

# DOWNLOAD PDF NATIONAL HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM COLORED PEOPLE.

## Chapter 1 : Calisphere: Constitution and bylaws of the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored People of California

*Nomination Form PDF. NPS property number Martha "Patty" Hicks Buford () established the Church Home for Aged, Infirm, and Disabled Colored People as a hospital for needy members of the black community.*

The risky work on the Underground Railroad did not intimidate such abolitionists as Smith and William Whipper. These two abolitionists and businessmen of Columbus, Pennsylvania escaped bodily harm and jail sentences for secreting slaves. They wanted to frighten Smith and force him and other black real-estate owners to sell their property below market value and leave town. They also accused Smith of inflating the value of his property. You have [sic] better take the hint. His status, however, allowed him to name the white man who would be president. Becomes Successful in Real Estate When Smith moved to Philadelphia in the late s, he continued to hold extensive real estate and a lumber enterprise in Columbia. He maintained his business in Columbia with William Whipper in charge. There Smith increased his real estate investment and became more successful. Entering a partnership with Ulysses B. Smith was also involved extensively in land speculation and development. In addition to the real estate that he owned in Columbia and in Lancaster, he owned fifty-two brick homes in Philadelphia. He sought out bargains when property changed hands and was around to bid on property to be sold. Smith became the wealthiest American black in the North prior to the Civil War. Urban land transportation was an important enterprise in the antebellum period, and several blacks had their own conveyances. Among these, the development of the railroad marked the onset of industrial revolution. Both Stephen Smith and William Goodrich, of York, Pennsylvania, seized the opportunity to benefit from the railroad by establishing their own railroad enterprises. Both Smith and Goodrich aided fugitive slaves who had escaped the South by hiding them in a false end of a boxcar. The list included Frederick Douglass , George T. Downing, Robert Purvis , Charles B. Ray, and William Whipper. In , John Brown , who had an all-consuming passion for the abolition of slavery, sought to recruit both black leaders and the black rank-and-file to assist him in his various efforts toward that cause. He was especially interested in the support of such men as Frederick Douglass , Martin R. Loguen, William Still , and Smith. In , Smith hosted Brown in his residence for one week, apparently to discuss abolitionist activities. Smith attended national conventions of the free people of color held in New York in and in Philadelphia in He helped to organize the American Reform Society and was one of seven blacks who attended the first meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society in He also attended national meetings of the Pennsylvania State Convention of Colored Citizens, of which he was a member, in Rochester and in Philadelphia Smith supported the temperance movement. A religious man as well, in Smith bought a church building for the Mount Zion African Methodist Episcopal congregation, and in he joined the general Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal church, becoming ordained to preach in Smith was a mulatto of medium size and a strong build and had pronounced features. He was described as quiet, stubborn man with principles who lived by his Christian creed. He remained courageous and patient even as he survived occasional white persecution. Smith died in Philadelphia on November 4, , and was buried in one of the sites that he had supported financially, Olive Cemetery. His death brought public recognition for his efforts in race reform and his success as a wealthy black entrepreneur. Garraty and Mark C. Oxford University Press, African-American Business Leaders and Entrepreneurs. Facts on File, Logan and Michael R. The History of Black Business in America: Cited in Juliet E.

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### Chapter 2 : African American Historical Serials Collection | ATLA Serials | Digital Archives | EBSCO

*Many of their social clubs were actively engaged in charitable activities, the funds from which were funneled directly to community institutions such as the Phyllis Wheatley Home, the Louise Juvenile Home, the Amanda Smith Home for Girls and the little known Home for Aged and Infirm Colored People (HAICP, later renamed the Jane Dent Home).*

Angel Guardian Orphanage Devon Ave. Apollo Commandery Asylum No. Bethany Home of Swedish M: Church North Paulina St. Beulah Home North Clark St. Chicago Home for Girls Indiana Ave. Chicago Home for Incurables Ellis Ave. Chicago Light House West 22d St. Chicago Orphan South Park Ave. Chicago Shelter Home Maxwell St. Coolidge Memorial, The- could be Prairie Ave. Danish Lutheran Orphan -. Faith Missionary Home West 74th St. Florence Crittenton sic Anchorage Indiana Ave. Frances Juvenile Home East 42d St. Helen Day Nursery Barber St. Home for the Aged-West Harrison and Throop streets. Home for the Friendless-Vincennes Ave and 51st St. Hope Hall Ravenswood Ave. House of the Good Shepherd Grace St. Office, , WestJackson Blvd. Indiana House East Grand Ave. Jackson Park Sanitariumth St. Jewish Shelter House Turner Ave. Josephine Club South Ashland Ave. Juvenile Detention Home Gilpin place. Home for the Aged-Garfield Blvd. Lawrence Hall home for boys Lawrence Ave. Margaret Etter Creche Wabash Ave. Mary Crane Day Nursery Gilpin place. Mercy Home Wabash Ave. Orphan and Convalescent Home of St. Mary of Nazareth- North Paulina St. Parting of the Ways Home West 22d St. Phyllis Wheatley Home Forest Ave. Resthaven South Park Ave. Charles School for Boys-St. Nursery - West Jackson Blvd. Chicago Daily News Almanac and Yearbook,

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## Chapter 3 : Asylums and Homes in Chicago, IL

*Church Home for Aged, Infirm and Disabled Colored People is a historic hospital building for African Americans located at Brodnax, Brunswick County, Virginia. It was built in 1868, and is a three-story, 6,000-square-foot wood-frame structure with horizontal lapped weatherboard walls and a slate clipped-gable roof.*

Behind the Marker Fanny Jackson Coppin, circa 1838. In 1838, President Ulysses S. Bassett served in that post for ten years. Born in Connecticut of an escaped slave and an American Indian woman, he attended Yale but graduated from the Connecticut Normal School. Founded in 1825 by Quakers, it was one of the finest schools for African Americans in the country. His successor as principal, Fanny Jackson Coppin, was the first woman, black or white, to head a coeducational institute of learning in the United States. During her long administration, Coppin abolished corporal punishment as degrading to the black students. She sponsored get-togethers for students and teachers to meet community leaders. But her greatest contribution was to democratize an institution that middle-class black families used to educate their children to become professionals and teachers. Only in 1862 did the department finally open, and it did not teach the upper-level drafting and engineering curriculum Jackson had envisioned. Nevertheless, it was the only vocational school in Philadelphia for African Americans at the turn of the century. Washingtonâ€™s that most African Americans needed to learn trades to improve their economic standingâ€™and W. DuBois that an educated elite needed to guide the political and cultural destiny of their people. At one point in time, three-fourths of the black teachers in Philadelphia were ICY graduates. The woman who accomplished all this had been born a slave in Washington, D. When Fanny was ten, her aunt, a free black woman, purchased her and took her to New Bedford, Massachusetts, where Fanny Jackson lived before moving to Newport, Rhode Island. Working as a servant, she saved her money, went to school, took private lessons, and entered the Rhode Island State Normal teacher training School in 1854. The next year she went to Oberlin College in Ohio, where she graduated in 1856. Jackson was an excellent student and became the first black student-teacher at that college and the second African-American woman in America to receive a B. Immediately after graduating, she moved to the ICY, where she directed the female department before becoming principal. Here she encouraged black women by broadcasting the achievements of her sex, both black and white, and protesting racial and gender discrimination. She believed women equal to men in every respect and that they could become doctors, lawyers, and business professionals. In 1862, forty-four-year-old Fanny Jackson married the Rev. She expanded her charitable activities as she grew older, supporting missionary societies and the local Home for the Aged and Infirm Colored People of Philadelphia. In 1868, she became vice-president of the National Association of Colored Women. He was transferred to South Carolina in 1868, but her health forced her to return to Philadelphia, where she died. In an era where economic and political opportunities for black Americans were limited, no one did more than Fanny Jackson Coppin to expand them.

## Chapter 4 : Smith, Stephen | calendrierdelascience.com

*Church Home for Aged, Infirm and Disabled Colored People, Brodnax, Virginia. 8 likes. Church Home for Aged, Infirm and Disabled Colored People is a.*

## Chapter 5 : Image: Church Home for Aged, Infirm and Disabled Colored People Facts for Kids

*The Home for the Aged and Infirm Colored Persons. The Home for the Aged and Infirm Colored Persons (HAICP) was founded in 1862 by wealthy blacks and white Quakers, who recognized the problems that slavery and discrimination posed for blacks in old age.*

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## Chapter 6 : Talk:Church Home for Aged, Infirm and Disabled Colored People - Wikipedia

*Oakland Public Library, African American Museum and Library at Oakland > Home for Aged and Infirm Colored People of California Records > Constitution and bylaws of the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored People of California.*

## Chapter 7 : Hospital and School of the Good Shepherd Historical Marker

*English: Front of the former Church Home for Aged, Infirm and Disabled Colored People (now a bed-and-breakfast), located at Pleasant Grove Road west of Lawrenceville in Brunswick County, Virginia, United States.*

## Chapter 8 : District of Columbia (T to T) Team Census Transcription

*The story of the Illinois Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, "Home for Aged and Infirm Colored People, Chicago, Illinois." Home for Aged and.*

## Chapter 9 : Home for the Aged and Infirm Colored Persons Â· William Still: An African-American Abolitionis

*District of Columbia Federal Census Methodist Home for Aged People; National Homeopathic Interstate Old Folks Home for Aged and Infirm Colored People;.*