



E.B. 9-29-69

Fair and Cool  
Tonight; Mostly  
Fair Tomorrow

U.S. Weather Bureau

Expected Temperatures

Low Tonight ..... 43°

High Tomorrow ..... 70°

Details on Page 54

# The G

VOLUME CVII. NO. 228.

56 PAGES

PRO



—Journal-Bulletin Photo by WILLIAM DABY

RIC alumna Rose Butler Browne

Box 1 Folder 10

GROSS P. 269



Honor Is All RIC's

EB. 9-29-69  
**Honor Is All RIC's**

**Dr. Browne Is the Only One  
To Question Her Worthiness**

By WILLIAM K. GALE

Dr. Rose Butler Browne is naturally flattered by the shiny new dormitory they named for her at Rhode Island College yesterday. She also wonders if she is worthy of the honor.

But knowledgeable observers agree that the honor all goes to Rhode Island College.

Rose Butler Browne is one of those people who, when you first meet her, impresses you so much with her knowledge and bearing that you know it's time to stop talking and listen for a while.

Born in Boston, she moved with her family to Newport at the age of 10. After graduating from that "great Rogers High," she worked hard to complete the 2½-year teachers' course at Rhode Island College in 1919. She also graduated from the University of Rhode Island.

From there, she moved on to teach at several Negro colleges in the South, ending her career as head of the education department at North

Carolina College. Along the way she became the first Negro woman to gain a Ph.D. degree in education at Harvard.

"Retired" since 1963, Mrs. Browne (a title she prefers to "doctor") now operates a summer school for 60 Negro children aged 2 to 6 aimed at closing "the culture gap."

The classes are an effort to get to the children early and offset the effects of the troubled environment from which they come.

In the education wing of her minister husband's Baptist church in Durham, N.C., she directs 10 teachers' efforts toward giving the children a better picture of themselves.

"We don't tell a child just to stop doing something," Mrs. Browne says. "We tell him he is 'too fine' to do a wrong thing. We try to prepare him better for the world he will have to live in.

"People don't see the importance of giving small children small tasks and seeing that they are finished," she

said. "You can't get along in American culture unless you can follow through."

The school must work, Mrs. Browne says that all but one of the graduates are at the head of their classes in elementary school.

About 150 persons — relatives, friends, alumnae and residents of the hall — yesterday attended the dedication ceremonies.

Among them was Governor  
**Turn to Page 10, Col. 6  
Browne**

EB. 9-29-69



E.B. 9-29-69  
**Honor Is All RIC's**

**Browne**

Continued from Page One

Licht, who told the honored alumna, "You must have represented in your person what was so vital if Rhode Island and this country would progress.

"It is only fitting that your alma mater should honor you for your great contribution to this state and to education itself. You have proven that those with courage and tenacity can make a change for themselves and the state of Rhode Island."

Responding to the encomiums showered upon her by the governor and others, Mrs. Browne said:

"I am proud of this building and what it symbolizes. I hope this building will say, 'Hope to those who have no hope,' no matter how poor or how far down the economic ladder."

She praised the college for the "feeling here that is more than I've ever experienced at any other institution — a feeling for the worth of every individual."

Dr. Joseph P. Kaufman,

RIC president, said she "symbolized the educated and valorous woman. We are proud to have her name linked forever with ours."

Other speakers included Dr. John Nazarian, president of the college's alumni association; Miss Catherine McManus, student president of the new Browne Residence Hall, and Mrs. Juanita M. Handy, president of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, to which Mrs. Browne has belonged since 1926.

Negroes, she believes, must develop a strong middle class if they are to gain their full citizenship. She does not mean the cliché middle class often depicted as materialistic and shallow. She is speaking of a strong family life, good work habits and thrift.

Some young blacks might see this goal as incredibly straight and a cop-out in the Negroes' fight for civil rights. But Mrs. Browne is firm in her conviction. She is sure she is right.

A woman who holds strong opinions ("Head Start is nothing but glorified baby-sitting"), she backs them with

knowledge and logic. Undoubtedly Mrs. Browne would be a formidable opponent in a debate.

She speaks with the authority of a woman who has faced obstacles and overcame them to go on to accomplishment and a life of usefulness.

A big woman but not fat, she is tall and robust, transmitting great vitality. She often gesticulates while talking and often refers to "my children" when speaking of the many youngsters who have come under her wing during the past five decades.

She has written about them and many other things including Rhode Island (the winters here are too cold for her now) in her recently published autobiography "Love My Children." She has one son of her own, a career man in the Air Force.

Having lived in the South since the 1920s, Mrs. Browne has seen a great many changes in the lot of the Negro, most of them coming in recent years as the result of world attention brought by tactics such as sit-ins.

But in an interview Saturday in East Providence at the home of two of her sisters, Mrs. Charlotte Lee and Mrs. Henrietta Tidball, Mrs. Browne said she is more distressed by than approving of the angry militancy of many young blacks these days.

Instead, she expressed belief in what might be called a "controlled" militancy.

"You can fight to the death," she said, "but coolly, calmly, and unafraid. Nothing has ever been built by violence and death. Violence may attract attention but things don't happen until you talk."

She cited as an example an incident in Durham where each September the city would be festooned with flags saying, "Welcome Duke Students" even though North Carolina College, the Negro school, was there too.

Black students protested the signs but made their real progress when they sat down with white tradespeople and laid their case on the table in strong terms.

The signs are still there but now they say just, "Welcome Students."

Speaking of the controversy last year in which black students walked off the Brown campus in an effort to get more blacks into the university, Mrs. Browne said she feels the blacks won a "hollow victory" when the university agreed to have a minimum number of Negroes in future classes.

She said that the problem is that it will be almost impossible for Brown to find enough blacks qualified to meet the school's standards. "Don't open doors you are not prepared to go through," she said.

But there are still doors for Mrs. Browne to go through. Even a woman with a distinguished record and a doctorate must still face discrimination if she is a Negro.

Mrs. Brown tells the story of the white woman who was amazed that she had been able to read an instruction sheet and then go ahead and put a list of names in alphabetical order without any help at all from the white world.

Recently, she was the only Negro attending a breakfast meeting at a motel. A white man paid for her meal "so I wouldn't be embarrassed. I was making \$12.00 a year but he thought it would be hard on me to pay my own way," she says.

Mrs. Browne can laugh about such incidents. But with her laughter there is an undertone of irony and perhaps a little bitterness. Or it could be just the bitter-sweet realization of that's the way it is.

"It's not meanness — they don't mean to offend you — but we just have to live it out," she says.

Mrs. Browne says she "wouldn't be normal" if she was not flattered by the 1.3-million-dollar, 156-unit Rose Butler Browne Hall at RIC.

She sees it as a good thing, not so much for her as for the "young blacks looking on."

And again, for some reason, she wonders about her worthiness. "All I've done is work because I had to. Of course, then I did begin to work for the joy of it, too," she says.

E.B. 9-29-69



In the summer of 1923, after a tennis match <sup>be</sup>etween Boston and Providence teams, copies of "The Boston Chronicle" containing a write-up of the games were sent to Providence. As the result of a chance remark that he was interested in newspaper work, William D. Wiley agreed to contribute a column of Providence news to the Boston paper, and in the fall of '23 he became the Providence representative for "The Boston Chronicle", an association that was to cover more than 35 years.

While a student at Providence's English High School, Wiley had been on the staff of the school paper, "The Student", and in his senior year was assistant editor. Always interested in journalism, he wrote to Howard University about its course there, but circumstances prevented his matriculation.

"The Boston Chronicle" in Providence sold about 50 papers the first week, and during the years the publication as "The Providence Chronicle" reached a peak of nearly 1000 copies a week. That first issue of Providence news took up less than two columns of space.

In 1928 Wiley gave up his connection with "The Chronicle" to study at a Bible School in Wisconsin. Armando Perry, who had been contributing the sports news to the paper, took over as editor. However, Wiley returned to Rhode Island, and in 1932 resumed as Providence manager for the "Boston Chronicle". The depression had taken its toll, and a rebuilding job was in order.

While the Providence section of "The Boston Chronicle" always received fine support from Negro business men and citizens, advertising from this source was not sufficient to make the paper a paying venture. So about in 1940 "The Providence Chronicle"



Chronicle--2.

came into being. This change was largely mechanical, with the outside pages--one and eight of a 7-column-page paper--devoted almost exclusively to news of Providence and Rhode Island. The other pages had mostly news of the Boston area, as well as news of national interest. The new format and name, however, meant considerably more advertising from Rhode Island businesses--utilities, stores, markets, etc.

In 1946 the paper changed to a tabloid, and was almost exclusively Rhode Island in character and news. A special edition, double the usual size, marked this change. Special issues were published on other occasions--one with a pictorial supplement. At Christmas time, many organizations and individuals used "The Chronicle" for greetings, with half of the space devoted to these messages.

Editorially the paper took strong stands on issues which affected colored people in a special way. Under the Boston Chronicle setup, these editorials appeared in a column by Wiley headed "Impressions". Later, in addition to regular editorials, Wiley wrote a column "The Other Day."

Besides regular news stories the paper carried obituaries, memoriams, thank-yous, weddings, personal notes, community happenings, church and organization news, etc.

During the years many persons wrote columns and articles for "The Chronicle". Catherine Strown Robinson, whose "Straws" had a large readership; Fred Williamson, Armando Perry, Perry Watkins, Peter Coelho, and others. Frank Taylor had much to do with the success of the journalistic venture, first as one of the original 'paper boys' and later as a sort of circulation manager, advertising salesman, and general factotum. Wiley's daughter, Shirley, literally "ran" the paper for a time during a period of her dad's



Chronicle-3

incapacitation. And of course he could not have carried on for so many years--the paper was a hobby and avocation which took a great deal of time--without the help and understanding of his wife, Olive.

Nor could the paper have succeeded in Providence without the loyal help of many distributors and sales people. The paper was sold in stores, beauty shops, barber shops, at churches, etc. But mostly they were delivered door to door by agents. Many colored boys received a measure of business training as "Chronicle" agents--among them Carl Watts, Chester (now Dr.) Hedgeman, Gilmore Maynard, the Gross brothers, Buddy Pinderhughes, Fred Brown and his brothers, and many more. A star salesman was the late Miss Nannie Binford, who sold as high as 75 Chronicles in a week.

The paper was always printed in Boston, and it was because of the assistance and understanding of the management of the Square Deal-Boston Chronicle Publishing Company that the "Chronicle" in Providence continued over the years. However continually rising publication costs combined with a variety of other matters, caused the "ProvidenceChronicle" to cease publication with the last week of 1958, after more than 35 years.

On microfilm at the Rhode Island Historical Society one will find the most complete file of the issues of "The Chronicle" that is available anywhere.



Browne Hall, the third residence to be opened on the campus of Rhode Island College, is a high-rise building of seven stories. It has 156 individual dormitory rooms arranged in suites of twelve units. The college infirmary, located on the first level, has twelve in-patient units as well as the out-patient facility for the commuting students. Construction of the building was completed in the spring of 1969, although the medical unit will not be completed until 1970.

Cost of the total project was \$1,300,000 and was financed largely by self-liquidating federal loans, with the remainder coming from a state allocation.

---

Lamborghini and Pipka,  
*Architects*

Sasaki, Dawson and DeMay Associates, Inc.,  
*Campus Planners*

Sterling Engineering and Construction Company,  
*General Contractors*

**Arrangements by**  
Miss Catherine McManus, *President,*  
*Rose Butler Browne Hall*

Ann Scriver and Priscilla Wright

*Social Committee Co-chairmen*

Joan Podris, *Director of Housing*

Mrs. Robert Krafchuck, *Director,*

*Rose Butler Browne Hall*



**Dedication of**

**ROSE BUTLER BROWNE  
RESIDENCE HALL**

**Sunday, September 28, 1969**

**Three o'clock**

**RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE**

GROSS P. 258





*This building is named in honor of  
ROSE BUTLER BROWNE  
Class of 1919  
"who devoted her life  
to the education of children  
and the preparation of teachers."*

A native of Newport, R. I., Rose Butler Browne was graduated from Rhode Island College, then Rhode Island Normal School, earned her bachelor's degree at the University of Rhode Island, then Rhode Island State College, and her master of education degree from Rhode Island College, then Rhode Island College of Education. Harvard University conferred her doctor of education degree in 1939, and Rhode Island College granted her an honorary doctorate in 1950.

She served on the faculty of Virginia State College in Petersburg for 17 years, West Virginia State College in Institute for 18 years, and Bluefield State College for 17 years. She then transferred to the faculty of North Carolina College, where she served as chairman of the education department. Although officially retired, Dr. Browne still maintains close ties with North Carolina College.

Dr. Browne is the wife of The Rev. Emmett T. Browne and the mother of one son, Emmett T. Browne Jr.

## **PROGRAM**

*Dr. Joseph F. Kauffman, President of Rhode Island College,  
presiding*

### **GREETINGS**

Dr. Kauffman

The Hon. Frank Licht, Governor of the State of Rhode  
Island and Providence Plantations

Dr. John Nazarian, President, Rhode Island College  
Alumni Association

Miss Catherine McManus, President, Rose Butler Browne  
Residence Hall

Mrs. Juanita M. Handy, President, Alpha Kappa Alpha  
Sorority

### **PRESENTATION OF KEYS**

Mr. Howard Mitchell, President, Sterling Engineering and  
Construction Company

Mr. Ralph Lamborghini, President, Lamborghini and  
Pipka, Architects

### **DEDICATION AND NAMING OF BUILDING**

Dr. Kauffman

### **RESPONSE**

Dr. Rose Butler Browne



EDITOR



MRS. NELL OCCOMY BECKER

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 23.— Mrs. Becker, editor in chief of the "Krinon," the elaborate official journal of the Phi Delta Kappa Sorority. Mrs. Becker, whose pen name is Nell Occomy, has been unanimously elected editor for three years. She has had ten years' experience in newspaper writing and has taught school for equally as many years. Born in Providence, R. I., of an old Yankee family, whose origin trace back to 1732, she was graduated from Rhode Island Normal School and Columbia University. At present she is studying for a master's degree in health education. She is a member of the New Englanders Club, journalist of the Professional and Business Women's Club, journalist of the Greater New York Pan Hellenic Conference, member of the N. A. A. C. P., Utopia Children's Auxiliary, and A-B Literary group.

\* Mrs. Nellie(Nell Occomy)Becker

(Credit Pittsburg Courier)

Born in Providence, parents Mr. and Mrs. Walter Occomy who lived at 85 John St., Prov., R. I., and who trace their origin back to 1732. Prov. elementary schools, Hope High, R. I. Normal School(now R. I. Col. of Education in 1919 and Columbia Univ. and was studying for her Master's degree in Health Education.

Editor in chief of "Krinon, the official journal of the Phi Delta Kappa Sorority; ten years experience in news paper writing; taught school in N. Y., the last position in a special school.

Member and one of the founders of the New Englanders( an organization composed of people from New England in New York; journalist of the Professional and ~~Womens~~ Business Womens's Club(N. Y.); journalist of the Greater New York Pan-Hellenic Conference; member of the N. A. A. C. P; Utopia Children's Auxiliary and the A-B Literary group.

Deceased



Rededication &  
Consecration 10-2-60

HISTORY OF CHURCH

Written by Sister P. Cole  
Rev. Prince A Hamilton pastor  
Williamson

The present church is located at Ashmont & Plain  
Sts. in the heart of South Providence. Purchased in the  
year of 1955, this great church has made rapid progress  
in meeting the needs of the community in which it is  
located. The congregation moved from Colfax St. from  
a smaller edifice where the church had stood for many  
years, and served the purpose for the building of the  
Kingdom of Heaven in the hearts of men. We feel that  
by the help of God this great church shall go forward

in the name of the Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ, for

Devina H. Smith Rev. Ryder (Methodist) A.M.E. joined  
His cause  
with Colfax St. Baptist to form  
Macedonia Amer. Union A.M.E.  
Wm A. Perry Sr 4-0506

This book is dedicated in memory of  
our deceased members.

Macedonia Union American  
M & Church

Macedonia Colfax St started &  
built by Rev. John Wesley Fisher  
in 1907

Macedonia  
in Providence  
The church  
1907, Rev.  
on Colfax  
The present  
Methodist

t,  
In  
edifice  
on

Rededication: The Macedonia Union A.M.E. Church in Providence was rededicated yesterday and a new corner-stone was laid. Andrew J. Bell, grand master of the Prince Hall Masons of R.I., officiated.

—Journal-Bulletin Photo

10-2-60

Evil Bul 10-3-60



LeCount  
Atty. & Mrs. Joseph G.  
Rev. Arthur B. Mercer  
Rev. John P. Graham  
Dwight T. Wilson  
James N. Williams  
Bernard C. Gladstone

Myrtle M. LaPorte  
Lauretta Jones  
Andrew J. Bell, III  
Grants Hobby Shop  
Mass. Glass Corp.  
Irring Kaplan

Macedonia Union American M. E. Church, formerly on Colfax Street,  
in Providence, R. I. 1907-1966

The church was a joining of a Methodist and Baptist Church and in  
1907, Rev. John Wesley Fisher became the pastor and built the edifice  
on Colfax St.

The present church under the name of the Macedonia American Union  
Methodist Church was purchased and rededicated 10-2-60



**Rededication:** The Macedonia Union A.M.E. Church in Providence was rededicated yesterday and a new corner-  
stone was laid. Andrew J. Bell, grand master of the Prince Hall Masons of R.I., officiated.

—Journal-Bulletin Photo

10-2-60

EvC Bul 10-3-60



Jan. 10, 1910 -The Irreproachable Beneficial Association held a banquet in their club rooms, 923 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I., in honor of Matthew Alexander Henson, who accompanied Commander Peary to the North Pole.

After a gracious meal the first speaker to be introduced was former Mayor Patrick J. McCarthy who congratulated Mr. Henson on being able to participate in this wonderful event.

Dr. James A. Gilbert was the toastmaster for the evening and introduced the following speakers:- Lawyer I. C. Dade of New Bedford, Mass; Lawyer E. B. Jordan, also of New Bedford; Mr. George E. Becket, James E. Dixon, Lawyer William A. Heathman, all of Providence; William Hercules Matthews of Newport, R. I., the first Negro owner and operator of a drug store in R. L.

The committee of arrangements was composed of William H. Bland, William Garnett, Frank King and Ambrose Johnson.

( Prov. Eve Bul Jan.11, 1910 C.R.G. July 1969 )

*Lawyer E. B. Jordan*

**NEGROES ENTERTAIN HENSON.**  
*Eve Bul 1-11-10*  
**Irreproachable Society Holds Banquet in His Honor.**

The Irreproachable Society of this city held a banquet last evening in honor of Matthew Henson, the colored man who was with Commander Peary at the North Pole. Many members of the society, as well as numerous friends from out of town, were present at the affair, which was held in the rooms of the club at 923 Westminster street.

Mr. Henson was late in arriving at the rooms and before his coming the members enjoyed a short musical programme. On the arrival of the man in whose honor the affair was given, the members of the organization arose and to an appropriate selection received the guest of the evening.

The gathering sat down to a banquet which had been prepared by the committee. The first speaker of the evening was former Mayor P. J. McCarthy, who congratulated Mr. Henson on being able to participate in one of the great attainments of the 20th century. Mr. McCarthy also commented on the fact that Mr. Henson was an American-born citizen and that the Americans were proud of the fact that the goal of centuries had been attained by this country.

Mr. Henson, in responding to the toast of the club, reviewed the experiences of his trip to the polar regions and thanked the members of the organization for their treatment of him while in this city.

The toastmaster for the evening was Dr. James A. Gilbert of this city, and he introduced the following speakers. I. C. Dade of New Bedford, E. B. Jordan of New Bedford, George E. Beckett of this city, James E. Dickson of this city, W. A. Heathman of this city, W. E. Matthews of Newport and P. J. McCarthy.

The committee of arrangements for the affair was composed of Charles L. Cummings, William Bland, William Garnett, Frank King and Ambrose Johnson.

Mr. *Wm. Heathman*

The pleasure of your company is requested at a reception given in honor of

**MATTHEW HENSON**

associated with Dr. Peary in North Pole expeditions, by the Irreproachable Beneficial Association, in its rooms No. 923 Westminster Street, Monday, January 10, 1910, at 8.30 p. m.



1904- The Mother Dickenson Day Nursery was started by a group of Negro women on D Street for the purpose of caring for small children while their parents were otherwise engaged. Quarters were rented, utensils such as rocking chairs, go-carts, toys, the latter two also a set of spoons, knives and forks were given by the Providence branch of the Sunshine Society. Volunteer help saw that the stoves were kept going, floors and toilet cleaned but like many other ventures it folded for lack of finances. Mrs. Sadler and her sister Mrs. Wheeler were faithful workers. The thought of this kind of service was planted and in 1928, some of these women with other members of the race started the Crispus Attucks Community Association <sup>which</sup> lagged along for over ten years <sup>and</sup> became the John Hope Community Association, now the John Hope Settlement House, Burgess Street, Providence, R. I. (CRG)

The Mother Dickerson Day Nursery, 22 D street, is filling a long felt want in our city and much good is being accomplished in caring for the little ones, while their parents are engaged with their several duties which could not be done satisfactorily if the children had not some way by which they could be cared for. The club has just received from the Providence branch of the Sunshine Society, a gift of two rocking chairs and go-carts, also a set of silver spoons, knives and forks.

A public installation of the Rev. Sydney W. Smith, D. D., pastor of the Congdon Street Baptist church was held on Monday evening, Sept. 19, in said church. <sup>1904</sup> A large gathering of members and friends, also of visiting and local clergymen was in attendance.

1904



ALFRED C. A. PERRY DEAD IN CRANSTON: Evening Bulletin Sept. 1931.

1861 - 1931

Alfred C. A. Perry, "Chief Stronghorse", Grand Sachem of the surviving councils of the Algonquin Indian tribe in the section of the country, died yesterday at his home on Scituate Avenue, Cranston, after an illness of six weeks. He was ~~76~~ years old. A colorful figure among the dwindling ranks of the once mighty tribe of Indians, Chief Stronghorse has headed the tribes' 24 councils since their formal re-organization in 1922, when a few survivors had all but lost their identity with their original forebears. Under his leadership, customs of the tribe have been revived at the several annual tribal gatherings.

*70. years old*

Mr. Perry was born in Exeter in 1861 but since ~~living~~ his boyhood had lived in Cranston. He was head of the Cranston Highway department for many years and it was his ownership of a span of large grey horses while so employed that earned him the name of Chief Stronghorse among his Indian brethren. His farm at Dugaway Hill, Cranston has been the scene of many tribal meetings, when the braves of the tribe from many States would convene for powwows.

Mr. Perry is survived by his widow, Mrs. Eunice Perry, a daughter, Mrs. George Farrow, a son, Clarence ~~Perry~~ and two brothers, Javis and Byron Perry, all of Cranston.





"I STILL LIVE"

# National Algonquin Indian Council

Incorporated in Rhode Island, October 13, 1926

## Certificate of Membership

\_\_\_\_\_ 19

To \_\_\_\_\_

*By the authority of The National Algonquin Indian Council you are enrolled as a member of the General Council and are invested with the rights, duties and privileges thereof, to hold, exercise and enjoy the same in faithful allegiance to the Council so long as you are faithful to the obligations of this social order of the Ancient Indian Tribes of New England.*

*The payment of an annual fee of \$2.00 entitles one to vote at all meetings of the Council.*

No. \_\_\_\_\_

Chief Sachem \_\_\_\_\_

Secretary \_\_\_\_\_



GROSS  
P. 273



## CHARITY BAILEY

"For many years you have distinguished yourself as a teacher, musician and composer,"... "At Columbia University and Sarah Lawrence College, the demonstration of your teaching methods had been an inspiration to teachers from many parts of the world. In recognition of your service to children through music, Rhode Island College of Education today honors you, her own daughter." (Citation upon being awarded a Master of Education degree at RICE, June 1958)

\* Miss Bailey was born in Providence, R. I., attended the public schools here and graduated from Rhode Island College of Education in 1927

After graduation she applied for a teaching position in the Providence school system but the then Superintendent of Schools, "would not appoint a Negro to teach here". Her mother fought this, had a hearing but to no avail.

Miss Bailey was invited by Charlotte Hawkins Brown, a famous Negro educator and founder of the Palmer Memorial Institute in Sedalia, N. C., to teach there. Later she taught at Spelman College and Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.

In 1935, Miss Bailey came to New York and under the federal Works Projects Administration, taught and headed one of the largest childrens music centers.

In 1943, she received her diploma from the Dalcroze School of Music also studied at Julliard School of Music and in 1958, received an honorary Master of Education degree from Rhode Island College of Education, her alma mater. She has given music seminars for teachers at New York City College, Sarah Lawrence College, University of Washington in Seattle and others. Previously she had taught after school music at her own studio in New York and the Henry Street Settlement House in New York.

Miss Bailey has been the music teacher at Heathcote School in the Scarsdale, New York public school system since 1958. She had taught at the "Little Red School House" in New York city for ten years, she was also featured on WRCA's TV "Sing A Song" series, one of the earliest children's programs. She is a writer, producer as well as a performer on radio and TV programs, one of her latest, being the "Once Upon A Day With Charity Bailey Show", on Channel 13.

She is presently conducting a workshop in music at the Bank Street College of Education in New York city.

\* Native born



31-~~B~~

CHARITY BAILEY

continued

Publications:

"Sing A. Song With Charity Bailey,"  
Plymouth Music Co., 1841 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

"Playtime WITH MUSIC"  
Liveright Publishing Co., 386 Park Ave., S., New York, N. Y.

Records:

"Sing A Song With Charity Bailey", Vols I & II  
Decca Records, Inc., 445 park Ave., New York, N. Y.

"Follow The Sunset"

"Music Time"

3 Songs on "School Days"

Folkways Record & Service Corp., 165 W. 46th St., New York, N. Y.

"When I GROW UP" ( with Tom Glazer )

"Singing In The Kitchen"

"Aichie Banjo"

Young Peoples Records, 100 Sixth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Compiled from Miss Bailey's notes and mine

by Carl R. Gross, M. D.  
66 Doyle Avenue  
Providence, R..I. 1970

*P.S. Received her letter and enclosure Sept. 1969  
C R G.*



Received Sept. 2, 1969  
C.R.H.

CHARITY BAILEY  
B. 9-7-04

Charity Bailey is well known to the thousands of children, parents and teachers who watch her "Once Upon A Day" children's music program on Channel 13, WNDT, and national educational TV stations.

Charity Bailey grew up and was educated in Providence, Rhode Island, where she graduated from Rhode Island College in 1927. Because the then Superintendent Winslow would not allow a Negro to teach in the Providence school system, Miss Bailey was invited by Charlotte Hawkins Brown, the great Black educator and founder, to teach at Palmer Memorial Institute at Sedalia, North Carolina. Later, she taught at Spelman College and at Atlanta University, at Atlanta, Georgia.

In 1935 Miss Bailey came to New York City where she taught and headed one of the largest children's music centers under the federal Works Projects Administration projects in Music. In 1943 she received her diploma from the Dalcroze School of Music. She also studied at the Julliard School of Music.

Miss Bailey has been the music teacher at Heathcote School, in the Scarsdale, New York, public school system since 1958. Previously she taught for a number of years at the Little Red School House in New York City. She was featured on Channel 4's "Sing A Song" series, one of the earliest children's TV music programs.

She has conducted numerous workshops in music for elementary school teachers throughout the country, and has recorded for the national "Operation Headstart" program. She is currently conducting a workshop in music at the Bank Street College of Education, in New York City.

Miss Bailey has both published and made recordings for children.

Publications:

"Sing A Song With Charity Bailey,"  
Plymouth Music Co., 1841 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

"Playtime With Music,"  
Liveright Publishing Co., 386 Park Ave., S., New York, N.Y.

Records:

"Sing A Song With Charity Bailey," Vols. I & II  
Decca Records, Inc., 445 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.

"Follow the Sunset"  
"Music Time"  
3 Songs on "School Days,"  
Folkways Record & Service Corp., 165 W. 46th St., New York

"When I Grow Up" (with Tom Glazer)  
"Singing in the Kitchen"  
"Richie Banjo,"  
Young Peoples Records, 100 Sixth Ave., New York, N. Y.



Charity Bailey

400 Central Park W., New York, N. Y. 10025

Dear Carl Gross,

I am returning your copy with corrections. This is a very ambitious undertaking you are doing but it sounds very interesting!

I would like to see final copy before press.

Sincerely

Charity Bailey



Charity Bailey

400 Central Park W., New York, N. Y. 10025

Dear Carl Gross,

How nice to hear from  
you and to learn of your  
project - a "woothy use of  
leisure time for you "oldsters."  
I say that very laughingly  
because I am a member  
of the "Lodge" having had  
my 65th birthday last  
Sunday (Sept. 7th) and  
feeling no older than 39.

I am enclosing a resume  
of my education and work  
and hope it will serve

GROSS P.279



Your needs.

Stay well! Be happy!

Sincerely,  
Charity Bailey White



COUNCIL & POW-WOW

OF

NATIVE INDIANS

OF

The New England Tribes

OF

The Algonquin Nation



AT PROVIDENCE

Thursday, December 13

1923



Indian Council & Pow-wow  
Pond Street Church  
PROVIDENCE

Thursday, December 13, 1923

---

**FIRST SESSION at 10.00 A. M.**

Paleface Honorary Sachem Thomas W. Bicknell will welcome the tribes, and the chiefs will smoke the Indian Pipe of Peace.

Invocation to the Great Spirit.

Music.

The Tribes will choose a Sachem to preside at the Pow-wow by drawing lots.

Chief Sachem Bicknell will outline the business as follows:

1. Plan for a New England Indian Council.
2. Historic Indian Memorials.
3. Indian Citizenship.

Campfires will be lighted and the Pow-wow will proceed.

GROSS P. 275



## RECESS AND LUNCHEON.

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12:15 P. M. Recess for Luncheon and Social. The luncheon will be free to all of Indian descent and their guests.

1:30 P. M. The Council will proceed to conclude the work of the sessions.

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## JOINT SESSION AT 2:30 P. M.

THE RHODE ISLAND CITIZENS' HISTORICAL SOCIETY and the NEW ENGLAND INDIAN COUNCIL will hold a joint session, President Bicknell presiding.

### Music.

Addresses: Cyrus E. Dallin, Indian Sculptor; J. M. Stockett, Jr., Chief Occum, Conn.; Gov. Sockbeson, Maine; Chief Nonsuch, Conn.; and W. A. Heathman, Rhode Island.

### Music, "America."

The music, by Indian talent, is in charge of George R. E. Farrow.



## THE INDIANS OF NEW ENGLAND

For generations the Indians of the Algonquin Nation have been a silent race. Few of the children of the noble redmen have spoken—few of the palefaces have spoken for them. The descendants of the great tribes of New England have accepted the lot of retirement before the white man's civilization, without a murmur or a vocal protest. The Indian oracle has been dumb.

On Sunday, October 28, 1923, at the call of Thomas W. Bicknell of Rhode Island, a great assembly of Whites and Indians of several tribes met at Exeter, R. I., and aided in the dedication of three memorial boulder monuments—one to the great Sachem Miantonomi, one to his wife, Queen Wawaloam and a third to their village, Aspanansuck. This act was magnetic, inspiring! Bicknell told his plan to erect fifty more memorials in Rhode Island! Bold adventurer!

This Indian Pow-wow of all the tribes of New England is but a part of the Bicknell program.

Twelve tribes have accepted invitations: The Narragansetts, Nyantics, Nipnucs, Mohegans, Mohawks, Pequots, Wampanoags, Massachusetts, Merrimacks, Kennebecs, Penobscots, Passamaquoddys.

Success is assured—A New England Indian Council will be formed! Bicknell's Indian memorials will be planted from the waters of the St. Croix on the East to the waters of the Hudson on the West!

The Indians of New England still live!

Indian Committee	{	Alfred C. A. Perry
		J. M. Stockett, Jr.
		Mrs. Hortense M. Mack
		William A. Heathman
		Mrs. Amelia L. Lincoln



The Pittsburgh Courier

Aug 6, 1938

# "Civil Rights Brazenly Ignored"

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 4—In discharging my obligation to the editors of The Pittsburgh Courier, who sent me on a tour of New England cities to report on the civic, economic, cultural and political progress of their Negro inhabitants, I have found at times that the truth can be very unpleasant.

I have never lost sight of the fact, however, that a reporter's first duty to his reading public is to tell the truth, for the truth has been mother to every great social evolution. I have no apology to make to the Negroes of Providence for the facts which I here outline, but I do ask them to remember that if they find the truth distasteful, the task of placing it on record was equally distasteful to me.

Negroes who live in the North are prone to boast of the civil liberties which they enjoy, and of the "great progress" which they have made in acquiring equality of opportunity in the civic and cultural life of the community, in industry and in politics. I feel certain that most of them have never been in Providence, because they surely would not have been so quick to boast.

Nowhere, except in the deep South, is racial antipathy as rife as I found it here. Although the State of Rhode Island has a weak civil rights law, the civil rights of the Negro are brazenly ignored and the whites think you are crazy when you speak of equality of opportunity.

If you wish to go to a theatre you have got to sit in the balcony. If you want to hear Cab Calloway or Duke Ellington when such bands are booked at the auditorium, you must listen at your radio. If you go in person to the auditorium, the attendants will tell you flatly you are not wanted. For a long time, until the N. A. A. C. P. protested, the courts gave official recognition to the terminology "N—pool" for policy cases, and the local dailies used to print it as such.

This is the only northern city in which your correspondent has been refused a room in a white hotel. The fact that he was accepted at the Parker House in Boston and at the Taft Hotel in New Haven, made no difference. At the ritzy Biltmore Hotel he was given the usual excuse that all the rooms were taken. At the Paramount, the Rialto and the Crown, he was told flatly that they did not admit colored, and the Travelers' Aid Society, to whom the writer appealed, would do nothing about it although they tried.

According to the federal census of 1930, there are 8,200 Negroes in Providence and its suburbs, and these manage to exist only because the mothers and daughters are still able to obtain employment as house maids, cooks and washer women. The males, who formerly held jobs as bell hops, elevator men and porters in the large hotels, have been supplanted by Italian and French workers. They have also lost control of the bootblack, ash removal and window cleaning business. One wonders how they live, for only a pitiful handful have been able to get on the relief projects at \$55 per month and it is pretty hard to be convinced that the women are carrying almost the entire burden.

This is probably the only large northern city without a single Negro school teacher, policeman, street cleaning department employee or a fireman. A lone woman, Prudence Higgins, serves as a social worker with the Bureau of Old Age Pensions, and Attorney William A. Heathman, a lawyer, who commands great respect throughout the State, was recently appointed a master in chancery, a position of great distinction in Rhode Island. Aside from these, there are eight colored clerks and six letter carriers in the Providence post office, and a few Red Caps at the New Haven and Hartford Railroad Station.

Some day, perhaps, the City of Providence may be listed with New York and Boston as a city of opportunity for the Negro, but in the opinion of Negro leaders here, as well as the man in the street, that day will not be reached until the masses have been taught to pull together. On every hand you hear the same stereotyped complaints, so familiar wherever a Negro forum meets: "They won't stick," "They won't fight," "They are not aggressive enough," "They distrust each other."

It would be very unfair of the Negroes of Providence to say that they have made no attempts to remedy conditions. For 40 years the Negro leaders... men like Attorney Heathman, Atty. Joseph G. LeCount, Dr. Carl R. Gross, Dr. James A. Gilbert, Johnson Minkens, John F. Lopez and the Rev. P. G. Moore-Brown have tried to lead the masses out of the wilderness of despair, but the task they faced has been a monumental one, made doubly so by racial indifference and by the peculiar geographical setup of what passes for the Negro community.

Strictly speaking, there is no Ne-

gro section in Providence. You find two Negro families on this street, half a dozen there, four others over here, and a handful in between. They live on the East Side, the West Side and out in the suburbs. For political purposes, their votes mean nothing and it has been equally hard to get them together for a civic effort of any sort.

This probably accounts for the fact that there is no community center of any kind where the young can find recreation and where their parents may meet to discuss their problems. Some of the churches have no homes, and some of the ministers commute from Boston. The Providence unit of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is the only active civic agency, but it has not been active long, and there is no charity work organization such as the Urban League, to take advantage of white philanthropy.

Everywhere it is admitted that a start will have to be made somewhere, if the Negro in Providence is not to die of stagnation. But the veterans who have tried are disillusioned and want the task to be taken up by younger shoulders. They are not convinced that all hope is lost, but they are inclined to agree that nothing short of an earthquake will shake the masses out of their slumber.

Note: Mr. Rouzeau continuing his series of stories on New England cities next week will report on his interviews with some of the race leaders in Providence, and the remedies which they suggest.

34A



# RHODE ISLAND INTER - RACIAL CONFERENCE

February 11-12, 1940

*A Study of the Negro in Rhode Island:  
His Contributions and Needs*



SPONSORED BY

THE RHODE ISLAND INTERCHURCH COMMISSION  
FOR SOCIAL ACTION

"If you discriminate against me because I am dirty,  
I can make myself clean,

"If you discriminate against me because I am bad,  
I can reform and be good,

"If you discriminate against me because I am ignorant,  
I can learn,

"If you discriminate against me because I am ill man-  
nered, I can improve my manners

"BUT if you discriminate against me because of my  
color you discriminate against me because of something  
which God himself gave me and over which I have no  
control."

—CHANNING TOBIAS.



## EVENTS AND PROGRAM



### SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11

- 9:15 A. M. WPRO.....Council of Churches Radio Service  
Rev. P. G. Moore-Brown and Choir of Church of Our Saviour
- 11:00 A. M. Exchange of ministers and choirs in the following churches:  
First Baptist, East Providence; Pond Street Baptist  
Winter Street A. M. E. Z.; United Presbyterian  
United Congregational, East Providence; Wadsworth Street A. M. E.  
Congdon Street Baptist; Church of the Mediator  
First Baptist Church, East Greenwich; Westminster Unitarian
- 1:00 P. M. WJAR.....Rev. W. H. E. Smith, Congdon St. Baptist Church
- 5:00 P. M. Vesper Service.....First Baptist Meeting House, Providence  
*Presiding:* Rev. Arthur E. Wilson, President, Interchurch Commission for Social Action  
*Devotions:* Rev. P. G. Moore-Brown, Church of Our Saviour  
Rabbi Israel M. Goldman, Temple Emmanuel  
Rev. Walter C. Wynn, Pond Street Free Baptist Church  
Rev. Arthur W. Cleaves, First Baptist Church  
*Music:* Organ, Mr. John B. Archer  
Soloist, Mrs. George F. Hiller  
Choir, Congdon Street Baptist Church  
*Speaker:* Mr. A. Phillip Randolph, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
- 7:30 P. M. Special Services and Speakers:  
Trinity Union Methodist Church, Providence  
First Methodist Church, Pawtucket



### MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12

- 6:45 A. M. WEAN.....Announcement by Dudley Carollers
- 8:15 A. M. WPRO—Mr. W. H. P. Freeman, Miss Annie M. Thompson,  
Rev. Allan Claxton, D.D.
- 8:30 A. M. WJAR.....Council of Churches  
Rev. W. C. Wynn, Pond Street Church
- 1:15 P. M. WEAN.....Mr. John C. Minkins
- 3:15 P. M. WPRO.....Rev. J. Q. Jackson, Shiloh Baptist Church, Newport



MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12

Afternoon and Evening Conference



*"The Negro in Rhode Island: His Contributions and Needs"*

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, LLOYD AND WAYLAND AVENUES

- 2:15 Registration. Adults, 25c; young people, 10c.  
Supper tickets, 75c (reserved in advance)
- 2:45 Opening Session.....Rev. Arthur E. Wilson, presiding  
*Address:* "The Negro and His Achievements in Rhode Island"  
Miss Reberta Dunbar, National Youth Administration  
*Symposium:* "The Negro and His Needs in Rhode Island"  
Mrs. Madeline Genebra, Y. W. C. A., Board of Directors  
Mr. William D. Wiley, Editor, *Providence Chronicle*  
Miss Helen Smith, Phyllis Wheatley Senior Club, Y. W. C. A.
- 3:30—5:00 Group Conferences:
- I Youth's Responsibilities for Interracial Relationships (open to young people of high school and college age)  
Leader: Rev. Louis L. Aber
  - II The Roots of Race Prejudice (open to adults)  
Leader: Rabbi Albert Bilgray
  - III The Negro Earning a Living (open to adults)  
Leader: Attorney Joseph G. LaCount
- 5:00 Annual Meeting, Providence Urban League  
Exhibits of Negro Agencies
- 6:15 ABRAHAM LINCOLN—FREDERICK DOUGLASS DINNER  
Toastmaster: Rabbi William G. Braude, Temple Beth-El  
Reports of Discussion Groups' Findings  
Speakers: Mr. William P. H. Freeman, President John Hope Association  
Mr. Bradford H. Kenyon, President Providence Urban League  
Mr. Matthew W. Bullock, Former Special Assistant Attorney-General of Massachusetts
- Quartet:
- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Mr. Nathaniel Adams | Mr. James Fletcher |
| Mr. Eskil Brevitz   | Mr. Ray Gardiner   |



## NOTES

Providence Public Library Exhibit of Negro Literature, Art and Music will be on display during the week of February 12-26.

Other Events during Interracial Week:

Open House at John Hope Community Center, 15 Pratt Street, February 12-17.

Pageant, "My Country, 'Tis" at Temple Emanu-El, Morris Avenue, February 18, at 8:00 P. M.

Open House and Luncheon at Codding Community Center, 140 Codding Street, Monday, February 19.

### THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

THE INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE

of the

INTERCHURCH COMMISSION FOR SOCIAL ACTION

*Chairman:* Rev. Arthur E. Wilson

Mr. Charles S. Beaubian

Rabbi William G. Braude

Mr. William P. H. Freeman

Dr. Andrew L. Jackson

Mrs. Mary Howard Jennings

Rev. Robert Little

Mrs. Charles P. Sisson

Mr. James M. Stockett, Jr.

Mrs. Carolyn D. Wood, *Secretary*

*Arrangements:*

Miss Mary C. Lombard

Miss Lysbeth Muncy

Mr. Clarence H. Philbrick

Mrs. Ellis L. Yatman

*Public Library:*

Mrs. Charles P. Sisson

Mr. John C. Minkins

Mr. Clarence Sherman

Mrs. James M. Stockett

*Broadcasting:*

Rev. Allan Claxton, D.D.

Mr. John Davidson

*Pulpit Supply:*

Rev. W. H. E. Smith

Rev. James D. Dingwell, D.D.

*Dinner:*

Dr. Andrew L. Jackson

Rev. Robert Little

*Rhode Island History:*

Miss Reberta Dunbar

Mr. Charles S. Beaubian

Mr. A. Hurford Crossman

Miss Enida Moore-Brown

Mr. James M. Stockett

*Discussion Groups:*

Mr. Allan R. Devenney

Rabbi William G. Braude

Rev. Bertrand Crist

Miss Reberta J. Dunbar

*Schools:*

Dr. James L. Hanley

Mr. Charles F. Towne

*Exhibits:*

Mr. William P. H. Freeman

Rabbi William G. Braude

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Jennings

Mr. Thomas Lewis

*Speakers:*

Mr. William P. H. Freeman

Rev. Arthur E. Wilson

*Finance and Registration:*

Mr. John Davidson

Mrs. Robert Anthony, Jr.

Mr. Charles S. Beaubian

*State Wide Association:*

Rev. Raymond Spoerri

Rev. P. G. Moore-Brown

Rev. Dwight S. Mowry

Canon Anthony Parshley

Rev. William C. Robinson

*Publicity:*

Rev. Richard Morton

Mr. John C. Minkins

Mr. William D. Wiley

Mrs. Carolyn D. Wood

*Sunday Program:*

Rev. Arthur W. Cleaves, D.D.

Rev. Walter C. Wynn



## EMMA CLARISSA (WILLIAMS) CLEMENT

## AMERICAN MOTHER

1946

Emma Clarissa Clement was born in Providence, R. I., the grand daughter of a slave and was chosen the American Mother of 1946 by the American Mothers Committee of the Golden Rule Foundation, the first Negro woman ever chosen for that honor.

Mrs. Ruth M. Worrel, New York City, executive secretary of the United Council of Church Women, nominated Mrs. Clement and her election was announced by Mrs. Harper Sibley, of Rochester, N. Y., the American Mother of 1945. She was nominated from almost sixty women from all over the country.

Mrs. Clement attended the local schools, was a member of the 2nd (Pond Street) Free Will Baptist Church here and in her early teens left this city to attend Livingstone College in Salisbury, N. C. While there she met her husband, a fellow student, the late Rev. George C. Clement, later bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in Louisville, Kentucky.

Her seven children, all graduates of Livingstone College, all doctors of philosophy are; Abbie Jackson, executive secretary of the Women's Home and Foreign Mission Society of the A. M. E. Zion Church; Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University; Frederick A. Clement, professor of physics, West Virginia State College; Ruth G. Bond, wife of the director of the Inter-American Education Foundation in Haiti; Major James A. Clement, an army chaplain, on leave from the Hood Theological Seminary; George C. Clement, Red Cross recreational director in Italy; Emma C. Walker, professor of English, Tuskegee Institute.

Besides being a mother of seven, she found time to be a partner in her husband's church work and joined the Methodist faith. She was a social and community worker; secretary of the Negro division of the Kentucky Division of the American Field Army Cancer Society; a charter member of the Southern Commission on Inter-Racial Co-operation and a statistician of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs.

Rewrite from two newspaper clippings from the Providence Journal-Evening Bulletin, June...1946 and June 13, 1946.



EMMA CLARISSA (WILLIAMS) CLEMENT  
 AMERICAN MOTHER

C. R. G. 1946

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Rewrite from two newspapers, the Providence Journal, June 1946 and the Providence Evening Bulletin, June 13, 1946.

C. R. G. 1966

over



# Too Old to Work at 62, He's Still Going at 90



**T**WENTY-SEVEN years ago last July, a short, energetic, earnest Negro applied for a job at Starkweather & Shepley, Inc., 17 Custom House Street. He gave his name as Wil-

liam F. Johnson and said he had recently been discharged from the Barstow Company. Asked why he had been discharged, he said that he had been deemed too old to go on working.

S & S, whose business it is to take chances on men and things in the insurance line, took a chance on William. The soundness of this judgment has been demonstrated every day since, and, if willing, will receive a climactic indorsement tomorrow, when William, on his 90th birthday, steps forth as usual from the heavy door on Custom House Street and makes his familiar rounds as a messenger. A touch of arthritis has reduced the pace that was his as a youth of 62, but otherwise he is his customary brass-buttoned, brief-cased self.

All his life, William has worked steadily and lived piously. Brig. Gen. Herbert R. Dean (ret.), the president of S & S, who hired William, describes him as "the salt of the earth" and a model citizen.

William is not loquacious, but he did mention the other day that he was born Dec. 1, 1862, in Beaufort, N.C., and that his father, who was named Rigger but changed to Johnson, had Dutch and Indian blood. Of the Reconstruction period, William has no particular recollection. He worked as a boy on fishing boats out of Beaufort, his father being a fisherman too. At 19, having received some intimation that father wanted to send

him to Hampton Institute, William left home. He got his education in Georgia turpentine camps and in railroad construction gangs in Florida. For a time, he was a cook.

"About 60 years ago," he said, "I came North. I was in New York a while, and I worked in a rubber factory in New Haven. In Boston, I worked in horse-car stables, hitching up horses."

When he came to Providence, he drove a team, worked for a produce dealer, made root beer, and was a porter at the Albee Theater, among other occupations. He left the Albee because he didn't like to work Sundays.

The three focuses of his life nowadays are S & S, the home of a daughter, Mrs. Althea F. Walker, at 44 Goldsmith Avenue, East Providence, where he lives, and the A.M.E. Zion Church on Winter Street, of which he has been a trustee. He has two other daughters, Mrs. Beatrice E. Blakeley of 156 Sutton Avenue and Mrs. Corinthia Chace of 62 Dunbar Avenue, both of East Providence. He has outlived his wife and four other children. One of his granddaughters is a Wac.

The standard request for his formula for long life brought the answer: "I try to do right and mind my own business." He also had the forethought, recommended by Dr. Holmes, to select long-lived ancestors. One grandmother lived to be 104 and one great-grandmother to be 112.

"I eat good and I sleep good," he said. "I get up about half past six. I don't wear an overcoat." The only thing that bothers him is ice and snow underfoot.

William listens to the radio but doesn't like television. His chief means of relaxation, he said, is reading, his chief reading the Bible.



WILLIAM F. JOHNSON, 90 tomorrow, leaves his place of employment on Custom House Street and begins a round of business buildings as a messenger, a job he has filled for 27 years and hopes to go on filling for nobody knows how many more.

Photos by Frank



## EMMA CLARISSA (WILLIAMS) CLEMENT

## AMERICAN MOTHER

1946

# A. I. Native, Granddaughter of Slave, Is Chosen American Mother of 1946

## Emma Clement First of Race To Get Honor

Mrs. Emma Clarissa Clement, 71, Providence native and granddaughter of a slave, yesterday was chosen as the American mother of 1946 by the American Mothers Committee of the Golden Rule Foundation. She is the first Negro ever named for the honor.

Now a resident of Louisville, Ky., Mrs. Clement has seven children, including the president of Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.; a professor of physics, a professor of English and an army chaplain.

When Mrs. Clement learned yesterday that she had been chosen American mother of 1946, she was "so overjoyed I couldn't say anything at first."

### All Graduates

She got the news in Springfield, Ky., where she was attending a district conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church, and the news "broke up the session."

"I am very proud of the honor for my race, for my children and for my church," she said.

Daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Williams, Mrs. Clement attended local schools. When she was in her teens she left this city to attend Livingstone College at Salisbury, N. C. During her early years in Rhode Island she was a member of the Second Free Baptist Church, Pond Street, Providence.

Her election was announced by Mrs. Harper Sibley of Rochester, N. Y., American mother of 1945. Mrs. Ruth M. Worrel of New York City, executive secretary of the United Council of Church Women, nominated Mrs. Clement who was chosen from almost 60 nominees from all over the country.

It was during her student days at Livingstone College that Mrs. Clement met her husband, a fellow student, the late George Clement. Her husband later became bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in Louisville.

### At Church Session

Mrs. David De Sola Pool, chairman of the mothers' committee, said:

"In selecting Mrs. Clement as the American mother for 1946, the committee gives recognition not only to



FIRST OF HER RACE to be so honored, Mrs. Emma Clarissa Clement of Louisville, Ky., has been named American Mother of 1946.  
—Acme Photo

*Poor Evening  
Bulletin  
June 1946*

B. 1875  
A.

the great personal qualities of Mrs. Clement as a mother of children who are devotedly serving their country and their people; as a partner in her husband's ministry in his life time; as a social and community worker in her own right; but it gives recognition also and pays tribute to the great spirit of America.

"Our republic has struggled through many phases of national development to achieve the freedom, equality and brotherhood which must remain our goal as they are our slogans."

The committee provided this data on the American mother of 1946:

She is a charter member of the Southern Commission on Inter-Racial Co-operation, secretary (Negro division) of the Kentucky Division of the American Field Army Cancer Society and a statistician of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs.

### Great Qualities

Her children, all graduates of Livingstone, are: Mrs. Abbie Jackson, executive secretary of the Women's Home and Foreign Mission Society, A. M. E. Zion Church; Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University; Frederick A. Clement, professor of physics at West Virginia State College; Ruth G. Bond, wife of the director of the Inter-American Education Foundation in Haiti; George W. Clement, a Red Cross recreation director in Italy; Maj. James A. Clement, army chaplain on leave from Hood Theological Seminary, and Emma C. Walker, Tuskegee, Ala., Institute English professor.



*(1st + only black) American Mother 46  
Providence Journal - March 1, 1957  
Dr. Clementson - Mrs. Emma E. Clement*

4 The Providence Journal  
Friday, March 1, 1957

# Negro Educator Defends Race

## Tells Phi Beta Kappa His People Ask Only 1st Class Citizenship

"The Negro's efforts to achieve first class citizenship are not motivated by any desire to invade the private social life of any other person or group," Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, said last night at the 127th anniversary dinner of the Rhode Island Alpha of Phi Kappa at Pembroke College.

Dr. Clement, one of the nation's leading Negro educators, was elected to the Board of Education in Atlanta over a white opponent in 1953. He declared that "the people of Atlanta were ready to put a qualified person on the board no matter what his race or color."

### Cites "Mongrelization" Claim

Many persons who oppose desegregation of American life say that their fears stem from the belief that desegregation will result in a complete and total mixing of the two major racial groups, the Negro and the white, he said.

"They use the term 'mongrelization,'" he continued. "in order to describe the new order which they fear will come about. Little does it suffice to point out to these people the fact that there was more racial intermixing in the area which supported slavery during the life of the slave system than there has been since that time."

The Negroes, he said, have thwarted all of the efforts of subversive groups to find lodgment in their midst and they never have accepted the idea that communism or any other un-American ideology is worthy of consideration by them.

"All that they asked was that they be recognized and treated



Signing Phi Beta Kappa roll book is Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta (Ga.) University president, as Prof. Elmer M. Blistein (left), Rhode Island Alpha's secretary, watches.

—Staff Photo

as American citizens and given such opportunities as their individual talents warranted," he said.

New members of Phi Beta Kappa were initiated at 6:30 p.m. in the Crystal Room of Alumnae Hall. Included was Garrett D. Byrnes, production editor of the Providence Journal-Bulletin, who was initiated as an alumni member, and Dr. Clement.

Dr. Barnaby C. Keeney, president of Brown, delivered the greetings of the university to the approximately 200 persons at the dinner. He and William H. Edwards, president of the local chapter, paid tribute to the late Zachariah Chafee Jr., a member of the board of trustees at Brown and a member of the local Phi Beta Kappa chapter.

### Poet Reads Selections

Richard Eberhart, poet in residence at Dartmouth College, who has published several volumes of poetry and has won a number of prizes, read from his works.

Other speakers included Dean Nancy Duke Lewis of Pembroke and David C. Lewis, representing the student members who were initiated.

Dr. Keeney praised "the greater sensitivity of the intelligent man. He is a pinprick in society and consequently he is lambasted. He has a choice of withdrawing into his intellectual shell or camouflaging his intellectuality or, like a Zechariah Chafee, using one's intelligence for the good of society," Dr. Keeney said.

Those initiated were:  
Brown:  
Seniors—Robert M. Brody, Norbert Fleisig, Joseph F. Gerstein, Jerome L. Kroll, David C.

Lewis and Richard T. Nathan.  
Juniors—Kenneth H. Craik, David N. Ellenhorn, Bertram A. Flaxman, Ralph B. Ginsberg, John K. Goodridge, Chin-Tai Kim, Richard A. Murphy and Joseph W. Vanable Jr.

Pembroke:  
Seniors—Mary Ellen Medsger, Janet Claire Tella, Mrs. Priscilla Brewster Uhl and Joyce Williams Warren.

Juniors—Judith Ellen Hillery, Carol Ann Johnson, Virginia Shrednik, Ann Thorndike, Rayanne Lucielle Walter and Irene Joanne Westing.

\* native Born Rhode Islander



# STUDENT RECEIPT

L — Z

JAN. 21, 1953

1953

\$ 258.38

Received of Charles R. Venter

Two Hundred Fifty-Eight — 38/100 Dollars

For Second Semester '52-'53  
Medicine

J. B. CLARKE, Treasurer

By Alex Cashier

NOT VALID  
UNLESS MACHINE  
IMPRINT APPEARS  
HERE

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Washington, D. C.

GROSS P. 094

258.38



Charles R. Venter, a native of Providence, was graduated from Classical High School in June 1946. He served in the United States Army for eighteen months and saw service in the Pacific following the Second World War.

He was graduated, with honors, from Howard University in June 1952, and his application has been accepted by Howard University's Medical School. Venter was one of 76 students accepted this year from more than 2000 applicants seeking medical education at Howard.

*These two were made to many friends for contributions and our acknowledgments sent*

GROSS P. 295



# Greater Providence Graduate Scholarship Fund

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

ANDREW J. BELL, JR., CHAIRMAN  
MRS. EVELYN N. BROWN, SECRETARY  
DR. CARL R. GROSS, TREASURER

MRS. MARJORIE BELL  
VINCENT BROWN  
REVEREND JESSE L. CONNOR  
REVEREND EVANS E. CRAWFORD  
MRS. PRUDENCE H. IRVING  
VIVIAN LECOUNT  
AILEEN G. REESE  
ALLEN K. ROBINSON  
MRS. ARLENE SEAFORTH  
OCTAVIA WATKINS  
MRS. ANITA WHEELER  
JAMES N. WILLIAMS

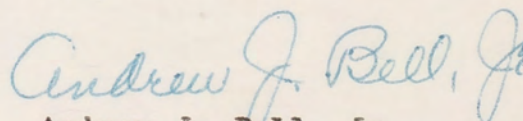
August 1952

Dear Friend:

Your contribution of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ to the Greater Providence Graduate Scholarship Fund is much appreciated. It has given much encouragement to the committee and will enable it to carry out its objective of helping a worthy student secure graduate training.

Better education for Negro youth and better racial understanding are worthy goals. Your contribution helped in their achievement.

Most sincerely,



Andrew J. Bell, Jr.  
Chairman

Carl R. Gross, M.D.  
Treasurer



June 5, 1952

At a gathering, Mr. & Mrs. Andrew J. Bell, Jr., Miss Aileen G. Reese and Dr. Carl R. Gross, heard Dr. Effie Ellis (now chief resident in Pediatrics at the Providence Lying In Hospital, sent here from the Mass. General Hospital where she has been resident in Pediatrics for the past fifteen months; graduate of Illinois, Ph. D., M. D., interned there), tell of the concern of the white teaching staff as to the future of Negro medical students, their opportunities for getting an education and the opening of the white medical schools to Negroes of high scholastic standing, the need of those who are out to help another up the ladder. She was just telling us of her trip where she saw the Dean and the Chief Pediatrician (staff).

Andrew J. Bell told her of a Prov. boy, premed at Howard, on the Deans list for 3 years, graduates this week at Howard, who might not be able to finance him self for 4 yrs of medicine on account of the drain so far, Classical grad. Dr. Ellis said to Mr. Bell, "that is the kind of a student who should be helped and that a white school wanted". She wondered if 100 friends could give 10.00 to start him, (she gave 20.00) and interested both white and colored in Boston (The Boston Links, \$25.00, Dr. Franklin Myers, 10.00, Miss Dorothy Betts, 10.00, Mr. Rhue, 10.00 and more to come). We are approaching clubs, fraternal organizations and individuals thru a public meeting, where Dr. Ellis will be the speaker and hope to raise \$1000.00, 600.00 as tuition to be sent to the school and 400.00 to be given at 40.00 per month to the student in ten payments. We also expect the boy and his parents to make their contribution too.

If successful we hope to make this an annual affair and may have to help him the second year if necessary, or to give the same amount to any student in any graduate school on the basis of scholarship and need. He has been accepted at Meharry and Howard. We feel that there is a need financially after four years of undergraduate study to give security to some boy or girl up the ladder to be an asset to the Negro race.

We are calling this The Greater Providence Scholarship Fund, banking the monies in the Citizens Savings Bank in Providence to be drawn by two persons, the chairman and treasurer, Andrew J. Bell Jr., and Carl R. Gross.

*duplicating but supplementing other*  
This movement is not trying to detract from any other scholarship movements ~~here but started spontaneously from Dr. Ellis' conversation and a boy who fit the requirements and we are trying to accept her challenge to aid.~~

Our Committee is composed of a cross section of youth, church, social service, professions and individuals, eleven now with four more to make fifteen.

*by concentrating on graduate study or specialized study.*



*How a Mobil marketer called on his company experience to help make possible . . .*

# Johnny Bassett's Second Chance

**Y**OUNG JOHNNY BASSETT never knew Mobil marketer Walter Martin. Why should he? Mr. Martin is a businessman with a good job, a happy home and a respected place in the community. Johnny Bassett was an underprivileged boy in constant trouble with the police.

Yet the lives of these two people touched, and each wrought a deep change in the other.

Johnny Bassett (that's not his real name) came from a broken home in the interracial Hoyle district of Providence, R. I. At 10, he snatched purses. At 12, he broke into stores. At 14, he stole a car. Before he reached 16 his name had been entered a dozen times on the police blotters.

But then a five-man team went to work on Johnny at the old Fourth Precinct station on Knight Street.

The team members were not police officers but social and recreational workers. The forbidding brick building is no longer a police station; it is the John Hope Community Center, named for a distinguished Negro educator.

Walter Martin, a marketing assistant with Rhode Island Sales District, is president of the Center.

It would make a good story to say that Mr. Martin personally took young Bassett in hand and straightened him out. But he did not. As we will see in a moment, Mr. Martin—a businessman doing a community job in his spare time—helped put the Community Center on its feet. And the Center, in turn, put Johnny on his feet.

It was the Center's full-time executive director, graduate social worker Paris Sterrett, who worked with Johnny.

Would Johnny like to try craft classes? No, he preferred stealing nickels from the Coke change box. Basketball? He played a while, then sneaked off. How about cooking school? To everyone's surprise, the boy showed interest.

He picked up cooking quickly, and Sterrett saw his opening. "I'm giving you an extra job," he told the boy. "See to it that nobody steals any cookies. And—oh yes—take charge of the Coke change box, too."

Johnny's pilfering stopped altogether. "He even stopped bunking school," the truant officer reported.

How does Mobil's Martin help bad kids like Johnny Bassett, and the "good kids—only poor" who make up most of the Center's 1,000 youngsters?

"In a very important way," says Sterrett. "Martin and his board of directors—they're all prominent Providence people—see to it that we get the facilities we need to do a job."

Like the Center's new gym! When Martin became president two years ago, the Center's "gym" consisted of a little room on the third floor, hung with a couple of basketball hoops. No light could seep through the windows; they were boarded. The gym lacked showers and locker rooms.

Martin was appalled. He had accepted the John Hope post as "the kind of thing the company likes to see its men do in their spare time"—good community relations akin to membership in Rotary, or loan of company equipment in a disaster. But now, as he examined the cracking plaster and creaking floors of the old gym, Mr. Martin—who has two children and seven grandchildren of his own—found himself be-



1956



**"LET'S PUT SOME SWINGS HERE"**—Civic leaders Carl Gross and Paris Sterrett, with Mobil marketer Walter Martin, size up a vacant lot. Now it's a playground for the John Hope Community Center, which occupies the old police station across the street.

coming emotionally involved.

"What would a decent gym cost?" he asked.

"We figure \$80,000," was the reply.

"Not enough," said Martin, who has helped to build more than 100 Mobil service stations in his 37 years with the company. His blue eyes snapped. "We'll need \$110,000 or better. But we'll raise it!"

That was 50 times what the little John Hope Center had ever raised before, and some doubted it could be done. But they reckoned without the driving enthusiasm of this Mobil marketer.

Fifteen 8-man squads of Martin-led volunteers began ringing doorbells all over Providence. "The people who live in the Hoyle district don't have much money," they said, "but they've given double their quota—nearly \$5,000 in nickels and dimes and quarters. They're chipping in with volunteer labor, too—things like digging test bore holes and painting. Won't you help them help themselves?"

In just three weeks most of the money was in hand. Now, sound guidance was needed for construction.

In planning a new Mobil station, a Mobil marketer relies heavily on company engineers and other specialists. To get similar know-how for the gym, Martin went to contractors, industrialists and architects with a promise: "Join our board of directors and I'll guarantee no meeting will last more than an hour."



**DUNGEON-LIKE CELL BLOCK** of the old police station has become a spotless shower room. Mobil's Martin helped Center plan its finances, left social work to experts.

**YOUTHFUL ENERGY** finds a new outlet in the just-completed gym. Martin's company experience helped build it cheaper and better.



He kept his word, too—and thereby brought some of the most important people of Providence to one after-work meeting after another.

The group exemplifies how the time-short businessman can best help in a community project—with know-how. Martin, for instance, referred again and again to his service station experience. “Don’t paint those cinder-blocks,” he urged. “You’ll have to repaint every couple of years, and that will run up your maintenance costs.”

He suggested, too, that contractors bidding on the job should itemize their bids, as Mobil requires. How much for plumbing? For heating? For the shell? It’s a quick way to squeeze air out of a bid, and it worked for the gym: The low bid, from a good contractor, ran \$18,000 below the highest.

Within one year from the start of the drive, the new gym stood complete: modern in every respect, with a regulation basketball court readily convertible into two small ones, and ample bleachers for spectators or for community meetings. Out went the dungeon-like cell blocks of the old police station; in their place went modern showers and locker rooms.

The \$114,000 project proved contagious. The owner of the land across the street, seeing all the progress, donated nearly an acre so the kids could have a playground. The city, influenced in turn by this philanthropy, promptly furnished swings and other equipment for the playground.



**ARTS AND CRAFT CLASSES** round out the program. The Center also sponsors reducing classes for mothers and serves as a meeting hall and social club for the neighborhood.

As the John Hope Center became more and more a real community force, surprising things began to happen to the once-tough Hoyle section.

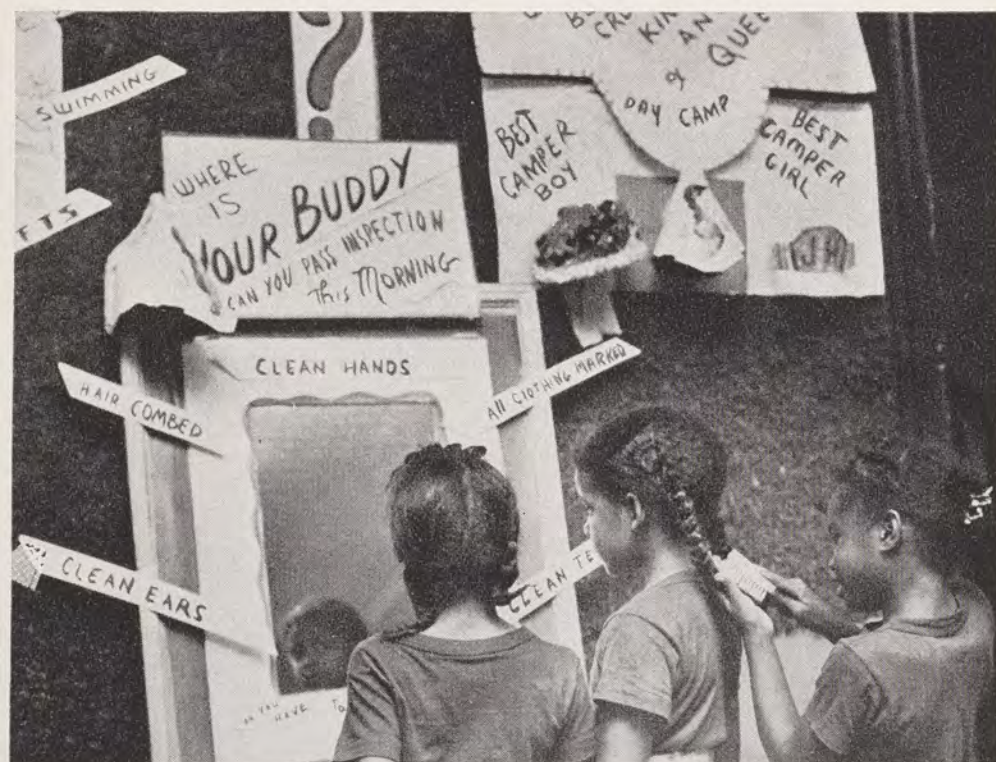
Delinquency dropped off sharply. In the old days, Executive Director Sterrett recalls, “a car just wasn’t safe on the street. But now you can leave your car unlocked anywhere in the district. Nobody will touch anything inside. Nobody will let air out of the tires any more. We like to feel we had a hand in that change.”

And in other changes, too! Today the Hoyle section sends fewer kids to the industrial school (only two in the year since the gym’s completion, compared with as many as 30 in some previous years). Moreover, the section sends more kids to college. Probational

promotions in the schools—promoting kids who didn’t really earn it—have dropped from a high of 43 percent down to 18 percent.

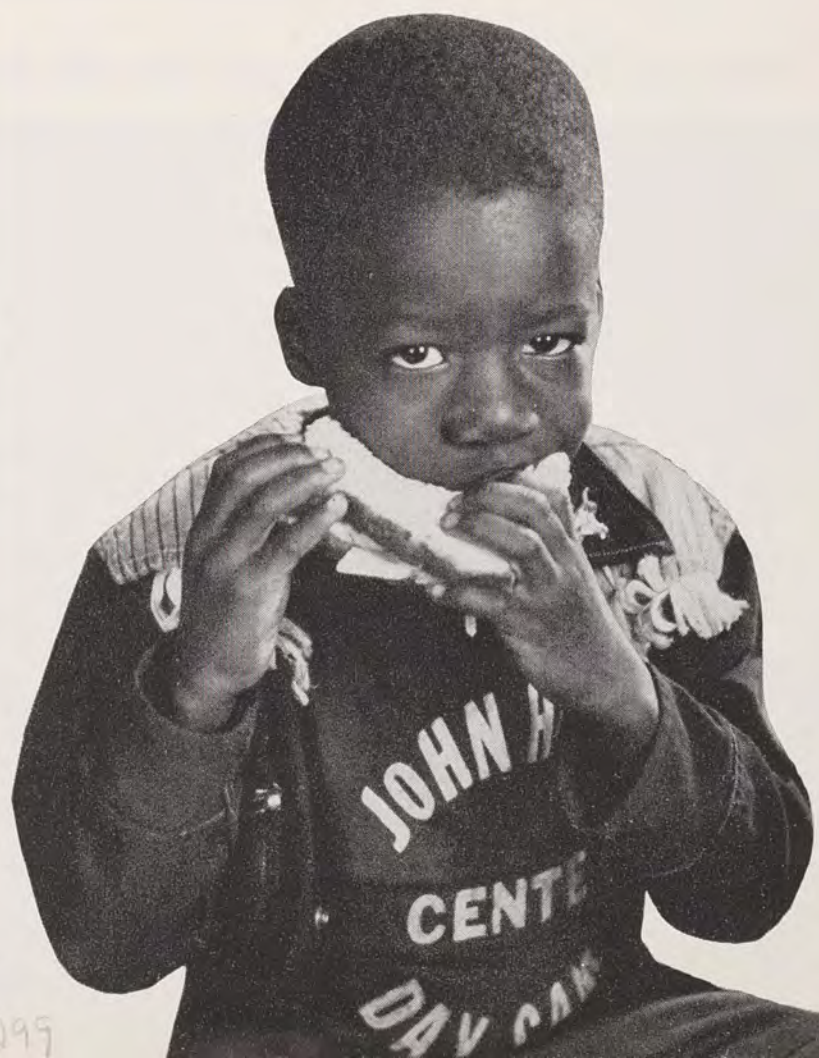
Walter Martin will cite you the figures, with a matter-of-fact voice that disguises his pride. But watch him, some Saturday afternoon, grasp a little girl by the hand and lead her with big long strides to the Center’s secondhand bus. Watch him wave good-bye as the children depart for a day’s nature hike in the country. You can see the pride in his eyes.

Johnny Bassett is gone now; he joined the Army and became a cook. He will never be a famous man, perhaps, but he will be a good one. And if you could see him, you could see the pride in his eyes, too.



**CLEANLINESS IS STRESSED, TOO**, among the 1,000 youngsters who use the Center. Props like this one make a fascinating game out of tidying up.

**IT ALL ADDS UP** to healthier, happier kids—and less juvenile delinquency.





**STURDY  
OCEAN-GOING  
TANKERS...**



**ALL SORTS  
OF CRAFT FOR  
INLAND WATERS...**



**AND BIG NEW SUPERTANKERS ON THE WAY**





*John Hope Settlement House*

**HOPE**

♦ ♦ ♦ **FAITH**

**and YOU**





1956

**T**HE CONSTRUCTION of a gymnasium at the John Hope Settlement is a priority neighborhood need.

*A new gymnasium will provide a coordinated physical education program for the constructive use of the energies of our young people — a deterrent to destructive juvenile delinquency. It will serve to release children's natural aggressiveness in an acceptable way through competitive sports, boxing and wrestling, rather than against society. It will offer creative training through group activities directly related to everyday living, and it will provide stimulation for well rounded individual development and training.*

*We are conscious that alone our neighborhood cannot do the job. We must ask the Greater Providence community to join with us in making this gymnasium a reality; giving us, by their generous gifts, the physical means whereby we may better serve the thousands of young people in our neighborhood now and in the years to come.*

*Paris V. Sterrett*

PARIS V. STERRETT  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR







# HOPE

IF EVER A WORD had meaning for us in this time and this place, that word is *Hope*. It is the motto of the State of Rhode Island. It is the name of a distinguished Negro educator whose memory is honored by the John Hope Settlement. And finally, it is a flame that lights the many shadows of a city's most shabby, congested, ill-housed and impoverished area.

Providence maps label it the West End. The neighbors call it the Hoyle area. By any name, you'll know it for what it is. Here are peeling, rickety wooden houses; grassless yards and alleys; and children everywhere in the narrow streets — for there is nowhere else for them to play.

Within a mile radius of the John Hope Settlement there is no playground and no gymnasium. Yet within this circle live some 7500 people, about two-thirds of them Negroes. Of these, 2000 are children, half of whom are patrons of the Settlement. They use its facilities joyously, for they have no way of knowing how shockingly limited these are.

No, the children do not know that the building is often crowded to the point of danger, or that what they call their "gym" is a small room hung with a couple of basketball hoops, or that their youthful energy needs to be channeled toward healthy competitive sports lest it spill into violence.

No, the children don't know; that's "grown-up stuff." Well, this isn't written for children. *It's for grown-ups like you.*





# ... FAITH



*IN THE HEART* of the city's shabbiest district (above photo taken from Settlement doorway), John Hope does its best to make community life happier for all. Hobbies and other activities find Negro and white children absorbed in making things (upper right), while older folks find pleasure and usefulness in similar work. Teenagers delight in basketball, but their "gym" is the wholly inadequate small room shown at right, where boarded windows are a hazard. At far right the littlest patrons of John Hope must combine gymnastics with quieter occupations in a single small room. Yes, the Settlement serves . . . but how well?





FAITH IN AN IDEAL founded John Hope Settlement 26 years ago. That ideal is to serve *all*, and "particularly to include the participation of the Negro citizens of the community."

The statistics show how well the ideal has been realized. The area served is approximately two-thirds Negro, one-third white. Some two-thirds of the children who use the Settlement are Negro, the rest white. This occurs neither by restriction nor invitation; clearly, the youngsters see themselves as an undifferentiated society, alike in needs, attitudes and hopes.

John Hope Settlement has occupied since 1946 and owned since 1950 the 80-year-old former Old Providence Police Station at 376 Knight Street. For all except sports and active games the building suffices. There is a toddlers' playroom, a craft-and-hobby room, a lounge, a study room, an auditorium, a snack bar, a room for clubs and adult activities, a game room and other facilities. The place teems with children in non-school hours.

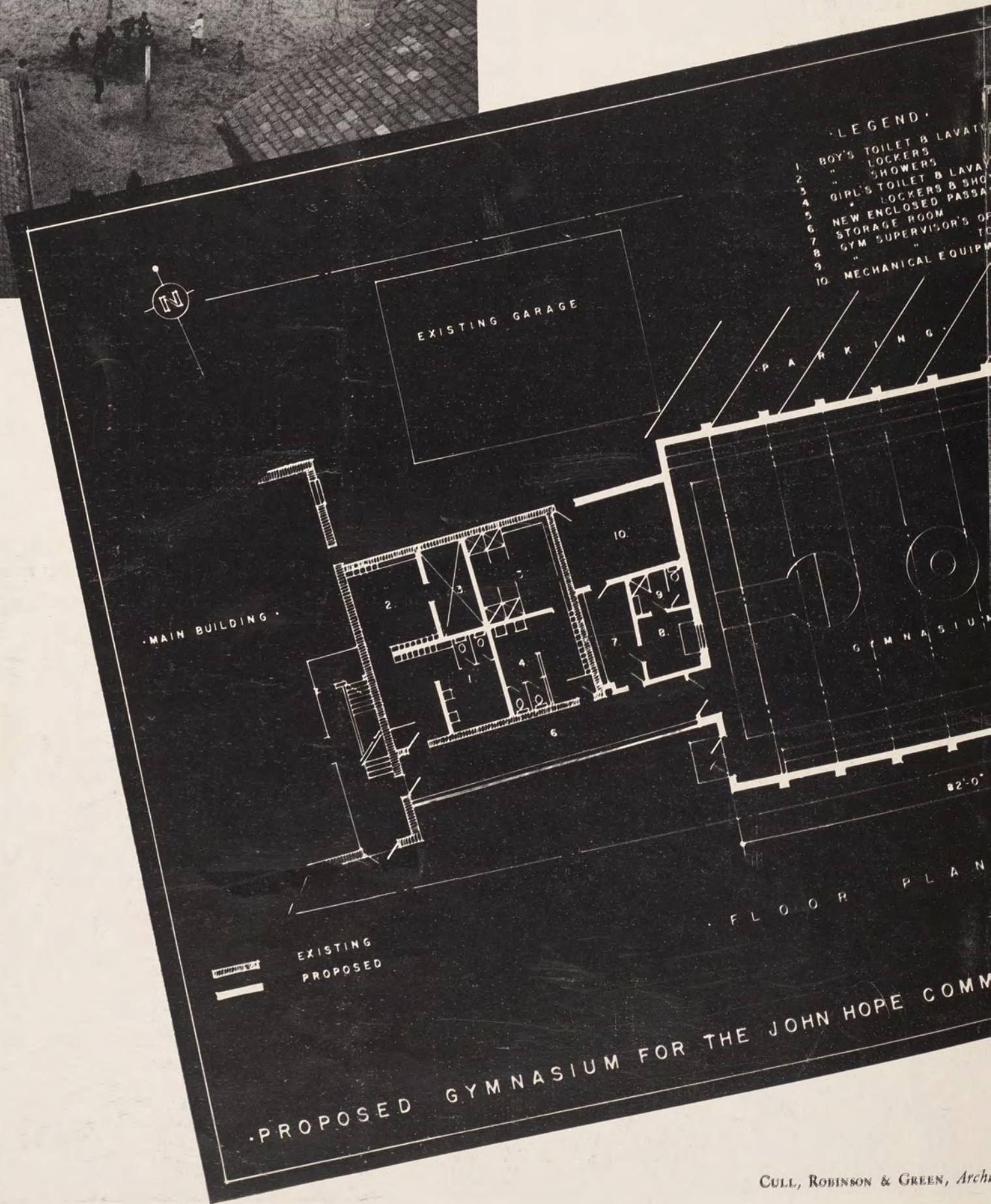
Like boys and girls everywhere, they're noisy and active. They love sports and hard-running games at every age. But where can they play these? The so-called "gym room" on the third floor won't hold more than a handful, and you can't let little fellows in when man-size teenagers are racing about. The vacant lot owned by the Settlement in the rear of the building is a hard-packed, dreary dustbowl in summer, useless in winter.

There's only one solution. John Hope must build a decent gymnasium — a *real* gym — on that vacant lot. The ancient, dungeon-like cell block must be ripped out at the back of the onetime police station, and clean showers and dressing rooms installed.

To do the job right, John Hope needs \$110,000. John Hope Settlement now invokes faith that *community support* will transform a forbidding prison, with all its barbarous symbolism, into a passageway to a freer, happier, healthier life for children who need much, ask little, and deserve better at our hands.





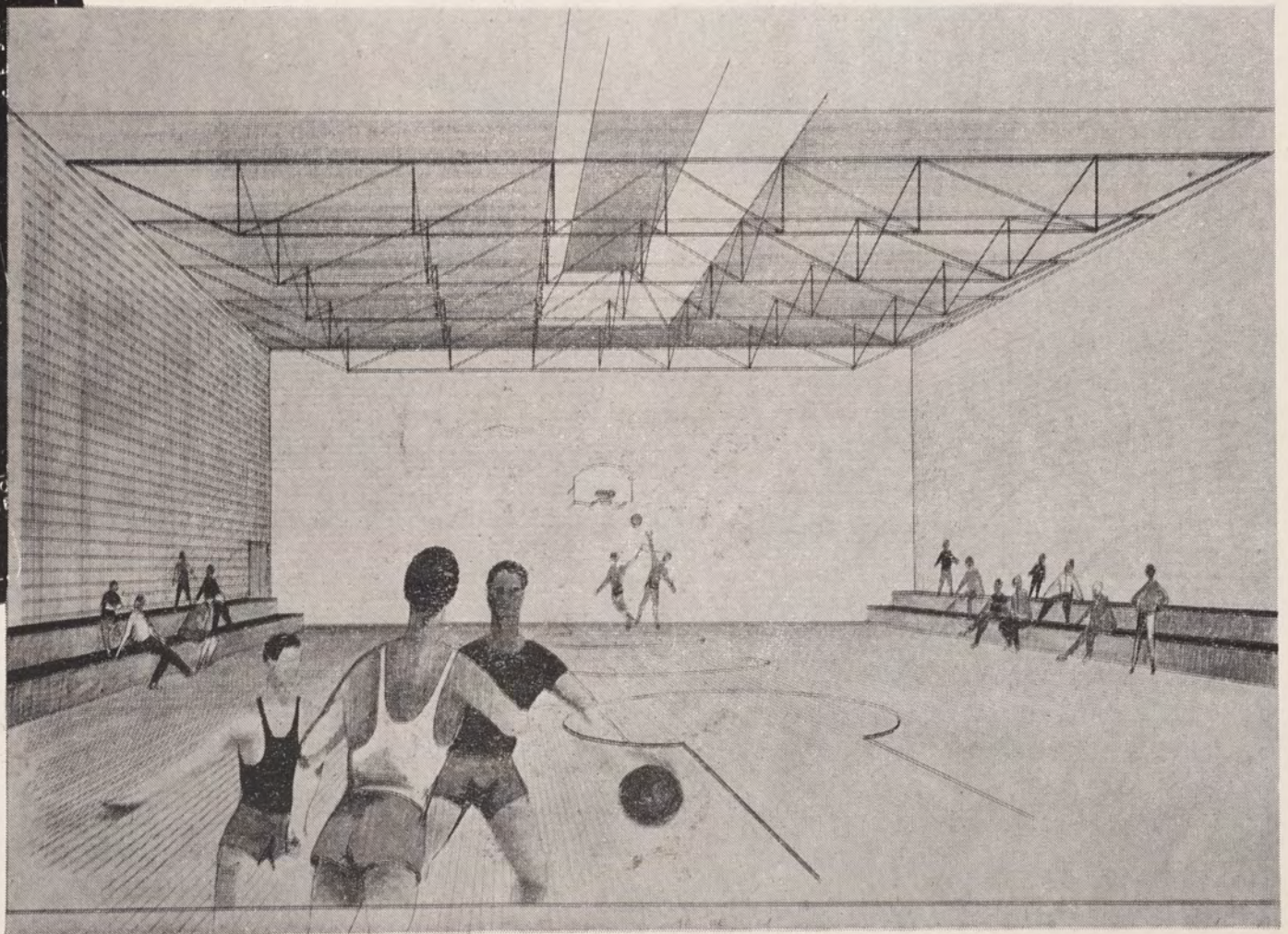
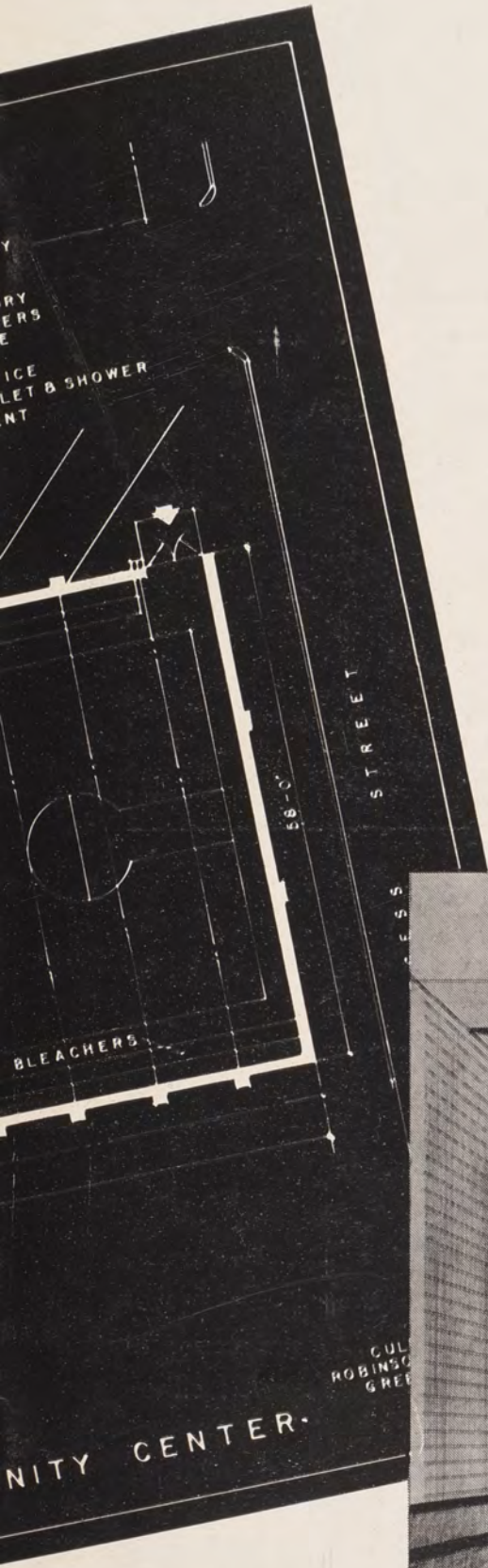




THE OLD PRISON CELL BLOCK in the rear of the present building will be ripped out within its walls (see numbers 1-5 on plan) and refitted for showers and locker rooms. An enclosed passageway will lead from the Settlement to the new gymnasium, to be built on the vacant lot owned by John Hope. The photo at upper left shows the present lot as seen from the roof of the Settlement.

The new gym will be of concrete block exterior construction, with pumice blocks inside. The flat steel-trussed roof will have a raised monitor skylight of corrugated wire glass. Maple flooring will be laid on cross timbers above a sub-floor of concrete. The most-used entrance to the gymnasium will be through the passageway from the present Settlement building, while an exit will lead to Burgess Street and a small parking area.

The Gymnasium will provide for one large basketball court and two cross courts — six baskets in all. Bleachers on two walls will provide seating for several hundred. The gym will allow for assemblies, meetings, dances, and — through use of a movable stage — dramatic and other events. Gymnastic ropes, rings, mats and other apparatus can be installed, or moved as desired from an equipment storage room.







and **YOU**

IF YOU WILL SPEND just a few minutes at the John Hope Settlement, you will see many little faces — like the one on this page — whose appeal is hard to resist. Somehow, the need is all the more poignant because the children are so obviously unaware that they are being ill served by their environment, the economic society, and the scant facilities offered to them.

A gymnasium will not remedy all the social and economic ills that beset a crowded segment of your community. But it will go far toward relaxing incipient tensions, providing a healthy outlet for energy, implanting principles of good sportsmanship, and making life happier for children.

Your role is clear. *It is to help build the gymnasium.*



## MEMORIAL OPPORTUNITIES

IT IS TRADITIONAL to honor with plaques the names of donors whose substantial contributions make possible the various units of a building, or the names of persons whom donors wish to remember in this significant way. The custom also pays tribute to the continuing importance of private philanthropy in a community which recognizes and responds to need. Larger contributions of this kind may be spread over three tax years in ten quarterly payments. Among memorial opportunities for the new gymnasium are the following:

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Quarterly</i>
Two long walls .....each	\$25,000	\$2,500
Two short walls .....each	15,000	1,500
Boys' lockers and showers .....	10,000	1,000
Girls' lockers and showers .....	9,000	900
Equipment room .....	7,000	700
Supervisor's office and shower .....	5,000	500
Maple flooring .....	4,000	400
Passageway to Settlement .....	3,000	300
Bleachers .....	2,000	200
Parking area .....	1,500	150
Fixed equipment .....	1,500	150
Gymnasium apparatus .....	1,000	100

## TAX SAVINGS

THE PRESENT TAX LAW reduces the actual cost of a gift through permissible deductions. *Property gifts* that have appreciated in value since purchase are deductible at their market value at the time of giving, and no capital gains tax has to be paid. For example:

A man paid \$5,000 for stock (or property) now worth \$20,000. If he sells it, he must pay a substantial tax on his capital gain of \$15,000. But if he gives *the property itself* to a charitable cause, he gets a deduction of \$20,000 (assuming this falls within his total allowable deductions) — and he pays *no* capital gains tax.

Your own tax adviser can show you how to effect the greatest possible savings on your gift to the John Hope Gymnasium Building Fund.



## STAFF

PARIS V. STERRETT, *executive director*  
CLEOPHAS N. CLARKE, *program director*  
BARBARA L. NASH, *girls worker*  
KENNETH WALKER, *boys worker*  
MRS. EVELYN N. BROWN, *case worker*  
JULIA COURT, *secretary*  
WALTER E. TUNSTALL, *custodian*

---

MRS. MARGUERITE BEUZARD, *sewing teacher*  
MRS. MABEL CORDWELL, *tray painting teacher*  
MADELINE GENEBRA, *club leader*  
MARILYN JUNG, *club leader*  
MARJORIE WARNER, *club leader*  
FRANCES PITTS, *tiny tot leader*  
STANLEY CRUM, *club leader*

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ALLEN K. ROBINSON ..... *vice president*  
EDWARD H. JENISON ..... *treasurer*  
GEORGE W. HOLT, JR. .... *assistant treasurer*  
MRS. JARVIS JONES ..... *secretary*

George Hodgson	Rev. Samuel B. McKinney
Mrs. John Edgren	Knight Robinson
Dr. Vincent Whitney	H. Webster Youlden
George Lima	LeBaron C. Anthony
Edward Deutch	John H. Chafee
Peter Woolf	Robert Hamlin
William P. H. Freeman	Mrs. William H. Joslin, Jr.
Mrs. Andrew Bell, Jr.	Charles A. Kilvert, Jr.
Mrs. Murray S. Danforth, Jr.	Rev. Anthony Robinson
Miss Evelyn Harry	Mrs. Margaret V. West

JOHN HOPE COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION, 376 Knight Street, Providence 9, R. I.



A Red Feather Agency





LeBaron C. Anthony

William P. H. Freeman

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*general chairman*

WILLIAM P. H. FREEMAN  
*vice chairman*

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RALPH N. BATTEY	WILLIAM P. H. FREEMAN
MRS. ANDREW J. BELL, JR.	GEORGE W. HODGSON
MRS. MURRAY S. DANFORTH, JR.	MRS. NELSON B. RECORD
EDWARD DEUTCH	ALLEN K. ROBINSON
MRS. JOHN EDGREN	PETER WOOLF
MRS. ROBERT T. ENGLES	DR. JOHN W. MCCREA
PARIS V. STERRETT	

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## CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS DIVISION

REV. ARTHUR E. WILSON, *co-chairman*      GEORGE S. LIMA, *co-chairman*

## PUBLIC RELATIONS AND SPECIAL EVENTS

H. WEBSTER YOULDEN, *chairman*





*In the rear of the John Hope Settlement building, once a police station, is this dungeon-like cell block, unused now for any purpose. To the innocent eyes of the little boy peering out, the cells have no meaning. To the Settlement, they are the very antithesis of freedom and hope. They must go.*



**STUDENT RECEIPT**

L—Z

Sept. 15, 1952 Y

\$258.38

Received of Charles R. Venter

Two Hundred Fifty-Eight Dollars <sup>38/100</sup> Dollars

For Tuition & Fees for one semester  
School of Med. - "Greater Providence Graduate  
Scholarship Fund"

J. B. CLARKE, Treasurer

By *Aley*  
Cashier

NOT VALID  
UNLESS MACHINE  
IMPRINT APPEARS  
HERE

er 17, 1952

**HOWARD UNIVERSITY**  
Washington, D. C.

Dr. Carl R. Gross, Treasurer  
Greater Providence Graduate  
Scholarship Fund  
102 Olney Street  
Providence 6, Rhode Island

Dear Dr. Gross:

We acknowledge with thanks your check in the amount of \$258.38 representing scholarship award to Mr. Charles R. Venter. Receipt to cover the remittance is enclosed.

The University is deeply grateful for your assistance to a student of this institution.

Yours very truly,

*Herbert L. Hunt*

Herbert L. Hunt,  
Supervisor, Student Accounts

HLH/bjs  
Enc.



# HOWARD UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF CONGRESS, MARCH 2, 1867



OFFICE OF THE TREASURER

September 17, 1952

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Enc.



## Providence Navy Pilot Involved

# Armed Forces Recruit Negroes

Washington — (UPI) — A Negro Navy pilot from Providence, a veteran of 65 Vietnam combat missions, has been traveling about the United States trying to interest promising young Negroes in naval officer careers.

The Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs this year sent 13 of its Negro cadets to Detroit, Washington, Kansas City, Dallas, Nashville and other cities to visit schools, appear on television and talk to civic groups in an effort to increase Negro enrollment in the academy.

The Defense Department last year sent out 19,000 letters to schools, colleges and community leaders, explaining the opportunities that exist in the officer ranks of all the armed forces for all races.

These are some of the steps the Armed Services are taking to try to make the statistical reality of Negro officer enrollment catch up with the policy of equal opportunity which President Harry Truman proclaimed for the military services in 1948.

In 1967, 3.4 per cent of Army officers (including warrant) were Negroes. Figures for the other services were: Air Force, 1.8 per cent; Marines, 0.7 per cent, and Navy, 0.3 per cent. Negroes then comprised about 11 per cent of the U.S. population.

Enlisted men more closely mirrored the population in 1967 — Army 12.1 per cent; Air Force 10.4 per cent; Marines 10.3 per cent.

Navy Cmdr. Reeves R. Taylor, a graduate of Hope High School in Providence, said the Navy's low showing in both areas is due in large part to the Navy's "image." In 1945, 95 per cent of Navy Negro enlisted men were stewards. Now five per cent are stewards. But the image persists.

Commander Taylor, 39, a Negro Annapolis graduate who flew 65 Vietnam missions from the carrier Constellation, has been trying for the last year to do something about this image.

Heading a "minority officer recruiting" program in the Bureau of Naval Personnel, he has traveled to 36 predominantly Negro colleges. He has got-

ten 50 other Negro Navy officers to make recruiting trips to 300 colleges which contain some Negroes. He has sought help from the Negro press.

"So many people tell me 'I've never seen a Negro naval officer,'" Commander Taylor said. The Navy had no Negro officers in 1917; 194 in 1962 and 330 in 1968. They are in all fields, with the largest concentrations in the "line," aviation and medical ranks. Tables show the time it takes them to travel up the promotion ladder is the same as for white officers.

Yet Lt. Carlos C. Campbell, who works with Commander Taylor, said he is continually amazed to find "educated peo-

ple, who don't know the Navy has changed." He suggests a contributing cause: "Some presidents of Negro colleges used to be Navy stewards."

Commander Taylor believes his program is beginning to show measureable results. In fiscal year 1967, 47 Negroes were given Navy commissions through all channels. In fiscal 1968 some 136 were expected to be commissioned, more than double the previous year.

Providence Journal  
3-23-70



People

**NAVY CMDR. REEVES R. TAYLOR** of 6 Dwight St. recently took command of an Air Reconnaissance Squadron in ceremonies at the Naval Air Station in Albany, Ga. He attended Hope High School, Brown University and is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. 1953

Commander Taylor participated in 65 combat missions in Vietnam. He is the recipient of the Navy's Air Medal with two Gold Stars, the China Service Medal, the National Defense Service Medal with bronze star, and the Vietnam Service Medal. He and his wife, the former Gloria N. Beaubien of Rumford, have three sons. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. John E. Taylor.



Tuesday night.

Dear Carl,

I am quite ashamed for being so slow in answering your letter. The grind here is nothing less than terrific, and your letter came just at the time when I was all worked up over becoming the cardiac consultant to the surgery service. This means that I am up at the crack of dawn and my day never ends. I am learning many things, and the work is very pleasant; but I can't let down even for a minute.

Much thought has been given to Charles and the problem of next year. I have concluded that it will be a good idea for him to come home and look into the matter. I would advise absolute quiet about it, because Negro schools are small, and I feel sure that they will not be happy to have him make a change, we don't anyone to get the idea that low grades will hold him at Howard and arrange things accordingly. Actually, it would be better for him to transfer after the sophomore year. Then, all of the difficult pre-clinical studies would be behind him.

Since we have no money, I suppose that we

of for no other reason than it is hard to get a place in a medical class and all schools like to carry their 4 years. If he leaves they will have a vacancy in the 2<sup>nd</sup> year class which they can't fill.



will be forced to try anything that is available.

I have some time off in February. I should like to look into the John Hay Whitney Fund. Also, I will go to Harvard and present Charles' case, if necessary. So let me know what you think.


When Aileen comes we can go to Harvard also. I have been told that scholarships are available there. However, I think that they only cover tuition. I feel that we should get first hand information. Don't you?

I am looking forward to a long chat with you during my vacation. I often think of you and of the delightful time which we spent together. I do wish that you would come to Baltimore during the spring. How about it?

Things are some better for my mother. I hope to get home for about 3 days during the holidays. Elaine is looking forward to Christmas with much enthusiasm.

Ken's hoping that you are well and that the holiday season will be pleasant.

as always,  
Effie

P.S.: I must apologize for this. I have been called to the phone about a dozen times since I started writing. 



Day Camp run by the Watchman's Industrial School in Scituate, R. I.

Dr. William S. Holland, Director

Evening Bulletin 8-23-48

THE EVENING BULLETIN, PROVIDENCE, MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1948



P:

**INGENUITY PAYS OFF:** Nothing usable is thrown away at the day camp conducted at the Watchman Industrial School in Scituate. At left, above, children enjoy a slide improvised from part of an old fire escape. At right, above, is the swing, made from a piece of old water pipe and a discarded wagon wheel. Below: The Rev. William S. Holland, camp director chats with one of the children.

—Staff Photos

by Mr. Holland, on a fair-sized piece of property off the Hartford Pike.

GROSS P. 302





## Perseverance Overcomes Poverty for Negro Day Camp

"Find a way or make one."

With this motto plus perseverance against disheartening setbacks, the Rev. Wilnam S. Holland, 81-year-old Negro clergyman, has built up at North Scituate the only day camp for Negro children in this part of the country.

The camp cares for 75 to 100 children every day and gives them the kind of semi-country and outdoor life they could not get in the crowded Providence streets. For some children, the daily cost is 25 cents. For many it is free.

They can play games, wade in two pools, or dunk all over in big barrels of water, slide on slides and swing on swings. They can have as much fun as kids in any other camp, despite the fact that equipment and facilities are either second hand or homemade.

Mr. Holland's camp has very little money to work with. But with bailing wire and shoestrings, he and his loyal associates have made the project a reality.

The camp is located at the Watchman Industrial School, also founded by Mr. Holland, on a fair-sized piece

Beside the playfields, there is the large old mansion that used to be the Smithfield Seminary, and a number of outbuildings, all in bad repair.

The children have a revolving swing because Mr. Holland himself made one out of an stout old cart-wheel mounted on a length of second-hand water pipe filled with concrete. One of the slides is partly made out of an old but sound fire escape ladder.

In the nursery play area for younger children, there are patched pup tents for the afternoon nap, and a couple of rather tattered navy hammocks for the mothers. The children yesterday were having just as good a time there as if the equipment were all brand new.

The children are collected each day in Providence in a bus and brought to the camp. Their play is supervised by teachers, some volunteer, others paid. The children also help in the vegetable gardens, the income from which provides some money for the camp.

ALW

Where You ALW

Fall Suit C  
by Joselli  
ler Glen Plaid



For Fall

Shop Tuesday Through  
Saturday—9:15 to 5:45

CLOSED MONDAYS  
IT'S THE MODERN WAY



## COMMUNITY ASS'N PAPERS ARE FILED

### Plans Made to Commemorate John Hope, Benefactor of Negro Race

Articles of association were filed in the Secretary of State's office yesterday for the John Hope Community Association, Inc. The incorporators are William P. H. Freeman, Carl R. Gross, Roberta J. Dunbar, Joseph G. Le Count, Anna A. Lewis, Andrew L. Jackson, James M. Storkett, Jr., William H. Bland, John F. Lopez, Harriet M. Hyde, Florence V. Lopez, Madeline H. Genebra, and I. Anna Morgan.

The association has been organized to honor and commemorate the late John Hope, alumnus of Brown University and a former president of Atlanta University, a Negro institution. The organization has purchased property on Pratt street.

Among the announced purposes of the organization were the promotion and maintenance of "civic, cultural and recreational interests to serve all ages and both sexes and to direct character building and community betterment among the citizens of Providence."

"It shall promote opportunities and facilities, not to exclude any group, but particularly to include in all its activities the participation of the Negro citizens of the community," it was stated.

## ANDERSON CONCERT TICKETS NET \$367

### John Hope Association 'Gets Commission; Will Buy Community House

William P. H. Freeman, president of the John Hope Community Association, Inc., announced last night that sale of tickets through the association for the Marian Anderson concert here Sunday, had netted a commission of \$367 for the association which will go toward purchasing the building at 15 Pratt street now being used as the John Hope Community Centre.

Arrangements were made with Aaron Richmond, who brings Miss Anderson here, to have the association co-operate in the ticket sale.

Assisting the association in the campaign were Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Sharpe, Mrs. Arthur M. Allen, Hugh MacColl, John B. Archer, Mrs. George Hail and Mrs. Wilson G. Wing.

The association's committee included Mr. Freeman, Mrs. Mae E. Bentley, Dr. Carl R. Gross, Mrs. Madeline Genebra and Charles S. Beaubian.

John Hope, for whom the association is named, was graduated from Brown University in 1894, and at the time of his death was president of Atlanta University. The association now has approximately 400 persons enrolled in classes at its centre. The WPA is furnishing teachers at present.



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F.S.J. 2-12-56

PEB 4-17-56

# John Hope Center Gym Is Assured

Some 2,000 children in the Hoyle Square area now are assured of a new gymnasium at the John Hope Community Center by next September.

The drive to raise \$110,000 for the new structure was reported at a victory dinner last night to have gone over the top by \$2,017.

The architectural firm of Cull, Robinson & Green today set to work making specifications as indicated in blueprints which have been in the hands of the center officials for the past year. They will begin receiving bids by May 15. Construction will start about June 1 and the building is expected to be finished by September. P. Vaughn Sterrett, center director, said today.

The one-story 82-by-58-foot cement and pumice block gymnasium will be built on the old playground at the rear of the former police station at 376 Knight St., which houses the center. It will be attached to the former cell blocks which are to be converted into dressing rooms, showers and lockers for both boys and girls.

An influx of eleventh hour contributions reported by 117 workers to LeBaron C. Anthony, general chairman of the drive and to Mrs. Murray S. Danforth Jr., chairman of the advance gifts division, aided in putting the drive well over the top.

Officials of the United Fund, to which the center association belongs, congratulated campaign workers. A certificate of appreciation was presented by Walter R. Martin, president of the board of directors, to William P. H. Freeman, vice chairman of the drive who has served the association for 25 years.



Station on Knight Street, youngsters of John Hope Community Center play volleyball.



Proposed Site of new gym behind station serves as play area for children.

GROSS P. 304



# Center Hopes to Turn Old Cells Into Gym for Kids

By LAWRENCE M. HOWARD

They're planning a mass jail break at the John Hope Settlement on Knight Street.

Settlement officers — who hope everyone hears about it—plan to lift more than 3,000 youngsters out of dreary cell blocks in an ancient prison and transfer them into a modern gymnasium.

There is nothing illegal about the plan and skullduggery is the furthest thing from the minds of the people behind the plan. As a matter of fact, they could use some help and are willing to accept it from any quarter.

The Settlement House, more correctly known as the John Hope Community Center, is in the midst of a fund drive to build a modern \$110,000 gymnasium at the rear of its present quarters in the old Knight Street police station in the Hoyle Square section.

To date more than \$45,000 has been raised by 66 pledges toward the goal.

### Behind Main Building

The new gymnasium will be located on an empty lot behind the main building where police used to graze their horses years ago.

The cramped and depressing cell blocks still attached to the present building will be made over into shower and locker rooms for the gymnasium.

Paris V. Sterrett, director of the Settlement House since it moved into the old police station nine years ago, thinks the new gymnasium will solve the single greatest need for the children growing up in the cluttered and cramped streets around the settlement.

"There is a reasonable amount of hostility in every normal child," Mr. Sterrett explains, "and he will take it out on society if it isn't utilized."

The director, who says there isn't a gymnasium or playground within a mile radius of the center,

hopes the new building will provide an opportunity to focus the energy of the youngsters onto wholesome competition.

### 3,000 Children in Area

More than 3,000 children—white and colored—live in the area that is constantly being squeezed by more buildings.

Empty lots are disappearing. Alleys are more crowded than ever by cars. The streets are an invitation to sudden death.

### And the kids?

"They're normal, healthy kids just asking for a chance at fair play," Mr. Sterrett says in his appeal for help to push the fund drive over its goal.

"Where things have closed up, something must open," is the way the director explains the growing need for a safe play area in the crowded district.

A third of the youngsters now using the Settlement facilities are white, the director says, and a living example that different races can live, work and play together in harmony.

The Settlement House, which receives 95 per cent of its income from the United Fund, is well aware that its own neighborhood of factory and domestic workers cannot push the drive to a successful conclusion. It has no endowments.

### Offers Much to Youth

Even with its limited facilities, John Hope Settlement provides many types of entertainment and guidance for the youngsters living within the shadow of its brick walls.

There is a playroom for toddlers, a craft and hobby room, a lounge, study room, snack bar and auditorium. And there is a gymnasium, too, if that is the right word for the third floor cubicle where boarded up windows shut out the sunlight.

A day camp is also run by the Settlement, along with sewing and other classes for adults. About 1,000 persons are registered at the center, with an average daily attendance set at 300. The ages run from 4 to 96, according to the director.

The West Side Neighborhood Association, an interracial group, is also sponsored by the Settlement House.

Right now, though, the main dream of the center is to change those vertical bars on the old jail into parallel bars in a new gymnasium.



Cell Blocks in old building will be made over into shower and locker rooms for new gymnasium.

—Staff Photos by Thomas D. Stevens





## Birthday

The day school at the John Hope Settlement House in Providence celebrated the beginning of its 26th year yesterday. Here, camp director Cleo Clarke leads the youngsters in an exuberant birthday cheer.

—Journal-Bulletin Photo by LEE ROMERO



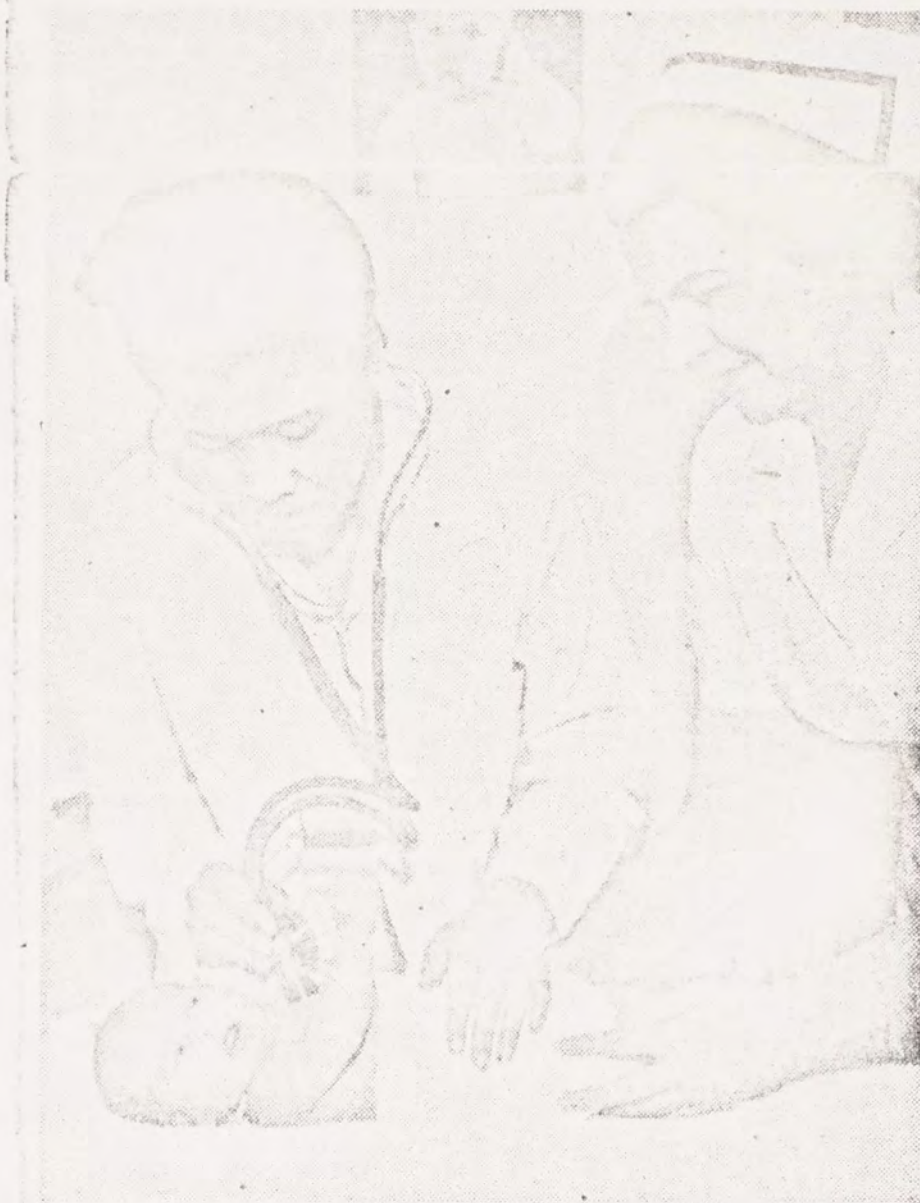
we like women doctors, Dr. Patients like women doctors in Norman said, "so long as they know their business. Effie knows her business. I think men rarely object

Obstetrical cases also like Effie presence in the delivery room. A nurses, she says, are pleased at woman doctor in a hospital.

"Experienced nurses can be great help to a young doctor in hospital," Dr. Ellis said. "If they like you, they tell you everything. If they don't—they tell you nothing." She has been fortunate, a the nurses, she feels, have always given her the right steers on hospital routine.

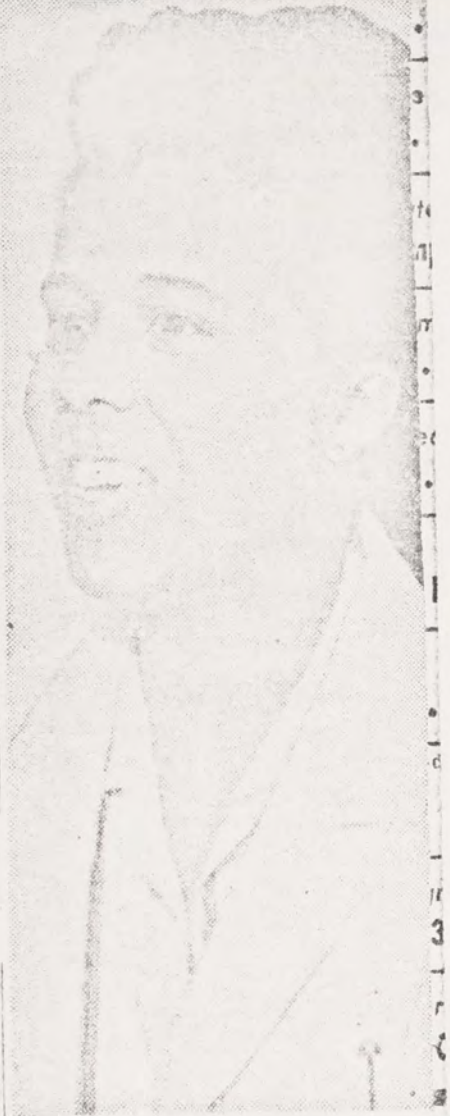
This weekend, Effie leaves the Lying-In Hospital to go to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where she works with Dr. Alan Butler for a short while. But maybe she'll miss her penthouse.

Surely, the soft-spoken little lady doctor with her bright blouse beneath her hospital jacket, and her bright pink knitting, will leave good friends behind.



**BABY CRIBARI** enjoys attention and a routine checkup in the South nursery at Lying-In Hospital while Dr. Ellis listens to his heart and Nurse Rose Ryan of Newport holds him still.





"I think that men doctors like the idea of women in the profession," says Dr. Effie Ellis. She says she has experienced no antagonism from either the doctors or the nurses at Lying-In Hospital.

E.B. 2-12-52



**DRINKING POP WITH THE MEDICAL MEN,** Dr. Ellis relaxes in the apartment that accommodates the male residents, interns and visiting medical students. Relaxing, but on call, are Harvard medical students John

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E.B. \* \* \*  
**SCHOLARSHIP:**

On Saturday, June 28, Dr. Carl R. Gross of this city gave an interesting talk at the Church of God and Saints of Christ relative to the need for scholarship assistance for Rhode Island college graduates who desire to go into professional fields. He told of the interest of Dr. Effie Ellis, who has served as chief pediatrician at the Providence Lying-In Hospital, and her interest in this cause. Andrew J. Bell, Jr., Mrs. Bell, Dr. Gross, Miss Aileen Reese, and others are working on a committee toward the establishment of such a scholarship. The pastor and members of the Church of God and Saints of Christ contributed to this uplifting cause.

\* \* \*



## Dr. Effie Ellis To Speak Here

Dr. Effie Ellis, who for the second time is serving as chief of Resident Pediatricians at the Providence Lying-In Hospital, will be the speaker at the meeting, being held at the Providence Journal Auditorium on Wednesday evening, June 25, at 8 p. m. Dr. Ellis will speak on the subject, "My Brother's Keeper-Who is He?", and will discuss certain needs and objectives of this, or any community.

Dr. Ellis is a native of Columbus, Ohio, and attended the High School at Atlanta University, and Spellman College for Women. She received her MA in zoology at the University of Illinois. Later she studied tropical diseases under noted specialists, and in Puerto Rico. Next month she will study Pediatric Cardiology under a scholarship at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, Md.

The meeting is being arranged by a group of citizens, and the public is invited to attend.

## Square Is Named For Lt. Gladding

### Hundreds at Ceremony Honoring Memory Of Hope High Athlete

Lt. Walter S. Gladding Memorial Square was dedicated yesterday afternoon at Camp and Olney Streets before several hundred persons.

The Air Force man whose memory was honored was the son of Walter and the late Elsie Gladding. His father, who makes his home at 214 Howell St., attended the ceremonies.

Lt. Gladding, a Hope High School athlete and graduate of the University of Rhode Island, died in an accident on June 5, 1945. He had trained for a career in physical education work and attended Atlanta University.

#### Veterans Parade

A parade from Camp Street and Doyle Avenue preceded the dedication program. Participating were American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars units led by the band of Eugene Perry Post, VFW.

The principal address was given by Dr. Carl R. Cross, state child welfare officer of the Armstrong-Gladding Post, American Legion. He is also a member of the state child welfare committee.

The Armstrong-Gladding Post was named after Lt. Gladding and the late Lt. William P. Armstrong.

The Rev. P. G. Moore Brown, retired Episcopal priest, gave the invocation. Opening remarks were by Thomas V. Hall, commander of the post bearing the honored Air Force man's name. Joseph Canzuis, past post commander, was master of ceremonies.

#### Others Participating

James E. Nash, post service officer and chairman of the dedication committee, unveiled a wreath. Councilmen Edward Loughran and Jacob Alprin spoke in praise of Lt. Gladding. Merideth Spicer sang.

Others who participated were Robert J. Bergeon, department commander, and Mrs. Mae Kershaw, department chaplain, American Legion. Representing Eugene Perry Post were George Smith, commander, and Mrs. Elizabeth Washington, president. Joseph H. Hackett, department senior vice commander, and John DeCesare, 4th district commander, both of the American Legion, attended.

The closing prayer was given by the Rev. Victor Holley, vicar of the Church of the Saviour.

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**GLADDING SQUARE:** By resolution, the intersection of Camp and Olney Streets was named "Lt. Walter S. Gladding Memorial Square". Lieutenant Gladding, a member of the Air Force, was killed while in service on June 5, 1945. He was a son of Walter Gladding of 77 Olney Street.

**HOLIFAX COMMITTEES:** Two resolutions were passed by the



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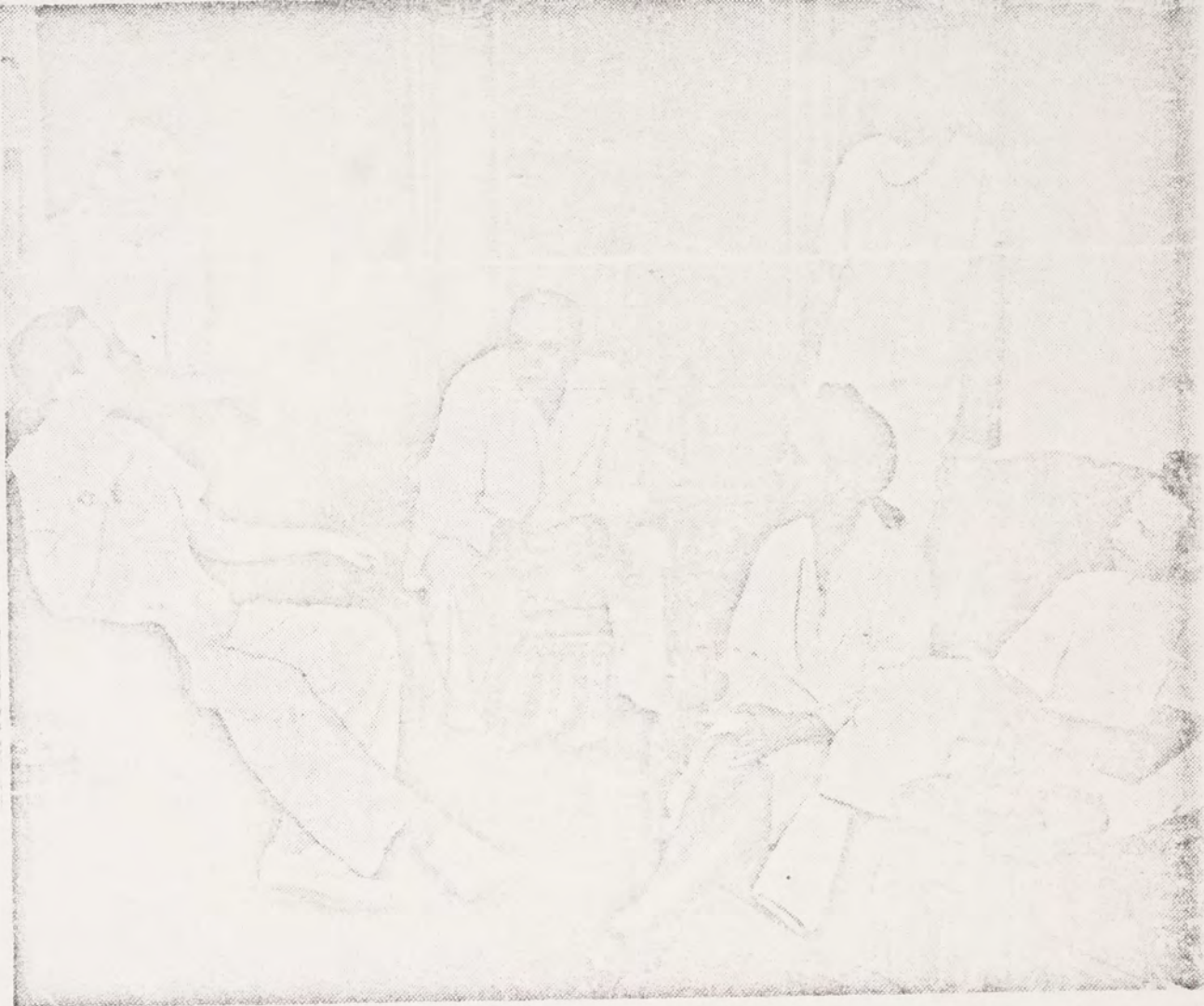
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# Doctor Finds Being a W



## Dr. Effie Ellis Chief Pediatric

Graduate of U  
School Thinks W  
Competent Stud

By LUCILLE ELFENBE

Mostly her patients don't know their doctor. But then the patients don't know much of anything these days. They're too young.

Nevertheless, Dr. Effie Ellis, chief pediatric resident at the Lying-In Hospital in Providence, handled a big job with good results and an endearing bedside manner.

The 175 bassinets in the hospital's nurseries hold many of the patients as do the 17 incubators. A lot of babies for one small woman just 31 years old!

Dr. Ellis, an outstanding medical scholar who has been awarded a fellowship at Johns Hopkins in Baltimore to study child trouble in children (pediatric neurology, they call it) is currently Lying-In's only woman resident pediatrician.

### Fifth in Her Class

A graduate of the medical school of the University of Illinois, she was fifth in a class of 17. Ellis says she has never found a handicap to be a woman in the field of medicine.

She thinks women have proved themselves to be competent medical students, and proudly cites the record of the 16 women in her graduating class at Illinois.

"Six of us were in the top 10 of the class," she said.

She was sitting in her own private suite at the hospital, and a pink afghan was on her lap. She lives in "the penthouse," the top floor suite is called.

### Pigeons Annoying

Usually that suite is assigned to the chief obstetrical resident, but there is also an apartment assigned to the other resident interns, visiting medical students who are at Lying-In. However, Dr. Norman waived his rights to the penthouse for Effie's sake. C

**THE PREEMIE WITH THE 10-INCH HEAD** gets measured by Dr. Effie Ellis, the only woman resident in pediatrics at Lying-In Hospital. The 31-year-old doctor wears a sterile mask, and uses fresh tape as she

makes her rounds, checking on the occupants of the 17 incubators in the premature babies' nursery. She is assisted by Nurse Irene Schinzel.

—Staff Photos by Clinton H. Cram



# man No Handicap in Jok

## Is Lying-In's c Resident

### University of Illinois Medical Men Have Proved to Be As; Was 5th in Class of 173

as her quarters are, the woman doctor admits that the pigeons on the window sill often make enough noise to interfere with her sleep. If one lives in a penthouse, one must put up with inconveniences.

The medieval atmosphere of the penthouse is made somewhat less austere by black-eyed Effie and her stork trimmed paraphernalia. Samples of baby food and baby powder interrupt the stark cleanliness of the place. Effie tests all of the packages herself, from the strained carrots to the formula milk and the nutritious oils. During the interview, she even offered me a new kind of pabulum. Tasted like paste.

A native of Columbus, Ohio, Effie attended high school and college in Atlanta, at the University High School of Atlanta University, and the Spelman College for Women. She received her M.A. in zoology at Illinois later, and studied tropical medicine with Dr. Carol Birch. She won a study grant to Puerto Rico, where she learned about tropical diseases and parasites.

#### Marking Time

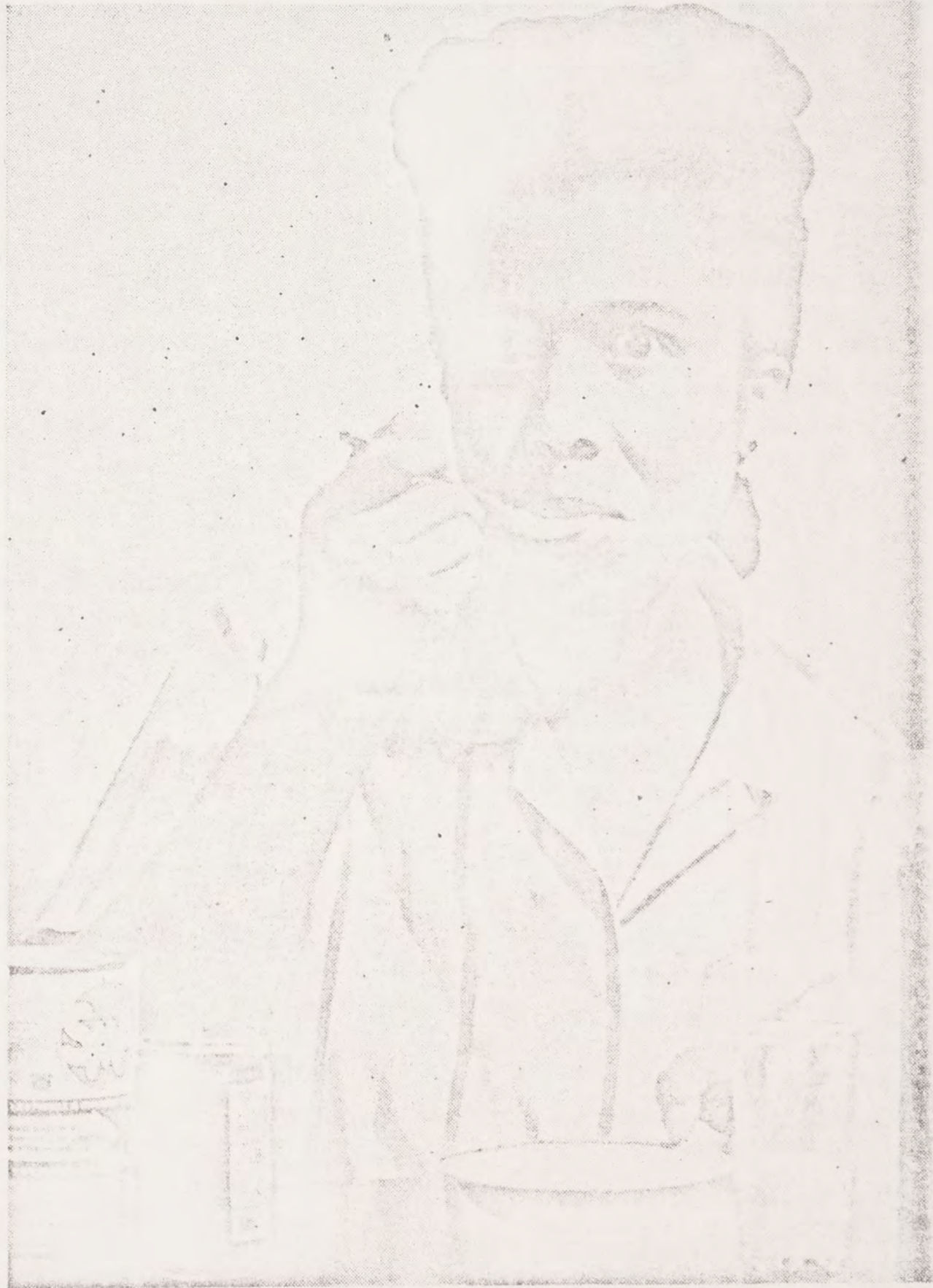
During all this study, she explains, she wanted to be a physician, but was marking time "till it became convenient."

At medical school, she says, she was always well treated by the men in her class.

"I don't think men mind women in their profession," she says, "if the women act like women." Her classmates often carried her books and her instrument case, she recalled.

"But then, sometimes I carried theirs," she added.

Her contacts with the doctors at Lying-In are in the tradition of good comradeship, and she is a welcome visitor at "the boys' place," where she sits and knits, talks shop, and waits for the muted buzzer to call for Dr. Effie Ellis.



**'I NEVER PRESCRIBE FOOD FOR A BABY,'** says young Dr. Ellis, 'unless I have some idea of what it tastes like myself.' Many food salesmen seek her endorsement, and she

conscientiously samples all their products. Babies like very bland food, says she, which she claims that most of the products taste like unflavored gelatin.

OF ..... 12 oz. **39¢**

**ANACIN TABLETS**

Choose your lipstick from an array of glorious colors! 5 flattering shades in non-drying, non-greasy make-up stick... conceals minor complexion faults

**Rash For**



# Dr. Ellis accepts AMA staff post at AMA headquarters

(Continued from Page 1)

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Dr. Howard alluded to the appointment late last year when he told reporters at the AMA Clinical Convention that he planned to appoint a black physician as special adviser on child and maternal health matters and health care of the poor (AMN, Dec. 8, 1969).

DR. HOWARD said Dr. Ellis' selection for the full-time position had been approved by the AMA Board of Trustees.

"The AMA has a commitment to do everything in its power to meet the health care needs of every American," Dr. Howard said. "Dr. Ellis will bring to us a wealth of knowledge and experience about the special needs of the disadvantaged."

Dr. Ellis has served the federal government in a number of capacities, most recently as chairman of a panel group at the 1969 White House Con-

Effie O. Ellis, MD, a nationally known authority on the health and nutritional problems of the poor, will join the American Medical Association staff Feb. 1. She will serve in the newly created post of special assistant for health services to AMA Executive Vice President E. B. Howard, MD.

Dr. Ellis presently is the director of maternal and child health for the Ohio State Dept. of Health, Columbus.

Commenting on the appointment, Dr. Howard said "The AMA is extremely fortunate"

(See Dr. Ellis, Page 12)



Dr. Ellis

College graduate is a Medical also Mass. did Johns Dr. daughter of the American Medical Association in Chicago. The only Negro to hold an administrative or executive position within the AMA, she was formerly director of maternal and child health of the state of Ohio, and, in the early '50s, chief pediatric resident at Providence Lying-In Hospital.

—Associated Press Wirephoto



FACULTY members, staff, and medical student representatives of the U. of Nebraska Medical Center visited physicians in Norfolk, Chadron, North Platte, and McCook in a tour designed to find out what physicians believe is needed from the medical center to deliver the best health care in their areas.

AFL-CIO, which had charged that state banking and insurance commissioner Horace J. Bryant lacked authority to grant a partial rate increase.

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ference on Food and Nutrition. She has also served in the Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare as its first regional commissioner for Social and Rehabilitation Service, and as regional medical director of HEW's Children's Bureau, both in Midwest Region Five.

Earlier, Dr. Ellis, a native of Georgia, served the Ohio Health Dept. as a pediatrics consultant.

FOR MORE THAN eight years, Dr. Ellis was director of medical education and house pediatrician at Provident Hospital, Baltimore. It was here, Dr. Ellis said, that she first became familiar with the specialized health care needs of the poor.

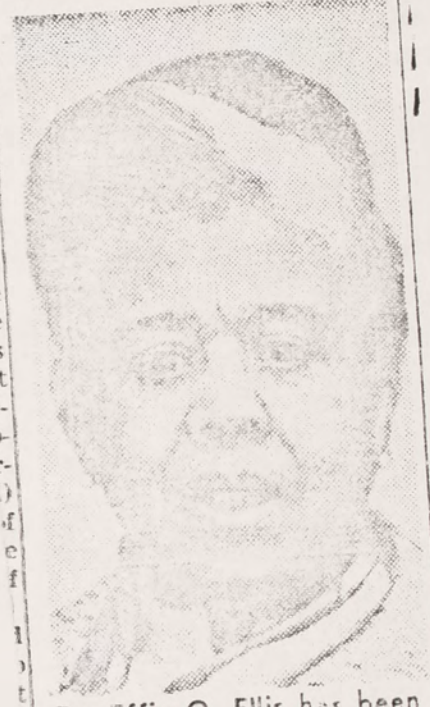
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Dr. Ellis is married and has a daughter and two grandchildren.

Washington — The Nixon administration's tentative dialogue with Communist China moved onto a more substantial footing yesterday with the scheduling of a further meeting in Warsaw on Feb. 20, only one month after the first formal contact between the two governments in more than two years.  
In years past, six months or more had elapsed between the largely perfunctory Warsaw encounters.

U.S. and CH  
Again in TV





Dr. Effie O. Ellis has been named a special assistant to the executive vice president of the American Medical Association in Chicago. The only Negro to hold an administrative or executive position within the AMA, she was formerly director of maternal and child health of the state of Ohio, and, in the early '50s, chief pediatric resident at Providence Lying-In Hospital.

—Associated Press Wirephoto

# THAT WITHSTAND HURRICANES AND TORNADOS?

The company is POB, pioneer in the design of medical centers and specialist in quality construction at competitive costs. POB is the answer, regardless of the size and type of building you plan. Contact POB early in your planning stage, to discuss financing, site selection, or any other phase of construction. Call or write without obligation.



PROFESSIONAL OFFICE BUILDINGS INC



persons were united in marriage  
 this month: Miss Joyce Gibbons,  
 daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest  
 Gibbons, of Pahay St., to Mr.  
 Carpenter, 45 Annadale Road.  
 Rev. William L. Cooper officiated.  
 Mrs. Marilyn Lockhart, daughter  
 of Mrs. Lucille Quarles, to  
 Mr. Leon Jackson, son of Mrs.  
 Josie Walker, of Kingston Ave.  
 The following bundles of  
 were left at the Newport  
 last week: A

9-10-52 Letter to Treasurer of Howard University, guaranteeing tuition and fees \$526.76; check for 258.38 sent and receipt received for 1st semester. Letter stated they were grateful for our assistance to a student of the university

10-14-52

9-14-52 1st check for 45.00 sent to Charles R. Venter

10-16-52 2nd check sent to Charles R. Venter telling him we expect to reach our goal and that on or about the 15th of each month he will receive a check for 45.00 for nine months. \$405.00 and he can plan his finances accordingly.

11- -52 Letter from Charles R. Venter to his parents saying he had his first test and stood FIRST in his class  
 An expression of thanks to the people of Providence and Boston for their hearty response, (only \$12.65 came from the white group); to this gesture to go on record to help a worthy student up the ladder of success; thanks to the Prov. Urban League for their help in aiding in the ~~proceedings~~ assistance in mimeographing, use of their mailing list and their secretary's services; thanks to the members of the committee for their ~~help~~ help in meeting and planning this venture; thanks to Dr. Effie O'M Ellis for her great interest in starting this venture and her help; thanks to the Prov. Chronicle for the splendid editorial and news space to publicize our effort.

print  
 Please put in the complete financial statement to show the people who gave where there money went.



ORDER OF BUSINESS

MEETING AT JOURNAL AUDITORIUM

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1952

8:00 p.m.

Presiding -- Andrew J. Bell, Jr.

1. Call to Order

2. Remarks ----- Bell

Why meeting was called?  
Events leading up to it?  
Possibilities in the idea of help  
from colored community  
Etc.

3. Introduction of Speaker ----- Dr. Carl R. Gross

4. Dr. Effie Ellis

5. Introduction of Discussion Leader --- Bell

6. Discussion ----- Led by Allen K. Robinson

7. Adjournment



These. Also, he agrees with me that any honor  
student of Harold Finley's should be pushed to  
the limit.  
Quote from Dr. Ellis

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL

SEPTEMBER 27, 1952

*Providence Chronicle*

## Scholarship Fund Notes Progress

The Greater Providence Graduate Scholarship Fund Committee announced this week that more than \$750. had been collected toward its goal of \$1000. for the 1952 scholarship. Included in the announcement was the name of Charles R. Venter of Providence as the recipient of the scholarship for this year. He has entered the Howard University Medical School where he was one of 76 students accepted this year from more than 2000 applicants seeking medical education at the institution.

Mr. Venter graduated with honors from Classical High School, served in the Army for 18 months, and was graduated with honors from Howard University in June of this year.

The Graduate Scholarship Fund Committee's program does not duplicate any other community project, and it is aimed directly at the need for assistance by Negro students seeking graduate training. A recent report by National Medical Fellowships, Inc., states that: "If Negro students were enrolled in medicine in proportion to their number in the population, there would be approximately 2600 in training instead of the 700 at present."

The next meeting of the Greater Providence Committee will be held on Monday evening, September 29 at the home of Aileen Reese, 180 South Angell Street, Providence. At this meeting, the Committee will discuss permanent organization and program for 1953, and final reports from solicitors will be given.

Saturday, September 27, 1952

### GOOD, BUT NOT ENOUGH

To date, after intensive work on the part of a comparatively small committee, the colored people of the Providence area, without assistance from any other source, have contributed \$725 to assist a worthy young man to continue his education in the medical field. The response has been generous and gratifying.

However, the goal of the committee is \$1000. for this cause, and it is to be hoped that the the remaining \$275 necessary to attain this goal will soon be reached by contributions from other colored persons in the community who may wish to invest in the greatest of all endeavors—that of human values.

The response has been good, but not quite good enough. May the committee be able to report, and that right early, that the goal has been reached.



(Photo by Baron Martin II)

## Scholarship Fund Reports Progress

The Greater Providence Graduate Scholarship Fund Committee is happy to announce that a total of \$962.75 has been received as the result of this year's campaign efforts. Commitments already made in behalf of this year's candidate, plus the necessary costs of conducting the drive have obligated the committee to the extent of \$971.76. This represents an annual deficit of \$9.01.

Although the attainment of the original goal of \$1000. would have permitted all obligations to have been promptly met, with about \$30. remaining towards next year's efforts, the committee is sincerely grateful to the many fine citizens of Boston, Providence and surrounding communities for their generous response to what was felt by most people as indeed a worthwhile cause. As expressed by a member of the committee, "The people have, to a great measure, indicated that they are their 'brother's keeper.'"

9-10-52 Letter to 1  
University, guarante  
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a student of the uni

10-14-52

9-14-52 1st check f  
Charles R. Venter

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their help in aiding  
assistance in mimeographing, use of their  
mailing list and their secretary's services;  
thanks to the members of the committee for  
their ~~help~~ help in meeting and planning  
this venture; thanks to Dr. Effie O'M Ellis  
for her great interest in starting this  
venture and her help; thanks to the Prov.  
Chronicle for the splendid editorial and  
news space to publisize our effort.

print  
Please ~~put~~ in the complete financial state-  
ment to show the people who gave where  
there money went.



11-4-52

Financial report of the Treasurer from  
 May 21, 1952 to Nov. 4, 1952.

Receipts	Expenses	Balance
\$ 57.00	6-11-52	
132.00		
.10	interest	
86.00		
30.00		
31.00		
62.00		
15.00		
	Printing-stamps 33.25	\$378.85
150.00		
74.00		
23.00		626.85
	1/2 Tuition 258.38	368.47
12.00		380.47
60.65	9-16-52-B. & L. 45.00	335.47
3.00	100 stamps 3.00	
17.00		
74.00		
30.00		
	10-14-52 B & L 45.00	472.12
50.00		
17.00	10-31-52	\$539.12

\$ 923.75 11-1-52 \$ 384.63 \$ 539.12

Commitments to Charles R. Venter:-  
 \$526.76 tuition and fees  
 \$405.00 board and lodging for 9 mos @45.00  
 \$931.76 per month  
 \$ 33.25 printing, mailing, etc  
 3.00 100 stamps for acknowledgements  
 3.75 petty cash for further mailing  
 -----  
 \$971.76 \$28.24 cash on hand if \$1000.00  
 is reached to be used for  
 printing and mailing for next  
 campaign 1953  
 \$923.75 and 76.25 to go to \$1000.0  
 over



## Negro Progress

To the Editor of the Providence Journal:

Apropos of the query, "Isya didja Greek?" one is tempted to suggest another: "Isya didja English?"

A Southern slaveholder once declared that he might believe the Negro was human could one be found who could conjugate a Greek verb.

That was more than 60 years ago. Then prejudiced or uncultured people spelled Negro with a little "n." They ignored the fact that it was the name of a great race, one of the five into which geographers have divided the human family. Today newspapers which have a "style" that causes them to capitalize such words as "chairman," "committee," etc., dealing with a non-entity, are found using lower case "n" when dealing with a representative of the Negro race. Even the Journal editorial writer herein referred to welcomes and "keeps up" the Negro, if he is transformed into a hyphenate like "Afro-American." Anything is entitled to dignity and honor if it is not plain Negro, it seems.

As early as the 18th century in this country there was a Negro astronomer and mathematician who made almanacs as accurate as those the Journal publishes nowadays. And that is high praise. There were Negroes who conducted schools for whites. Possibly some potential editors attended. These schools taught students how to use English correctly. They taught languages. Pupils received instruction in primordial logic. They learned to avoid postulating causes. They did not learn to set up a man of straw merely to knock him down. They were not allowed to use an unverified story—probably a joke written by a disciple of Octavus Roy Cohen, who has the "best" Negro society using language that would disgrace the Journal editorial columns. Certainly they would have frowned upon using such a story for an ulterior purpose. It would not have been made the basis for an unwarranted and serious attack upon Negro education, or Negro aspiration.

One may agree partly with the editorial writer's conclusion that "the most serious task in American education is to keep our English pure and sound and strong," though the statement narrows the scope and seriousness of the educational task. But may not one be pardoned if he wonders how such a strong champion of the best English, to the exclusion of Greek, ancient or modern, can lapse into such doubtful phrasing as is contained in the following excerpts from the editorial in question; viz: (1) "What the story re-

resents calls neither for satire nor congratulation;" (2) "Such an assertion involves no attack either upon Greek or the negro;" and (3) "No other language ever can take the place of it for us?"

I am not among those who advocate overeducation. I recognize that, however well educated one may be, he must feel like Sir Isaac Newton felt, late in his illustrious life, when he said that the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before him.

Culture is not the heritage of any journalistic "we," nor is it confined to "lily whites," Nordic or Latin. There are hundreds of Negroes in this country, learned and successful, who are graduate of colleges. They have had, and have profited by, instruction in Greek. Many are teaching Greek. They can converse in it with such isthmian purity as to be qualified to salute an editor.

One Professor William Sanders Scarborough (Who's Who—Vol. 10, 1918-19) wrote a Greek grammar which has been used as a textbook in a great university not far removed from Providence.

May I express the hope that the Bourbon idea of learning nothing and forgetting nothing will not predominate in enlightened Providence circles, and, above all, that it will not find sympathy nor advocacy in the Journal editorial sanctum?

Is it not patent that there is no color in brains and no limit to human aspiration?

Respectfully,

WILLIAM P. H. FREEMAN,

President of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Providence, Sept. 11, 1928.



EMMA CLARISSA (WILLIAMS) CLEMENT

AMERICAN MOTHER

1946

71

B. 1875 in Providence

June 13, 1946

THE EVENING BULLETIN, PROVIDENCE

"Mother of 1946" Urges Sacrifice To Help Hungry

The American Mother of 1946 called on American women last night to "live simply and sacrificially so that babies all over the world may be fed. That is our first duty as mothers."

Mrs. Emma Clarissa Clement, 71-year-old granddaughter of a slave, and mother of seven doctors of philosophy, told those present at the first annual banquet of the Baptist Inter-racial Women's Group that she has given up all bread and cake for the duration of the food emergency, despite the multitude of dinner and tea invitations she has received since her choice as "American Mother."

Mrs. Clement is in Providence, her birthplace, to attend the 102d annual convention of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, New England District, which began yesterday at the A. M. E. Zion Church on Winter Street. A Baptist as a girl she became a Methodist when she married the late Rev. George C. Clement, former A. M. E. Bishop of Louisville.

The Providence Baptist group's invitation, she said, is one of 1200 bids she has received so far this week to attend dinners and teas in all parts of the country.

Present at the dinner in Calvary Baptist Church, Broad Street, were representatives of 25 Negro and white Baptist congregations in the Providence area. The following recently-elected officers were installed: president, Mrs. Kenneth Cober, whose husband is pastor of the First Baptist Church, Providence; vice-president, Mrs. Byron Stapleton of Phillips Memorial Church, Eden Park; treasurer, Mrs. Walter Moss Jr., of Congdon Street Baptist Church, and secretary, Bessie Tharp, M. D., of Cranston Street Roger Williams Church.

Interracial Group Honors American Mother



MRS. EMMA CLARISSA CLEMENT, mother of the year and the first Negro to win the title, was guest of honor last night at Calvary Baptist Church. Left to right, seated, are Mrs. Andrew J. Bell Jr., secretary of the Baptist, Interracial Women's Group; Mrs. Clement, a former Providence resident who has been renewing old acquaintances in the city the last few days; Mrs. Kenneth L. Cober, president; standing, Mrs. Frank W. Skoog, vice-president, and Mrs. Walter J. Moss Jr., treasurer.

Mrs. Clement's family lived in my father's house at 133 Wadsworth Street in Providence, R. I., thereby personally knowing the family. I also worked in my first job and during the summers of my stay at Howard with her brother, Frederick Williams., Tilden-Thirber, Prov.





Joseph E. Brown,  
oldest negro letter  
carrier. *Not 1st*



Albert P. Grandy - Main Office



George E.  
Becket-  
Eastside Branch,  
second oldest  
carrier in active service



Naval Stewards Corp  
U.S. Navy

Joseph E. Brown, Sr.  
92 Waldo Street  
Providence, R. I.

Letter Carrier Prov.  
Post Office, lower  
Westminster St. route

PROVIDENCE, FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1931

# Joseph E. Brown, 85, Once Served Upon "Old Ironsides"

## Square-Rigger Sailors Now Hard to Find, He Says

When the famous old frigate Constitution visits Providence next month, Joseph E. Brown, 85, of 92 Waldo street, this clay, is going to board her, "the Lord willing." When he gets aboard, he may so far forget himself as to call the ship's officers to "mess," as he did many times in years long gone.

Twice did Mr. Brown serve upon the Constitution during naval enlistments covering the war years of 1862-'67, once at Annapolis and again at Newport, after the U. S. Naval Academy was "moved north" to the Rhode Island port, "when things got a mite hot down in Maryland." He was in the stewards' corps and many were the future admirals and other officers of distinction he attended. "They were all fine men," said he today, "and I was proud to be with them."



JOSEPH E. BROWN.

It was as a boy still in his 'teens that Mr. Brown first enlisted in the Naval Stewards' Corps, here in Providence, on May 20, 1862, and it was to the Constitution that he was first assigned. His term of service as a steward completed, he returned to Providence, where, after a short stay, he re-enlisted in the "active service." Besides the Constitution, the ships upon which he served were the Santee (twice), Ohio, Gem of the Sea, Glacus, Brooklyn (twice), Memphis, Winnipic and the Marion. Upon the latter vessel, he accompanied Naval Academy midshipmen upon summer cruises and it was upon the Memphis that he assisted in "taking the Naval Academy

back to Annapolis, when the alarm had died down."

Asked if he thought the navy could now find enough experienced, square-rigger sailors properly to man and sail the Constitution, Mr. Brown replied in the negative. "There's mighty few men living that understand sailing a square-rigger," said he. "Most sailors of today don't know anything about them. Ask them how many ropes on a naval vessel and they'll say they don't know. There is but one rope on a navy ship, and that's the bucket rope for hauling water over the side. All the rest are halyards."

### Joseph E. Brown

Veteran Letter Carrier Retires  
After 38 Years Service in  
Post Office.



Joseph E. Brown, Rhode Island's first colored letter carrier, has retired at the age of 74 after 38 years of service in the Post Office Department. He was the oldest colored carrier in point of service in the country.

Mr. Brown is a Civil-War veteran, having served four years of the war in the navy. At the close of the struggle he entered the grocery business here and in 1870 was appointed to the postal force. For 28 years he was a carrier in the lower Westminster street district, while for the past 10 years he has been a carrier from the Elmwood station.

His fellow workers at the station Saturday presented him a briar pipe and a plentiful supply of tobacco as a remembrance.

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**MUSIC** and rhythm are taught by Charity Bailey on WRCA-TV's *Sing a Song*, where youngsters cut rugs, not classes.

*Boston Advertiser June 12 1955*  
 answering these simple questions the CBS network and

*Prov Evening Bulletin 3-5-58*



## Teacher-Singer To Give Recital Here March 14

Miss Charity Bailey, a folk singer who teaches children while she sings and accompanies herself, will give a recital Friday, March 14 at 8 p.m. in the Rhode Island College of Education Auditorium.

The Association for Childhood Education, Providence area, is sponsoring her appearance here to its members and the general public.

A graduate of R.I.C.E., she studied piano at the Juilliard School of Music and also was graduated from the Dalcroze School of Music.

Currently Miss Bailey is teaching after-school music for children at her own studio in New York City. Previously she taught at the Little Red School House in New York, the Laboratory Elementary School, Atlanta, Ga., and the Henry Street Settlement in New York. She has given demonstrations of her methods at various colleges.

Society, and in several Parent Teacher Organizations.

**CHARITY BAILEY**

A Master of Education degree was awarded to Miss Bailey, who was graduated from R.I.C.E. in 1927. Miss Bailey conducted musical programs for youngsters on radio and television in New York, as well as music seminars for teachers at Columbia University, the Mills School and Sarah Lawrence College. She has produced records and children's song books and spent 10 years as a teacher at New York City's Little Red School House. She was a writer producer as well as a performer on radio and TV programs. She is a graduate of the Dalcroze School of Music and completed advanced study at the Juilliard School of Music.

"For many years you have distinguished yourself as a teacher, musician and composer," her citation read. "At Columbia University and Sarah Lawrence College, the demonstration of your teaching methods has been an inspiration to visiting teachers from many parts of the world. In recognition of your service to children through music, Rhode Island College of Education today honors you, her own daughter."



W

NEW YORK — Providence-born Charity Bailey says there is no child she can't get singing. The teacher and former, who will return to home city to participate in Christmas Festival, does not make that boast lightly.

If she meets a youngster in no time flat she can get the child to sing a few notes in response to her irresistible prodding. Audiences will have the opportunity to test themselves when she entertains Providence youngsters in the "Songs that Dance" program she'll be doing with dancer Judith Janus and singer-guitarist Ted Dennis Tuesday, Dec. 27, at 10 a.m. at the Albee Theatre.

Miss Bailey gives more credit to children than to herself for the magic that always takes place: "The thing that impresses me most is that gives me impetus to work that children have so much interest in everything. They are so very open to learning. Children in Providence don't know me. When they know me, they come up and say 'Hi, Charity,' and tell me all sorts of things just as if we had known each other for a long time."

This rapport stems from



CHARITY BAILEY

said in tracing her steps toward her present life. "There were so many fine professors to help me."

But when she left school, she found herself in the midst

her partner, MR. DENNIS. Miss Janus, formerly with the Martha Graham dance troupe, teaches creative dancing and does special programs geared to children as a result

# Sing'

of her interest in appearing before young people.

"Charity was the first person to whom we showed our program," Miss Dennis says, "and she encouraged us greatly. We called her the godmother of the show. Last year at Christmas time our agent asked us to do a program with Charity, and that is how our working together began.

"Our songs that Ted and I do are traveling-round-the-world songs, especially work songs. We get the whole audience to stand up and do work movements with us."

Asked if there are any strange experiences traveling with a children's program, Miss Dennis observes that it is usually strange:

"We went to a wonderful high school, very modern, only to find that they had taken down all but the last bank of lights, and we had to perform in half-darkness."

The dancer lives in Manhattan and is married to Bill Macy, an actor in the hit off-Broadway play, "America Hurrah."

Asked if there is any way of making big money in children's theater, Miss Janus shrugs: "There might be, but I don't know about it."



When You Want It! How You  
T E S T I

GROSS P. 352

# 'No Child You Can't Get to Sing'

By WILLIAM WOLF

NEW YORK — Providence-born Charity Bailey says there is no child she can't get to sing. The teacher and performer, who will return to her home city to participate in the Christmas Festival, doesn't make that boast lightly.

If she meets a youngster, in no time flat she can get the child to sing a few bars in response to her irresistible prodding. Audiences will have the opportunity to test for themselves when she entertains Providence youngsters in the "Songs that Dance" program she'll be doing with dancer Judith Janus and singer-guitarist Ted Dennis, Tuesday, Dec. 27, at 10:30 a.m. at the Albee Theater.

Miss Bailey gives more credit to children than to herself for the magic that always takes place: "The thing that impresses me most and gives me impetus to work is that children have so much interest in everything. They are so very open to learning. Children in Providence don't know me. When they know me, they come up and say 'Hi, Charity,' and tell me all sorts of things just as if we had known each other for a long time."

This rapport stems from

the television show she has done for Channel 13 in New York. Prior to that she was on NBC. Although she isn't doing the program now, there are regular re-broadcasts and she keeps reaching a new crop of youngsters. Her format consists of getting children to participate, and that is how it will be in Providence.

"Judy will dance," she said, "and I'll get the children to sing, and clap and listen."

The image of Charity Bailey as a performer grew on the heels of her having built a firm reputation as a teacher at the noted Little Red Schoolhouse in New York. A parent whose youngster was at school called upon her with an idea for a show. Since then, she has written books growing out of the experience.

"I was very fortunate that when I went to what was then called Rhode Island College, it was small enough so that you had the attention of your professors," Miss Bailey said in tracing her steps toward her present life. "There were so many fine professors to help me."

But when she left school, she found herself in the midst

of depression days. She taught at Atlanta University after a brief period in New York, then returned to New York, and as she put it:

"I went on relief so I could join the WPA program for the arts. So many fine things were done by the WPA in those days, and there were many people who started that way."

Now she is teaching in the public school system of Scarsdale. She commutes from her apartment in Manhattan, where she lives with her husband, Jack White, formerly with the World Health Organization, and their 10-year-old adopted son, John. On special occasions she performs for various groups.

"I'm just about to plan a record with Steven Sahlein, who was a pupil of mine at Little Red when he was six," she reports. "Now he's 30."

The program she will be doing in Providence has been produced by Miss Janus and her partner, Mr. Dennis. Miss Janus, formerly with the Martha Graham dance troupe, teaches creative dancing and does special programs geared to children as a result

of her interest in appearing before young people.

"Charity was the first person to whom we showed our program," Miss Dennis says, "and she encouraged us greatly. We called her the godmother of the show. Last year at Christmas time our agent asked us to do a program with Charity, and that is how our working together began."

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CROSS  
P. 353

Eve. Bul 12-27-66

# Miniature Folk Festival Delights R.I. Children



On stage, Miss Charity Bailey.

A song about a donkey-engine and a dance about boiling spaghetti were among delights offered several hundred children in a miniature folk festival this morning at the Albee Theater.

It was the first event for youngsters in the 1966 Christmas Festival, the gala something-for-everybody series sponsored by Holiday Festival, Inc.

Although the theater was teeth-chattering cold, forcing children and their adult escorts to keep coats on, warmth was quickly generated by the performers, led by Charity Bailey, a Providence native.

Miss Bailey, who now teaches in the Scarsdale, N.Y. public schools, works through the medium of folk singing to let boys and girls know a little more about the world and themselves. She has been a regular performer on television in the New York area.

Sharing the Albee stage with her were Judy Janus and Ted Dennis, who sang and danced.

Tomorrow's festival perform-

ance at the Albee for children, beginning at 10:30 a.m. will be the Rankin Puppets.

This was Miss Bailey's first visit to Providence in 10 years. She recalled going to the Vineyard Street School in the West Elmwood section. Some adult relatives and friends turned out today to greet her at the Albee.

Audience participation was the watchword this morning. Miss Bailey had the children singing with her in a few minutes. Her songs were far from simple and, as parents and teachers can testify, it is amazing how fast children can jump into a totally new tune with perfect pitch and rhythm.

The donkey-engine song told of life on a small freighter visiting various ports and loading various cargoes. The bit about boiling spaghetti came in a pantomime by Miss Janus, who whipped up a hot lunch, complete from beating up a milkshake and opening a can to the final treat of a sundae.

Through her dance, "Judy" showed straight sticks of spa-

ghetti wilting in the hot water and then bubbling madly. It was enough to make one call immediately for a second helping.

Ted and Judy made their entrance with a series of "street calls," hawking newspapers, horse radish, blackberries and mackerel.

Work songs—in the Philippines, "planting rice is never fun—a Brazilian bullfight, won by the bull, and the West Indies favorite, "Scratch, Scratch Me Back," were among some of the numbers by the talented pair.

Christmas Festival officials, somewhat disappointed with the small number in the Albee audience this morning, expressed hope the children's series would "build" and that Rhode Island's vacationing youngsters would take advantage of the shows.

Thursday's presentation will be "Beauty and the Beast," a children's opera, while the Friday morning show will be "Buffalo Bill," a musical comedy "for all children of all ages."



*(1st + only black American Mother 46  
Prov Journal - March 1, 1957  
Dr. Clement son - Mrs. Emma E. Clement \**

4 The Providence Journal  
Friday, March 1, 1957

# Negro Educator Defends Race

## Tells Phi Beta Kappa His People Ask Only 1st Class Citizenship

"The Negro's efforts to achieve first class citizenship are not motivated by any desire to invade the private social life of any other person or group," Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, said last night at the 127th anniversary dinner of the Rhode Island Alpha of Phi Kappa at Pembroke College.

Dr. Clement, one of the nation's leading Negro educators, was elected to the Board of Education in Atlanta over a white opponent in 1953. He declared that "the people of Atlanta were ready to put a qualified person on the board no matter what his race or color."

### Cites "Mongrelization" Claim

Many persons who oppose desegregation of American life say that their fears stem from the belief that desegregation will result in a complete and total mixing of the two major racial groups, the Negro and the white, he said.

"They use the term 'mongrelization,'" he continued, "in order to describe the new order which they fear will come about. Little does it suffice to point out to these people the fact that there was more racial intermixing in the area which supported slavery during the life of the slave system than there has been since that time."

The Negroes, he said, have thwarted all of the efforts of subversive groups to find lodgment in their midst and they never have accepted the idea that communism or any other un-American ideology is worthy of consideration by them.

"All that they asked was that they be recognized and treated



Signing Phi Beta Kappa roll book is Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta (Ga.) University president, as Prof. Elmer M. Blistein (left), Rhode Island Alpha's secretary, watches.

—Staff Photo

as American citizens and given such opportunities as their individual talents warranted," he said.

New members of Phi Beta Kappa were initiated at 6:30 p.m. in the Crystal Room of Alumnae Hall. Included was Garrett D. Byrnes, production editor of the Providence Journal-Bulletin, who was initiated as an alumni member, and Dr. Clement.

Dr. Barnaby C. Keeney, president of Brown, delivered the greetings of the university to the approximately 200 persons at the dinner. He and William H. Edwards, president of the local chapter, paid tribute to the late Zachariah Chafee Jr., a member of the board of trustees at Brown and a member of the local Phi Beta Kappa chapter.

### Poet Reads Selections

Richard Eberhart, poet in residence at Dartmouth College, who has published several volumes of poetry and has won a number of prizes, read from his works.

Other speakers included Dean Nancy Duke Lewis of Pembroke and David C. Lewis, representing the student members who were initiated.

Dr. Keeney praised "the greater sensitivity of the intelligent man. He is a pinprick in society and consequently he is lambasted. He has a choice of withdrawing into his intellectual shell or camouflaging his intellectuality or, like a Zechariah Chafee, using one's intelligence for the good of society," Dr. Keeney said.

Those initiated were:

Brown:

Seniors—Robert M. Brody, Norbert Fleisig, Joseph F. Gerstein, Jerome L. Kroll, David C.

Lewis and Richard T. Nathan.  
Juniors—Kenneth H. Craik, David N. Ellenhorn, Bertram A. Flaxman, Ralph B. Ginsberg, John K. Goodridge, Chin-Tai Kim, Richard A. Murphy and Joseph W. Vanable Jr.

Pembroke:

Seniors—Mary Ellen Medsger, Janet Claire Tella, Mrs. Priscilla Brewster Uhl and Joyce Williams Warren.

Juniors—Judith Ellen Hillery, Carol Ann Johnson, Virginia Shrednik, Ann Thorndike, Rayanne Lucielle Walter and Irene Joanne Westing.

\* native Born Rhode Islander

GROSS P.  
354