

Black History Special

(Continued)

The Harriet Tubman Organization in Cambridge is committed to educating new generations about the history of Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad. It was founded in 1972 as the Harriet Tubman Association of Dorchester County. The name was changed in 1996. It operates the Harriet Tubman Organization museum at 424 Race Street in Cambridge, conducts guided tours, and hosts an annual Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad Conference each year near the end of May. The Organization also advocates for the preservation of the history of Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad.



Efforts to preserve the Germantown Rosenwald School succeeded in Berlin. The renovated school was dedicated in 2013 as the Germantown School Community Heritage Center.



Gov. O'Malley unveils the Douglass Statute in Easton.

Frederick Douglass

Efforts to preserve the history of Frederick Douglass include the 2011 erection of a statute in his honor on the grounds of the Talbot County Courthouse in Easton and securing a State historic marker commemorating Frederick Doug-

lass is located near the site where he was born at Trappers Corner, near Matthews, on Rt. 328 near Easton, in Talbot County. Historians found that he was actually born some four miles away.

Rosenwald Schools

There are several historic Rosenwald schools on the Shore. Several efforts are underway to preserve them. One such school is located in San Domingo near Sharptown and another was in Wetipquin near Tyaskin, MD — both in Wicomico County. Another is the Germantown School in the Germantown community near Berlin, MD in Worcester County.

The San Domingo School has been preserved and is a model for other efforts. A memorial stands at the site in Wetipquin. Efforts to preserve the Germantown school have succeeded and the renovated school was dedicated last year as the Germantown School Community Heritage Center.

The Rosenwald rural school building program was a major effort to improve the quality of pub-

lic education for African Americans in the South during the early 20th century. It was funded by Julius Rosenwald who had made his fortune at Sears, Roebuck. In 1912, Rosenwald gave Booker T. Washington permission to use some of the money he had donated to Tuskegee Institute for the construction of six small schools in rural Alabama, which were constructed and opened in 1913 and 1914.

Pleased with the results, Rosenwald then agreed to fund a larger program for schoolhouse construction based at Tuskegee. In 1917 he set up the Julius Rosenwald Fund, a Chicago-based philanthropic foundation. The program concluded in 1932 having produced 4,977 new schools, 217 teachers' homes, and 163 shop buildings, constructed at a total cost of \$28,408,520 to serve 663,615 students in 883 counties of 15 states. It was the largest such private effort ever.

Kennard School

Members of the Kennard Alumni Association continue work-