

"Our lives begin to end the day we become silent about things that matter."
Martin Luther King, Jr.

The Do Right News

Volume 2 Issue 1
February / March 2009



Editor-in-Chief
Deacon Carlo Puller

Managing Editor
Warren Brown

Creative Consultant
Bobby Roper

Staff Historian
James L. Taylor

Photojournalist
Ellis Roper

Youth Editor
Makia Puller

Contributing Staff
Justine Jones
Ann Reeler
Dot Taylor
James E. Taylor
Jade Brown



Brothers, I do not consider myself yet to have taken hold of it. But one thing I do: Forgetting what is behind and straining toward what is ahead, I press on toward the goal to win the prize for which God has called me heavenward in Christ Jesus.

Philippians 3:13-14 (NIV)

Reverend Marcus Garvey Wood, Pastor 1946-1949



Rev. Wood was born on June 18, 1920 in Ware Neck, Gloucester County, Virginia. Ware Neck is a tiny Black settlement located in the Tidewater section of Virginia, about 50 miles from Norfolk.

He was the fifth of seven sons (Frank, Allen, Levi, Leslie, Marcus, Lockley, and Garnett, in that order) of Frank and Julia Braxton Wood. He attended church at Union Zion Baptist Church and elementary school at a small Black four-room school in Ware Neck. He was baptized at the age of sixteen and graduated from Gloucester High School at the age of seventeen. After graduating from Gloucester High School in 1937, he enrolled in Virginia Union University Seminary in Richmond, VA. The school is now known as Virginia Union. After a year, he left school and went to Philadelphia. After there for several weeks, he was unable to find a decent job, so he made plans to return home.

As strange as it seems, the bus that was taking him home, broke down in Baltimore, Maryland. He remembered that his father had a sister named Daisy that lived in Baltimore, so he made his way to her house and told her what had happened to him. She suggested that he stay with her and enroll in Morgan College (now Morgan State University). He enrolled in Morgan in 1939 to further his education for the ministry.

While at Morgan State, he began preaching at Enon Baptist Church in Baltimore, MD and Mt. Jezreel Baptist Church in Washington, D.C. He also began preaching at other Baptist Churches in Washington including Shiloh Baptist Church located at 9th and "P" Streets in northwest section of D.C.

At the outbreak of World War II, 1941, he interrupted his studies at Morgan State to take a job with the South African Government in Washington, D. C.

While preaching almost weekly in Washington, he was told by a friend about a vacancy at a Baptist Church in nearby West Virginia, where the congregation was looking for a new pastor. He was 25 years old and still had two years to go to earn his theology degree.

After inquiring about the position, the congregation of Wainwright Baptist Church elected him to become their pastor. In January, 1945, he began ministering in his own church. A few months later he was also pastor of a second church, Zion Baptist Church in Johnstown. At that time the membership at Wainwright was 50 and Zion Baptist's membership was 13.

Wainwright is located across from South West Street. Back then that street was the hub of business and entertainment for Negroes in Jefferson County. Rev. Wood became embroiled in a dispute on how he could find a way to reduce the noise-level from a rowdy tavern located directly across the street from Wainwright.

Continued on Page 3

The History of Martin Luther King, Jr. Day



It took 15 years to create the federal Martin Luther King, Jr., holiday. Congressman John Conyers, Democrat from Michigan, first introduced legislation for a commemorative holiday four days after King was assassinated in 1968. After the bill became stalled, petitions endorsing the holiday containing six million names were submitted to Congress.

Conyers and Rep. Shirley Chisholm, Democrat of New York, resubmitted King holiday legislation each subsequent legislative session. Public pressure for the holiday mounted during the 1982 and 1983 civil rights marches in Washington.

Congress passed the holiday legislation in 1983, which was then signed into law by President Ronald Reagan. A compromise moving the holiday from Jan. 15, King's birthday, which was considered too close to Christmas and New Year's, to the third Monday in January helped overcome opposition to the law.

A number of states resisted celebrating the holiday. Some opponents said King did not deserve his own holiday contending that the entire civil rights movement rather than one individual, however instrumental, should be honored. Several southern states include celebrations for various Confederate generals on that day. Arizona voters approved the holiday in 1992 after a tourist boycott. In 1999, New Hampshire changed the name of Civil Rights Day to Martin Luther King, Jr., Day.

Submitted by Sis. Ann Reeler

- 1968 Martin Luther King Jr. assassinated; Rep. John Conyers, D-Mich., introduces legislation for federal holiday to commemorate King.
 - 1973 Illinois is first state to adopt MLK Day as a state holiday.
 - 1983 Congress passes, President Reagan signs, legislation creating Martin Luther King, Jr. day.
 - 1986 Federal MLK holiday goes into effect.
 - 1987 Arizona governor Evan Mecham rescinds MLK Day as his first act in office, setting off a boycott of the state.
 - 1989 State MLK holiday adopted in 44 states.
 - 1991 The NFL moves the 1993 Super Bowl site from Phoenix, Ariz., to Pasadena, Calif., because of the MLK Day boycott.
 - 1992 Arizona citizens vote to enact MLK Day. The Super Bowl is held in Tempe, Ariz. in 1996.
 - 1993 For the first time, MLK Day is held in some form sometimes under a different name, and not always as a paid state holiday in all fifty states.
 - 1999 New Hampshire becomes the last state to adopt MLK Day as a paid state holiday, replacing its optional Civil Rights Day.
 - 2000 Utah becomes the last state to recognize MLK Day by name, renaming its Human Rights Day state holiday.
- South Carolina becomes the last state to make MLK Day a paid holiday for all state employees. Until now, employees could choose between celebrating it or one of three Confederate-related holidays.

The History of Black History Month

Submitted by Sis. Ann Reeler

Americans have recognized black history annually since 1926, first as "Negro History Week" and later as "Black History Month." What you might not know is that black history had barely begun to be studied-or even documented-when the tradition originated. Although blacks have been in America at least as far back as colonial times, it was not until the 20th century that they gained a respectable presence in the history books.



We owe the celebration of Black History Month, and more importantly, the study of black history, to Dr. Carter G. Woodson. Born to parents who were former slaves, he spent his childhood working in the Kentucky coal mines and enrolled in high school at age twenty. He graduated within two years and later went on to earn a Ph.D. from Harvard. The scholar was disturbed to find in his studies that history books largely ignored the black American population-and when blacks did figure into the picture, it was generally in ways that reflected the inferior social position they were assigned at the time.

Woodson, always one to act on his ambitions, decided to take on the challenge of writing black Americans into the nation's history. He established the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History (now called the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History) in 1915, and a year later founded the widely respected Journal of Negro History. In 1926, he launched Negro History Week as an initiative to bring national attention to the contributions of black people throughout American history.

Woodson chose the second week of February for Negro History Week because it marks the birthdays of two men who greatly influenced the black American population, Frederick Douglass and Abraham Lincoln. However, February has much more than Douglass and Lincoln to show for its significance in black American history. For example:

February 23, 1868: W. E. B. DuBois, important civil rights leader and co-founder of the NAACP, was born.

February 3, 1870: The 15th Amendment was passed, granting blacks the right to vote.

February 25, 1870: The first black U.S. senator, Hiram R. Revels (1822-1901), took his oath of office.

February 12, 1909: The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) was founded by a group of concerned black and white citizens in New York City.

February 1, 1960: In what would become a civil-rights movement milestone, a group of black Greensboro, N.C., college students began a sit-in at a segregated Woolworth's lunch counter.

February 21, 1965: Malcolm X, the militant leader who promoted Black Nationalism, was shot to death by three Black Muslims.

Reference: <http://www.infoplease.com>

"I freed a thousand slaves I could have freed a thousand more if only they knew they were slaves."
Harriet Tubman

Did You Know.... by Bro. James L. Taylor

One of the earliest known slaves in the history of Jefferson County was a woman named "Beck". She was owned by Robert Harper, the man that founded Harpers Ferry. Harper was an architect and a millwright. He was born in England and immigrated to Philadelphia.

In 1747 he was engaged to build a church in Winchester. When he stopped in Frederick, MD, he was told that the best way to get from Frederick to Winchester was by the way of what people referred to as "The Hole". When he arrived there he was so pleased with the scenery that he decided to obtain a patent for the land from Lord Fairfax. He settled there and decided to establish a ferry. Eventually the name of "The Hole" was changed to Harpers Ferry.

Harpers did not have a wife or any children. Some historians believe that during that time he purchased the slave "Beck". History doesn't tell much about her or what role she played in his life.

Harper died in 1782. He left no children and his property was willed to Sarah, the only child of his brother Joseph and some nephews. His will stated, "The whole amount of what my Negro wench, "Beck" shall bring to be equally divided and shared amongst them and for that purpose it is my will that my executors shall as soon as convenient for them after my decease cause the said Negro wench "Beck" to be sold". Harper is buried in Harper's Graveyard in Harpers Ferry. It is not known when "Beck" died, but some historian believes she is also buried in Harper's Graveyard.

References:
"The Strange Story of Harper's Ferry by Joseph Barry", 1903
"Information for Interpreting the History of Blacks in Harpers Ferry" by David L. Larson, Spring 1984
"A History of Jefferson County", by Millard K. Bushong, 1941
"Africans in American of the Lower Shenandoah Valley: 1700-1900" by James L. Taylor [August 1999]: Revised 2001.

January	February	March
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1621, William Tucker, first African child born in America. • 1808, U. S. outlaws the importation of slaves. • 1868, There was a mass baptism of ministers in Everett's Run in Charles Town. • 1873, Rev. Chester C. Wainwright enrolled in Storer College. • 1974, The Jefferson County Youth Council of the N.A.A.C.P. is chartered by the National Board of Directors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1817, Birth of Frederick Douglass. • 1863, The Constitutional Convention in Wheeling adopted the Willey Amendment, providing for the gradual emancipation of slavery in (West Virginia). • 1868, Rev. Nathan C. Brackett purchases the land on which Wainwright Baptist Church was built. • 1870, The 15th Amendment to the Constitution is ratified, guaranteeing voting rights to all male citizens. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1770, Crispus Attucks becomes one of the first casualties of the American Revolution. • 1773, Jean Baptiste Pointe Du Sable, Black pioneer, explorer, founded Chicago. • 1807, Congress enacts laws ending African slave trade. • 1857, The Dred Scott Decision by the Supreme Court which declared that Blacks have no Constitutional rights that whites have to honor. • 1863, The West Virginia voters approve the Willey Amendment which provides for the gradual abolishment of slavery. • 1865, Freedman's Bureau established to aid newly freed slaves. • 1870, 15th Amendment ratified, gave the rights to vote for all citizens. • 1875, President Grant signed the Civil Rights Law. • 1913, Harriet Tubman dies. • 1965, From March 21-25, Martin L. King led the march from Selma to Montgomery, AL.
<p><i>"Words mean more than what is set down on paper. It takes the human voice to infuse them with deeper meaning."</i> Maya Angelou</p>	<p><i>"Life's persistent and most urgent questions is, 'What are you doing for others?'"</i> Martin Luther King, Jr.</p>	

Reverend Marcus Garvey Wood, Pastor

He went before the city council to speak out against the uproar that confronted them on Sunday mornings, but to no avail he soon struck a friendship with the tavern owner, and convinced him to "keep it down to a low roar" during Sunday services.

Rev. Wood was also instrumental in forming the new Charles Town chapter of the N.A.A.C.P. The meetings were held at Wainwright and he became its secretary.

In 1946, he started the first Black Boy Scout Troop [Troop 31] in Jefferson County. He used the Black veterans returning home from World War II to help this new troop with various activities. He was involved in so many things, including his classes at Storer College, that he asked John Bishop to become the Scout Leader for the troop. The troop was named the "Brown Eagles".



As the troop grew, it began to draw young Negro boys from other Jefferson County communities. One community was Harpers Ferry. One of the scouts from Harpers Ferry was a young man named George McKinney, whose father, Dr. Richard McKinney happened to be the President of Storer College. Dr. McKinney encouraged Rev. Wood to enroll in Storer College to complete his work toward his degree. He did, and in 1948, he was awarded the Bachelors of Arts Degree from Storer College. That same year he enrolled in

from page 1

Crozier Theological Seminary in Chester, PA. There, he was a classmate and friend of one of the most important African Americans in the history of this country, Martin Luther King, Jr. Desiring to give of the best of his services to the people of his churches and the community, he was elected to the office of secretary of the Brackett-Morrell Baptist Association.

While at Wainwright, he married the former Miss Bessie Pendleton of Charles Town. Mrs. Wood is the daughter of Deacon Hazel and Fannie Young Pendleton.

In May, 1949, he was called to Bethlehem Baptist Church in Woodbury, New Jersey. His years at Wainwright proved to be ones of spiritual growth and development for the church, the community and himself as a pastor.

In June, 1954, Rev. Wood was elected president of the Storer College Alumni Association.

Little is known about the pastors that served Wainwright after Rev. Wood left in 1949. More research must be done to complete this important history.

Reverend Browning Peyton who was the Dean of Men at Storer College served Wainwright from 1949-1950.

Reverend Robert M. Pugh served from 1950-1952.

Reverend William Thomas served as a supply minister from 1952-1953. There will be more on Reverend Thomas later.

A Pastor with Guts *Submitted by Deacon Carlo Puller*



When minister Joe Wright was asked to open the new sessions of the Kansas Senate on January 23, 1996, everyone was expecting the usual generalities, but this is what they heard:

THE PRAYER

Heavenly Father, we come before you today to ask Your forgiveness and to seek Your direction and guidance. We know Your Word says, "Woe to those who call evil good," but that is exactly what we have done. We have lost our spiritual equilibrium and reversed our values.

We confess:

We have ridiculed the absolute truth of Your Word and called it Pluralism.
 We have worshipped other gods and called it multiculturalism.
 We have endorsed perversion and called it alternative lifestyle.
 We have exploited the poor and called it the lottery.
 We have rewarded laziness and called it welfare.
 We have killed our unborn and called it choice.
 We have shot abortionists and called it justifiable.
 We have neglected to discipline our children and called it building self-esteem.
 We have abused power and called it politics.
 We have coveted our neighbor's possessions and called it ambition.
 We have polluted the air with profanity and pornography and called it freedom of expression.
 We have ridiculed the time-honored values of our forefathers and called it enlightenment.

Nothing Happens By Accident *Submitted by Sis. Justine Jones*

If one day when you wake up, you would find on your bed a beautifully wrapped present with delicate bows, you would open it before even washing your face curious about what is inside.

Maybe what you find is something you do not like very much.... Then you would put away the box wondering what to do with the present... but, if you would open it also. If this time you find something inside that you like very much.....

A memory from someone that is far away.... A beautiful clothing you saw in a window shop, the keys to a new car, a beautiful flower from somebody that remembered you.

This happens every day when we wake up, it is there before us. A PRESENT sent to us by GOD... A whole day to use in the best possible way.

Sometimes it comes with problems, issues that we do not seem to be able to solve. Sometimes it comes with sadness, deception, even tears...

But other times it comes full of surprises, happiness, success and achievements...

What is important is that every day we receive a present wrapped especially for us while we sleep. THE NEXT DAY we are presented this box with colored bows, no matter what the day bring. That day when we wake up every morning is a

Search us, Oh God, and know our hearts today; cleanse us from every sin and set us free.

Guide and bless these men and women who have been sent to direct us to the center of your will. I ask it in the Name of Your Son, the living Savior, Jesus Christ.

Amen.

The response was immediate. A number of legislators walked out during the prayer in protest. In six short weeks, Central Christian Church, where Rev. Wright is pastor, logged more than 5,000 phone calls with only 47 of those calls responding negatively. The church is now receiving international requests for copies of this prayer from India, Africa, and Korea.

Commentator Paul Harvey aired this prayer on "The Rest of the Story" on the radio and received a larger response to this program than any other he has ever aired.

With the Lord's help, may this prayer sweep over our nation and wholeheartedly become our desire so that we again can be called one nation under God.



PRESENT.

The present that life gives us, it is not always what we wish or what we hope for, but it is the best for us, what we need most, what we have to learn, what we need to grow. Open your PRESENT every day giving thanks first to the CREATOR that gave it to you, without thinking what is inside the box.

If today you do not receive the present you wanted, wait for the next one...and appreciate what you received today. Tomorrow, open your present with love and enthusiasm, because one day your dreams and the life plan for you will come inside the box, beautifully wrapped for you.

Life does not care about what we want... just about what you need...AND THAT IS GOOD.

May you have a day full of blessings in which you can feel the loving presence of your CREATOR, and may the present of every day bring you peace, spiritual growth, and enlightenment on all we still have to learn about every day, and the plan life has for us everyday.

GOD has two dwellings; one in heaven, and the other in a meek and thankful heart. GOD has already given so instead of complaining GIVE HIM THANKS 24/7!!

Recipe: Orange Pound Cake

by Sis. Justine Jones

1 ¾ cups (3 ½ sticks) unsalted butter, softened
2 ¾ cups granulated sugar
8 eggs
1 teaspoon orange extract
2 teaspoons grated orange rind
3 cups all-purpose flour
1 tablespoon baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
¾ cup fresh orange juice (from 3 oranges)

Drizzle:

¾ cup confectioners' sugar
1 tablespoon orange juice plus 1 teaspoon water



1. Heat oven to 350°. Butter and flour 10-inch tube pan. Tap out excess flour.
2. Beat butter in bowl until creamy. Gradually beat in sugar until fluffy, scraping down bowl. Add eggs, one at a time. Beat in extract and rind.
3. Combine flour, baking powder and salt in small bowl. Gradually beat into butter mixture on medium speed, alternating with orange juice. Beat 2 minutes, scraping down bowl occasionally, until thick and creamy. Pour into prepared pan.
4. Bake at 350° for 35 minutes. Lower heat to 300°. Bake for another 45 to 50 minutes or until tooth pick comes out clean. Cool in pan on rack 15 minutes; turn cake out on rack; cool completely.

Please know that this is not a committee newsletter, but Wainwright Baptist Church newsletter. If there is any news worthy information, article that anyone would like to see, or picture please give it to anyone on the newsletter committee. It will be placed in the next issue. This is a positive ministry of our church and we want everyone involved. Please remember to include your name when submitting articles.

Thank you.

Page 3: Sis. Sylvia Gregory

“Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.”

Martin Luther King, Jr.



*Reverend Walter A. Jackson, III
Pastor*

Service Times

*Sunday School. 9:45am
Sunday Worship. 11am
Wednesday Bible Study. 7pm*

*413 West Avis St.
Charles Town, WV 25414*

Place
Stamp
Here

We're on the Web!
www.wainwrightbaptistchurch.org

Suggestions, questions, comments. . . e-mail us at
wbcnewsletter@comcast.net