

# Brown Quarterly

A Newsletter for Classroom Teachers

Volume 12, Issue 1, Fall 2010

‘A contradiction in Democratic government.’

## W. J. Trent, Jr.

### AND THE STRUGGLE TO DESEGREGATE NATIONAL PARK CAMPGROUNDS

Excerpts from article by Terence Young

**C**amping began in the nineteenth century as an elite form of pilgrimage to the wild. In the wilderness, campers

could discover and restore such American values as freedom, community, and democracy, which were part of the collective national identity purportedly forged on the frontier. The arrival of inexpensive automobiles in the early twentieth century greatly increased the number of campers and expanded camping's social diversity, but the change was not universally embraced, especially when African Americans were involved. The issue came to a head during the 1930s after two national parks were opened in southern states with racially segregated campgrounds and other facilities. The public never wrote to the National Park Service or to the Department of the Interior to praise park segregation, but both agencies received multiple inquiries and complaints, most notably from the NAACP, about this form of discrimination and about their failure to develop campgrounds for African Americans. National Park Service Director Arno B. Cammerer, who was unsympathetic, resisted changing his agency's policy. Instead, he repeatedly claimed that the parks were open to everyone and that black campground construction would follow “the demand of people for them.” At the same time, the Park Service built more white campgrounds than were immediately needed in anticipation of still more campers.

Only one black campground, Lewis Mountain in Shenandoah National Park, had been tagged for construction in all the southern national parks when William J. Trent, Jr., became

- continued on page 4



*Eleanor Roosevelt was instrumental in bringing antisegregationist leader Mary McLeod Bethune, left, to Washington, D.C. As Director of Negro Affairs at the National Youth Administration and “chair” of the Black Cabinet, Bethune befriended W. J. Trent, Jr., center, and encouraged his nascent interest in outdoor recreation for African Americans. Photo courtesy of the Judy Scales-Trent collection.*

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The Brown Foundation is pleased to publish this newsletter in partnership with Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site. Through this newsletter we provide classroom teachers with often overlooked aspects of U.S. history, and we share information about educational resources available from national parks and museums.

The Brown Foundation is an important park partner and was instrumental in establishing Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site.

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## A Personal Perspective

### BOB DEFORREST AND THE AFRICAN AMERICAN EXPERIENCE IN NATIONAL PARKS

By Harry Butowksy  
National Park Service Historian

The creation of National Parks that interpret African American History and the expansion of interpretation in existing National Parks to recognize the full range of our history to include the role played by African Americans has come a long way in the last 35 years. The credit for this belongs to many people but above all the credit belongs to Robert (Bob) DeForrest (1935-2007).

In the 1960s, DeForrest grew concerned with the number of urban black communities that were being razed by developers and with the historic structures in rural areas that were deteriorating. "In preservation, you don't have the luxury of time," he said in 1989.

In 1970, DeForrest determined to do something about this issue, so he and his brother Vincent, established the Afro-American Institute for Historic Preservation and Community Development. They later bought an old three-story mansion in the Columbia Heights neighborhood in Northwest Washington and filled it with old photographs, maps, blueprints, and other documents that would help them identify and preserve historic sites and study urban and rural preservation plans and neighborhood development.

In 1978, working with the Park Service and at the urging of a panel of 20 leading African American history scholars, the DeForrest brothers completed a study that resulted in the Richmond home of Maggie L. Walker, a pioneering black banker and civic leader, being named a historic landmark. It was the first time a black woman had been so recognized by the National Park Service. Bob DeForrest was also instrumental in the creation of two additional parks during this time, Brown v. Board of Education NHS in Topeka, Kan. and Nicodemus National Historic Site in Nicodemus, Kansas.

For 18 years, working with the U.S. Department of the Interior, the National Park Service, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Historic American Buildings Survey, the institute conducted national studies that led to more than 60 sites in 22 states and the District being designated national historic landmarks.

In 1990, the Afro-American Institute for Historic Preservation and Community Development contracted with the National Park Service to conduct independent assessments of the National Park Service from the African American perspective. The author of this report was Richard E. Miller whose credentials were in both sociology and history. The completed report was entitled "The National Park Service and The Afro-American Experience: An independent Assessment from the Black Perspective."

In his report, Miller chose not to emphasize the history of slavery or NPS sites where the primary theme for interpretation is one of the life of an African American (B. T. Washington, M. L. King, etc.), but on other sites to see what might be done to attract African Americans. The former sites were covered in a 1978 assessment by Howard University in a report entitled, "Afro-American History Interpretation at ▶



Bob DeForrest

#### HELPFUL RESOURCES:

*Miller's full report:*

[http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online\\_books/npsgr/afro\\_american\\_experience.pdf](http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/npsgr/afro_american_experience.pdf)

*A complete listing of African American parks:*

<http://www.nps.gov/history/history/categories/etnc1.htm>

*A detailed look at African American History:*

<http://crm.cr.nps.gov/issue.cfm?volume=19&number=02>

Selected National Parks.”

Miller stated that “It was always my intention to promote the more “heroic” aspects of the Black Experience...and to de-emphasize the degradations associated with slavery.” His study placed emphasis on the positive as the key for stimulating interest within the African American community in its own history. In some cases, where the subjects of his study were enslaved, he did not hesitate to discuss and elaborate on the institution of slavery.

Miller decided to place himself in the role of the average visitor to the National Parks and bring to life those aspects of our history that would give African American visitors a sense of pride and dignity while filling in some of the genuine gaps in American history that is portrayed in our National Parks.

Miller’s study documented the failure of the National Park Service to interpret the role of African Americans in the history of our national parks. His recommendations were widespread and comprehensive. While not all of the defects he found have been addressed, the National Park Service has taken many large steps in this direction. Our interpretation of American history is now more encompassing and inclusive.

As a result of the prodding of Bob DeForrest, along with the work of many others, we have improved the management of the National Park System and made it a more inclusive agency that is dedicated to interpreting and preserving the history and culture of all Americans.

Preserving history and knowing one’s roots were important to Bob DeForrest, and over the course of 25 years he carried this message to the National Park Service.... ■



Harry  
Butowsky

## The Meaning of Interpretation for the National Park Service and Goals for its National Parks

In “Interpreting the History of Black Americans,” Harry Butowsky, National Park Service historian, discusses the initiative of the National Park Service to create an appropriate interpretation of slavery in America and to tell the story of the participation of the descendants of those who have been enslaved in the growth, expansion, and development of the country. The park service felt it imperative to discuss the full range of the contributions of African Americans.

However, the staff also saw the need to clarify the use of the word interpretation. At museums, historic sites, and natural areas, the term interpretation is used to denote programs, services, or exhibits which provide educational information on the major themes of a particular site to the visiting public. Interpretation is a translation of the volumes of scholarly and popular material on a given subject. The National Park Service (NPS) has a long and honored tradition in the development of interpretation as a profession and of providing interpretive services for the visiting public. The NPS’s use of the term is in keeping with the interpretive philosophy as described by Freeman Tilden in his work *Interpreting our Heritage*. The telling of the story and the means by which that will be accomplished is what is meant by “interpretation” at cultural institutions.

The NPS asserted two major goals in relation to the interpretation of slavery and the roles of African Americans in the development of the nation. Those goals are: 1) the NPS should move vigorously and positively to begin the augmentation of its resource interpretation, where appropriate, of the institution of slavery in American and a more comprehensive treatment of the role of African Americans in the history and development of the nation. 2) The NPS realized that they should begin a program of emphasizing the need for sensitivity toward and the appreciation of the accomplishments of all minority populations in the country with special attention to the contributions such groups have made to the development of the nation.

To emphasize the importance of this issue to the future of the National Park Service, the staff referenced population projections for the United States in the 21st century. All indications are that people of color traditionally referred to as minorities in American will actually become the majority. This change will no doubt be reflected in the NPS in respect to user groups, workforce, and political support. Current NPS visitation information indicates that minorities in general, and blacks in particular, do not visit NPS sites in any significant numbers. Therefore, this effort to present a more inclusive history of the nation will, of necessity, need an outreach component. The African American community may indeed need to be actively invited to the system which it has long helped to support through its taxes.

This process of reinterpretation and outreach remains an ongoing commitment of the National Park Service as new museums are added to its roster, new employees are sought, and new audiences are invited into the tent.\* ■

\*To consult the full text of this article, please reference Harry Butowsky, “Interpreting the History of Black Americans,” CRM Bulletin, 1990.





*Norma E. Boyd, legislative chairman, National Non-Partisan Council on Public Affairs of Alpha Kappa Alpha Society, enclosed this photograph in an April 1, 1941, letter to Assistant Interior Secretary E. K. Burlew. She asked for the removal of this sign, the one shown on the next page, and every other segregationist sign from Shenandoah National Park because they were "fundamentally opposed to the spirit of constitutional democracy. The horror aroused by the medieval practices of Nazi Germany is eloquent evidence of American disapproval of governmental distinctions based on race, creed, or color." Photo courtesy of the National Park Service.*

**W.J. Trent, Jr.**  
- continued from page 1

adviser for Negro affairs to Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes in July 1938. Ickes hired Trent, who was an economist, to enhance African American participation in all Interior Department programs and projects. Trent came to the agency without any special interest in the outdoors or the national parks, but became a central figure in the struggle to increase African American access to national parks and to end discrimination in them. Trent's efforts were cautiously supported by Secretary Ickes, and more strongly by Interior Solicitor Nathan Margold and others, but Trent emerged as the primary institutional voice for change.

Trent's efforts to transform the national parks began with a presentation to its superintendents in January 1939. He argued that the parks were for all Americans, that campgrounds had to be built

before demand was established, and that the best way to insure that his first two points occurred was to eliminate racial segregation throughout the parks. Calling the segregation of campgrounds and other national park facilities "a contradiction in democratic government," Trent urged the Service to treat all visitors equally. Park leadership rejected his critique and continued with segregation until Secretary Ickes, who had been persuaded by Trent to make some changes, ordered the Service to create a non-segregated demonstration area in Shenandoah National Park. As Trent predicted might happen, no written complaints were received about the racial mixing at this demonstration area, so the policy was extended in 1941. When World War II came, the federal government became concerned about the morale of African Americans, which provided the final impetus to end campground and other forms of national park segregation in June 1942.

On June 12, 1942, Park Service Director Drury personally handed First Assistant Secretary of the Interior Burlew a memorandum stating that non-segregation was close to being de facto policy in national park campgrounds and other recreational facilities throughout the South. "The signs designating picnic and campgrounds for Negroes and whites have been removed," at the Shenandoah Park. At Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, "the campground and picnic area are open to whites and negroes alike," and all personnel and concessionaire employees were informed that "Negro visitors were not to be segregated" in anyway. Again, Trent's insight proved correct, and Drury could note that, "This arrangement has resulted in no criticism." No segregation signs were placed at the picnic or campground areas at Great Smoky Mountains, and although restrooms at Newfound Gap and Forney Ridge "have separate toilets designated for Negroes inside the building," they have "a ►



Shenandoah National Park had four areas with campgrounds before it was desegregated, but Lewis Mountain included the only one ever designated for African Americans. Photo courtesy of the National Park Service, Shenandoah National Park.

common entrance” on the outside. The only site where any segregation appeared was along the Blue Ridge Parkway. No segregation signs were present at any picnic areas or campgrounds, but paradoxically, three new picnic areas were under construction at Bluff Park, North Carolina, with one being for whites, one for blacks, and one for joint use. Also, at Pine Spur near Roanoke, Virginia, a “special campground” was being constructed for “the large negro population” that lived nearby.

To tie up these loose ends, Drury sent a final memorandum on the subject on June 15, 1942, to the regional director for southern national parks to inform him that it was his task “to make certain that the policy of the Department on the non-segregation of Negroes is carried out in the southern areas administered by the National Park Service.” He was responsible, Drury implied, to eliminate the segregated parkway facilities rapidly because racial segregation had finally come

to an end in the parks.

When National Park Service Director Drury ordered the southern regional director to eliminate segregation, he cautioned the latter to say nothing to the public and to let their superiors make any announcements. If the non-segregation of national park campgrounds was to become news, they would let it come out of the Department of the Interior. This outcome was good news to Trent who had spent years encouraging African Americans to organize and support recreational demonstration areas, promoting camps for black youths, and pushing back racial discrimination and segregation in the campgrounds of southern national parks. Trent did not begin his journey consciously, but he embraced it as the social and cultural importance became clear.

During his lifetime, Trent never took up camping himself, but his lack of personal interest did not prevent him from being at the forefront of the successful

fight to make it available to more African Americans. As a consequence, they could, if they wished, make a pilgrimage to wild nature along with white Americans and together attempt to reinforce their common American values and their shared national identity. \* ■

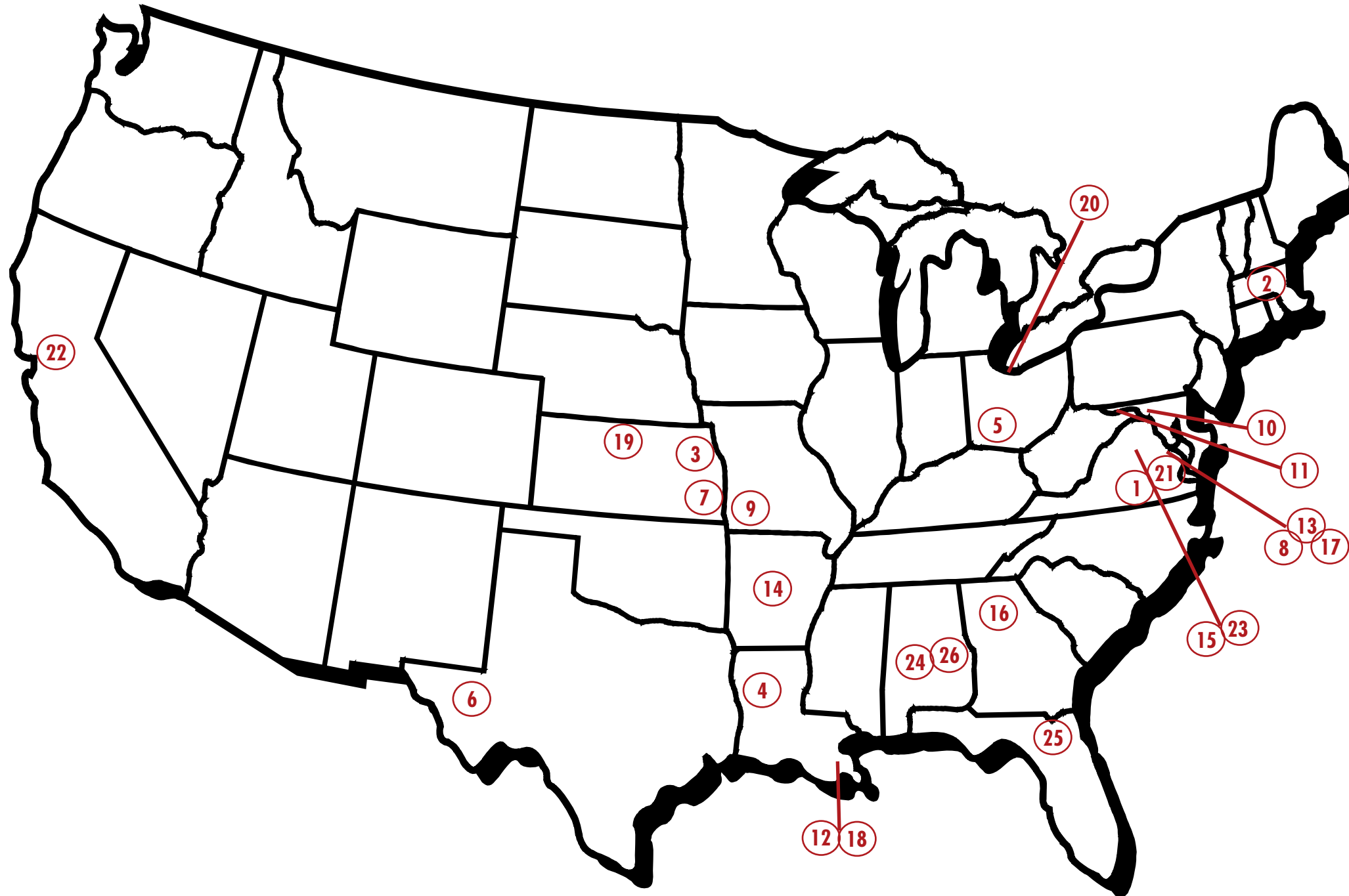
*\*To consult the extensive bibliography supporting this article, please reference the original publication by Terence Young, “A Contradiction in Democratic Government: W. J. Trent, Jr., and the Struggle to Desegregate National Park Campgrounds,” *Environmental History* 14 (October 2009): 651-682.*

*Terence Young is a member of the Department of Geography and Anthropology at the California State Polytechnic University, Pomona. His areas of teaching and research expertise include historical geography, environmental geography, biogeography, and tourism and recreation, particularly of the United States. He is the author of *Building San Francisco's Parks, 1850-1930* (Johns Hopkins, 2004). He is currently working on the historical geography of camping in the United States.*



# National Parks That Interpret the History and Contributions of African Americans

- 1 **Booker T. Washington National Monument**  
Hardy, VA
- 2 **Boston African American National Historic Site**  
Boston, MA
- 3 **Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site**  
Topeka, KS
- 4 **Cane River Creole National Historical Park**  
Natchez, LA
- 5 **Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park**  
Dayton, OH
- 6 **Fort Davis National Historic Site**  
Fort Davis, TX
- 7 **Fort Scott National Historic Site**  
Fort Scott, KS
- 8 **Frederick Douglass National Historic Site**  
Washington, DC
- 9 **George Washington Carver National Monument**  
Diamond, MO
- 10 **Hampton National Historic Site**  
Towson, MD
- 11 **Harpers Ferry National Historical Park**  
Harpers Ferry, WV
- 12 **Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve**  
New Orleans, LA
- 13 **Lincoln Memorial**  
Washington, DC
- 14 **Little Rock Central High School**  
Little Rock, AR



- 15 **Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site**  
Richmond, VA
- 16 **Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site**  
Atlanta, GA
- 17 **Mary McLeod Bethune Council House National Historic Site**  
Washington, DC
- 18 **New Orleans Jazz National Historical Park**  
New Orleans, LA
- 19 **Nicodemus National Historic Site**  
Nicodemus, KS
- 20 **Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial**  
Put-in-Bay, OH
- 21 **Petersburg National Battlefield**  
Petersburg, VA
- 22 **Port Chicago Naval Magazine National Memorial**  
Danville, CA
- 23 **Richmond National Battlefield Park**  
Richmond, VA
- 24 **Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail**  
Hayneville, AL
- 25 **Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve**  
Jacksonville, FL
- 26 **Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site**  
Tuskegee, AL
- 27 **Virgin Islands National Park**  
St. John, VI

See pages 8 and 9 for a list of parks that interpret the history and contributions of Alaska Natives, American Indians, Hispanics, Asian Americans, and Pacific Islanders.

# *National Parks that Interpret* the History and Contributions of Alaska Natives, American Indians, Hispanic Americans, Asian Americans, and Pacific Islanders

National Park Sites		State
Alibates Flint Quarries National Monument	American Indian	TX
Aztec Ruins National Monument	American Indian	NM
Bandelier National Monument	American Indian	NM
Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site	American Indian	CO
Bering Land Bridge National Preserve	Alaska Native/American Indian	AK
Big Cypress National Preserve	American Indian	FL
Big Hole National Battlefield	American Indian	MT
Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area	American Indian	MT
Cabrillo National Monument	Hispanic	CA
Canyon de Chelly National Monument	American Indian	AZ
Casa Grande Ruins National Monument	American Indian	AZ
Castillo de San Marcos National Monument	Hispanic	FL
Chaco Culture National Historical Park	American Indian	NM
Chamizal National Memorial	Hispanic	TX
Colonial National Historical Park	African American/American Indian	VA
Coronado National Memorial	Hispanic	AZ
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area	American Indian	PA
DeSoto National Memorial	Hispanic	FL
Dry Tortugas National Park	Hispanic	FL
Effigy Mounds National Monument	American Indian	IA
El Malpais National Monument	American Indian	NM
El Morro National Monument	Hispanic	NM
Everglades National Park	American Indian	FL
Fort Bowie National Historic Site	American Indian	AZ
Fort Laramie National Historic Site	American Indian	WY
Fort Larned National Historic Site	African American/American Indian	KS
Fort Matanzas National Monument	Hispanic	FL
Fort Raleigh National Historic Site	American Indian	NC
Fort Smith National Historic Site	American Indian	AR
Fort Stanwix National Monument	American Indian	NY
Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site	American Indian	ND
Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve	American Indian	AK
Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument	American Indian	NM
Golden Gate National Recreation Area	American Indian/Hispanic	CA
Golden Spike National Historic Site	Asian American	UT
Grand Portage National Monument	American Indian	MN
Great Smoky Mountains National Park	American Indian	TN
Gulf Islands National Seashore	Hispanic	FL
Hawaii Volcanoes National Park	Pacific Islander	HI
Hohokam Pima National Monument	American Indian	AZ
Hopewell Culture National Historical Park	American Indian	OH
Horseshoe Bend National Military Park	American Indian	AL
Hovenweep National Monument	American Indian	CO
Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site	American Indian	AZ

Jefferson National Expansion Memorial	American Indian	MO
Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail	Hispanic	AZ, CA
Kalaupapa National Historical Park	Pacific Islander	HI
Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park	Pacific Islander	HI
Katmai National Park and Preserve	Alaska Native/American Indian	AK
Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site	American Indian	ND
Lake Clark National Park and Preserve	Alaska Native/American Indian	AK
Lake Roosevelt National Recreation Area	Native American	WA
Lava Beds National Monument	American Indian	CA
Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument	American Indian	MT
Manzanar National Historic Site	Asian American	CA
Mesa Verde National Park	American Indian	CO
Minidoka Internment National Historic Site	Asian American	ID
Montezuma Castle National Monument	American Indian	AZ
Natchez Trace Parkway	American Indian	MS, AL
National Park of American Samoa	Pacific Islander	AS
Navajo National Monument	American Indian	AZ
Nez Perce National Historical Park	American Indian	ID
Northwest Alaska Areas	Alaska Native/American Indian	AK
Ocmulgee National Monument	American Indian	GA
Padre Island National Seashore	Hispanic	TX
Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site	Hispanic	TX
Pea Ridge National Military Park	American Indian	AR
Pecos National Historical Park	American Indian/Hispanic	NM
Petroglyph National Monument	American Indian	NM
Pipestone National Monument	American Indian	MN
Piscataway Park	American Indian	DC
Poverty Point National Monument	American Indian	LA
Pu'uhonua O Honaunau National Historical Park	Pacific Islander	HI
Puukohola Heiau National Historic Site	Pacific Islander	HI
Russell Cave National Monument	American Indian	AL
Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument	American Indian/Hispanic	NM
Salt River Bay National Historical Park and Ecological Preserve	Hispanic	VI
San Antonio Missions National Historical Park	American Indian/Hispanic	TX
San Juan National Historic Site	Hispanic	PR
Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site	American Indian	CO
Santa Fe National Historic Trail	Hispanic	NM
Shiloh National Military Park	American Indian	TN
Sitka National Historical Park	Alaska Native/American Indian	AK
Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve	African American/American Indian	FL
Tonto National Monument	American Indian	AZ
Trail of Tears National Historic Trail	American Indian	AL, AR, GA, IL, KY, MO, NC, OK, TN
Tumacacori National Historical Park	American Indian/Hispanic	AZ
Tuzigoot National Monument	American Indian	AZ
Walnut Canyon National Monument	American Indian	AZ
War in the Pacific National Historical Park	Pacific Islander	GU
Washita Battlefield National Historic Site	American Indian	OK
Whitman Mission National Historic Site	American Indian	WA
Wupatki National Monument	American Indian	AZ
Yosemite National Park	American Indian	WY, MT
Yucca House National Monument	American Indian	CO



## Curriculum Resources

### Mary McLeod Bethune Council House: African American Women Unite for Change

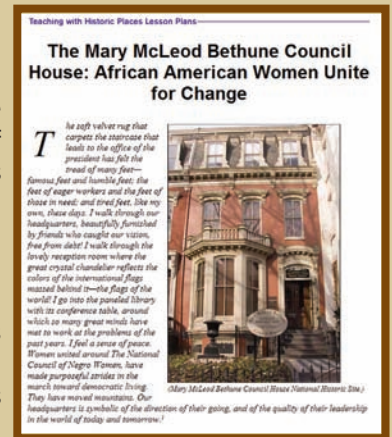
As a historic unit of the National Park Service, the Mary McLeod Bethune Council House is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The site also is within the boundaries of the Logan Circle Historic District. This lesson plan from the Teaching with Historic Places (TwHP) program is based on the Historic Resources Study for Mary McLeod Bethune Council House National Historic Site, as well as other materials on Bethune and the National Council of Negro Women. The lesson was written by Brenda K. Olio, former TwHP historian, and edited by staff of the TwHP program and Mary McLeod Bethune Council House National Historic Site. This lesson is one in a series that brings the important stories of historic places into classrooms across the country.

This curriculum includes lesson plans, visual evidence like images and maps as well as other activities.

**Topics:** This lesson could be used in American history, social studies, government, civics, and geography courses in units on the Civil Rights Movement, African American history, women's history, the New Deal, and political activism.

**Time period:** Early to mid 20th century

**Source:** <http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/twhp/wwwlps/lessons/135bethune/135bethune.htm>



### George Washington Carver National Monument

George Washington Carver said, "The thoughtful educator realizes that a very large part of the child's education must be gotten outside of the four walls designated as classroom."

A variety of education materials have been combined in an education packet for teachers and homeschool parents. Each of the following topics has curriculum to help prepare students for a field trip to George Washington Carver National Monument.



- **The 19th Century Lifestyles** field trip is geared for 4th- 6th grades.
- **The Carver I Can** field trip is geared for K - 12 grades.
- **Pioneer Days** are held in the Fall for 5th and 6th grades.
- **The Plant Doctor** is geared for K through 1st grades.
- **The Carver the Artist** field trip is geared for 2nd through 4th grades.
- **Self Guided Field Trips** are also available.

Character Education curriculum packets are offered at three grade levels, but are useful for grades Kindergarten through 8th grade. Packets include activities dealing with character strengths exemplified by George Washington Carver.

To download the education packet or any of the packets for specific topics above, visit:

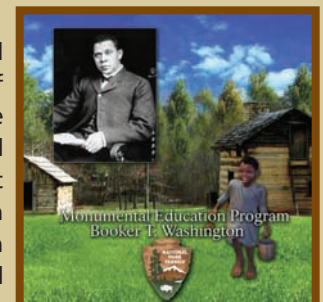
<http://www.nps.gov/gwca/forteachers/curriculummaterials.htm>

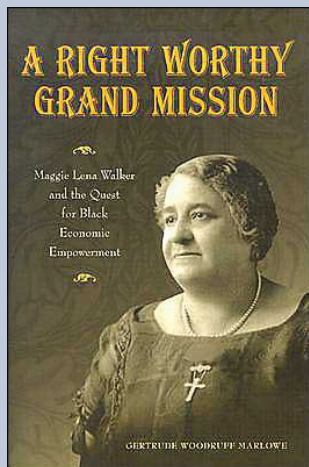
### Monumental Education

Monumental Education is the curriculum-based program at Booker T. Washington National Monument. The program consists of five education programs addressing different phases of Washington's dynamic life. Students will be engaged to compare Washington's life as a slave to their lives today while they are in preschool through first grade. In the second and third grades, the students will examine Washington's transition from slave to educator. The impact of the American Civil War is the focus of our fourth and fifth grade program. How Washington dealt with the challenges of the post-Reconstruction South is discussed with sixth through eighth graders. Further, 11th graders are challenged to analyze the philosophies of Washington and W.E.B. Du Bois.

To learn more about this curriculum or to download resources, visit:

<http://www.nps.gov/bowa/forteachers/curriculummaterials.htm>





### **A Right Worthy Grand Mission: Maggie Lena Walker and the Quest for Black Economic Empowerment**

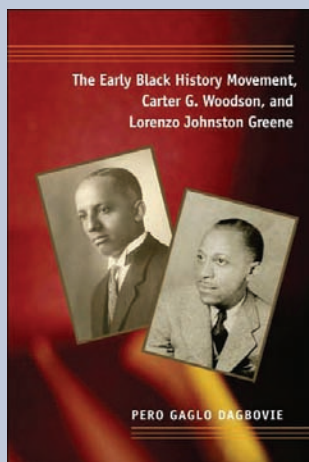
**Gertrude Woodruff Marlowe**

Hardcover or Paperback, 352 pages, Howard University Press, October 2003

Born of humble beginnings in post-Civil War Richmond, Maggie Lena Walker rose to prominence at the turn of the 20th century as a pioneering insurance executive, financier, and civic icon. This book presents the most thoroughly researched and documented biography of Walker's remarkable life and times, placing her solidly among the ranks of African America's most industrious and ambitious early leaders.

Revered to this day by black and white Virginians on a par with Hampton Institute's Booker T. Washington, Maggie Walker was the consummate "race woman." Though renowned as one of the most highly paid and wealthiest black women of her time, she demonstrated an overarching commitment to hard work, frugality, prayer, and race vindication.

This book serves as a fitting tapestry upon which the events and moments that shaped the life of Maggie Lena Walker are woven firmly into the history of the South and all of America.

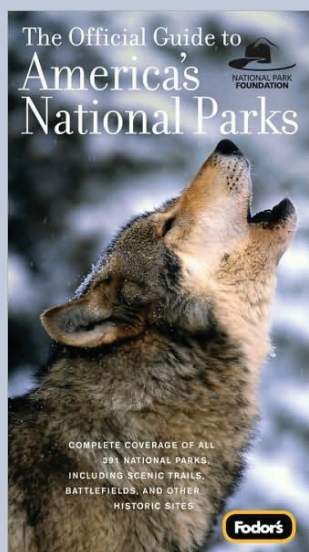


### **Early Black History Movement, Carter G. Woodson, and Lorenzo Johnston Greene**

**Pero Gaglo Dagbovie**

Paperback, 258 pages, University of Illinois Press, August 2007

This book examines the lives, work, and contributions of two of the most important figures of the early black history movement, Carter G. Woodson and Lorenzo Johnston Greene. Drawing on the two men's personal papers as well as the materials of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History (ASNLH), Pero Gaglo Dagbovie probes the struggles, sacrifices, and achievements of these black history pioneers. The book offers the first major examination of Greene's life. Equally important, it also addresses a variety of issues pertaining to Woodson that other scholars have either overlooked or ignored, including his image in popular and scholarly writings and memory, the democratic approach of the ASNLH, and the pivotal role of women in the association.



### **The Official Guide to America's National Parks, 13th Edition**

Paperback, 528 pages, Fodor's Travel Publications, Inc., December 2008

This completely updated guide is the ultimate tool for planning the perfect trip to one or more of America's 391 magnificent national parks. Focusing on the most trafficked parks as well as the lesser-known gems, this guide includes seashores, trails, wild and scenic rivers, battlefields, and historic sites.

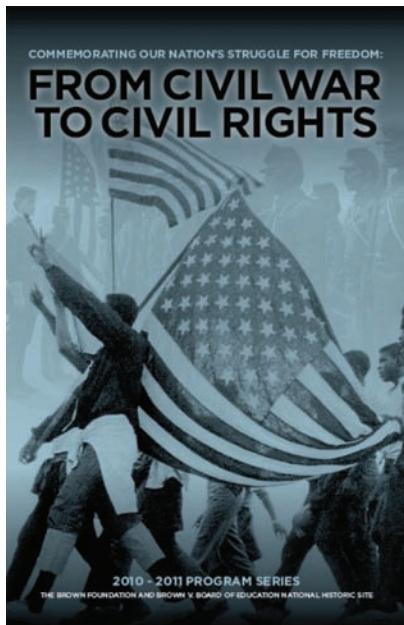
Reviewed by the park rangers themselves, this is also the only guide officially endorsed by the National Park Foundation.

Coverage includes:

- All 391 sites under National Park Service jurisdiction, including three newcomers to the National Park system: African Burial Ground Designation National Monument in New York; Carter G. Woodson Home National Historic Site in Washington, D.C.; and Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site in Colorado
- Detailed regional maps and visitor information for effortless orientation and planning
- Selected reviews of what to see and do and where to camp and stay
- Tips on where to find food and supplies
- Advice on when to go and how to get there

## Upcoming Special Events

For more information about upcoming and past programs, visit the Brown Foundation web site at [www.brownvboard.org](http://www.brownvboard.org), e-mail [info@brownfoundationks.org](mailto:info@brownfoundationks.org), or call (785) 235-3939.



Programs sponsored by:



- September 12, 2010** ***We Shall Not Be Moved***  
Film and Discussion about the Legacy of African American Farmers
- October 2, 2010 - November 6, 2010** ***Those Who Came Before: Mexican Americans in Kansas 1900-1950***  
Traveling Exhibit
- October 9, 2010** ***Commemorating the 45th Anniversary of the Farm Workers Strike***  
Concert featuring Mariachi Habanero
- November 7, 2010** ***Giants: The Parallel Lives of Frederick Douglass and Abraham Lincoln***  
Author-led Lecture and Discussion
- November 10, 2010 - December 8, 2010** ***Abraham Lincoln: A Man of His Time, A Man for All Times***  
Traveling Exhibit
- December 10, 2010 - January 2, 2011** ***Lincoln in Kansas 1859***  
Traveling Exhibit
- January 4, 2011 - February 6, 2011** ***Commemorating the Struggle for Freedom in Kansas***  
Exhibit featuring local high school artists

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