

**Milestones in the Journey of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church,
Lexington, Kentucky, from 1880 to 2016: A History of Change,
Hope and Faith**

May 2016



St. Andrew's Church, August 19, 2015

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Milestones in the Journey of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Lexington, Kentucky, from 1880 to 2016: A History of Change, Hope and Faith

Dedicated in memory of Dr. Austin Tuning and in honor of Mrs. Elva Davis

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church in Lexington, Kentucky, was founded as a mission in 1880 by Christ Church, Lexington, in a church building at 110 West Fourth Street. At that time, it was a part of the Diocese of Kentucky, under the leadership of the Rt. Rev. Thomas Underwood Dudley.



The building purchased for St. Andrew's mission, which had been previously used by the historically black congregation of the Disciples of Christ Church since 1857, was purchased by Christ Church. St. Andrew's was the fourth mission established for black Episcopalians in Kentucky.¹ The building was completely renovated and fitted for Episcopal worship. The membership of St. Andrew's asked for an altar that would be

similar to the one at Christ Church Cathedral. The original altar did resemble the one at the cathedral and it was later moved to the new church building in 1963.

Amidst mixed feelings, on the one hand feelings of joy and on the other hand uncertainty about their future, the members of that first congregation thrived with great confidence in their own faith. During 1880, The Rev. Thomas Allen Tidball, rector of Christ Church, conducted the services and Mr. Campbell assisted with Sunday school. Bishop Dudley made his first official annual visitation on May 1, 1881. As was the custom at that time, the women sat together on the left-side of the nave and the men on the right-side of the nave facing each other.²

For the first two years of its existence, the mission was financed by Christ Church. The Rev. Thomas Allen Tidball, rector of Christ Church conducted services with the assistance of some other clergymen officiating until the fall of 1882. The Rev. Tidball was also assisted in the Sunday school by A.J. Campbell, a layman from Christ Church. The Rev. J. B. McConnell, a West Indian educated in Europe, became the first black deacon to serve St. Andrew's beginning in 1882.³

Although the Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky, the Rt. Rev. Thomas Underwood Dudley, gave his blessings for the success of another separate church for African-Americans, he never missed an opportunity to express his belief that the Church of Jesus Christ was not for one nation or race or color, but for all people. Bishop Dudley emphatically expressed a conviction that was far ahead of his time. "I cannot agree, that a separate Church shall be established for this people, that they must be excluded from the fellowship with men of other races, and dwell apart, for that were to contradict the fundamental idea of the Catholic Church of Jesus Christ." Bishop Dudley never lost his consuming interest in the evangelization of African-Americans and for the rest of his life worked actively for the advancement of African-Americans. For years he served as chairman of the National Church's committee for evangelistic work among African-Americans and in 1885 he set forth his views in an essay, "How Shall we Help the Negro?" that was published in the Diocese of Kentucky's June 1885, edition of The Century.

The Diocese of Lexington was created in 1895 and the Rev. Lewis William Burton was elected as its bishop in 1896. The congregation at St. Andrew's became a part of the diocese as an organized mission in 1896.

The Rev. Hannibal S. Henderson from the Diocese of North Carolina succeeded the Rev. McConnell. The Rev. Henderson was the first African-American priest to serve St. Andrew's; he began his work in July 1884. During this time, the General Missionary Society in New York was the chief supporter of the mission. Christ Church and the Board of Diocesan Missions for Colored People, created in 1883 at the request of Bishop Dudley, supplemented the appropriation. The Rev. Henderson was able to secure an additional \$1,000.00 from a fund-raising visit to North Carolina. By 1885, the Rev. Henderson had performed ten baptisms and Bishop Dudley confirmed seven people during his spring visitation. The Sunday school, begun by Mr. Campbell, numbered 101 scholars.

St. Andrew's was crowded early on the morning of March 24, 1885, when the Rev. S.S. Penta of Danville joined the Rev. Hannibal H. Henderson in holy matrimony to Miss Ella T. Smith. The Rev. Henderson also served as principal of a school for African-American children and was respected by the entire community. Just when prospects were bright with rays of hope for the mission, tragedy struck on June 23, 1888, when he died of pulmonary consumption (Tuberculosis). The Rev. Henderson was buried in the First African-American Cemetery No. 2 on Seventh St. in Lexington and his tombstone can still be found there. Following what was considered an untimely death, the mission languished for a time until the Rev. Edward H. Ward, rector of Christ Church, revived the mission. He served the church until 1892.

With the appointment of the Rev. John G. Urling from the Diocese of Albany during 1892, St. Andrew's began to prosper once more. He started a day school that soon numbered fifty-two scholars, most of whom were from Baptist and Methodist homes. In recognizing the Rev. Urling's services, Bishop Dudley advanced him to the priesthood in May 1894. However, the untimely death of the Rev. Urling created emptiness in the ongoing ministry of St. Andrew's. For nearly six months there were no services of any kind.

The Diocese of Lexington was created in December 1895. The Rt. Rev. Lewis William Burton was elected as bishop in January 1896. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Thompson, an African-American priest from the Diocese of Georgia, took charge of St. Andrew's during 1895 and

served at St. Andrew's from 1895 to 1899.⁴ By this time, the building on Fourth St. was so dilapidated that he deemed it useless to try to gather a congregation.

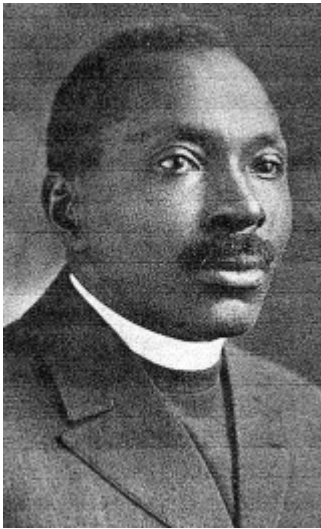
Bishop Lewis Burton consecrated St. Andrew's as an organized mission in 1896. "Bishop Burton showed great interest in work among the black community...St. Andrew's Kindergarten, which began in the 1880s as a part of St. Andrew's Mission, met in a small cottage close to the church building on Fourth Street near Upper Street, rented by Christ Church Cathedral for use as a kindergarten."⁵

The Rev. Maximo Felix Duty served at St. Andrew's from 1899 to 1901. The Rev. Joseph Emmanuel Tucker served from 1902 to 1903.⁶

In 1904 the Rev. Robert Clarke Caswall was appointed archdeacon in charge of the work of the black community and presbyter in charge of St. Andrew's Mission. He built up the mission and kindergarten. Since the public schools in Lexington did not provide kindergarten for black children, it became a community kindergarten staffed and financed by Christ Church Cathedral.⁷ The Rev. Caswell served at St. Andrew's from 1905-1908.⁸

During this period, St. Andrew's, being the only place of Episcopal worship for African-Americans, made significant efforts in education and evangelism within the black community. The Rev. Dr. Charles Thompson created the Lexington Academy and Normal Institute.

The Rev. Erasmus Lafayette Baskervill served at St. Andrew's from 1909 to 1912.⁹



The Rev. Erasmus Lafayette Baskervill was born in 1870 to freed slaves David Skipwith Baskervill and Millie Ann W. Baskervill in Clarksville, Virginia, in 1870. At the age of 24, Baskervill graduated in 1894 from the Boynton Institute (an historically black school created during Reconstruction), read Greek and Latin and rose to the position of archdeacon in the Episcopal Church's South Carolina diocese. All of his six children went to college, some to the Ivy League schools. He became an archdeacon in the Episcopal Church.¹⁰

(Photo courtesy of Charles Farrar)¹¹

In a meeting of the Dean and Vestry of Christ Church Cathedral on June 1, 1911, with the Bishop of the Diocese of Lexington a motion was approved to consecrate St. Andrew's as a Church as provided in the Prayer Book. It was noted at that time that the building known as St. Andrew's Church and used by St. Andrew's Mission and the ground on which it was erected had been fully paid.

For fifteen years, several priests served at St. Andrew's:
 The Rev. Elmer Morton Mayre Wright, 1914–1915;
 The Rev. James Henry King, 1917–1918;
 The Rev. Egerton Elliott Hall, 1919–1924;
 The Rev. Walter Payne Stanley, 1925–1928;
 The Rev. Jessee William Baylor, Deacon-in-Charge, 1930¹²

Dr. William Thomas Dinwiddie, the first African-American dentist in Lexington, served as a Lay Reader(1915-1916) and Secretary of the Vestry (1922) at St. Andrew's Church. (See Appendix) Did Dr. Dinwiddie do the woodwork for the lectern and pulpit at St. Andrew's?

1930: Bishop Abbott and The Rev. William Brown, Jr., Rector



The Rev. William Brown and Mrs. Lillian Brown

Stability in St. Andrew's spiritual leadership came with the appointment on November 1, 1930 of the Rev. William H. Brown, Jr., an African-American, as Priest-in-Charge. In 1930, Father Brown was assisted by Mr. William Taylor, who served as Church Warden from 1930 to 1938. In 1930, there were 11 families, 38 persons, 67 church members and 51 confirmed members. The church Sunday School had 10 students and two teachers. Margaret Jackson, who taught kindergarten at Russell Elementary School, was one of the Sunday School teachers.

The Rev. Brown was a World War I veteran. He received a disability pension for what was then called "Shell Shock" and is now known as Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). When he became at St. Andrew's in 1930, his annual salary was \$1,635.00. The parish also paid \$87.20 as its fair share assessment to the Diocesan and General Church program. At the 37th annual diocesan convention in 1932, the convention report noted that several congregations were increasing their pledges to the diocese and St. Andrew's was one of those congregations.



Mr. William Taylor

Father Brown and his wife Lillian and their eleven children lived at 348 East Third St. at the corner of Third St. Mrs. Brown and her daughter-in-law Mannie Brown made purple altar linens for St. Andrew's. One son, Arthur, tragically died in an accident. Another son, William (Bill) Henry Brown, III, was the eighth of the eleven children. He served in the U.S. Navy, earned an undergraduate degree at Antioch College. He also studied at the University of California at

Berkley and later earned a Ph.D. at the University of California at Santa Cruz in 1970. He taught at Evergreen State College, in Olympia, Washington from 1974 to 2001. At the time of his retirement, he was on the faculty and was Dean of Library Sciences at Evergreen State College. Father Brown's daughter, Evangeline Potter (her married name) now lives in Columbus, Ohio.

During the lean years of the Great Depression, St. Andrew's began 1933 with a total balance of \$20.85 in its bank account. Father Brown's annual salary was only \$367.92 with a pension contribution of \$33.92. Even in that lean year, St. Andrew's paid \$28.00 as its fair share assessment to the Diocesan and General Church Program.

The diocese sent donations of clothing to St. Andrew's. The donations were used by families in the congregation, as well as sold in rummage sales to raise funds for the church.

In 1930, the "Parish House" located at the corner of Fourth and N. Upper Streets, consisted of two apartments on the main level and the basement served as the fellowship hall. The basement at that time was smaller in size than the current undercroft. On the main floor above the basement, there was a room used for parish meeting space. The apartments were rented out. In 1930, the annual rental income from the Parish House rental was \$360.00.

In 1931, the annual rental income from the Parish House apartments was \$360.00; this income was given to Bishop Abbott. St. Andrew's also gave \$242.56 to the Diocesan and General Church Program in 1931.¹³



Father Lee Owen Stone

Mr. Lee Owen Stone was an active member of St. Andrew's from 1931 to 1935. In 1933, at the age of 30, he began studying at Bishop Payne Divinity School in Petersburg, Virginia, and he was ordained in the Diocese of Lexington in 1933. Unfortunately, there were no openings at any churches in the area, so he accepted a position at St. Philip's Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Oregon. He was paid a stipend of \$50, which did not include housing or transportation. He conducted his first service at St. Philips on the first Sunday of August 1936 and he continued to serve there for 36 years.¹⁴ (See Appendix) His nephew, Walter Stone, was a member of St. Andrew's in the early 1960's. Walter Stone later became a U.S. judge in Virginia.

The Church School Superintendent at St. Andrew's was Mr. Henry C. Smith. Mr. Smith was the custodian at the historic Dunbar High School on N. Upper St. between Fifth and Sixth Streets. There were 19 male pupils and 25 female pupils, 3 male teachers and 2 female teachers. Some teachers came from Christ Church Cathedral to help out in the Sunday School.

St. Andrew's received a loan from the national Episcopal Church in New York City and made monthly payments on the loan. The Clerk of the Vestry was Mrs. Charlesanna Huggins (*nee* Richardson). When her brother, Andrew Richardson, died and his estate was settled, the money leftover was given to St. Andrew's. This enabled St. Andrew's to pay off the loan. Andrew Richardson and his mother were both buried in the African American No. 2 Cemetery on Seventh Street in Lexington.

Sunday School at St. Andrew's was held in the parish hall on N. Upper and Fourth Streets. Mrs. Elva Davis' father, James Carter Washington, had been worshipping at Main St. Baptist Church. He became interested in St. Andrew's after attending the Sunday School classes at St. Andrew's. He decided to move with his family to St. Andrew's Church. In June 1935, Elva, George, and James E. Washington were baptized at St. Andrew's. On June 9, 1935, George Allen Washington was confirmed. Mrs. Fannie Barbour Washington (Mrs. Elva Davis' mother) was confirmed on June 12, 1938, by Bishop Abbott and Father Brown.

The Girls Friendly Club at St. Andrew's had 24 members in 1934. They met in the parish hall. Mrs. Elva Davis, as a young girl at that time remembers that she learned to crochet at the meetings.

Sunday morning worship was held in the church on Fourth St. The Sunday School and all other activities were held in the building at the corner of Fourth St. and N. Upper St.

Mr. James Carter Washington (Mrs. Elva Davis' father) provided a gift of \$100 that was invested in a war bond. Interest from this bond was used to buy a Holy Bible for the lectern and it was given in remembrance of Mr. Washington.

In 1936, the church decided to purchase an organ. Mrs. Ollie Hunter, wife of Dr. John Hunter, moved a motion for St. Andrew's to purchase an organ. The motion was seconded by James Carter Washington (Elva Davis' father). Mrs. Davis remembers that the children were asked to donate five cents in the collection plate each Sunday to help pay for the organ. A loan was secured from a loan company located on Cheapside St. in downtown Lexington.

In 1938, Mrs. Susie E. Hinton was the Church School Superintendent and head of the Girls Friendly Club at St. Andrew's. The club met every other week in the large room above the parish hall.

During the leadership of the Rev. Brown, the congregation thrived and grew to 128 baptized members.¹⁵ It was during the ministry of Father Brown that:

- A mission newspaper was started called "St. Andrew's Notes"
- The Sunday school grew to fifty scholars
- The Girls' Friendly Society was established
- The Cyrenean League for young couples was organized.¹⁶



Miss Anna Gaines, Palm Sunday, 1953 standing outside the front of the church. She and her sister served on the Altar Guild for many years.

At the Easter Sunday service in 1956, ground was broken on the property at the corner of Fourth St. and N. Upper St. to build the undercroft. Once it was built, it was used as a fellowship hall by the church members, who continued to have their worship services at the church building at Fourth and Morris Streets.

Father Brown remained in charge of the mission for 28 years from 1930 until his retirement in 1959. In 1960, Father Lawrence of Good Shepherd Episcopal Church in Lexington would consecrate elements for Holy Communion once a month for use by the deacon serving at St. Andrew's. He was generous in his financial and other support of the St. Andrew's mission.

Following Father Brown's retirement, seminarians from the reactivated Episcopal Theological Seminary in Lexington, Ky., became ministry resources for St. Andrew's. It was during this time that it was common practice for many of the seminarian's families to attend services at St. Andrew's. On average, these seminarians provided two years of service to the congregation from 1960 and 1979. Persons who served during this time included The Rev. Clayton Theodore Holland, Vicar, 1960–1961. Bishop William Moody ordained him as a deacon on June 9, 1962 and as a priest on December 1, 1962.¹⁷ Father Holland undertook the planning for a new church building on the corner of Fourth St. and N. Upper St. He received plans for a pre-fabricated building from Emmanuel Episcopal Church in Winchester, Ky.¹⁸

A few white students attended St. Andrew's in the early 1960s. In 1961, one male student played the organ at St. Andrew's while he was in school.

Between December 1962 and March 1963 the new church building was assembled. Mr. George Miller, a member of the congregation, was the site manager for the construction. His brother was a brick layer. George and his brother and a crew of men did all of the brick laying at their own expense. Mr. Miller also built the altar rail (white cinder blocks with a wood panel on the top). The new building was paid for in part by a loan from the national church.¹⁹



The uncle of Catherine Rawling (*nee* Harding) paid for the stained glass window in memory of his wife Katie Ryan. Catherine Rawling taught Home Economics at the historic Paul Laurence Dunbar High School in Lexington. Mrs. Elva Davis was one of her students.

Mrs. Brown played the organ at St. Andrew's: she played a peddle-organ in the original church building. When the peddle organ was damaged with water, it was replaced the by organ currently being used at St. Andrew's. The organ, pulpit, lectern and pews were moved from the old church building to the new one. The original stained glass above the altar in the old church building was moved to the new church building. In the old church, because the stained glass window was exposed to the outside it has been damaged by rocks being thrown at it. To protect the window, it was placed inside the nave of the new church in a wooden frame with back lighting.

Historic records and other items were placed in a copper box as a "Time Capsule" and placed in the cornerstone of the new church building. Mr. Henry Smith presented to the Vestry on June 6, 1963 the copper box for the cornerstone. The dedication of the new church building was held on September 22, 1963 at the 11 a.m. service, which began with the laying of the cornerstone.²⁰ Mrs. Frances Smallwood (see Appendix) and Mary Brazelton were confirmed by Bishop Moody at that service.

The Rev. David Bronson was the priest at that time in the Diocese of Lexington and he helped serve at St. Andrew's from 1961–1963. He came to St. Andrew's because he always felt welcomed there and at home in the congregation. He was active in the civil rights movement and was once arrested in a civil rights protest in downtown Lexington. He did a great deal to assist St. Andrew's. Father Bronson would consecrate elements for Holy Eucharist for one month's supply when he came to St. Andrew's on the first Sunday of the month. An ambry was added on the wall to the left of the altar. Seminarians from the Episcopal Theological Seminary in Lexington, Ky., would distribute the consecrated elements on the remaining Sundays of the month.

In July 1963, St. Andrew's received a gift of lace altar hangings from St. Peter Claver Church, the historically black church in the Roman Catholic Diocese of Lexington, located at the corner of Fourth St. and Jefferson St. Mrs. Caswell of St. Andrew's donated a covering for the lectern and a Holy Bible from India. The pews were from the original St. Andrew's church building, as well as from Everybody's Church, located on N. Broadway St. across from the Milward Funeral Home.

In the early 1960s, St. Andrew's received income from renting the parish basement hall to other churches (e.g., Arlington Christian Church) or organizations for rummage sales. The space was rented almost every weekend.

The Rev. David G. Wood, served at St. Andrews, 1963–1965. He studied at the Episcopal Theological Seminary in Lexington and came to St. Andrew's after his graduation.

The Rev. William St. John Frederick served as Minister-in-Charge from 1966–1968. He had studied at the Episcopal Theological Seminary in Lexington and came to St. Andrew's after his graduation. He had served as an organist at St. Andrew's in the old church building prior to serving as the Minister-in-Charge in the new church building. He tended to favor a high church tradition and had an autocratic leadership style. At the end of the Holy Eucharist service, the Gloria would be sung. One Sunday, he announced that some members were leaving before the Gloria has been sung and they were not to leave until after the Gloria was sung. He said that those who wish to leave before the Gloria should do so now. The majority of the congregation got up and left. Father Frederick then asked one of the church members to go after them because they had not yet paid their dues.

Mr. Eugene Owens served as Senior Warden in 1967. He was a self-employed building contractor and did a lot of work to maintain the church building. In 1967 a Boy Scout troop of 58 boys met at St. Andrew's. The troop was led by Mr. Canty and the flag from that troop remains at St. Andrew's. The troop was also assisted by Mr. Williams, a member of Evergreen Baptist Church in Lexington.

The Rev. David Ross, Caucasian, served from 1969–1975. Father Ross' wife, Elizabeth, was diagnosed with multiple sclerosis shortly after they were married. They adopted a son Eric and a daughter Bessie. Mrs. Ross was active at St. Andrew's and she made a needlepoint banner for the mission. At that time, the building was not handicap accessible and she was carried down stairs in a wheelchair to the undercroft. After his wife died, Father Ross donated in memory of his wife all of the Lift Every Voice and Sing hymnals.

In the early 1970s, an ecumenical group of black and white Christian Women named NOW (Neighborly Organization of Women, 1968-1997) operated a pre-school morning program from 9 a.m. to noon at St. Andrew's Church.²¹ The NOW pre-school program, which was dedicated to assisting children of low-income families, was approved by St. Andrew's Vestry in August 1971. A fee of 25 cents per child, per week was requested. St. Andrew's paid an annual fee of \$300.00 as a sponsor of the program.

Mrs. Marvelle Johnson, a member of Central Baptist Church, had contacted Father Ross to inquire about using space at St. Andrew's for the pre-school program, when they were no longer able to use space at the Northside Community Center located across the church from St.

Andrew's on the corner of North Upper and Fourth Streets. Mrs. Geri Haack was the head teacher at the pre-school. St. Andrew's member, Mrs. Evelyn Black, a social worker and teacher, was very active in the program and served as the chair of the NOW pre-school program fund. Mrs. Black was tragically killed in an auto accident. She was a widely respected teacher in the School of Social Work at The University of Kentucky. Her funeral service was held at Memorial Hall on campus. A memorial fund was established in her memory at St. Andrew's.

In 1973, volunteers installed a fence at St. Andrew's to meet an operating requirement for the pre-school program. Money from The Evelyn Black Memorial Fund was used to purchase the fencing material.

Mrs. Carolyn Holmes of Hunter Presbyterian Church and many other black and white Christian women in Lexington volunteered at the pre-school program. When the program was



evicted by the fire department from the North End Community Center on North Upper St., the program coordinator, Mrs. Jean Sabharwal contacted Father Ross at St. Andrew's to inquire about using space at St. Andrew's located across the street. Father Ross welcomed them and Mrs. Joan Taylor, a parishioner at St. Andrew's served as a liaison for this program. A woman who lived nearby was very successful in inviting children from the neighborhood to participate.

Father Ross, adult volunteers and children at the pre-school at St. Andrew's.

Mrs. Joan Taylor arranged for youth from the Summer Youth Fellowship program to dig a tunnel in the church back yard and build a shelter for the children to be able to play in the cool shade. Empty wooden crates were disassembled and recycled to build a canopy over the tunnel made out of large sewer pipe. The preschool program operated at St. Andrew's for about 5 to 6 years.

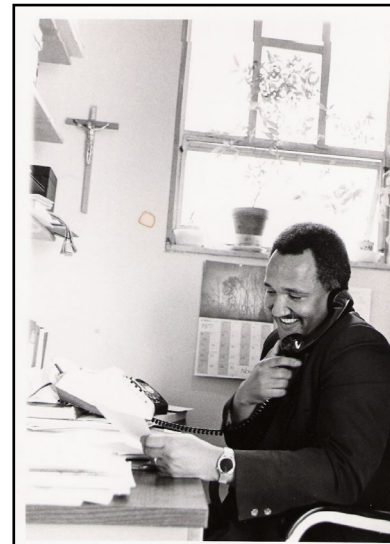


In 1970, the Diocese of Lexington gave St. Andrew's Mission a loan of \$10,000 toward the payment of the church building. The mission had also borrowed money from the national Episcopal Church. When Andrew Richardson, a member of St. Andrew's died, money from his estate enabled the mission to pay off the loan from the national Episcopal Church. On August 22, 1971, the mission was incorporated at St. Andrew's Church, Incorporated.



Father Ross, Bishop Hosea, and confirmation class, January 18, 1976

The Rev. Walter Lee Bryan, an African American, served three years at St. Andrew's from 1976 until 1979. [This photo of Father Bryan was taken in the parish office, which was located in a small room that is currently used as the coat closet to the left of the front entrance of the church on N. Upper St.]



Jan. 2, 1977: Ruth Jackson, Bishop Hosea, Michael Carter, Father Bryan

The tenure of the Rev. John Langston Madden, a white priest and University of Kentucky professor of economics, began in 1979 and continued until 1984.²² During Father Madden's tenure, the mission recognized a significant congregational growth. Members of the congregation became more involved in diocesan affairs, attending conventions and serving on

diocesan committees. New pews were purchased for the church. In the early 1980's, the women of St. Andrew's volunteered at the Nearly New consignment shop owned by the diocese on North Limestone St. They volunteered on the first Wednesday of each month and one the fifth Wednesday; they worked there until the shop was closed.

Following the resignation of Rev. Madden, another Caucasian, the Rev. David William Faupel, served the church for one year from 1985 through 1986. The Rev. James Winborn Jr., a Caucasian priest, followed Rev. Faupel. He served the congregation from 1986 until 1992.²³

The Rev. Charles C. Amuzie, a native of Nigeria, served at St. Andrew's from 1992 until his departure in 1996. Although a good person, there was a significant clash of cultural differences between the African priest and the congregation, who by then was a mixture of diverse cultures. The Rev. James Winborn returned to St. Andrew's as a replacement for the Rev. Amuzie. The Rev. Winborn served the congregation from 1996 until 1999. He left to take a position as a priest in South Dakota.

The beginning of the 21st century signaled a new beginning for St. Andrew's with the arrival of the Rev. Alice C. Linsley, a Caucasian and the church's first female priest. The Rev. Margaret Shanks served as Deacon at St. Andrew's. St. Andrew's adopted the first of several refugee families, initiated much needed renovations of the facility that included the installation of a new cooling and heating system and remodeling of the undercroft, the publication of a newsletter, and applied for parish status which was approved at the annual convention of the Diocese of Lexington in February 2002, after 122 years as a diocesan mission.

The actions taken by the 2003 Episcopal General Convention to accept an openly gay bishop from New Hampshire had an unanticipated impact on the parish. While the congregation was accepting of the General Convention decision, the Rev. Linsley described the decision as "another 9-11 event." Within a few months, the Rev. Linsley announced her resignation and eventually made it clear that she no longer wanted to be affiliated with the Episcopal Church. From the end of 2003 until the spring of 2005, services at the church were sustained through the use of supply priests available in the diocese.

The Fayette County Board of Education honored a deceased member of St. Andrew's when it named one of its newest schools, the Edith J. Hayes Middle School. The school was established in southeast Lexington in August 2004.

The Rev. Aaron Paul Collins, born in India, became rector for the parish in 2005. He was assisted by the Rev. Deacon Virginia Eklund. Father Collins was with the congregation for approximately a year before assuming the position as Rector of St. Alban's, Louisville, in the Diocese of Kentucky in 2006.



The Rev. Deacon Mary Kilbourn Huey, children (back row: Deacon Mary and Gloria Gibson; middle row: Zoe Kannah, Hawah Massaquoi, Peter Gibson and parent Vickie Sanchez; front row: Lucas, Hose, and Erlinda Sanchez and Sally Gibston).

On December 17, 2007, the Rev. Dr. Carol Ruthven, was ordained as a priest in the Diocese of Lexington, and became the 28th spiritual leader for the congregation since its beginning in 1880. She served the congregation as a deacon from November 2007 to December 17, 2007. She continued to serve as rector until June 5, 2016. After leaving St. Andrew's for an extended Sabbath rest, she continued her work as the co-chair of a diocesan commission on racial reconciliation.

From 2007 to 2016, substantial repairs and upgrades were made to the church building, including the modernization of electrical outlets and plumbing, the installation of a handicap-access lift and handicap-accessible restrooms. The exterior property was landscaped and stone walkways added at the front of the church. A community garden was build and dedicated in the memory of parish member, Mr. Bibi Roberts Sr. (See Appendix) A fence and shed was built for the community garden at the back of the church.

St. Andrew's participated with Christ Church Cathedral in Vacation Bible Schools in 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016. The teenagers at St. Andrew's in middle school and high school participated in activities of the Youth Group at Christ Church Cathedral. Three teenagers (Gloria Gibson, Hawah Massaquoi, and Zoe Kannah) were inducted as members of the Cathedral's chapter of the Junior Daughters of the King.

The parish made generous contributions to The Nest, God's Pantry, United Thank Offering, and Episcopal Relief and Development. The parish supported and contributed to the building of a Habitat for Humanity house. Members of St. Andrew's served as volunteers and

contributed financially to the diocesan Reading Camp program. Members also contributed generously to send the children of St. Andrew's to summer camps at the Cathedral Domain.

Mother Carol and members of the parish attended monthly meetings of The Black Church Coalition and contributed financially to its Emergency Relief Fund. Mother Carol served on the Board of Directors of the Black Church Coalition. Mother Carol and members of St. Andrew's also attended the annual Unity breakfast, participated in the Martin Luther King march, and a Community Worship Service at Central Christian Church held in Lexington during the Martin Luther King weekend.



The congregation of St. Andrew's parish, Sunday, February 15, 2015, celebrating the 90th birthday of the oldest and longest-serving member of the parish, Mrs. Elvis Davis (seating second from the left in the second row). Photo by Ramona L. Hawkins-Davis



Photo of Mrs. Elva Davis by Ramona L. Hawkins-Davis. Mrs. Davis served on the Altar Guild from the age of 12 until she was in her late 80s.



May 14, 2016: Mother Carol Ruthven, Jane Phillips, Lynn Vera, Arlene Schreiber and Presiding Bishop Michael Curry, Special Diocesan Convention, Emmanuel Church, Winchester, Ky.

Through the 136 years of its existence, the congregation of St. Andrew's experienced numerous changes in its struggles for survival. The once all black congregation is now the most racially and culturally diverse congregation in the Diocese of Lexington. Through the good and challenging times, the congregation has maintained its faith and found ways to support the varying needs of the community and its communicants. During those years it has organized and sponsored public forums and contributed to diocesan program and community organizations in Lexington. Individually, its members have served on a variety of community and diocesan committees, boards and commissions. Many of its members have distinguished themselves in areas of civic leadership, education, social work, health professions, the media, performing arts, as entrepreneurs, and as leaders in both local and state governmental positions.

The congregation of St. Andrew's is persuaded by the conviction of Archbishop Desmond Tutu: "What endows the human person with worth...is the fact that each person is created in the image and likeness of God," and fortified with the joy of God's grace. Looking forward to the future, we are determined to keep the "Flame of Hope" burning while continuing the journey of faith begun by those who are absent from us.

Appendix of Prominent Civic Leaders Who Were Members of St. Andrew's Church

The Rev. Erasmus Lafayette Baskerville (1870-1937)

Born in Clarksville in 1870, Erasmus Lafayette Baskervill graduated from the Boydton Institute, read Greek and Latin and rose to the position of archdeacon in the Episcopal Church's South Carolina diocese. All of his six children went to college, some to the Ivy League. Fans of the Boydton Institute and other now-defunct historically black schools think there are scores of fascinating stories like his to be discovered. (Photo courtesy of Charles Farrar).

One of the Boydton Institute's most famous students was surely civil rights pioneer Vernon Johns. But among its most interesting graduates may have been Erasmus Lafayette Baskervill – a Clarksville native born to freed slaves David Skipwith Baskervill and Millie Ann W. Baskervill – who became an archdeacon in the Episcopal Church.

"The Baskervill story, as unique as it is, is the story of many of the blacks who came out of the Institute," says Charles Farrar, a Mecklenburg native himself who recently wrote his master's thesis on Baskervill. The historically black schools established during Reconstruction "took as their mission to educate that first crop of young black folks to the promise of America, and these young people took that mission very seriously."

According to Farrar's research, Baskervill graduated in 1894 (at age 24) and hightailed it to New York City, where he joined the U.S. Army and distinguished himself in the Philippines during the Spanish-American War, leading "colored" troops.

He married a Granville County woman who was a teacher at the Institute, Mary Effie Taylor, and enrolled in a divinity school set up in the basement of a white Richmond church to train blacks.

He wound up at the black Calvary Episcopal Church in Charleston, S.C., a spin-off mission of white churches, Farrar said. Eventually, he became leader of essentially every black Episcopalian in the state, overseeing about 25 churches or missions and about six parochial schools. At one point he had 65 teachers reporting to him.

"His mission in life was to bring that first generation ... out of the cotton fields and out of the kitchens of the old plantations, to the extent that he could," Farrar says.

When the diocese couldn't fund all his ambitions, Baskervill himself traveled north to raise money, often from sympathetic whites.

Dying in 1937, he was buried in Arlington National Cemetery after sending all six children to college, including to Ivy League schools.

No full-fledged Baskervill biography exists, and Farrar, an artist living in Concord, N.C., is toying with the idea of expanding his thesis into a book. "It is an amazing story," he says.

A footnote: Farrar's thesis received high recognition within the international Episcopal Church; he received his degree in England from none other than Archbishop Rowan Williams, head of

the 77-million member Anglican Communion, of which the Episcopal Church is a part.

http://www.sovanow.com/index.php?/news/article/piecing_together_a_mysterious_past/,
October 20, 2010.



*L-R: Revd Canon Dr Maureen Palmer (AET Academic Registrar), **Mr. Charles Farrar**, Mrs. Elisabeth Brewitt-Taylor, Archbishop Rowan Williams, Mr. Jeff Morgan, Dr. Stephen Edgar, Revd. Dr. Martin Kitchen (Director, AET).*

Dr. William Thomas Dinwiddie (1865-1928)

Lay Reader at St. Andrew's Church, 1915-1916; Secretary to the Vestry, 1922.

In 1865, William T. Dinwiddie was born in Lincoln County, Ky. and he grew up in Danville, Ky. His mother died when he was 4 years old. When he was 13 he dropped out of the Danville Colored school to apprentice under his father, who was a carpenter. Four years later his father died and he left Danville and attended Knoxville College in Tennessee for two years. He became one of the finest carpenters in Lexington and much of the artistic woodwork found in wealthy homes of Lexington were completed by Dinwiddie.

In 1893, he entered Meharry Medical and Dental School [now Meharry Medical College, School of Dentistry] in Nashville. He graduated after three years and returned to Lexington, where he had a successful dental practice in the medical building at 118 North Broadway. He later returned to Nashville, Tenn., to become Chair of the department of Prosthetic Dentistry at Meharry. He was among the first African American dentists in Kentucky. He became one of Lexington's most respected African American citizens. He is buried at Cove Haven Cemetery in Lexington among those of other prominent black Lexington citizens.

For more information, see Evidences of Progress Among Colored People, by G. F. Richings at the Documenting the American South website; and Biographical Sketches of Prominent Negro Men and Women of Kentucky, by W. D. Johnson.

Sources:

Notable Kentucky African Americans database, The W. T. Young Library, The University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., http://nkaa.uky.edu/record.php?note_id=806

Gerald L. Smith, Karen Cotton McDaniel, and John A. Hardin, eds. The Kentucky African American Encyclopedia (Lexington, The University Press of Kentucky, 2015), pp. 143-144.

Dr. John E. Hunter (1859-1956)

John E. Hunter was born in Mercer Co., Virginia. He was raised by a Quaker family who discovered him hidden in a wagon. He graduated from Ohio's Oberlin College in 1887 and received a medical degree from Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland on May 2, 1890. After completing graduate work at Cleveland and Boston hospitals and at the Mayo Clinic, he and Perry D. Robinson opened a medical practice in Lexington, Ky. The clinic was located on the Fourth Block of N. Upper St. He was the first African American physician to practice surgery at St. Joseph's Hospital in Lexington.

Dr. Hunter was elected president of the National Medical Association in 1904. He retired in 1952, after practicing medicine for 63 years. He also helped found the Florida A&M College Clinic in Tallahassee. He taught clinics annually at the association's hospital until he ninety years old. He also helped found Lexington's Paul Laurence Dunbar High School. He died in Dayton, OH, in 1956. His son, Bush A. Hunter, was also a medical doctor with a practice in Lexington.

The Hunter Foundation for Health Care was a non-profit organization named to honor the 113 years of medical service in Lexington provided by Drs. John and Bush Hunter. The organization, founded in the early 1970s, was later renamed Healthcare of the Bluegrass. Another member of St. Andrew's Church, Mr. Vertner Taylor, helped establish the Hunter Foundation (see entry for Mr. Taylor below). Mr. Taylor was the first African American to graduate from the University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy.

For more information see Kentucky Encyclopedia (2000); and "John E. Hunter" in the Lexington Herald, 11/16/1956, p. 1. See also the Hunter Foundation for Health Care records in Special Collections, University of Kentucky Libraries.

Sources:

Gerald L. Smith, Karen Cotton McDaniel, and John A. Hardin, eds. The Kentucky African American Encyclopedia (Lexington, The University Press of Kentucky, 2015), p. 240.

Notable Kentucky African Americans Database. William T. Young Library, The University of Kentucky, http://nkaa.uky.edu/subject.php?sub_id=65

Dr. Bush A. Hunter (1894-1983)

Dr. Bush Hunter, followed in his father's footsteps and was a physician in Lexington. He was born in Lexington on August 10, 1894. After attending Hampton Institute in Virginia, he attended Oberlin Conservatory in Ohio where he studied voice and played cello. He graduated from Oberlin in 1915 and received a medical degree from Howard University a few years later.

He established his medical practice in Lexington in 1926. Health care at that time was rigidly segregated and black physicians were excluded from hospital staffs. Despite these barriers, Dr. Hunter ministered to patients in Lexington and surrounding communities for more than half a century.

Dr. Hunter was the first African American member of the Fayette County Medical Society and served as vice president of the Fayette County Cancer Society and medical advisor to the Selective Service System. In 1965, he was honored as Kentucky's Outstanding General Practitioner of the Year. He and his wife, former Mary W. Royster, had one son, Bush A. Hunter Jr. Dr. Hunter was buried in the Camp Nelson National Cemetery in Jessamine Co., Kentucky.

Gerald L. Smith, Karen Cotton McDaniel, and John A. Hardin, eds. The Kentucky African American Encyclopedia (Lexington, The University Press of Kentucky, 2015), p. 240.

The Rev. Lee Owen Stone (1903-1977)

Lee Owen Stone was born in Lexington, KY, the son of Walter and Lillace Peasons Stone., where he spent the rest of his career as Vicar of St. Philips Episcopal Church.

Mr. Lee Owen Stone was an active member at St. Andrew's serving as a lay reader and as secretary of the Vestry. In 1933, at the age of 30, he began studying at Bishop Payne Divinity School in Petersburg, Virginia, [later merged with Virginia Theological Seminary in 1949]. He graduated from Bishop Payne Divinity School in 1936 and ordained in the Diocese of Lexington in 1933. Stone taught at the Kentucky House of Reform before leaving Kentucky for Portland, Oregon. Unfortunately, there were no openings at any churches in the Lexington area, so he accepted a position at St. Philip's Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Oregon. He was paid a stipend of \$50, which did not include housing or transportation. He conducted his first service at St. Philips on the first Sunday of August 1936 and he continued to serve there for 36 years.²⁴

In 1944, The Rev. Lee Stone was a graduate of Lewis and Clark College. His nephew, Walter Stone, was a member of St. Andrew's in the early 1960's. Walter Stone later became a U.S. judge in Virginia.

The Rev. Stone was a leader of the Portland African American community; in 1942 he called for Union Reform during WWII. He was a board member of the Portland Urban League, the Portland Council of Social Agencies, and the Portland U.S.O. The Lee Owen Stone Cooperative Preschool was named in his honor. Lee Owen Stone is buried in the Rose City Cemetery in Portland Oregon.

For more information see "Lee Owen Stone" in *Biographical Directory of Negro Ministers* by E. L. Williams; "Biography-Rev. Lee Owen Stone," Vertical File, Oregon Historical Society Research Library; "Church-Episcopal-Portland-St. Phillip the Deacon," Vertical File, Oregon Historical Society Research Library; and Lee Owen Stone's obituary in *The Oregonian*, 03/11/1977, p.A13.

Sources:

Notable Kentucky African Americans Database. William T. Young Library, The University of Kentucky, http://www.uky.edu/Libraries/NKAA/subject.php?sub_id=85

Oregon Multicultural Archives Blog, "Father Lee Own Stone," April 27, 2012, <http://wpmu.library.oregonstate.edu/oregon-multicultural-archives/2012/04/27/father-lee-owen-stone>.

Mrs. Evelyn Jones Black (1922-1972)

In 1968, Evelyn J. Black became the first African American faculty member at the University of Kentucky (UK) College of Social Work. She was named the UK Outstanding Woman Professor, 1969-70. The UK Evelyn J. Black Scholarship in Children's Mental Health is named in her honor. Black had been a teacher and social worker in three states: North Carolina, Alabama, and Kentucky. She was active on a number of boards, including the Mayor's Council, Central Kentucky Mental Health Association, Central Kentucky Regional Mental Health - Mental Retardation Board, and the Fayette County Children's Bureau. She was a past president and member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. In 1973, the year after her death in a traffic accident, the Evelyn Jones Black Memorial Playground was dedicated at St. Andrews Episcopal Church. A memorial plaque in her honor is posted on the outside of the church building at the corner on Fourth St. next to the church backyard.

Evelyn Black had been a member of the church and helped lead the sponsorship by the church for the Neighborly Organization of Women's (NOW) preschools. St. Andrews Episcopal Church also donated \$1,000 to the Evelyn J. Black Memorial Scholarship Fund at UK. In October of 1977, Evelyn J. Black was posthumously honored when the former Booker T. Washington School, on Georgetown Street in Lexington, was formally dedicated as the Black and Williams Neighborhood Community Center.

In 1993, she was recognized posthumously at the 3rd Annual Homecoming Awards Banquet by the Lyman T. Johnson Alumni, an affiliate of the UK Alumni Association. Black was among the 23 graduates, faculty, and staff, "Waymakers of the '60s," all recognized for their contributions toward setting the path for future African Americans at the University of Kentucky [quote from E. A. Jasmin, "Black UK graduates to honor school's 'waymakers' of '60s," Lexington Herald-Leader, 10/01/1993, p. B3]. Evelyn Jones Black was born in Murfreesboro, TN, the daughter of P.S. and Patty L. Jones. She was the wife of William D. Black, Jr.

For more information see: "Special People: Black and Williams Center dedicated to social worker, Happy Warrior," Lexington Herald, 10/31/1977, p. A-3; "Playground dedicated at St. Andrews," Lexington Leader, 06/12/1973, p. 19; and "Mrs. Black," in the Obituary section of the Lexington Leader, 11/01/1972, p. 12. This entry was suggested by Yvonne Giles, who also assisted with the research. There is a colored portrait of Evelyn J. Black at the University of Kentucky Archives and Records, Rm 204 King Library, the portrait is 22" X 26" inside an ornate frame located on the wall just inside the entrance.

Source: Notable Kentucky African Americans Database. William T. Young Library, The University of Kentucky, http://nkaa.uky.edu/record.php?note_id=2668

Edythe J. Hayes (1933-1999)



Photo of Ms. Edythe Hayes displayed at the front entrance of Edythe Hayes Middle School build in 2003 in Lexington and named in her honored.

Edythe J. Hayes, born in Selma, AL. She earned a bachelor's degree from West Virginia State University in 1952. She earned her master's degree from the University of Kentucky in 1953. She began teaching in 1953 at Carver Elementary School in Lexington, Ky. She worked for 49 years (1953-1992) in the Lexington public school system in a variety of positions including principal, supervisor of federal programs, supervisor of special education, adult education department head, special projects assistant, and assistant superintendent. She served as deputy superintendent of Fayette County Schools, the first African American in that position.

In 1972, in her role as assistant superintendent in Fayette County, she designed and guided the implementation of the school improvement councils, a forerunner of the school-based decision-making councils established under The Kentucky Education Reform Act. Working together with the Lexington Chamber of Commerce, she helped establish a successful school/business partnership. She developed programs for at-risk children to ensure that strategies were in place to help children with special needs. She also provided leadership to the school district's Task Force on Excellence and the Equity Task Force.

In 1980, she was the first African American woman to be named to the University of Kentucky Board of Trustees, where she served as secretary and acting chairwoman. She also served on the Kentucky State University Board of Regents, the Lexington Community College advisory board, and the Kentucky Educational Television, Bluegrass Airport, Lexington Salvation Army, and Urban league boards.

At Ms. Hayes retirement in 1992, the Fayette County Board of Education named a middle school in her honor. The Edith J. Hayes Middle School was completed in 2004. Among the awards she received were a Community Action Council Achiever Award from the YMCA Black Achievers program, the Optimist Cup, and a YMCA Women of Achievement Award.

For more information see the *Lexington Herald-Leader* articles, J. Hewlett, "Edythe Jones Hayes 1933-1999." 02/24/99, City&Region, p. B1, and L. Deffendall, "Fayette County breaks ground on Edythe J. Hayes Middle School," 03/25/03, City&Region section, p. B3.

Sources:

Notable Kentucky African Americans database, The W. T. Young Library, The University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., http://nkaa.uky.edu/all.php?sort_by=H

Gerald L. Smith, Karen Cotton McDaniel, and John A. Hardin, eds. *The Kentucky African American Encyclopedia* (Lexington, The University Press of Kentucky, 2015), p. 240.

Richard William (Rick) Mitchell (1946-2011)



Richard Mitchell was born in Lexington, Ky., on September 9, 1946. He was a member of St. Andrew's church. He was a film and sound editor, died from natural causes on Oct. 2, 2011, in Los Angeles. He was a noted film historian specializing in all thing widescreen and anamorphic. He graduated from Lafayette High School and studied at Transylvania University. In 1967, when 20th Century-Fox's "The Film-Flam," came to Lexington for filming, he hung around the set so much that he caught the attention of director Irvin Kershner's attention. This led to a letter of introduction to USC's film school. Rick immediately transferred from Transylvania to USC and earned a bachelor's and master's degree in film editing. After graduating he got a job at University Studios building loops for the looping stage. A highpoint in his career was when he was the assistant editor on Robert Wise's film "Star Trek: The Motion Picture." He also edited films "Car Wash," "The Last Remake of Beau Geste," "The Jesse Owens Story," "In God We Trust," "Legion of Iron," "Breathing Fire," and "Mind, Body and Soul."

Rick had an encyclopedic knowledge of movie history, particularly with the widescreen developments of the 1950s and 1960s. He was writing a book on film history, when he died, so his book remained unfinished. His research writings, studies, and monographs are archived at the Margaret Herrick library of the Motion Picture Academy. His sizeable collection of rare 16 mm and Super 8mm anamorphic films are also archived at the Motion Picture Academy.

Mrs. Frances S. Smallwood (1913-2011)



Frances Smallwood was a remarkable woman before her time. She excelled in ways that were unprecedented for a person of her race, gender, and generation. She was born on May 15, 1913 in Tuskegee Alabama. Her grandmother lived to be 104 years old. Frances always remembered that her grandmother had told her that she was

"12 years old when the slaves were freed." She never forgot that.

Her father was hired by Booker. T. Washington to teach printing at Tuskegee Trade School. That was back in the day when type-set printers were operated with foot pedals. He taught printing at the Tuskegee Institute for years until he died in 1932.

Frances was the youngest of seven children and she outlived all of her siblings. She went to a private elementary school at Tuskegee Institute known as "The Children's House" for her education in grades 1-7. She graduated from high school at Tuskegee in 1929. Four years later, she graduated from Tuskegee University in 1933 with a Bachelor of Science degree.

After completing her practice teaching, she decided that she did not want to teach. Instead, she went to Maharry Medical College in Nashville, Tenn. She studied there for three years. Her class started with 37 students and she was one of only 10 students to graduate. She said that the course was "very, very hard." She worked at her nursing studies from 7 o'clock in the morning until 7 o'clock at night.

After graduation from Maharry, she got a job at private hospital in Durham, N.C. where she worked for one year. She decided that she wanted to do something more than just make money; she wanted to see the world.

She applied for a nursing position at a hospital in NYC and stayed there for 5 years. She had also kept in touch with her college sweetheart, Anderson, whom she had met in her senior year of college at Tuskegee. He had attended Tuskegee on an athletic scholarship. He invited her to his home in Lexington when she was on vacation. They were married in Lexington. When her husband was called to service in the Navy, Frances returned to Tuskegee to live with her mother. She worked at the John A. Andrew hospital there. Her mother took care of six-month old Clarence while she worked at the hospital. She trained student nurses "cadet nurses" at Tuskegee, who at that time wore grey uniforms trimmed in red. She stayed there for three years. When her husband was discharged from Navy, she returned to Lexington. Clarence was three years old by then.

Frances was hired by the Lexington County Health Department as a school nurse and kept that job for 30 years. She administered the first vaccines to children in Lexington, provided physical examinations for the school athletes, and worked with Mr. and Mrs. Malloy and the lung machine for patients with polio. She was the nurse for the 10 black schools in Lexington before integration.

Frances was a woman before her time: she broke through barriers of race and gender with great courage, strength, and dignity. She suffered the ignominy of racism. When asked about specific experiences of racism she encountered, she would say, "It doesn't matter." But it did matter and she bore that deep pain. Nevertheless, she carried on with great dignity. Frances was a civic leader in organizing the Mothers' March of Dimes and one year raised \$5,000 in nickel and dimes collected from folks in the black neighborhood. She was the first President of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Neighborhood Association and led the initiative to build Duncan Park to provide a safe place for the children to play. She was simultaneously strong-willed and gracious. Even in the last months of her life when she suffered great arthritic pain, she would insist on getting up to greet her guests at the front door. Her wish was that people would get along together. She wanted to see peace among people. She stated emphatically: "There will be no peace in the world until Man learns that Jesus Christ must rule the world."

Clarence, her only child, was devoted and faithful in caring for his mother. He remained at her side throughout her illness and decline. Her wish was to remain at home and not go to a nursing home. Clarence cared for her in her home and ensured that her wishes were honored. He was at her bedside the night she passed peacefully to go home to her maker. She was ready to go home. In the words of the writer of Second Timothy: "I have fought the good fight, I have finished the race, I have kept the faith." (2 Timothy 4:7)

Frances was a member of St. Andrew's for more than a half-century and served faithfully in every capacity possible for a lay woman of the church. She invited friends and neighbors to St. Andrew's. And she always gave generously to assist others in need.

Anyone who had the privilege of knowing Frances knew that she did not suffer fools gladly. She had an incisive wit. She saw through the artificial pomp and pretense of others and had a wicked sense of humor. She understood the profound holiness of honest, humble living. She insisted on a simple graveside service with no flowers, no long-winded obituary, and no photo on the service bulletin. She didn't need those trappings. She wanted to be remembered as "plain old Frances Smallwood."

In the last few months of her life journey Frances often said, "I'm tired. I'm just tired." She worked hard all of her life. She fought the good fight with the last ounce of her energy. Frances' remarkable life is her legacy. Her courage in the face of obstacles emboldened many. Her integrity when confronted with prejudice inspired many others. Her Christian faith set a standard others sought to exemplify. Her legacy will be timeless.

Mrs. Edythe Spotts (1929-2011)



Edythe Spotts, widow of the late Oliver Spotts and daughter of the late Aaron (Mary Alice) and Bessie Edmonds, was born January 15, 1929 in Lexington, Kentucky and upon marriage, she and her husband lived in New York for more than forty years and considered herself a “*Northern Belle*”.

She was a graduate of New York University with a bachelor’s degree in elementary education and a minor in art education. She received her Master of Science degree and a certificate in administration from Hofstra University on Long Island, N.Y. She held the position of teacher, principal, served as a resource person for teachers, and administrator in the Roosevelt school district on Long Island. She retired from the Long Beach school district in 1984.

She embraced Christ as her personal savior at an early age at the Episcopal church of Dayton, Ohio and later she united with St. Andrew’s Episcopal Church in Lexington. Spiritually, she reached out to people of faith by prayer and by researching biblical scripture.

She was preceded in death by three sisters: Virginia Wesley, Elizabeth (Fred) Johnson and Lillian (Rev. Walter L.) Taylor; three nieces: Fostina Madison, Jacqueline Byrd and Gayle Taylor Martin; and a host of in-laws.

She died on August 20, 2011, and was buried at Camp Nelson National Cemetery in Jessamine Co., Kentucky.

Bibi Zinnah Roberts, Sr. (1935-2013)



Mr. Bibi Roberts, Sr. was born on February 8, 1935, in Bomi County, Liberia. At a very early age one of his uncles convinced his father to send him to school. He eventually graduated from Suehn Industrial Mission, which was one of the most prestigious schools in Liberia during the early 1950’s. He attended Cuttington University College and graduated with a degree in Agriculture in 1958. He returned to Suehn Mission to serve on their staff. During this time he met his sweetheart Jemima Natt and they were married in 1966. He then moved his family back to Cuttington University College to manage the college’s rubber farm and serve where he was needed.

Mr. Roberts was a life ambassador, who dedicated his life to helping and serving others. He was a father and brother to many and a friend to all. He was a man of exemplary character and loyalty who

served Cuttington University College for more than 35 years. He was a person who stood in a class of his own demonstrating humility and earning the title a “good man”. He was a family man, who was a care taker and care giver. He provided the community fresh produce and meat through his gift of gardening and animal husbandry. He lived out his Christian faith as Christ in all of his actions and attitude. He was convicted by the Holy Spirit and developed a daily routine of meditation to talk to the Lord in prayer.

On January 10, 2013, Mr. Roberts succumbed to a 12-year battle with prostate cancer. He will be remembered as a man who left the world a better place because he was in it. Each of us has a piece of him in our hearts. The life of Mr. Roberts can be summed up in these words, “Well done my good and faithful servant.” A Community Garden behind St. Andrew’s Church was named in his honor.

Mrs. Joan C. Neal Taylor (1934-2013)



Joan C. Neal Taylor, loving and devoted wife of Vertner Taylor, died on May 30, 2013. She was born in Lexington on April 26, 1934, the youngest of four daughters to the late Everett and Jennie Caldwell Neal.

Joan was raised in First Baptist Church, Lexington and as an adult joined St. Andrews Episcopal Church where she was a loyal member. Joan’s interest in civic, religious, and educational activities came from her mother, Jennie, known throughout Fayette County for her community service and for nurturing a burning desire to learn eagerly, excel academically, and contribute mightily to society. Joan graduated as valedictorian of her class at Dunbar High School and matriculated at Howard University, Washington, D.C. where her leadership abilities were soon evident. In her freshman year at Howard, she was elected vice president of her dorm, vice president of her class, and vice president of the Pyramid Club of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. As a senior, she was elected president of the Alpha Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, vice president of the senior class, and was a member of the Dean’s Committee. After graduating third in her class from Howard, she attended graduate school for one year, returning to Lexington to teach English in the public schools.

Joan wed the love of her life, Vertner Taylor, on December 22, 1957. In 1960, they moved to Chicago so Vert could accept a job as a pharmacist at Walgreen’s Drug Store while Joan taught English at DuSable School. They moved back to Lexington in 1972 with their two young children, Vincent and Janet. Upon their return, Joan worked for 11 years as the program manager for Lexington’s federally funded employment and training programs for citizens with barriers to employment.

From 1984 to 2004, Joan served as special assistant to Governors Collins, Wilkinson, Jones, and Patton as their liaison to citizens of the Commonwealth. Joan was a founder of the YMCA Black Achievers Program and the University of Kentucky NCAA National Sports Camp for Economically Disadvantaged Youth, and was a charter member of the Lexington chapter of 100

Black Women. She was a 25-year member of the Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence and was appointed by Governor Patton to serve on the Council on Postsecondary Education, where she served for seven years. She also served as a member of the Kentucky Task Force for Education Reform, the Kentucky Human Rights Commission, the Lexington African American Education Coalition, Key Communicators with the superintendent of Fayette County Public Schools, Lexington Women's Club, the Special Needs Adoption Advisory Committee, Lexington Democratic Women's Club, the Kentucky Commission of Community Volunteerism, SISTAS, Inc. Investment Club, and the Lexington Chapter of the National Council of Negro Women.

Joan was a strong, passionate voice for a better quality of life and academic achievement for all, and was famous for speaking out wherever there was injustice, inequality, or indifference. She never met a stranger and everyone was a friend.

Joan is survived by her husband of 54 years, Vertner; her two children Vincent Taylor of Minneapolis, MN and Dr. Janet Taylor of New York City; and her grandchildren Lauren, Erin, Taylor, and Yanna Jackson; and Brendan and Maya Taylor. She is also survived by her sister, Jennie Vines of Los Angeles, CA and loving nieces, nephews, and friends.

Mr. Vertner Taylor (1938-)

Vertner Taylor, born in Lexington, KY, was the first African American graduate of the University of Kentucky pharmacy program in 1960. He is also a graduate of the historic Dunbar High School in Lexington, Ky., and earned his undergraduate degree at Xavier University.

In 1961, Taylor was the first African American pharmaceutical sales representative for E. R. Squibb and Sons in Chicago, the company was founded in 1892. Taylor was also the associate director of pharmacy at the University of Chicago. He returned to Kentucky where he helped establish the Hunter Foundation for Health Care, and was director of health services for the Kentucky Corrections Cabinet. In 2001 he was appointed as the Corrections Commissioner of Kentucky.

For more information see M. Davis, "Psychiatrist carries rich legacy from Lexington - Taylors cherish promise of education," *Lexington Herald-Leader*, 03/21/2010, City Region section, p.B1; E. A. Jasmin and A. Etman, "Black UK graduates to honor school's 'Waymakers' of '60s," *Lexington Herald-Leader*, 10/01/1993, City/State section, p.B3; and the online article "Chicago drug firm hires 1st Negro salesman," *Jet*, 11/02/1961, p.51.

Source:

Notable Kentucky African Americans Database. William T. Young Library, The University of Kentucky, http://nkaa.uky.edu/subject.php?sub_id=65

Dr. Austin T. Tuning (1933-2015)



Dr. Austin T. Tuning, husband of Dr. Carol A. Tuning, died on September 26, 2015. He was born on April 7, 1933, in Salem, Virginia, and was the son of the late Lettie L. M. Tuning. He was named after his late grandfather who had been a slave in Franklin County, Virginia, during the late 1800's. Austin spent his life fighting for the rights of all people, no matter their skin color, age, gender, disability, religion, or economic status. He and Carol were married May 22, 1982, in Richmond, Virginia, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church. This church had been the church of such Civil War heroes as Robert E. Lee and Jefferson Davis.

Upon completion of his Bachelor's degree in Elementary Education from Virginia State University (Petersburg), he enlisted in the U.S. Army. He was stationed in Japan as a Cryptographic Analyst with top security clearance and was one of very few cryptographic analysts who was African American. He received his Master's degree in Special Education and Administration from the University of Virginia (Charlottesville). After serving as an Assistant Principal in Gloucester County, Virginia, he joined the Virginia Department of Education (Richmond) as an Assistant Supervisor of Special Education, was promoted to Supervisor of Special Education and then promoted to Director of Special Education for all public schools located in Virginia. While he was serving in this position, he received his Doctor of Education degree from the University of Virginia.

During the fall of 1994, he and Carol moved to Frankfort, Kentucky, to become employees of the Kentucky Department of Education. Austin was one of four Associate Commissioners of Education and headed Human Resources, Equity, the operation of Administrative Services. He retired during 2001 and took a position of Professor at Midway College, teaching on campus and supervising student teachers in area schools. In addition, he began volunteering with various community, education, and church organizations.

Austin and Carol became members of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church (Lexington) where he was quite active as a member of numerous committees and in leadership positions such as chair of the Vestry. In addition, he served on several committees of the Episcopal Diocese of Lexington, including the Justice and Peace Committee and Reading Camp Board. He served as a deputy of St. Andrew's Church at diocesan annual convention and as a deputy of the diocese at tri-annual General Conventions. He also volunteered to serve on the Board of Directors of the Kentucky Refugee Ministries as well as other community non-profit organizations located in Lexington and Frankfort.

Austin enjoyed photography, collecting artwork and antiques, and was a master gardener/landscaper. A memorial scholarship fund was established in his name at St. Andrew's Church for children to attend summer camps in the Episcopal Diocese of Lexington.

<https://www.ecdplus.org/clergy/?clergyID=57527>

¹ Frances Keller Barr, Ripe to the Harvest, p. 291.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid., p. 293.

⁵ Frances Keller Barr, Ripe to the Harvest, p. 22.

⁶ Ibid., p. 293.

⁷ Frances Keller Barr, Ripe to the Harvest, p. 22.

⁸ Ibid., p. 293.

⁹ Ibid.

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¹¹ Charles Farrar, a native Mecklenburg, Virginia, wrote his master's thesis on Baskervill.

¹² Frances Keller Barr, pp. 293-294.

¹³ St. Andrew's Parochial Report, 1931.

¹⁴ Oregon Multicultural Archives Blog, "Father Lee Own Stone," April 27, 2012, <http://wpmu.library.oregonstate.edu/oregon-multicultural-archives/2012/04/27/father-lee-owen-stone>.

¹⁵ Frances Keller Barr, Ripe to the Harvest, p. 292.

¹⁶ Frances Keller Barr, p. 292.

¹⁷ The Episcopal Church web site, online directory of clergy.

¹⁸ St. Andrew's Parochial Report, Vestry minutes, 1961.

¹⁹ Frances Keller Barr, p. 123.

²⁰ St. Andrew's Parochial Report, Vestry minutes, 1963.

²¹ Naomi Clewitt, A Brief History of The Women's Neighborly Organization, 1968-1997. The archival records of The Women's Neighborly Organization are housed at the Lexington Main Public Library.

²² Frances Keller Barr, p. 294.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Oregon Multicultural Archives Blog, "Father Lee Own Stone," April 27, 2012, <http://wpmu.library.oregonstate.edu/oregon-multicultural-archives/2012/04/27/father-lee-owen-stone>.