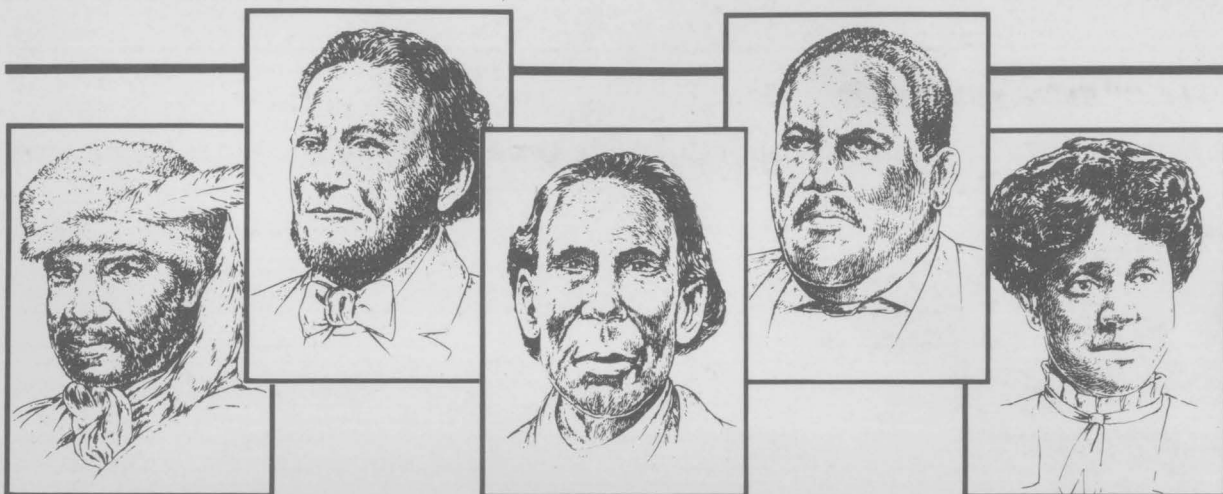




NORTHWEST BLACK PIONEERS

A CENTENNIAL TRIBUTE
To Kitsap County

April 22 to April 30
The Bon Marche, Kitsap Mall Store

PRESENTED BY THE BON MARCHE

PREVIEW PARTY

Saturday, April 22, 1989

PROGRAM

Reception/Hors d'oeuvres: 7:30-8:30 p.m.

Program Commences: 8:30 p.m.

Presentation of Colors: United States Navy

Coordinators of Ceremonies: Deloria Jones, Rainbow Express, KOMO-TV 4
Al Colvin, Bremerton Councilman

Invocation: Pastor James Giles, New Life Family Christian Center

Welcome: Doug Wales, Resident General Manager, The Bon Marche

Musical Selection: David and Bettye Smith,
Accompanied by: Randy Bozelle, Pam Ferrior,
Sean LaValsit, Donnell Nathan

Proclamations:

State of Washington	Alice Tawresey, Mayor of Winslow
City of Bremerton	S. Marty Crutcher, Bremerton Councilman
Kitsap County	Billie Eder, Kitsap County Commissioner

Recognition of Northwest Black Pioneer/Presented By: Robert Lowell, Commander-USN, NUWES

Recognition Presented To: Robert Webb

Musical Selection:

Introduction of Guest Speaker: Alyce Eagans, President, Bremerton NAACP

Guest Speaker: Dr. Claudia Thomas, Assistant Superintendent,
Bremerton School District

Overview of Exhibits and Upcoming Events: Patricia Thomas, Northwest Black Pioneers Committee

Solo: Stacie Peters, Miss Silverdale 1988-89

Closing Remarks: Dianne Robinson, Founder, Black Historical Society
of Kitsap County
Nora Powell, President, Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial
Scholarship Fund of Kitsap County
Teresa McDermott, Silverdale Coordinator, Northwest
Black Pioneers Committee

MUSIC BY SILK

The State Of Washington

Proclamation

WHEREAS, the many contributions of black people in all walks of American life are acknowledged and celebrated across the nation each year during the month of February; and

WHEREAS, Tumwater, the first American community north of the Columbia River, was established by George Washington Bush, a black man, in 1845 prior to Washington becoming a U.S. Territory; and

WHEREAS, black people have made many important contributions to the growth and early development of the Washington state; and

WHEREAS, in the face of discrimination and hostility, black people settled in at least ten cities and in one third of the counties in the state, succeeding in businesses in Spokane and Seattle, in the coal mines of Roslyn, on the farms in the Yakima Valley, on the trains that travelled across the land and on the ships that docked in our ports; and

WHEREAS, "A Centennial Tribute to Northwest Black Pioneers" will be held February 17-20, 1988, at The Bon Marche in downtown Seattle; and

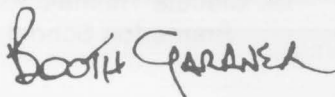
WHEREAS, this event will provide opportunities for all citizens to learn more about and appreciate the significant achievements of blacks in the Northwest and their contributions to the quality of life in our great state;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Booth Gardner, Governor of the State of Washington, do hereby proclaim February 14-20, 1988, as

NORTHWEST BLACK PIONEERS WEEK

in the State of Washington, and I urge all citizens to join me in recognizing and commemorating the spirit and enterprise of our black friends and neighbors.

Signed, this 15th day of January, 1988.



Governor Booth Gardner

Office of The Mayor
City of Bremerton

Gene Lobe, Mayor



PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, since John Garrison, the first black resident in Kitsap County, arrived in 1853 with Capt. William Renton and improved and developed much of Kitsap County's unsettled land, and by 1872 owned and operated one of the largest oyster farms at Dye's Inlet, our City has been a beacon of hope in the land of opportunity for Blacks in business; and

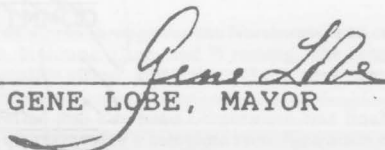
WHEREAS, the City of Bremerton is proud of the many notable accomplishments and contributions Blacks continue to make in the growth and development of our community and to the quality of life it affords; and

WHEREAS, "A Centennial Tribute to Northwest Black Pioneers" will be held at the Bon Marche in Silverdale April 22 through April 30; and

WHEREAS, this event will commemorate the significant achievements of Blacks with special attention to Black businesses throughout the State of Washington;

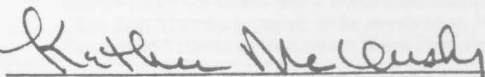
NOW, THEREFORE, I, Gene Lobe, Mayor of the City of Bremerton do hereby proclaim April 22-30, 1989 as **BLACK PIONEERS WEEK** in Bremerton and urge all members of our community to witness and experience the delightful and enlightening exhibits, programs, and activities associated with this tribute at the Bon Marche during this time.

SIGNED, this 12th day of April, 1989.



GENE LOBE, MAYOR

ATTEST:



KATHLEEN L. McCLUSKEY, CITY CLERK
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES



PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, February has been designated as Black History Month, a time to recognize the Black people who have made significant contributions to our nation's history; and

WHEREAS, the presence and contributions of Black people in the Northwest region predates the formation of the State of Washington in 1889; and

WHEREAS, Black pioneers have greatly enhanced the arts, culture and economic growth and development of Washington State and Kitsap County; and

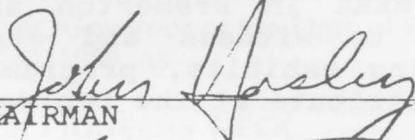
WHEREAS, the Black Northwest Pioneers Steering Committee and The Bon Marche are sponsoring a centennial tribute to Northwest Black Pioneers to foster greater awareness and understanding of these people's contributions to our area.

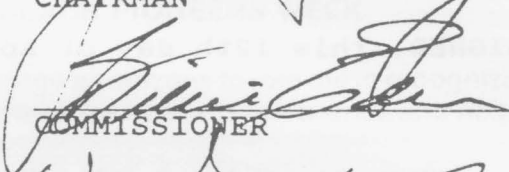
NOW, THEREFORE, the Kitsap County Board of Commissioners does hereby proclaim the week of April 22 through 30, 1989, to be

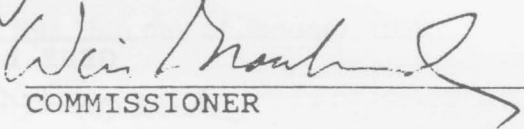
NORTHWEST BLACK PIONEERS WEEK

in Kitsap County and invite all residents to recognize the important contributions made by the Northwest Black Pioneers and to participate in Centennial Tribute.

KITSAP COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS


CHAIRMAN

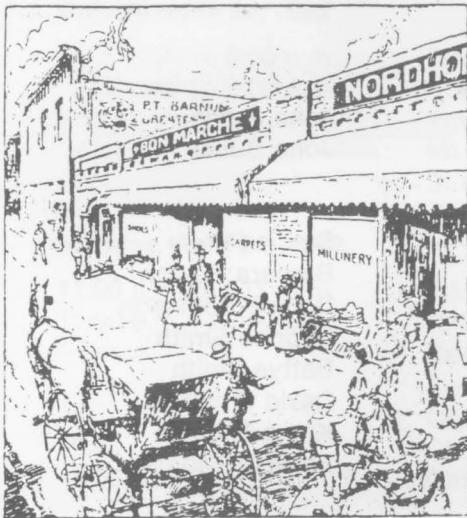

COMMISSIONER


COMMISSIONER

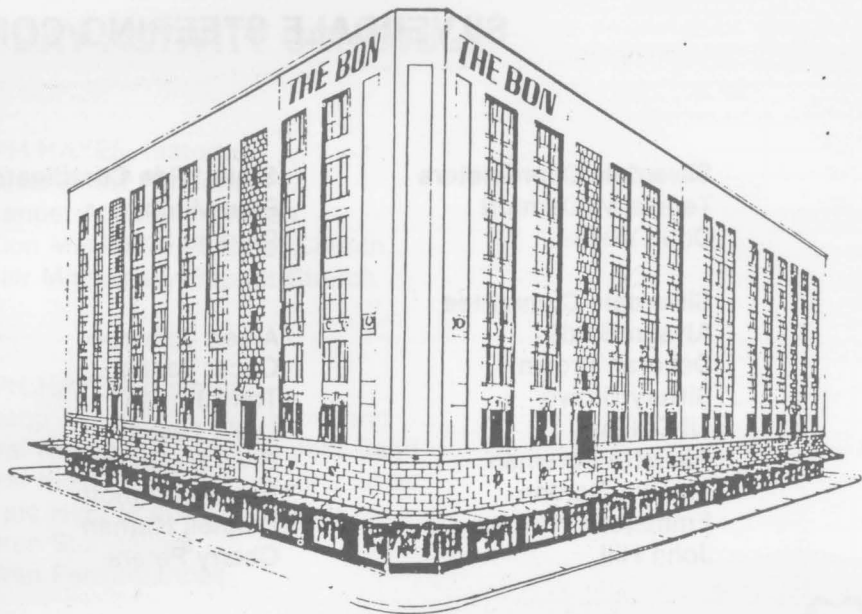
ATTEST:


HOLLY ANDERSON
CLERK OF THE BOARD

DATED THIS 17th day of April 1989.



The Bon Marche 1890 - Downtown Seattle



The Bon Marche - 1987 Downtown Seattle
One of the Bon Marche's store in 6 Northwest states

The Bon Marche

The Bon Marche has been an integral part of the Northwest for nearly 100 years. Established in 1890 by Edward Nordhoff and his wife, it was named after a fine store in Paris which Nordhoff admired as a young man.

The original store was at First and Cedar Streets. Their 30 ft. front dry goods store was operated by both of them. Nordhoff brought the first supply of pennies to Seattle in 1893 and began the penny economics of 69¢ and 98¢ pricing. In 1900 The Bon Marche moved a larger location at Second and Pike Streets, then enlarged the store in 1905, and again in 1912.

Finally in 1929 the move was made to the present location into the art deco elegance of a building which was just completed and designed especially for the department store. The new five-story building occupied a full city block, and was the first store in Seattle to have "moving stairs" escalators.

In the early 1930s The Bon Marche became a part of Allied Stores Corporation. Expansion of The Bon Marche and addition of new stores followed World War II when Puget Sound population increased and many people settled in the suburbs. Allied Stores Corporation pioneered the concept of suburban shopping centers, and The Bon Marche expanded into the new centers.

Over the years The Bon Marche has opened or acquired stores throughout the Northwest, and currently operates 40 stores in the six states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming. The complex operates under the leadership of Wilbur J. Fix, chairman and chief executive officer, and Robert Mang, president and chief operating officer.

In late 1986 a merger between Allied Stores Corporation and Campeau Corporation was finalized. Almost a year later Fix and Campeau announced exciting new plans which involve a complete reconfiguration of downtown Seattle Bon Marche. Construction starts this year and when completed an atrium will extend through the central core of all ten levels of the store and be topped with a massive skylight on the roof. This extensive construction will transform a Seattle retail landmark into a world class shopping experience for The Bon Marche customers.

The Bon Marche is proud to be involved in Washington State Centennial, and to be the corporate sponsor of The Centennial Tribute to Northwest Black Pioneers.

THE BON MARCHÉ

SILVERDALE STEERING COMMITTEE

Silverdale Coordinators

Teresa McDermott
Doug Wales

State Wide Coordinators

Paul Mitchell
Patricia Stuart

Joan Jarvis
John Buller

Silverdale Committee

Alyson Bolds
Deborah Brown
Silvery Brown
Lil Collins
Paulette Foreman
Marilyn Gordon
Emmajean Haynes
John Hill

Albert Johnson
Oscar Jones
Tony Jordan
Lydia Lewis
Ervin McDermott
Eric McDermott
Donnell Nathan
Cherry Peters

Stacie Peters
Barbara Peyton
Dianne Robinson
Caprice Smith
Bettye Smith
David Smith
Kisha Thomas
Patricia Thomas

The goals of The Centennial Tribute Steering Committee are 1) Make the Silverdale area aware of the contributions that Blacks have made to the Pacific Northwest, 2) Expose the Silverdale Community to Black Culture, 3) Expose the general public to Black entrepreneurs, artists, designers and craft persons, and their wares.

The historical event will feature live presentations daily, highlighting Black influence in education, music, art, theatre, foods, fashion and business.

As the committee works toward this very challenging and exciting activity and opportunity we will be inviting the entire community to get behind us and the Bon Marche to not only make this event successful, but a part of history and an annual event.

SEVEN DAY ACTIVITY SCHEDULE

Sunday, April 23, 1989

11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

RALPH HAYES, historian
Ebenezer A.M.E. Church
Emmanuel Apostolic Church
Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist Church
Sinclair Missionary Baptist Church

Monday, April 24, 1989

11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
11:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

RALPH HAYES, historian
Ridgetop Jr. High School Jazz Band
Central Kitsap High School Jazz Band
Central Kitsap High School Jazz Choir
Olympic High School Jazz Choir
Children Storytellers
Children Performances

6:00 p.m.
7:00 p.m.

Tuesday, April 25, 1989

10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.
5:00 p.m.
6:00 p.m.
7:00 p.m.

DR. SPENCER SHAW, storytelling and poetry
Children Musical Performances
Irene's School of Dance
Debra-trons and Debra-ettes Drill Team

Wednesday, April 26, 1989

10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.
10:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.
6:00 p.m.
7:00 p.m.
8:00 p.m.

DR. SPENCER SHAW, storytelling and poetry
BLACK ENTREPRENEURS DAY
YOUTH FASHION SHOW
YOUTH ON PARADE TALENT SHOW
NDABA presents BLUES BROTHERS

Thursday, April 27, 1989

11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
7:00 p.m.

RALPH HAYES, historian
Youth Musical "WASHINGTON FOR ME", presented by
Fourth Grade, Olalla Elementary

Friday, April 28, 1989

5:00 p.m.
6:00 p.m.

LOVIE MCKINNEY NICHOLS, poetry
Youth Musical "I REMEMBER MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.",
Directed by Marva Jones

Saturday, April 29, 1989

11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
12:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

RALPH HAYES, historian
EXPERIENCE AFRICA, enjoy a series of workshops offered by the
LANGSTON HUGHES CULTURAL ARTS CENTER AND THE
SEATTLE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION.
Featuring: African music, songs, dancing, crafts and clothing.

Sunday, April 30, 1989

12:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Vocal/Instrumental Music Selections

NORTHWEST BLACK PIONEERS OF KITSAP COUNTY



Drawings by: Augusta M. Asberry

BLACK LOGGERS AND MILL WORKERS

In 1854 The Kitsap Peninsula was the most populous in Washington Territory due to the logging and sawmill industries, although it was the smallest in the area. At one time, five of the world's largest sawmills were in operation in the Kitsap Peninsula. The Mills in operation were Port Gamble, Port Madison, Port Blakley, Seabeck and Enenti Beach Inlet. The Mills and Logging Operations caused many young blacks to come to the Kitsap area. Early records from the mills reported the following Black workers from 1870 to 1889: John Glomes, Contrero Frank, Gardner T., James Johnson, Charles Shoomaker, Thomas Webb, Green Sidney, Auquet Blake, Rockman, Dianalo Manuel.

BOOTBLACK

CHARLES AUSTIN was a well-known character around Bremerton for many years. He was known as "Shine". He could be found almost any evening along a downtown Bremerton Street corner with his shoe shine box. He was said to give the best shine in town.

Little is known about Charles before he came to Bremerton. He was, however, born a slave, and was the chattel for Old Ginril Austin and Young Ginril Austin of South Carolina.

Charles Austin's death was very untimely. According to the Bremerton News, he was found dead in bed on March 1, 1912. His wife had preceded him in death by only a few short months.

Charles received an impressive funeral, conducted by Black evangelist, Rev. George Richard Dayrell. Friends of Charles in Bremerton and Seattle attended in considerable numbers, and many floral offerings covered his grave. He was buried along side his wife, Sarah, who died October 25, 1911.

FIRST BLACK PIONEER

JOHN GARRISON was one of the first Black pioneers in Kitsap County, to show up on the 1857 census. He was perhaps born in Jamaica in 1818. It has been said that he jumped an English ship in 1853 and worked at William Renton's Sawmill as a logger and fisherman. He formed an alliance with a young Indian girl named Piapach (also called Jane). The couple had ten children: John, Robert, Joseph, Kitty, Betsy, Lydia, Henry, Samuel, Benjamin and Kate.

Records show that by 1872 he owned and operated one of the largest oyster farms at Dye's Inlet, which he purchased for \$50.00. He and his wife Jane operated that business until 1887. Much of Kitsap County unsettled land was improved and developed by the Garrison's.

The wife of John Garrison, a native Puget Sounder since 1851 and the niece of Chief Seattle, has her own place in Kitsap County History. She was the first person to ride over the Manette Bridge when it opened on June 30, 1930. When she died the following year (January 16, 1931), the hearse carried her body over the same bridge. Although she was said to have been 106 when she died, census records indicate that she was born in 1838.



Two of the Garrison's sons, John and Robert, worked for the Sackman Operation. At one time, Robert Garrison's time sheet at the logging company showed that he was the highest paid at \$2.00 per day. Annie Kate Garrison, the youngest daughter, was listed as one of the first pupils to attend the Tracyton School in the 1800's.

On October 23, 1908, John Garrison died at the age of 104.

DAUGHTER OF CHIEF JACOB

JULIE JACOB a Black women became the daughter of Chief Jacob, the last surviving Indian Chief of the Suquamish Indian tribe. She was born at Port Madison Mill in 1873 and was given to the Indian Chief as a gift after her mother died giving birth.



Her entire life was that of Indian culture. Basket weaving was taught to her by her parents, and she passed the art of it down through her generations. It is used today as one of the most creative and unique basket weaving techniques in the Northwest by her great grandson, Ed Carriere. Julie Jacob was a great Black woman, her life being influenced by different elements in a unique way. She was a member of the Black race by birth, but an Indian at heart.

The 1880 U.S. Census list her as a member of the Suquamish culture. Julie never married, although, she raised three children of her own, two daughters and a son. Her son, Lawrence Webster, still resides in Indianola.

She died December 12, 1960 at the age of 86. Her obituary was listed in the Bremerton News on December 13, 1960, "The Chief's Daughter Succumbs."

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR SEABECK—1897

NATHANIEL SARGENT was born in Kentucky, July 4, 1863. He was know as "Nat" to his friends. He was born into slavery and after The Emancipation, he was adopted by a white family in the

North. He then moved out west with his family to Oregon. Because Oregon law forbade Negroes, he came to Kitsap County where he earned a living working as a logger.

As early as his arrival, he kept a hand written diary of the time, the weather, what contact he made, and the work he had done that particular day. A graduate of the University of Illinois and possessing a brilliant mind, he preferred the secluded life his ranch offered and spent his leisure hours creating beautiful oil paintings or writing verses, some which were sold. In 1897 he was elected the Justice of the Peace for Seabeck.

He homesteaded along side other homesteaders, building their homes, starting their orchards, butchering, and harvesting. He was their friend, yet he never imposed and was often invited as a guest. Records show, he homesteaded 128 80/100 acres, and in 1903 he purchased 120 more acres of land. He donated land for the Seabeck Crosby School.



A bachelor at the age of 91, he died in Seattle on August 16, 1954.

FIRST BLACK EDUCATOR

JANE A. RULEY was born Lilly Jane Archer in Berkley, Virginia in 1856. The daughter of a slave and considered a very gifted child, she was educated in the General Armstrong School in Hampton, Virginia (now Hampton University) where she was the valedictorian of her class. As reported in the Bremerton News on November 23, 1915, one of her most notable classmates was Booker T. Washington.

After graduating from General Armstrong School in 1875, she moved to the Northwest where she settled down in Kitsap County to work in her profession as a teacher. Here she proved herself as a woman of excellent scholarship and was prominent in the educational affairs of her community and a dedicated community worker. Local records indicate Mrs. Ruley to have been the first Black teacher in this area. It is indicated by other records that she also may have been one of the first Black teachers in the State of Washington.



Shortly after her move to the Northwest, Lilly Jane married Paul E. Ruley. He was born in Stuttgart, Germany in 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Ruley had two children, a son Archie and a daughter Gertrude. The Ruley family became a very well-known family in this area. It is said that in the early days, Mrs. Ruley held school in a barn on the Ruley ranch which was called the "Sleepy Hollow Ranch". Later on they helped establish the first Sheridan School #22 and became instrumental in the support and upkeep of this Bremerton early school.

In addition to establishing the first Sheridan School, Mrs. Ruley also taught the first Sunday School for the Manette Church, introduced music to its members and served as an organist.

Mr. and Mrs. Ruley were both very much loved and respected in their community and their children Archie and Gertrude grew up to follow in their parents footsteps and got involved in community affairs as well.

Archie was known in the Sheridan and Manette area as one of the fastest pitchers during his time who kept the name of the ball team going. He also played ball at the Washington College where he attended school.

Gertrude was known in the community as a very talented young lady. She finished Union High School in 1914 and was the class salutatorian. At the age of 17, Gertrude entered Washington State College in Pullman, Washington. She graduated in 1918 with a degree of Bachelor of Arts in Music.

Paul E. Ruley died on September 18, 1913 and his wife Jane in 1927.

NAVY HERO

JOHN HENRY "DICK" TURPIN was born in Long Beach, New Jersey. He dedicated his life to the U.S. Navy, his first enlistment being on board the U.S.S. Vermont, New York, New York.

The Navy at this point had never commissioned any blacks, limiting all black sailors to stewards and messmen. In spite of these obstacles, Dick Turpin succeeded in making significant contributions during World War I. He was a Chief Gunner's Mate by the time he retired and was called back to serve as Lieutenant Commander.

Dick Turpin has proved to be a hero twice during his Navy career. He saved the life of his Captain, Chas D. Sigsbee, when the Maine exploded in Havana Harbor. Turpin was also aboard the cruiser Bennington in San Diego when it exploded. He succeeded in saving the lives of seven shipmates. This is how he became known throughout the nation as the holder of two Congressional Medals of Honor when in reality he never received any medals.

One of his greatest contributions to the service he loved was a collaboration in which he helped devise the underwater welding acetylene and arc-electric processes. Each was of great value to the Navy in saving lives of men trapped in ships and in saving costs on routine repair work.

The things that are certain about him is that he was a hero many times over and a hero of the Navy. He will be remembered by generations to come as the most legendary figure of the "Old Navy", ramrod straight, moustached, proud and fiery. Also, by those who won't and can't be told otherwise, he was one of the only Negroes to receive a Congressional Medal of Honor, holding two of them. He was a warrior of the Spanish-American War and World War I, representing the last unbreakable breed of men who manned the sailing ships.



FIRST BLACK DEPUTY SHERIFF

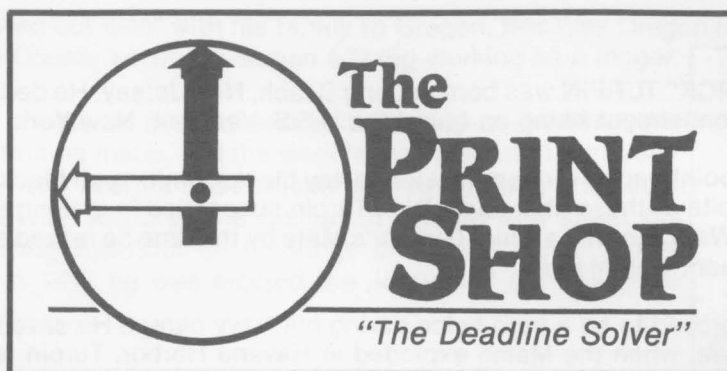
WILLIAM WALTER SIMMONS was born August 4, 1877, in Boston Mass., to Mr. and Mrs. David Simmons. At the age of six his parents moved to Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, where he attended grade school. For periods of time he lived in Amherst, Nova Scotia; Dorchester, New Brunswick, and Winnipeg, Manitoba.

In 1910 he came to Spokane, Washington, where he obtained employment with the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., as head end porter for 18 months. He then moved to Seattle and worked at The Bon Marche store for a short while and then moved to Everett, Washington, and worked for the Butler estate as gardener until 1914. After going into business for himself in 1915 he married his first wife, Miss Ella Whitlow, to whom was born his two children: Walter and Margaret.

In 1918 he obtained employment in the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard and under a wartime housing plan moved to Bremerton. In 1919, with a special permit from the Secretary of Navy, he became a part of the law enforcement agencies in Bremerton and continued to work in the Shipyard.

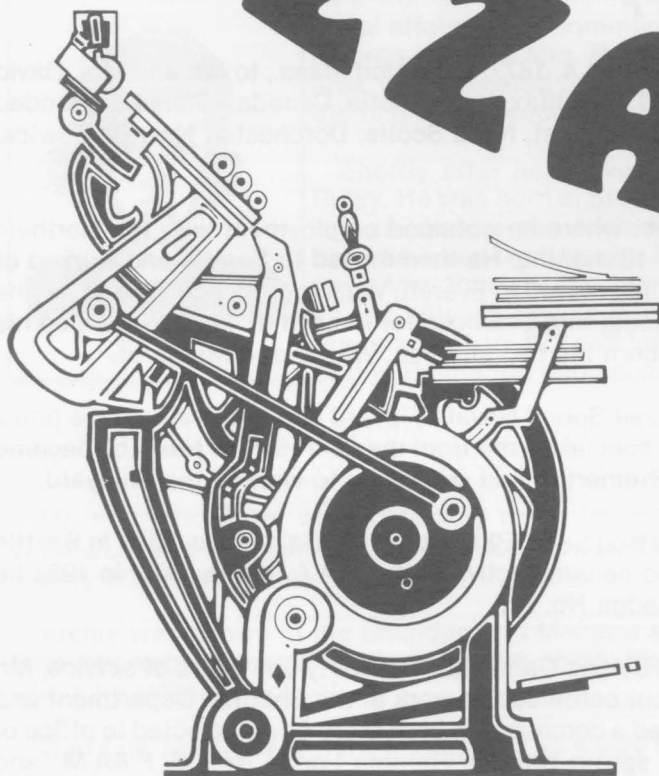
Mr. Simmons went into Masonry in 1919; also joined Elks Lodge, Mt. Rainier No. 3512 in Seattle and was a member of the Furlough Club and became active in the N.A.A.C.P. in 1920. In 1921 he and two other members set up Pure Gold Lodge No. 21.

In 1927 he married his present wife, Miss Sylena Cambell. After thirty-one years of service, Mr. Simmons retired from the P.S.N.S. in 1946 but continued to work in the Sheriff's Department and was hired as a regular deputy. He has received a commission from every Sheriff elected to office of Kitsap County since 1921. In 1946 he also set up Hamma Hamma Lodge No. 35, F.&A.M., and Madrona Chapter No. 14, O.E.S.



*We would like to salute
The Northwest Black Pioneers
on the Occasion of Our State Centennial*

PIZZAZZ!



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Quite simply it all adds up to the best possible investment of your printing dollar.

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Eagle Eyes Photographers
Flowers To Go
National 1 Hour Photolabs
In Prints
Langlois Pianos

McBride's Hallmark Shops
The Print Shop
Radio Shack
Ryder Truck Rentals
Safeway
Silverdale Rentals
The Tux Shop
Yacht Club Broiler—Silverdale

SPECIAL THANKS

Annette Maclin
Augusta Asberry
Black Historical Society of Kitsap County
Blues Brothers
Bremerton School District
Carol Blakley
Central Kitsap School District
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints
Curtis Haynes
Debra Jackson
Ebenezer AME Church
Ed Carriere
Emmanuel Apostolic Church
Henrietta Price
Irene's School of Dance

John Fulton
Karen Williams
Kitsap Mall
Langston Hughes Cultural Arts Center/Seattle
Department of Parks and Recreation
Louie Wilson
Lovie McKinney Nichols
Marva Jones
Millie's Masquerade
Naval Submarine Base, Bangor
Naval Undersea Warfare Engineering Station, Keyport
Richard Houde
Shirrell Powe
South Kitsap School District
Warren Lewis

And to the community for their support and participation