

Sarah Lue Bostik



A graduate of Southern Christian Institute, Sarah Lue Howard was born near Glasgow, Ky., on May 27, 1868. One of ten children of a black and Choctaw father and a black and white

mother, she grew up largely self-educated and fiercely independent. She moved to Arkansas in 1888, married Mancil Bostik, an ordained minister and a medical practitioner, and spent a long lifetime effectively organizing on behalf of women's work throughout the state. In 1902, she was appointed State Organizer amongst the black congregations in Arkansas. Bertha Mason invited her to Texas to assist in the organization of a school for blacks. For ten years these two women worked toward the opening of the Jarvis Christian Institute in January 1913. Bostik died in 1948.



Preston Taylor



Born in Shreveport, La., in 1849, of enslaved parents, Preston Taylor dreamed of becoming a preacher after hearing a sermon in Lexington, Ky., in 1855. Unable to find work in Louisville after the Civil War because of his color, he returned to school. He then became a train porter with the Louisville and Chattanooga Railroad. High Street Christian Church was the first church Taylor was called to serve as minister. To create work for black workers. He succeeded in winning contracts to build two sections of the Big Sandy Railroad, under construction between Mount Sterling, Ky., and Richmond, Va. The work was successfully completed in fourteen months. Between 1884 and 1888, Rev. Taylor worked for M. S. Combs, a white Christian preacher and undertaker. In 1886, Taylor was called to be preacher at Gay Street Christian Church in Nashville, Tenn. In 1887, with H. Malcolm Ayres, Taylor tried to establish a permanent national organization called the National Convention of the Churches of Christ which met until the end of the century. Always using his phenomenal business acumen, Taylor worked hard to create jobs for black workers. In 1888, he started a mortuary. In 1899, he purchased thirty-seven acres to be used for Greenwood Amusement Park and Greenwood Cemetery. On Sept. 5, 1917, he called together the first National Christian Missionary Convention where he was elected president, an office which he held until his death in 1931.

A Partial List of African American Inventors

Compiled by C. Butler and Charles Isbell



| | | |
|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| A.P. Ashbourne | Biscuit cutter | November 30, 1875 |
| L.C. Bailey | Folding bed | July 18, 1899 |
| A.J. Beard | Rotary Engine | July 5, 1892 |
| A.J. Beard | Car-coupler | November 23, 1897 |
| G.E. Becket | Letter Box | October 4, 1892 |
| L. Bell | Locomotive smoke stack | May 23, 1871 |
| M.E. Benjamin | Gong and signal chairs for hotels | July 17, 1888 |
| M.W. Binga | Street sprinkling apparatus | July 22, 1879 |
| A.B. Blackburn | Railway signal | January 10, 1888 |
| Henry Blair | Corn planter | October 14, 1834 |
| Henry Blair | Cotton planter | August 31, 1836 |
| Sarah Boone | Ironing board | April 26, 1892 |
| C.B. Brooks | Street-sweepers | March 17, 1896 |
| O.E. Brown | Horseshoe | August 23, 1892 |
| J.A. Burr | Lawn mower | May 9, 1899 |
| J.W. Butts | Luggage carrier | October 10, 1899 |
| W.C. Carter | Umbrella stand | August 4, 1885 |
| T.S. Church | Carpet beating machine | July 29, 1884 |
| G. Cook | Automatic fishing device | May 10, 1899 |
| J. Cooper | Elevator device | April 2, 1895 |
| P.W. Cornwall | Draft Regulator | February 7, 1893 |
| A.L. Cralle | Ice-cream mold | February 2, 1897 |
| W.R. Davis, Jr. | Library table | September 24, 1878 |
| C.J. Dorticus | Machine for embossing photo | April 16, 1895 |
| Clarence L. Elder | Occustat | 1976 |
| T. Elkins | Refrigerating apparatus | November 4, 1879 |
| F. Flemings, Jr. | Guitar (variation) | March 3, 1886 |
| G.F. Grant | Golf tee | December 12, 1899 |
| J. Gregory | Motor | April 26, 1887 |
| M. Headen | Foot power hammer | October 5, 1886 |
| B.F. Jackson | Gas burner | April 4, 1899 |
| Fredrick M. Jones | Automatic refrigeration system | |
| J.L. Love | pencil sharpener | 1897 |
| Latimer & Nichols | Electric lamp | September 13, 1881 |
| T.J. Marshall | Fire extinguisher (variation) | May 26, 1872 |
| Elijah McCoy | Lubricator for steam engines | July 2, 1872 |
| Garrett A. Morgan | Gas mask | |
| Garrett A. Morgan | Traffic signal | 1923 |
| J.F. Pickering | an airship | 1900 |
| W.B. Purvis | fountain pen | 1890 |
| Norbert Rillieux | Sugar refining process | 1846 |
| H. Spears | Portable shield for infantry | December 27, 1870 |
| Rufus Stokes | Air-purification device | 1968 |
| E.H. Sutton | Cotton cultivator | April 7, 1878 |
| Granville T. Woods | Electromechanical brake | August 16, 1887 |
| Granville T. Woods | Railway telegraphy | November 15, 1887 |
| Granville T. Woods | Induction telegraph system | November 29, 1887 |
| Granville T. Woods | Overhead conducting system for electric railway | May 29, 1888 |
| Granville T. Woods | Electromotive railway system for long-haul trucks | June 26, 1888 |

2014 African American History Month Resources

"Those who have no record of what their forebears have accomplished lose the inspiration which comes from the teaching of biography and history." Carter G. Woodson




"During the month of February, the life and works of Africans and African Americans are studied and celebrated by families, congregations, schools and many insitutions across the United States. Though seventy years have passed and the celebration of "African American History Month" still takes place, we all realize that serious consideration ans study of a people cannot be limited to one month. Therefore in addition to the month of February, many are beginning to acknowledge the achhivements in a variety of disciplines and celebrations at different times of the year." Rev. Dr. Billye P. Bridges

The history of African Americans is weaved into the tapestry of America. African American History has impacted history of our church, community and world. We give special attention to the lives of African American Disciples who have committed their life and ministry to be a blessing to the entire Christian Church (Disciples of Christ). I encourage you to explore the resources for worship, study and education. Visit the websites listed that are full of resources and discovery.

Blessed to be a blessing to you,

Sheila P. Spencer

Sheila P. Spencer
Director of Christian Education/Faith Formation
Assistant to the President

 Disciples Home Missions
130 East Washingron Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204-3645

sspencer@dhm.disciples.org
www.discipleshomemissions.org

**Elizabeth
"Bessie"
Coleman**



was first African American woman pilot and first African American to hold a pillot's license.

**Dr.
Daniel
Hale
Williams**



was African American surgeon and performed one of the first successful open heart surgeries . He also founded Provident Hospital, the first non-segregated hospital in the United States.

African American Disciples Resources

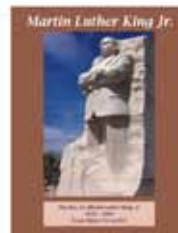
Wisdom of Women Volume 2 -- Shares the life of Melvia Anderson Fields. She was born and reared in Bourbon County, Kentucky, which is near historic Cane Ridge. She is an African American author, leader, historian and inspiration. She is the author of "Women on a Mission" – a book about African American women who were integral parts of the history of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ). This just scratches the surface of this remarkable woman It consists of 60 to 90 minutes of conversation and wisdom, edited into short six to ten-minute segments. A study guide with questions for reflection and conversation after each segment accompanies each DVD. The cost of is \$29.95. For Information on the DVD Study Series and the book, "Women On A Mission", go to www.discipleshomemissions.org/dhm/wisdom-of-women/

Black Disciples Who Made A Difference Series -- This is a series of publications that highlights the life and achievements of African American Disciples who have made an impact in the life of the Christian Church Disciples of Christ. . These marterials are available for free download at www.discipleshomeissions.org/dhm/african-american-resources/



The Cost of Unity: African American Agency and Education and the Christian Church 1865-1914 (Voices of the African Diaspora) -- Macon, GA: Lawrence Burnley Mercer University Press, 2008. This book examines the agency of African-Americans in the founding of educational institutions for blacks associated with the Christian Church. The philosophical discourse within the Christian Church concerning the purpose, type, and control of these schools is examined as well as the prevailing racial assumptions and attitudes that informed each of these areas. For more info – go to www.mupress.org/productdetails.cfm

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., packet -- Available through DHM and includes a variety of resources that can be used for worship and education, including a litany, scripture references, quotes and reflections from Dr. King. It also has additional website and video resources that can be used with a variety of ages and groups. We encourage you to use and share these resources with your congregation and community as we celebrate the life and legacy of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Go to: www.discipleshomeissions.org/dhm/martin-luther-king-jr/



ASALH (Association for the Study of African American Life and History) -- Established on September 9, 1915 by Dr. Carter G. Woodson, ASALH are the Founders of Black History Month and carry forth the work of the founder, the Father of Black History. ASALH's mission is to create and disseminate knowledge about Black History, to be, in short, the nexus between the Ivory Tower and the global public. We labor in the service of Blacks and all humanity. When Carter G. Woodson established Negro History week in 1926, he realized the importance of providing a theme to focus the attention of the public. The intention has never been to dictate or limit the exploration of the Black experience, but to bring to the public's attention important developments that merit emphasis. The 2014 Theme is Civil Rights in America. The ASALH site has information on resources for teachers and oral history projects. Go to www.asalh.org

The Library of Congress, National Archives and Records Administration, National Endowment for the Humanities, National Gallery of Art, National Park Service, Smithsonian Institution and United States Holocaust Memorial Museum join in paying tribute to the generations of African Americans who struggled with adversity to achieve full citizenship in American society. Go to this site for information on exhibits, audio/video resources and educational options. Go to www.africanamericanhistorymonth.gov/index.html

For Loves Sake is a book by The Rev. John Foulkes. Published by the National Convocation and available for sale through GWD Ministries at norman.reed@att.net.

Lift Every Voice and Sing -- sometimes referred to as "Black National Anthem" is a song written as a poem by James Weldon Johnson (1871-1938) in 1899 and set to music by his brother John Rosamond Johnson (1873-1954) in 1900.

Activities

Hands together:

Share with children how Dr. King believed in unity and harmony. Make the classic paper chains using black, white, red, yellow, and brown construction paper to represent the various skin tones found across our nation. Show kids the symbolism behind the craft: "Each link represents a hand, and our chain reminds us that Dr. King joined hands with people of all colors when he marched for freedom." A variation on this theme: Children can trace their own hands, then color them in using different skin-tone shaded crayons.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964

2014 marks the 50th Anniversary of The Civil Rights Act of 1964 - a landmark piece of civil rights legislation in the United States that outlawed major forms of discrimination against racial, ethnic, national and religious minorities, and women.] It ended unequal application of voter registration requirements and racial segregation in schools, at the workplace and by facilities that served the general public (known as "public accommodations"). Powers given to enforce the act were initially weak, but were supplemented during later years. Congress asserted its authority to legislate under several different parts of the United States Constitution, principally its power to regulate interstate commerce under Article One (section 8), its duty to guarantee all citizens equal protection of the laws under the Fourteenth Amendment and its duty to protect voting rights under the Fifteenth Amendment. The Act was signed into law by President Lyndon B. Johnson on July 2, 1964 at the White House.

