

ZION AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

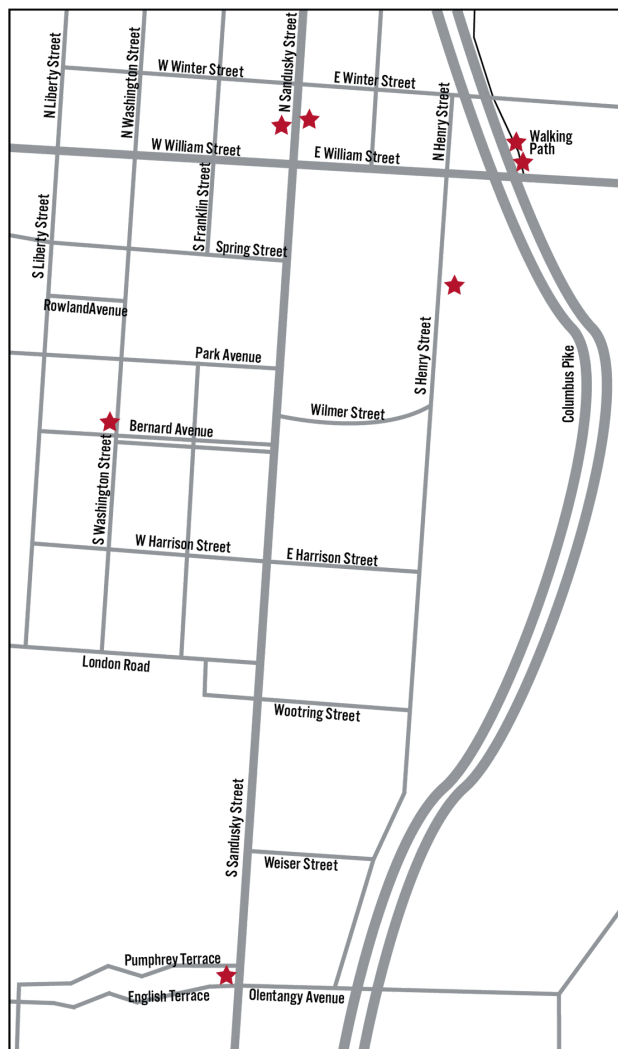
140 S. Washington St.

Organized in _____, Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church is the oldest congregation of African descent in Delaware, with Reverend Daniel Winslow serving as the first minister. In 1853 the cornerstone of the first church was laid, which was dedicated in 1855. Three former Pastors of Zion became Bishops in the AME Church—James A. Shorter, 1868; John Mifflin Brown, 1868; and Cornelius T. Shaffer, 1900. In 1876 the existing church was razed and carpenter, brick mason, and plaster church members built the present edifice. A fire destroyed the interior on _____, and for two years the congregation met in the recreation building of the Londontown Apartments, undercroft of the William Street Methodist Church, and sanctuary of the Victory Seventh Day Adventist Church. On the first Sunday in _____ 1985, Presiding Elder Virgil Cummins, Pastor Rodney Thomas, and the congregation marched from the Adventist Church back to the restored sanctuary.

BRANCH RICKEY, J.D.

approx. 45 S Henry St.

- Athlete, teacher, coach, lawyer, baseball legend, and humanitarian
- Credited with breaking the color barrier in major league baseball by signing _____
- Responsible for the formation of the All-American Women's Baseball League
- Founder of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes



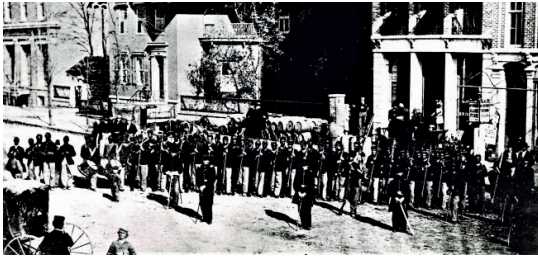
THANK YOU TO OUR COMMUNITY INVESTORS

In partnership with J. Gumbo's, Community Arts Network, Delaware County Historical Society & Delaware County African American Heritage Council, we are pleased to provide this brochure highlighting some of the African American Heritage in Delaware County.



AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY IN DELAWARE

Visit each of the historical marker locations designated in this brochure, and fill in the blanks along the way—take your completed brochure to **J. Gumbo's Delaware** for a free dessert!



CAMP DELAWARE

approx. 434 S. Sandusky St.

Near this site, the Union army established two camps on either side of the Olentangy River during the Civil War. Both were known as Camp Delaware. The first camp, situated on the west side of the river in the summer of 1862, was where the white recruits of the 96th and 121st regiments of Ohio Volunteer Infantry were mustered into service. A second camp, on the _____ side of the Olentangy, was established in the summer of _____ and became the rendezvous point for most African-American Ohioans joining the army. The 127th Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry -- later renamed the _____ Regiment United States Colored Troops, the 27th U.S. Colored Troops, and members of other African-American units were mustered into service at Camp Delaware.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS SPOKE HERE

17 N. Sandusky St.

Frederick Douglass, African American _____, spoke here on June 6, _____. His speech on the issue of slavery was delivered on the third floor known as Templar Hall. The cost of admission was _____ with all proceeds going to the support of the Underground Railroad.

DELAWARE COUNTY: ANTI-SLAVE STRONGHOLD

approx. 117 E. William St.

A unique combination of strong-principled religious communities, free black settlements, and tightly knit extended families fostered a wide-spread attitude of willful defiance that made Delaware one of Ohio's strongest _____ counties in the early nineteenth century. Among the Delaware County congregations participating in the Underground Railroad were Berlin United Presbyterian, Wesleyan Methodist, Alum Creek Friends, and Otterbein's United Brethren. Manumitted slaves who settled the hamlet of Africa, at the intersection of present day Polaris parkway and Africa Road in southeastern Delaware County, and those who came to the area with early white settlers, John McClure and Benjamin Bartholomew, had a fierce _____ of bondage, they helped escaping slaves whenever possible. Bartholomew and his son, Major Bartholomew, operated a station near the Olentangy River in southern Liberty Township. Sometimes more than one member of a family participated in the Underground Railroad. Northern Delaware County resident William Cratty, epitomized local attitudes by publicly denouncing the unjust Fugitive Slave law of 1850. He vowed to continue to "run slaves" and he did not care who knew it "_____!" Aided by his brother, John and sister, Peggy, Cratty claimed to have assisted three-thousand fugitives to Canada. The bounty on Cratty's head was \$_____ dead or alive. Other local Delaware stations were Halfway House, George Gooding's tavern on State Route 23, and Seven Oaks on William Street.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

approx. 117 E. William St.

The Underground Railroad was neither underground nor a railroad, but a system of loosely connected _____ where those escaping the brutal conditions of slavery were sheltered, fed, clothed, nursed, _____, disguised, and instructed during their journey to freedom. Although this movement was one of America's greatest social, moral, and humanitarian endeavors, the details about it were often cloaked in secrecy to protect those involved from the _____ of civil law and slave-catchers. Ohio's history has been permanently shaped by the thousands of runaway slaves passing through or finding permanent residence in this state.

AFRICAN AMERICAN CIVIL WAR SOLDIERS

24 N. Sandusky St.

African American Civil War soldiers lined on Sandusky Street in _____ of 1863. Having been trained at Camp Delaware one mile to the south, they were designated the 127th Ohio Volunteer Infantry and later the _____ United States Colored Troops. _____ from their unit were awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

