

HASTE TO RISE

The Remarkable Lives of the Students
Who Came from Hampton Institute to
Ferris Institute, 1910-1925

PROVIDING OPPORTUNITY

"During the past 10 years, the Ferris Institute has enrolled a large number of young men who came to America from some foreign country. Finlanders, Norwegians, Swedes, Danes, Hollanders, Germans, Armenians and Mexicans were among the number. Frequently these young men are fairly well educated in their native tongue. What they wanted was a practical knowledge of the English language. The Ferris Institute welcomes such young people. Special arrangements have been made to meet the demands of these students. The principal aim is to enable these young men and women to read, write and speak the English language correctly. In from three to six months, the majority are able to speak, read and write English with ease and fluency."

Catalogue of Ferris Institute, 1903-04.

MAKING THE WORLD BETTER

“In order to make the world better we must first make ourselves better. We must curb selfishness, and the best way to do that is to start on ourselves right in our own homes. Selfishness gets its first hold on us in our homes; consequently that is the place to begin uprooting it. The man who is very selfish and who at the same time has a sharp intellect is a very dangerous man. It is not the ignorant man who is to be feared, but the sharp, selfish one, who has no righteous principles. Get all the knowledge you can, but use your knowledge in the right way and it will be of untold benefit to you. Don’t use it in oppressing others... And when you see a man or woman trying to rise and doing the right thing don’t be selfish but try to help that person rise.”

“Class Completes W.B.C. Studies,” *The Courier* (Waterloo, Iowa), February 25, 1910, p.7. This newspaper article gives excerpts from Woodbridge Ferris’s speech.

MR. FERRIS READS FROM W. E. B. DUBOIS IN 1903

It is reported that Mr. Ferris read to the Ferris Institute Chapter IV, “The Meaning of Progress” from W.E.B. Dubois’s book *The Souls of Black Folk* in 1903; this was seven years prior to the enrollment of Gideon Smith and Frank Roberts, two previously believed to be the first African American students to attend Ferris... But they were not.



**THE SOULS OF
BLACK FOLK**
W.E.B. DU BOIS

W. N. FERRIS & BOOKER T. WASHINGTON



Governor Ferris and Booker T. Washington attended and were speakers at multiple conferences, including the Upper Peninsula School Teachers' Association Conference in October 1914. Ferris read from Washington's *Up From Slavery* at morning exercises in 1910—this was prior to Gideon Smith and Frank Roberts attending Ferris Institute. In 1916, Ferris gave a speech at a memorial for Washington in Detroit. The speech was called "Washington's Contributions to Education." In 1902, Mr. Ferris and the Ferris Cooperative Association (FCA) brought Booker T. Washington to the Ferris Institute to speak to a large crowd and with glowing reviews.

MIDDLETON E. PICKENS: ***PROBABLY*** THE FIRST AFRICAN AMERICAN STUDENT

- In 1900, Middleton E. Pickens was enrolled at the Ferris Institute in the Pharmacy program. He was an African American man from South Carolina. He earned his general collegiate degree from Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, a pharmacy degree from Ferris, and a medical degree from the Detroit College of Medicine. While at Ferris, he was editor of new from pharmacy department that appeared in *Ferris Institute News*.
- Pickens headed the Colored Voters Independent Club in support of Woodbridge Ferris's gubernatorial campaign in 1909. Pickens practiced medicine in Detroit and later in Muskogee, Oklahoma, from 1910 until his death in 1915.
- Upon looking at probate records, it was discovered that Mr. Ferris provided Pickens with loan monies of nearly \$800 (today's equivalent is over \$ 19,000), to attend Detroit Medical College.



AFTER HE DIED

- “That ‘death loves a shining mark’ was forcibly brought to the attention of the minds and hearts of many Muskogean last Thursday by the unexpected taking off of that well known and popular Negro physician, Dr. M. E. Pickens, just as he was passing from young manhood to cross the threshold of middle age. It would be difficult for one to name a man professionally engaged as he was more widely admired and beloved, and this is because his medical attainments were above question and criticism and also that he was a man of proverbial generous and good nature. His sad decrease was not alone a shock to the immediate family but to the community.”
- *The Tulsa Star* (Tulsa, Oklahoma), January 8, 1916, p. 4.

NATE HARRIS

- In 1902 Harris Played baseball for the Chicago Union Giants who had relocated to Big Rapids that year. Nate Harris was a star baseball player in the Independent Negro Leagues.
- In August 1902, the Big Rapids Giants defeated Leland's Chicago Union team to win what was billed as the Colored Championship of the World—Harris was a star in the game.
- In the fall of 1902, and until 1903, Nate Harris attended the Ferris Institute, where he played and coached football for the Institute. In 1902, Harris led the team to the “championship of northern and western Michigan in football outside of the college teams.” The next year Ferris struggled while playing stronger competition. Nate Harris was injured in a 88-0 loss to Michigan.
- Harris left Ferris and continued his baseball playing and coaching career. He was one of the leaders in the formation of the organized Negro National Baseball League, working with Rube Foster.

NATE HARRIS



LELAND GIANTS BASE BALL CLUB

CHESTER E. BUSH

- Chester E. Bush attended the Ferris institute from 1903-1905 and received a degree from the Commercial Department. Chester Bush would go on to be a manager and editor for the *Mosaic Guide* the official publication of the Mosaic Templars of America, an organization started by his father John E. Bush (Booker T. Washington's friend and cabinet member) to help African Americans secure loans, obtain insurance, and assist in medical and burial costs.
- Bush would later lead the Templars during their height of their growth and he helped membership and he co-founded the local branch of the NAACP in Little Rock Arkansas with his brother Aldridge E. Bush.

TRIENNIAL SESSION OF THE MOS- SIAC TEMPLARS OF AMERICA.

Little Rock, Ark.—In studying the many influences and forces that have operated for the uplift of the Negro race since his emancipation; in giving a careful survey of the many auxiliaries that have been instituted by men of thought, inventive and organic genius; who actuated by unselfish and racial feelings, have stand out more prominently and seem to be more deserving.



J. R. BUSH, Founder,
Decatur, Ga.

ing of consideration and a place in the economic, moral and social uplift among the American Negroes than does the well known Order of the Mosiac Templars of America.

The Negro race, born in a day, reared into a world of now and artificial environments, associated and brought in contact with the organic genius and schemes of the white race that had been in operation, for his own development, the Negro, we say,



S. J. ELLIOTT, N. G. M.,
Little Rock Ark.

who, like damned up and hindered water, seeking in an irresistible way, an outlet, so the thoughts and schemes and plans and intentions of the sons of slaves sought to free themselves from the entanglements and actual depressed and unbearable conditions in which they found themselves. Now and then a great mind would dash over the barriers of human prejudice, leap over the forts of the sternest opposition, brave the sons of the most intrepid warrior, and carry over the ramparts of the most acute thinkers the unthought-of schemes and plans that were destined to work wonders and miracles in the development of his own people. Such were the conditions and surroundings and environments out of which the Mosiac Templars of America sprang. This Order born in a dark day, and which has grown from an insubstantial organization to a national power was the outgrowth of the conditions and environments in which the late John R. Bush and Chester W. Keatts found themselves and their people when young men. The Order therefore is the result of their attempt to deliver their people and themselves from the moral and social and financial bondage in which as young men they found them.

It is almost impossible to speak in connection with the Mosiac Templars of America concerning one of those unmatchable men without speaking of the other; it is almost impossible to separate them in thought for their genius and acts and the influence of the institution that they founded are so entwined one with the other until one could not speak in justice of one without speaking of the other. They were pioneers of thought, and constructive business and organic genius among Negroes; as a careful survey of the order they founded will testify, for unlike most orders or secret fraternities among Negroes the Mosiac Templars of America is entirely original and stands out as the product of Negro brain and organic power; in this respect it is entirely unlike the great fraternities of Masons and Odd Fellows and many others that might be mentioned. Both founders were born slaves, both were self-made. While C. W. Keatts was the happy friend-maker and the executor of the ingenious plans and schemes that have made the order so successful J. R. Bush was the business center and inaugurator and inventor of the schemes.

Artemus never gave to the Negro race two stronger and grander sons than when it ushered into the light of day those two heroic spirits, nor did death claim two greater princes

Little Rock were found to be in perfect condition for the Order, and its plans so as to be transferred to his successor without a hitch. In this respect the effort of the People's Defender does not hesitate to say that the late John R. Bush was one of the most magnanimous men, whether white or black, that our whole country hath produced, for only a few men acting for an Order, or



C. W. KEATTS, Founder,
Little Rock.

only in people, with the privilege and opportunity he conveyed in his own case could have left in perfect shape such a fine and to the credit of the people he served. It sets a new record in Negro business life and industry. It can no longer be said that the Negro will destroy and displace everything that passes through his hands, for the record of John R. Bush in handling the business and business



C. E. BUSH, N. G. M.,
Little Rock, Ark.

EDGAR E. MCDANIEL

- Edgar E. McDaniel Jr. was the son of Edgar E. McDaniel Sr. McDaniel Jr. attended the Ferris institute from 1903-1905 and received a degree from the Commercial Department. In 1916, McDaniel was the secretary/registrar at Langston University.
- The elder McDaniel was a prominent business man from McAlester, Oklahoma. He was also a member of the Booker T. Washington's National Negro Business league, (John E. Bush was also a member).
- Edgar Jr. went on to be the Manager of Annie Malone's Poro ventures.

Chicagoans Extend Welcome to Malones as Poro Branch Opens



—Photo by Defender Staff Photographer.

Prominent officials of the Poro college, who took part in the ceremonies which featured the opening of a branch office in Chicago last Friday at 4411 Grand Blvd. They are, standing, left to right: Edgar McDaniels, business manager; Aaron E. Malone, president Poro college, and L. M. Singleton, field agent. Seated, left to right: Mrs. A. H. Stevely, buyer; Mrs. Ella B. Brooks, demonstrator; Mrs. Gertie Peyton, manager Chicago branch; Mrs. Annie M. Malone, founder of college; Mrs. Ida L. Woods, business staff, and Mrs. Birdie J. Hawkins, traveling demonstrator.



1912 SENIOR PHARMACY CLASS

In September 1910, Frank M. Roberts, (top row, third from right), enrolled at Ferris Institute in the Pharmacy program. Gideon Smith had often been credited as being the first African American student to attend Ferris until recently, but, Roberts also attended Ferris at the same time as Smith. Roberts graduated from the Pharmacy school in 1912. He was from St. Joseph, Michigan, and operated a pharmacy in Detroit for 35 years.

THE FERRIS AND HAMPTON STORY

From approximately 1910 the mid 1920s, dozens of students from the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute attended the Ferris Institute to take college preparatory courses before transferring to other schools.

Many of these students played vital roles in the history of the United States.



GIDEON E. SMITH



Gideon Smith painting by Diane Cleland
2016.



Gideon Smith, Ferris College Preparatory
class photo 1911.

GIDEON E. SMITH

- Gideon Smith graduated Hampton Institute in 1910.
- In 1910-12 he attended Ferris, where he starred in football, played with Top Taggart—and he was in the band.
- He was the first African American varsity student athlete at Michigan State, then known as Michigan Agricultural College (M.A.C.). Smith was a star. He is in the MSU Hall of Fame.
- Smith was among the first African Americans to play professional football—played in one game for the Canton Bulldogs in 1915, with Jim Thorpe, against the Massillon Tigers (with Knute Rockne). Smith made a game-saving fumble recovery in that “state championship” game.
- Smith was named as Commander of Cadets and chemical science teacher at West Virginia Collegiate Institute in 1916.
- He was the Hampton Institute Head football coach for 20 years, 1921-1941, compiling a 102-44-12 record, including six one-loss seasons and two undefeated seasons in 1926 and 1931. His 1931 team outscored opponents 187 to 6. He was inducted into the Hampton Athletics Hall of Fame in 2009.

GIDEON E. SMITH

- Smith received letter from Mr. Ferris in 1913. It was published in many major newspapers across the country.

“My Dear Mr. Smith:

I have been watching the reports of the M. A. C. football team. I am glad that you are receiving the same consideration at M.A.C. that you received at Ferris Institute. I am glad that merit counts.

I want to congratulate you upon the splendid work you have been doing in the football team. Your friends at the Ferris Institute read of your success with delight.

I like you for two reasons: First because you are a man and you have a wholesome ambition for doing your work well. Second, I like you because you are a success in football. Go ahead. I am sure that you are now realizing in a measure your ambition, and I am also sure that the future is rich with promise for you. I congratulate M.A.C. upon having a man of your ability on their team, a man who reflects credit upon himself and upon his fellow associates.

With best wishes, I remain, as ever.

Cordially yours,
WOODBRIIDGE N. FERRIS, Governor.”

PERCIVAL L. PRATTIS



Percival Prattis, Executive Editor
Pittsburgh Courier, 1956.



Percival Prattis, 1917 Ferris Institute
debate team.

PERCIVAL L. PRATTIS

- Prattis attended Hampton Institute from 1912-1915, the following year he attended Ferris (1916-17) in the College Preparatory Department. Prattis was also on the debate team.
- He served in the U.S. Army during World War I, as a Battalion Sergeant Major.
- Prattis was editor of *Michigan State News*, the first African American newspaper in Grand Rapids, in 1919.
- In 1921, he became the city editor of the *Chicago Defender*, the most influential African American newspaper in the country at the beginning of World War I.

PERCIVAL L. PRATTIS

- In 1923, Prattis was hired as city editor of the Associated Negro Press in Chicago, a position which allowed him to travel internationally on assignments.
- In 1947, he became the first African American admitted to U.S. Congress (House and Senate) press galleries.
- When Prattis was hired as a city editor for the *Pittsburgh Courier* in 1936, the newspaper was one of the most influential African American newspapers in the country, with a circulation over 250,000. He was a column writer (*The Horizon*), civil rights activist, and author (*The Light*). In 1956, he became executive director of the *Courier* at the height of its readership.
- He interviewed or corresponded with John F. Kennedy, Haile Selassie, Eleanor Roosevelt, Malcolm X, Jackie Robinson, W.E.B Du Bois, Richard Nixon, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Belford Lawson, Thurgood Marshall, Elijah Muhammad, Langston Hughes, Lyndon B. Johnson, Martin Luther King Jr. and many others.

PERCIVAL L. PRATTIS

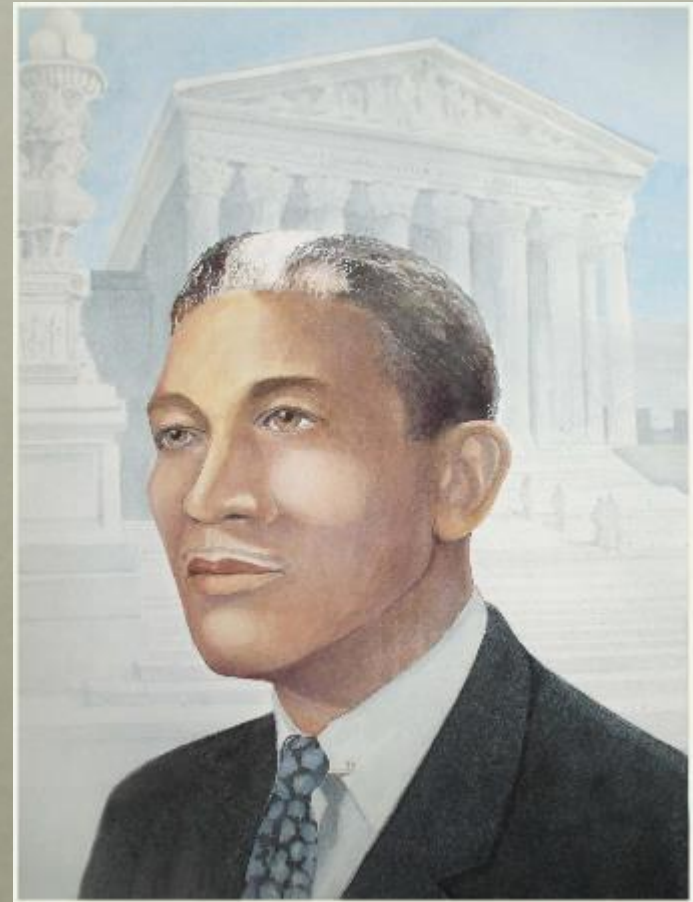
- “Ferris Institute was really great. It was an acknowledged “cram” school. Everybody worked hard, including the teachers. If you needed extra tutoring, the teachers gave it to you without extra cost. Our saint, of course, was Woodbridge N. Ferris, the white-haired founder of the school who later became Governor of Michigan.”
- Percival Prattis, *Nonsense*, unpublished autobiographical manuscript, p.26.

PERCIVAL L. PRATTIS

- “I was at Ferris from September 1916, until June 1917. During that period, practically ten months, I covered the following courses: two years of French, two years of Latin, algebra, plane geometry, trigonometry, rhetoric, physiography and spelling. According to present-day grading, I made A's (above 90) in all subjects but trigonometry in which I made 85.... It would be a grave sort of indifference for me to fail to name some of the teachers who went out of their way to help me. Among them were Mr. Masselink, vice president, who taught in the college preparatory department; Mr. Carlisle regarded as the ‘biggest little man in the state’; and Mr. St. Peter who, it was reputed, could do anything with electricity: and carried tables for mathematics in his head. These men made me feel like I had a chance in life. So did many of the students.”
- Percival Prattis, *Changing Years*, unpublished autobiographical manuscript, p. 40.

BELFORD V. LAWSON

- Lawson attended Hampton 1916, and Ferris in 1919-1920.
- He graduated from the University of Michigan in 1924, received law degree from Howard University in 1932.
- He was on Michigan's 1923 National Championship team. He was the school's second African-American varsity football player (having been preceded by George Jewitt in the 1890s) and one of the only African Americans to play during Fielding H. Yost's coaching tenure... however, he never played in a game.
- He was the 16th President of Alpha Phi Alpha.



Belford Lawson

BELFORD V. LAWSON

- Lawson was one of founders of the New Negro Alliance in Washington, D.C., to combat employment discrimination. “Don’t Buy Where You Can’t Work.”
- He was the first African American to address the Democratic National Convention.
- Lawson was a civil rights litigator: the first African American to argue and win a case before the U.S. Supreme Court. He won two cases, *New Negro Alliance v. Sanitary Grocery* 1938 and *Henderson v. United States* 1950, was assisted by Thurgood Marshall.
- He and his wife Marjorie were advisors for JFK.
- Lawson home is part of African American History tour in Washington, D.C.



Belford Lawson (left) with John F. Kennedy 1960

RUSSELL A. DIXON



Russell Dixon.



Russell Dixon Dean of Dentistry at
Howard University for 35 years.

RUSSELL A. DIXON

- Dixon attended Hampton Institute 1918-1920. He attended Ferris Institute from 1920-1923. Woodbridge Ferris mentored him to continue in dentistry at Northwestern. Dixon became the first African American to earn an advanced degree in dentistry from Northwestern.
- He served as Dean College of Dentistry Howard University for 35 years. In 1960, more than half of the nation's 1,681 African American dentists were graduates of the Howard University College of Dentistry.
- He was President of the Pan-American Odonatological Association.
- Dixon was also President of the National Dental Association in late 1940s.
- Dixon was named to the Medical and Health Committee of the National Defense Council by Surgeon General Thomas Parran in 1940.
- He was appointed by President Kennedy to a four-year term as a regent of the National Medical Library and was a member of the National Health Council.
- Dixon was founder and former President of Omicron Kappa Upsilon National Dentistry Honor Society.
- He received an Honorary Doctorate from Ferris in 1965.

RUSSELL A. DIXON

- Clifton Dummett, a dentist who wrote an account of Dixon's life, noted that Dixon impressed Woodbridge Ferris.

“Dixon harbored an interest in the health professions, and applied himself earnestly to his studies. He undertook odd jobs and engaged in serious extracurricular readings at the Institute library—all activities that impressed President Ferris. Ultimately, Russell Dixon opted for a career in dentistry. During his four years at the Institute, Russell enjoyed the friendship and encouragement of President Ferris who took a personal interest in this ambitious young man. It was the beginning of a lifelong relationship about which Russell always expressed everlasting gratitude.”

Clifton O. Dummett, “American dental education: Contributions of Russell A. Dixon,” *CDS Review*, August 1996, p. 28.

PERCY A. FITZGERALD

- Dr. Percy A. Fitzgerald, graduated Hampton in 1917, attended Ferris in 1920.
- He was a supply Sergeant for the 369th infantry, the Harlem Hellfighters, during WWI.
- He was the second African American to earn a Masters of Science in Dentistry from Northwestern, in 1936.
- Fitzgerald was a Professor of Dentistry at Howard University for 20 years and was named Dentist of the Year 1959.
- He was Head of the Prosthodontia Department of Howard University 1960.
- The “The Percy A. Fitzgerald Outstanding Achievement Award in clinical crown and bridge” is awarded to Howard University outstanding Dental students.



Percy A. Fitzgerald

WILLIAM I. GIBSON

- William 'Bill' Gibson, Hampton 1917-1918.
- He attended Ferris in 1922.
- Gibson earned bachelor's and master's degrees from Ohio State University.
- Received Masters degree from Columbia School of Journalism, one of the first blacks to receive degree in field.
- Gibson wrote articles for *Crisis* Magazine in the 1930s.
- He was a sportswriter, later became editor of *Afro-American* newspapers in Baltimore, Managing Editor from 1941 to 1952.
- He served as Public Relations Director at Morgan State and Bennett College.
- Executive Editor for Johnson Publishing, 1952, the company that published *Ebony*, *Jet*, and *Tan* magazines.



William Gibson,
Managing Editor, Afro-
American Newspapers

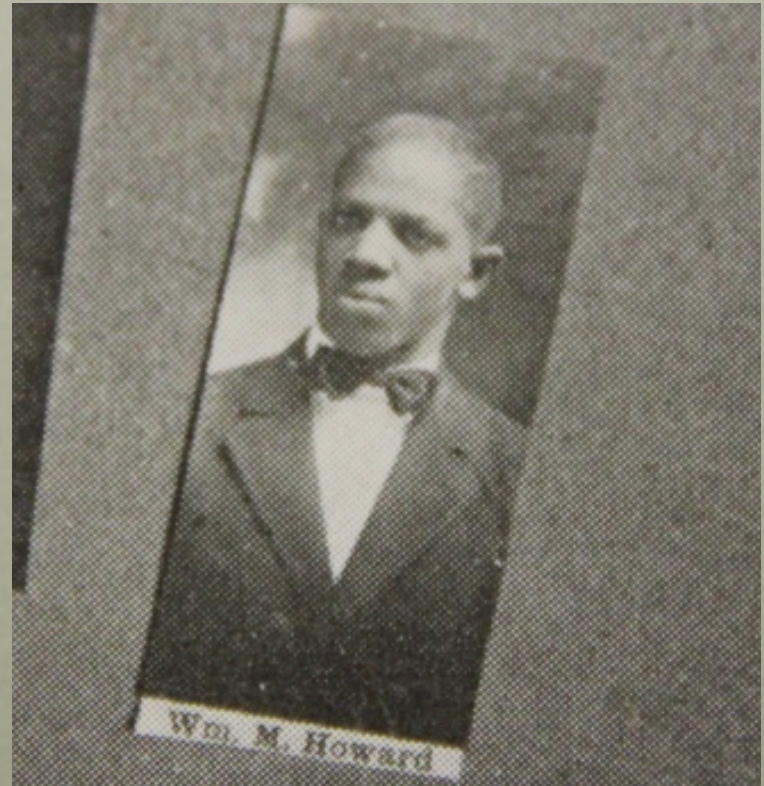


William Gibson

OTHER HAMPTON/FERRIS STUDENTS



Bishop Brown, Hampton 1914, Ferris 1915, died of illness in 1918.

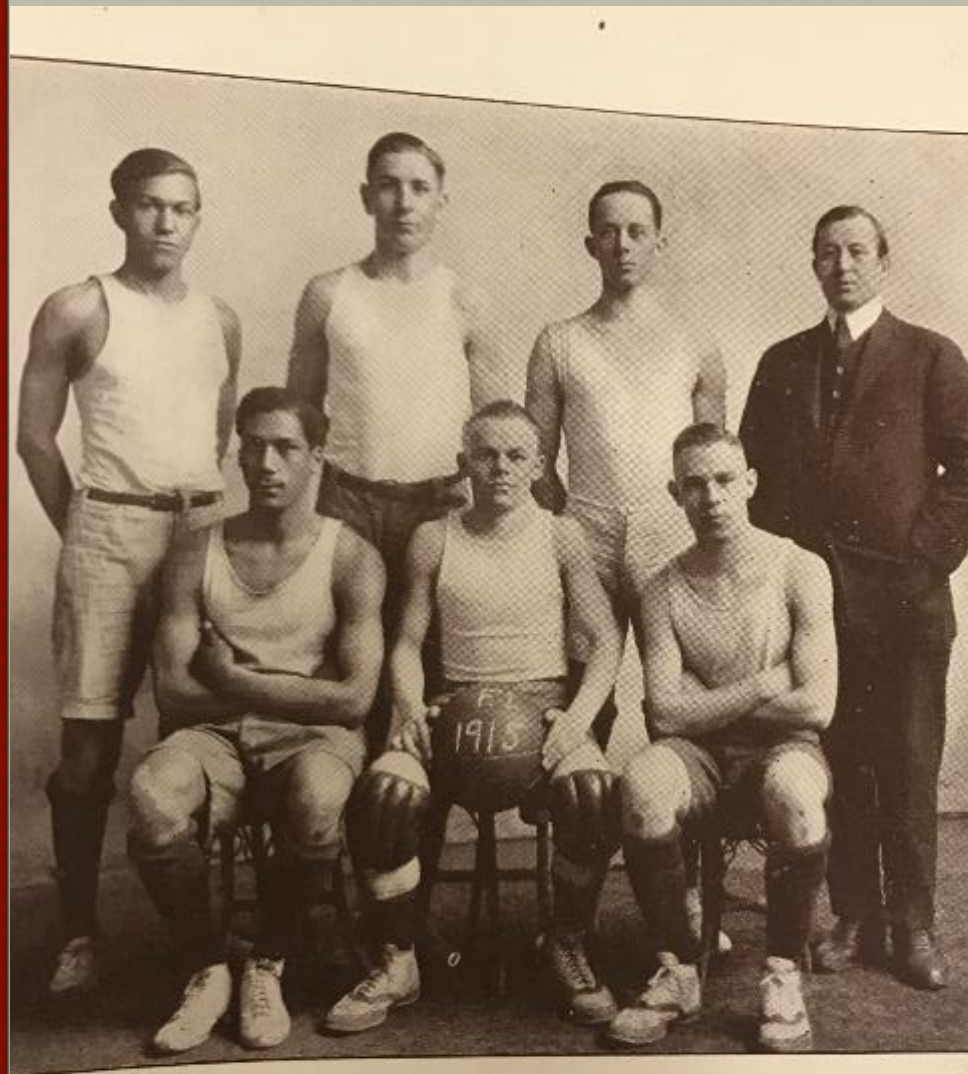


William Milton Howard, Hampton 1912, Ferris 1913. A University of Michigan graduate, 1917; became dentist in Detroit.

JAMES DUNCAN AND JOHN SMITH

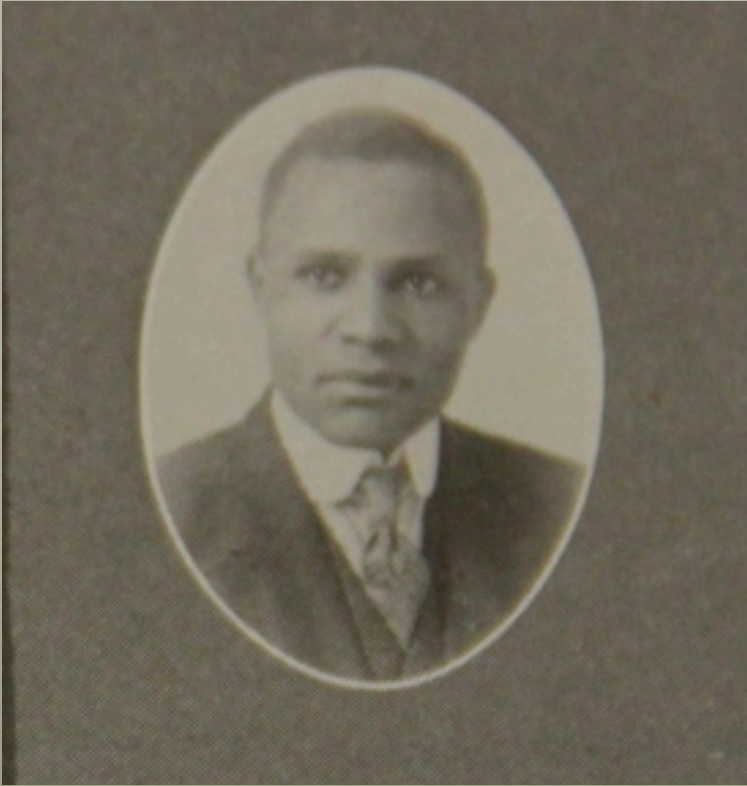
James Duncan and John Smith both attended Hampton Institute between the years of 1910-1913 and both attended Ferris in 1914-1915. Smith was enrolled in the Commercial Department while at Ferris. Duncan was in the College Prep program and went on to become a Sgt. in the U.S. Army.

This 1915 basketball photo shows two people of color playing alongside four white players, a very rare situation prior to WWI and until the 1960s.



Ferris Basketball Team

OTHER HAMPTON/FERRIS STUDENTS



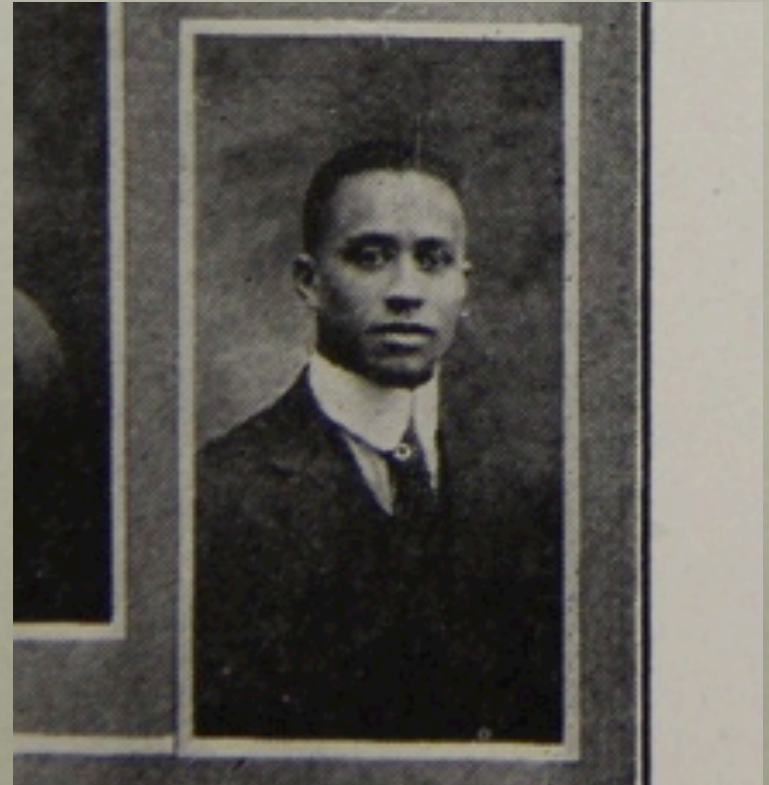
Dr. Arthur James Wells, Hampton 1914, Ferris 1916. He became a dentist in Norfolk, Virginia, listed in *Who's Who in Colored America* 1942 publication.



Paul Singleton, Hampton 1916, at Ferris 1917-1918, Professor of Biology at Virginia State, 1927.

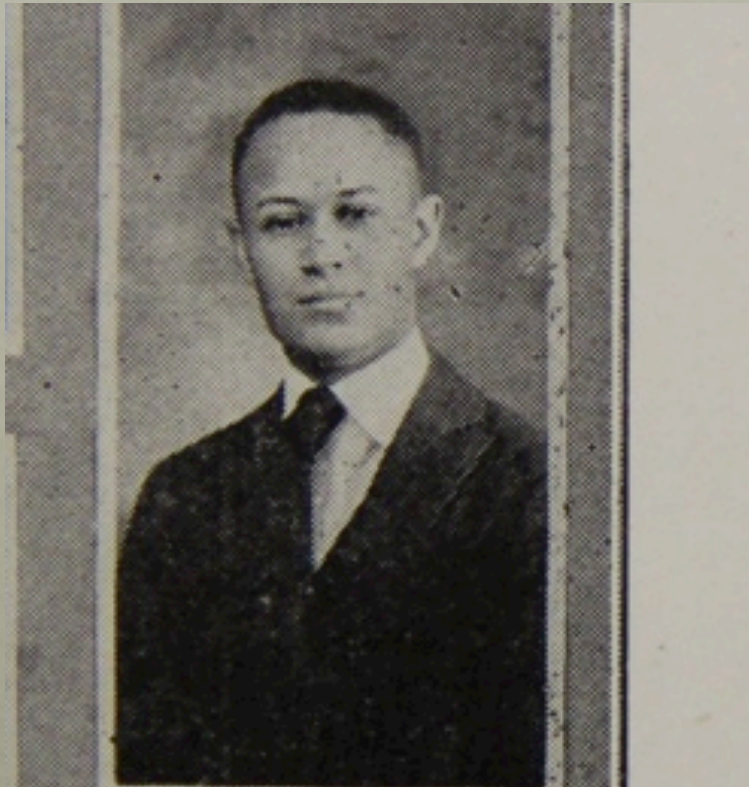
DR. MACEO CLARK(E)

- Maceo Clark(e), Hampton 1915-1918, Ferris 1919-1921.
- He played baseball for the Negro League Washington Potomacs in 1923-1925; also, played with player/manager and Hall of Famer Ben Taylor.
- Clark was a physician in Dayton, Ohio.
- He was elected the 13th President of the Dayton NAACP in 1961.
- He served on the Ohio Higher Education Board of Regents from 1966-1975.



Maceo Clark(e), 1921 Ferris class picture.

OTHER HAMPTON/FERRIS STUDENTS



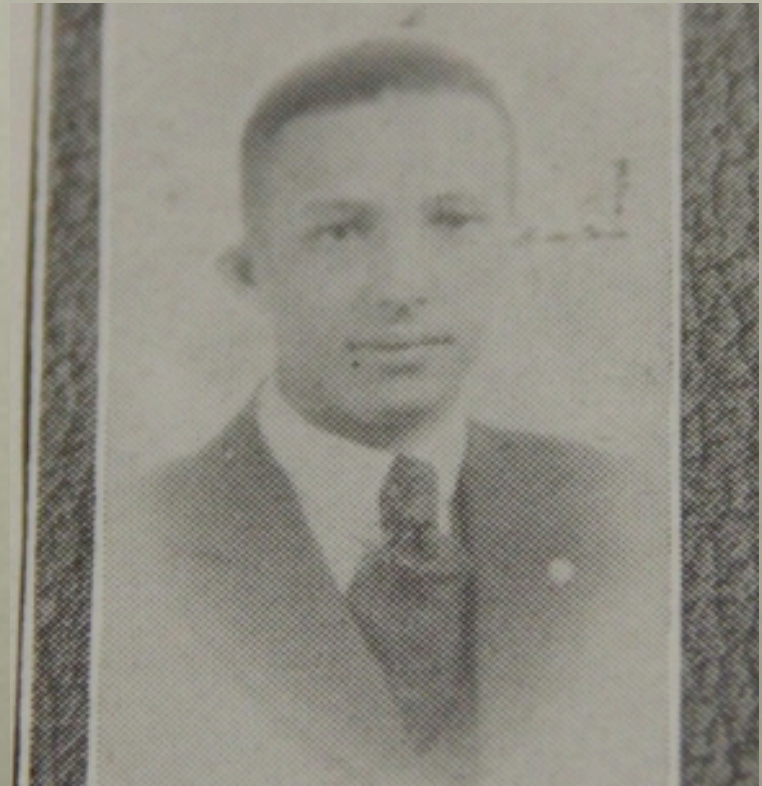
Dr. Lawrence E. Paxton, Hampton 1915-1917, Ferris 1921. He served as Chairman of the Citizens Protective Association and a member of the Roanoke School Board.



Dr. Hannibal D. Clark(e), Hampton 1917-1918, Ferris 1921. There is a *Dr. Hannibal Clarke Scholarship for Dentistry* at Marshall University.

DR. MACEO A. SANTA CRUZ

- Maceo A. Santa Cruz, Hampton 1919.
- He attended Ferris 1921-1923.
- He graduated from the Howard University School of Dentistry in 1927.
- He was a hero murdered by two white men in Pulaski, Virginia, in 1951, as he defended two young girls who were being harassed.



Maceo Santa Cruz Ferris 1920 class picture

NATHANIEL P. MILLER

- Nathaniel P. Miller attended Hampton 1914, and Ferris in 1920.
- Miller graduated from Northwestern University Dental School in 1929.
- Dr. N. P. Miller practiced dentistry in Farmville, Va. for over 50 years.
- He was President of the Farmville chapter of the NAACP.
- Dr. Miller's dental practice facility, the Miller Building, was the meeting place for the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) and held classes during the 5 year Prince George County school closings (due to rejection of racial integration).
- In 1969, Dr. Miller became the first African American to be on the Prince Edward School Board.



\$10,000 GIFT to the Howard University College of Dentistry is presented by Dr. Nathaniel Miller (right) of Farmville, Va. to help encourage the study of dentistry. Himself a graduate of Northwestern School of Dentistry, Dr. Miller has been practicing for 45 years. Accepting the scholarship aid gift during the Honors Day

program is Dr. Joseph J. Henry, dean of the H.U. College of Dentistry. Looking on are Dr. Arnett A. Anderson, associate professor, Department of Pedodontics who made the address; and Dr. Thomas J. Pinson, associate dean of the college, who presided. (Cabell Photo.)

Dr. Miller donating \$10,000 to Howard University School of Dentistry in 1969.

LEO A. ROY

- Leo A. Roy graduated Hampton 1911, and attended Ferris in 1917.
- Roy was a Carpentry and Mechanical Drawing instructor, business manager, and accountant for Florida A & M, 1912-1913.
- He was secretary and special accountant for the Phelps-Stokes Fund and the African Educational Commission. These two groups helped with housing and education of “negroes, both in Africa and the United States, North American Indians, and needy and deserving white students.”
- Organizations rooted in the Phelps-Stokes fund are the United Negro College Fund, the Booker T. Washington Agricultural & Industrial Institute of Liberia, and the American Indian College Fund.
- Roy supervised the vocational education of United States African American soldiers during WWI.
- He was a special accountant, cost accountant, business manager, and office auditor at Chicago University .



LIEUTENANT LEONARD MCLEOD HAMPTON 1917, FERRIS 1920.

McLeod was a commanding officer of the Hampton R.O.T.C. since its beginning. Lt. McLeod was part of the 17th Provisional Training Regiment at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, the first African American officer training program in the United States military. He came to Ferris in 1920 to take up further study. Lt. McLeod taught cadets, (white and black), from Yale, Harvard, Kemper Military Academy, and the University of Alabama in 1919 at Camp Devens in Massachusetts.

OTHER FERRIS/ HAMPTON STUDENTS

These nine students attended both the Ferris Institute and Hampton Institute.
More research is needed to discover their accomplishments.

First Row

- **Henley Pressey, Hampton 1918-1919, Ferris 1921.**
- **Charles Jackson, Hampton 1917-1918, Ferris 1920.**
- **Virgil L. Haskins, Hampton 1914, Ferris 1920.**



Second Row

- **Charles L. Pope, Hampton 1918-1919, Ferris 1921.**
- **Oakes A. White, Hampton 1917-1918, Ferris 1923.**
- **Grady Herring, Hampton 1920-1921, Ferris 1923.**



Third Row

- **Jasper C. Godwin, Hampton 1916-1917, Ferris 1921.**
- **Edward P. Bouldin, Hampton 1916-1917, Ferris 1921.**
- **James J. Bowman, Hampton 1917-1920, Ferris 1922.**



OTHER POSSIBLE HAMPTON STUDENTS

Overall, 36 students have been identified as having a Ferris/Hampton connection. The nine students below attended Ferris, but it is not clear if they attended the Hampton Institute.

First Row

- Charles A. Broaddus or Broadus, Louisville, Kentucky, at Ferris 1922-1923.
- Vernon Gray, Muskogee, Oklahoma, at Ferris 1923.
- P. M. Floyd, Philadelphia, at Ferris 1922. Hampton 1917-1918



Second Row

- L. M. Miles, Bridgeport, Connecticut, at Ferris 1921.
- L. C. Dade, New York, NY, at Ferris 1916.
- Charles H. Fisher, Portsmouth, Va., at Ferris 1920.



Third Row

- Wm. Hearn, Montreal, P.O., at Ferris 1921.
- O. H. Simpkins, Norfolk, Va., at Ferris 1923.
- Mack C. Barlow Jr., Roanoke, Va., at Ferris 1923. (Family owned Dumas Hotel in Roanoke, Va.)

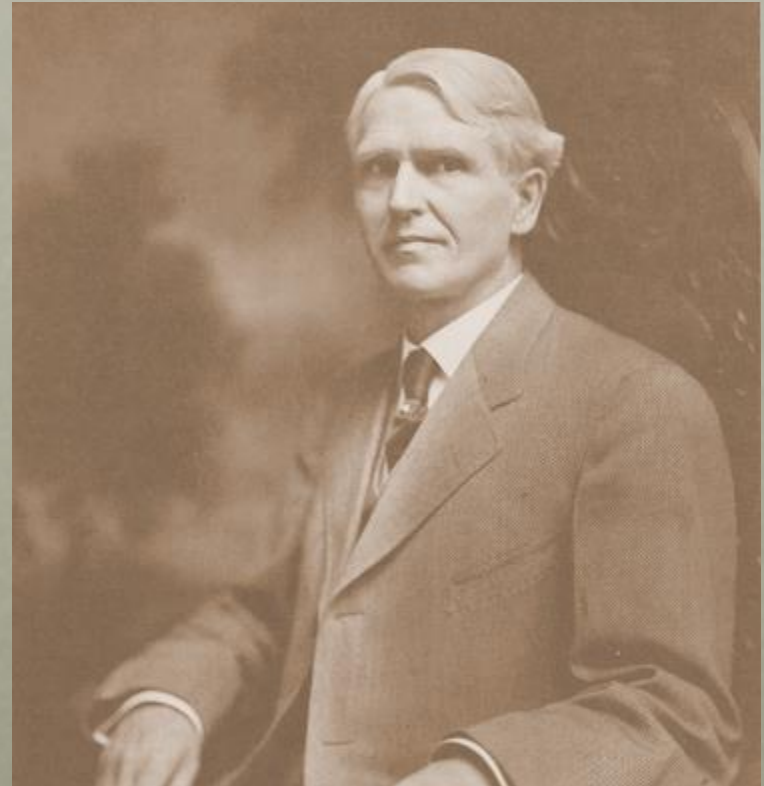


SENATOR FERRIS AT HAMPTON FOUNDER'S DAY 1928

Remarks made about Mr. Ferris address at the 1928 Hampton Founder's Day event.

“Hon. Woodbridge N. Ferris, U. S. Senator from Michigan, the founder and president of Ferris Institute, Big Rapids, Mich., where a number of former Hampton students have taken special preparatory work. Mr. Ferris gave an address of unusual force, holding his audience in rapt attention, and illustrating his points with pertinent stories which appealed very strongly especially to the youthful members of his audience who will long remember his appeal for the cultivation of the homely virtues.”

~ January 29, 1928



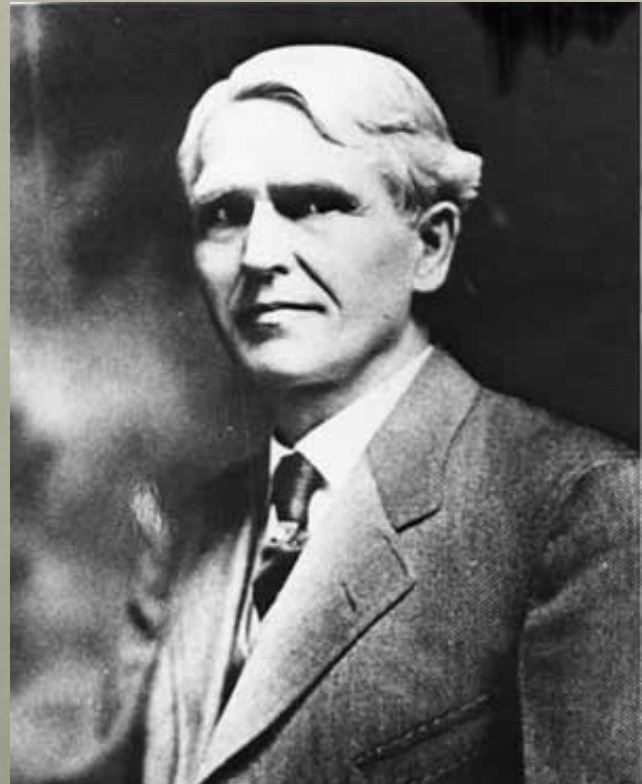


MICHIGAN EXHIBIT AT LINCOLN JUBILEE 1915

In 1914, Governor Ferris appointed a number of delegates to study the progress and accomplishments of African Americans 50 years after Emancipation. The report was presented at the National Half Century Anniversary of Negro Freedom and Lincoln Jubilee at Chicago, Illinois 1915. The report was called the Michigan Manual of Freedmen's Progress.

WOODBIDGE N. FERRIS

“The Ferris Institute is one of the most democratic schools in the United States. It has no color line; it has no age limit; it has no educational requirements for admission. It is open to every man and woman every boy and girl who are hungering for an education.”



Michigan Manual of Freedman's Progress.
Address by Governor Woodbridge N. Ferris
1915.

Woodbridge N. Ferris

MORE STORIES TO EXPLORE



ARTHUR C. ANDERSON . . . Bark River

STANLEY BUGAI . . . Cedar

LOUIS H. LOPEZ . . . Quito, Ecuador, S. A.

Luis H. Lopez,
Ecuador,
Ferris Institute
1916

MORE STORIES TO EXPLORE

Mrs. Lizzie Fields

- Mrs. Lizzie Fields attended Ferris Institute from 1916-1920.
- She enrolled in the Normal Department and later on the English department.
- She was in her mid-forties, and a cook by profession.
- She was adored by other students. They asked her for advice about life, cooking recipes, budgeting their money, finances, love and, career choices.

MORE STORIES TO EXPLORE

A friend to all was she.

WM. HEARN Montreal, P. O.
A future Booker T.

E. MARGIRADA San Juan, Porto Rico
Just here for knowledge.

DONALD C. GILCHRIST Pontiac
To act discreet—yet gallant.

ARTHUR W. SHANNON Grand Rapids
A wise man with a far away look.

JASPER GODWIN Smithfield, Va.
One who made good on the football team.

WM. BOERNER, Mayville
His long face is due to the fact that he is short.

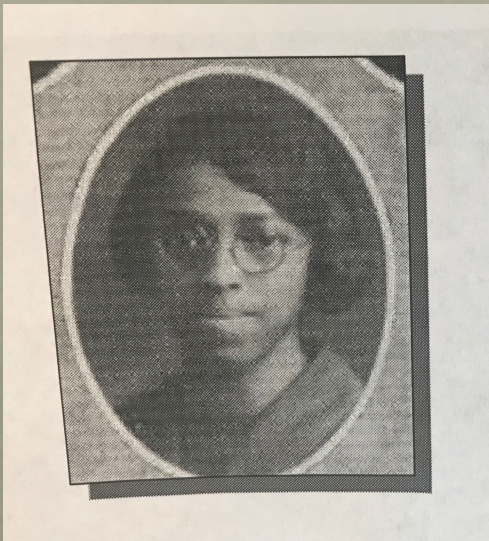


E. Margirada,
Porto Rico
Ferris Institute
1921

MORE STORIES TO EXPLORE



Eva Casey Chicago,
Illinois
Ferris Institute 1927



Hazel Bass
Ferris Institute 1924

WHERE DO WE GO?

- University-wide and community-wide presentations.
- Connecting with current officials at Hampton University and living family members of students.
- Investigating other stories—for example, International students came to Ferris before 1900.
- Implementing story into curriculums and Ferris history narrative.
- Get Gideon Smith and Nate Harris into the Ferris athletic Hall of Fame—and to get others recognized.
- Paintings, prints, videos, postcards....
- Finish book.