



State of New Jersey

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

P.O. Box 001

TRENTON, NJ 08625-0001

PHILIP D. MURPHY

Governor

December 30, 2019

Via Regular Mail

Patrick Duff

Re: Open Public Records Act (OPRA) Request

Dear Mr. Duff:

This letter constitutes the response of the Office of the Governor to the attached OPRA request. Attached please find records responsive to your request. Please be advised that we withheld some material as "inter-agency or intra-agency advisory, consultative, or deliberative material," which is exempt from production under the OPRA statutes. See N.J.S.A. 47:1A-1.1.

Your OPRA request is hereby closed. This response does not waive or limit any other rights afforded this Office under OPRA, which are all expressly reserved. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact this Office at (609) 777-2588.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Heather Taylor".

Heather Taylor
Custodian of Government Records

Enclosures

Taylor, Heather

From: Patrick Duff <opra+request-8546-819bf9b0@requests.opramachine.com>
Sent: Monday, December 9, 2019 1:28 PM
To: GOV Opra Custodian
Subject: [EXTERNAL] OPRA request - All communications regarding "753 Walnut st" Patrick Duff" or "MLK House" to or from the the Office of the Governor

Categories: Red Category

Dear Office of the Governor,

This is a request for public records made under OPRA and the common law right of access. I am not required to fill out an official form. Please acknowledge receipt of this message.

Records requested:

All communications regarding the following terms "753 Walnut st" "Patrick Duff" or "MLK House" to or from the the Office of the Governor for the period of time from 3-1-2018 through 12-9-2019. I am also seeking all documents, memos and communications regarding request #218213 sent to the Historic Preservation Office from the office of the Governor on 9-21-2018 with the action code "FOR SIGNATURE OF COMMISSIONER OR DESIGNEE".

Yours faithfully,

Patrick Duff

Please use deliver records electronically via email to the below UNIQUE address for all replies to this request:
opra+request-8546-819bf9b0@requests.opramachine.com

Is Opra.Custodian@nj.gov the wrong address for OPRA requests to Office of the Governor? If so, please contact us using this form:

[https://urldefense.com/v3/__https://opramachine.com/change_request/new?body=office_of_the_governor__;!!J30X0ZrnC1oQtbAlf364vjWLujMOWh_MvB8-UHZrg3VaNdvvvPEUI5_ML-uEA4A7PcLlhG8sWJWKAFJJx5gr\\$](https://urldefense.com/v3/__https://opramachine.com/change_request/new?body=office_of_the_governor__;!!J30X0ZrnC1oQtbAlf364vjWLujMOWh_MvB8-UHZrg3VaNdvvvPEUI5_ML-uEA4A7PcLlhG8sWJWKAFJJx5gr$)

Disclaimer: This message and any reply that you make will be published on the internet. Our privacy and copyright policies:

[https://urldefense.com/v3/__https://opramachine.com/help/officers__;!!J30X0ZrnC1oQtbAlf364vjWLujMOWh_MvB8-UHZrg3VaNdvvvPEUI5_ML-uEA4A7PcLlhG8sWJWKAPq6HdMg\\$](https://urldefense.com/v3/__https://opramachine.com/help/officers__;!!J30X0ZrnC1oQtbAlf364vjWLujMOWh_MvB8-UHZrg3VaNdvvvPEUI5_ML-uEA4A7PcLlhG8sWJWKAPq6HdMg$)

View this OPRA request & responses online:

[https://urldefense.com/v3/__https://opramachine.com/request/all_communications_regarding_753__;!!J30X0ZrnC1oQtbAlf364vjWLujMOWh_MvB8-UHZrg3VaNdvvvPEUI5_ML-uEA4A7PcLlhG8sWJWKADTTt9Ot\\$](https://urldefense.com/v3/__https://opramachine.com/request/all_communications_regarding_753__;!!J30X0ZrnC1oQtbAlf364vjWLujMOWh_MvB8-UHZrg3VaNdvvvPEUI5_ML-uEA4A7PcLlhG8sWJWKADTTt9Ot$)

Please note that in some cases publication of requests and responses will be delayed.

If you find this service useful as an OPRA custodian, please ask your web manager to link to us from your organisation's website.

Email Viewer

Message	Details	Attachments	Headers
Source			

[HTML](#)

From: "ContactTheGovernorForm@oit.state.nj.us"
 <ContactTheGovernorForm@oit.state.nj.us>
 Date: 7/25/2018 10:11:43 AM
 To: "IMA56@NJ.gov" <IMA56@NJ.gov>
 Cc:
 Subject: Environment:Open Space

<APP>CUSTOM
 <PREFIX>Mr.</PREFIX>
 <FIRST>Patrick</FIRST>
 <MIDDLE></MIDDLE>
 <LAST>Duff</LAST>
 <SUFFIX></SUFFIX>
 <ADDR1>210 7th ave</ADDR1>
 <ADDR2></ADDR2>
 <CITY>Haddon Heights</CITY>
 <STATE>NJ</STATE>
 <ZIP>08035</ZIP>
 <COUNTRY>US</COUNTRY>
 <Phone_H>609-413-9413</Phone_H>
 <Phone_B>413-413-9413</Phone_B>
 <Phone_F></Phone_F>
 <EMAIL>101etm@gmail.com</EMAIL>
 <ISSUE>Environment</ISSUE>
 <TOPIC>Open Space</TOPIC>
 <WFUD_Group>N/A</WFUD_Group>
 <WFUD_Relation>N/A</WFUD_Relation>
 <WFUD_Subject>Please help save Dr. King's former residence.</WFUD_Subject>
 <WFUD_Action>QueuePending</WFUD_Action>
 <AFFL>all</AFFL>
 <WFUD_DateStamp>20180725101143</WFUD_DateStamp>
 <WFNOTE>I am writing to ask that an investigation into the NJDEP's Historic Preservation
 Offices handling of the preliminary application to have the former residence of Dr. Martin
 Luther King Jr, which is located in Camden, NJ, placed on the NJ Historic Registry. The
 original application was filed in March of 2015 and I was told that I would have an answer
 within 90 days, but it's been more than 3 years and I still have no answer. The DEP hired a
 research team from Stockton to debunk my work but they failed miserably and the NAACP
 has sent yourself, as well as the DEP commissioner a letter asking that you trash the

findings of the study and place the property on the registry.

The city of Camden gave a grant to fix the home of almost a quarter million dollars but that was somehow given to the fire department instead. I plan on filing a suit if I do not get some answers as to just what is happening. People are being payed off to change their opinions, just read here! <https://rabblrouser.blog/2018/04/29/25/>

Please contact me ASAP.

Patrick Duff</WFNOTE>

<MSG>I am writing to ask that an investigation into the NJDEP's Historic Preservation Offices handling of the preliminary application to have the former residence of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr, which is located in Camden, NJ, placed on the NJ Historic Registry. The original application was filed in March of 2015 and I was told that I would have an answer within 90 days, but it's been more than 3 years and I still have no answer. The DEP hired a research team from Stockton to debunk my work but they failed miserably and the NAACP has sent yourself, as well as the DEP commissioner a letter asking that you trash the findings of the study and place the property on the registry.

The city of Camden gave a grant to fix the home of almost a quarter million dollars but that was somehow given to the fire department instead. I plan on filing a suit if I do not get some answers as to just what is happening. People are being payed off to change their opinions, just read here! <https://rabblrouser.blog/2018/04/29/25/>

Please contact me ASAP.

Patrick Duff</MSG>

</APP>

Close

28

Sent certified mail 9/17/2018

To the following:
Gov. Murphy
Lt. Gov. Oliver
Commissioner McCabe

In March of 2015 I filed an application to have the former residence of Martin Luther King Jr placed on the NJ Historic Registry. When the application was filed I was told by Bob Craig that the approval process would take roughly 3 months, yet it has been more than 3 years and I still do not have an answer. I am requesting that an investigation be opened into the mishandling of the preliminary application process of this application.

The President of the NJ NAACP along with it's 41 NJ chapters have urged the HPO to place the property on the register, yet they still refuse to do so. The HPO currently has 27 employees, with one being African American, who by the way is the lowest salaried employee, and the other 26 are white. The research team that was hired from Stockton who found that Dr. King's first civil rights agitation was not significant, are also all white. The number of NJ sites dedicated to African American History could be counted on 2 hands, while George Washington has more than a dozen just for himself, some where he allegedly stayed for only one night. The country has only 77 monuments dedicated to civil rights, yet we have over 1500 that are dedicated to the Confederacy, see the problem?

NJ passed a law against discrimination in 1945 which was spearheaded by Dr. Ulysses Wiggins, who is also the same man that helped Dr. King navigate his first civil rights agitation in Maple Shade. Wiggins, who was the President of the NJ NAACP at the time, had the staff attorney, Robert Burk Johnson, file a civil rights lawsuit against the restaurant owner for refusal of service. In a 1961 Philadelphia Tribune article Dr. King is quoted as saying "it was a painful experience, because we decided to sit in". Dr. King's own brother even postponed his wedding for two days so Dr. King could be in court in Maple Shade, that's how significant the event was to Dr. King at the time. Congressman John Lewis, stated "This piece of historic real estate must be saved for a generation yet unborn", but it doesn't seem like that's going to happen.

The HPO just placed the Peter J McGuire memorial and grave on the registry, calling him the Father of Labor Day, yet many historians disagree and claim that another man, Matthew McGuire, is the real Father of Labor Day. The same scrutiny that has been applied to ensure "historical accuracy" to the project involving Dr. King was not applied to that of Peter J McGuire, which is the very definition of racial discrimination. A bipartisan joint resolution was unanimously passed by the NJ assembly and senate urging the HPO to add this property to the register and the largest organization representing African Americans in NJ has asked for the same thing, yet the HPO still refuses to do so. The question of why they refuse to do so must be asked.

All communications from the HPO have ceased for the last several months. They refuse to return any emails or phone calls and they refuse to either approve or deny the application, leaving the home in limbo. The Home has already had a grant for \$229,035 meant to repair it disappear, and \$21,000 spent on a "study" to scrutinize this application more than any other in the history of the HPO. Out of thousands of applications filed over the years here in NJ only one has ever had a "study" commissioned to scrutinize the materials and oral statements of witnesses, most of whom are black, and that is this one. I beg of you to open legislative hearings into this where I can make myself and my materials available and where the HPO officials have to answer as to why this property deserved such scrutiny.

Sincerely,
Patrick Duff


9-17-2016

CONTACT
609-314-9413



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
VISITOR INFORMATION

PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY

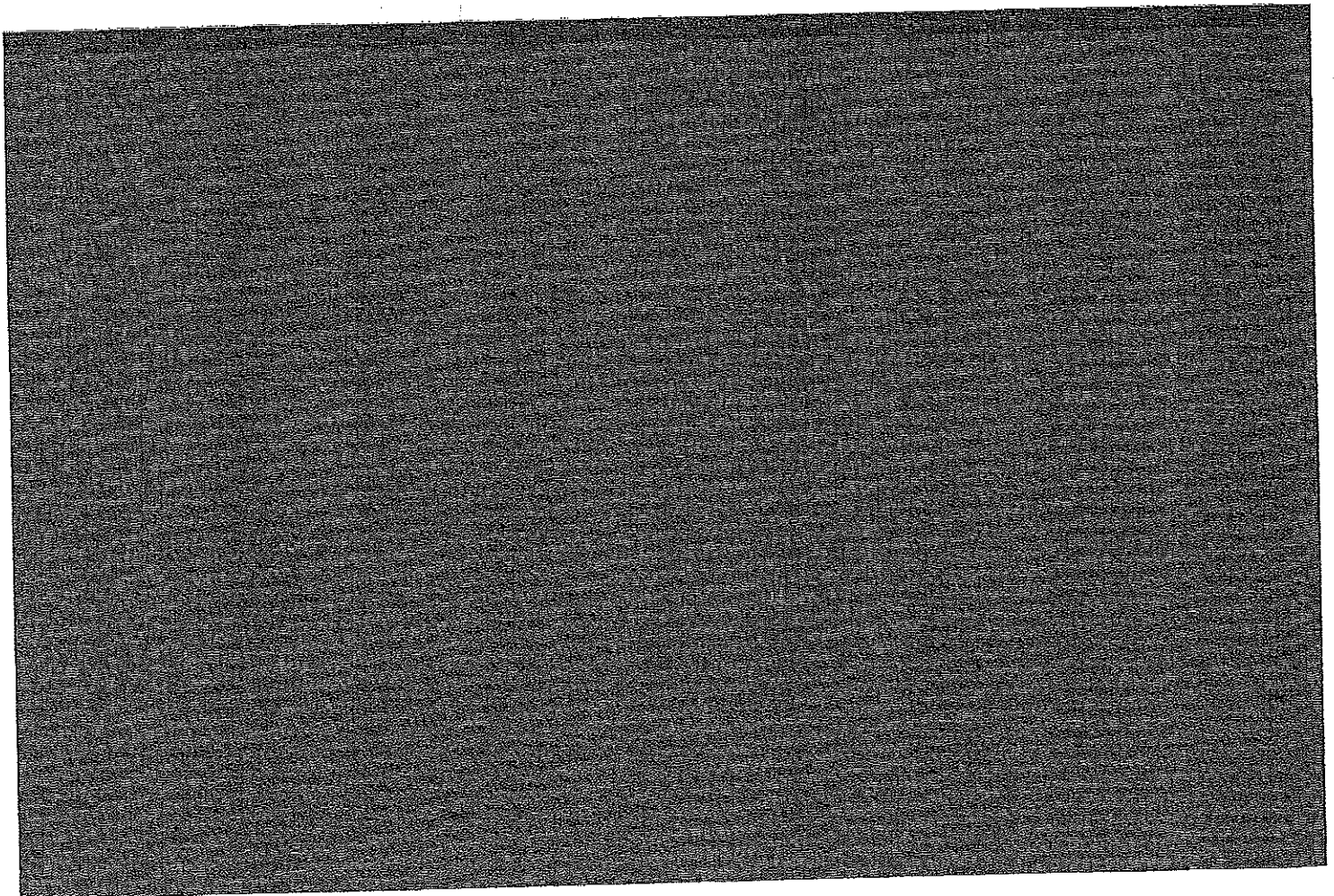
NAME (Last) DUFF (First) PATRICK (MI) A

ADDRESS 210 7TH AVE FL 2

CITY HADDON HEIGHTS STATE MI ZIP CODE 48035

TELEPHONE (Home) 609 314 9413 (WORK) _____

Briefly Describe the Nature of Your Visit:



Taylor, Heather

From: Ryan, Daniel
Sent: Monday, September 24, 2018 9:06 AM
To: Green, Derrick; Daniels, Irene; Bukowski, Ray; Marcopul, Kate; Dorsett, Craig
Cc: Quant, Vanessa; Fratti, Cynthia; Madden, Robin; Gaines, Monica
Subject: RE: MLK House in Camden meeting

Per Derrick Green's office, this meeting is canceled for today. It will be rescheduled at a later time.
Vivi Gogo for Vanessa Quant
2-2908

-----Original Appointment-----

From: Quant, Vanessa **On Behalf Of** Ryan, Daniel
Sent: Monday, September 17, 2018 10:45 AM
To: Ryan, Daniel; Ryan, Daniel; Green, Derrick; Daniels, Irene; Bukowski, Ray; Marcopul, Kate; Dorsett, Craig
Cc: Quant, Vanessa; Fratti, Cynthia; Madden, Robin
Subject: MLK House in Camden meeting
When: Monday, September 24, 2018 11:00 AM-12:00 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada).
Where: Governor's Office, 225 West State Street, 4th floor, Reverend Derrick L. Green's Office

<< Message: RE: Need shuttle 9/24 @10:45 to Governor's Office, 225 West State Street >>

Attendees:

DEP – Dan Ryan, Ray Bukowski, Kate Marcopul, Robin Madden (FYI), Craig Dorsett
Governor's Office – Reverend Derrick Green, Senior Political Advisor to the Governor (2-2368)

Vannessa C. Quant

Assistant to:

Daniel Ryan, Senior Advisor, Daniel.Ryan@dep.nj.gov
Michael Gordon, Senior Policy Advisor, Michael.Gordon@dep.nj.gov
Kati Angarone, Acting Associate Commissioner for Policy, Katrina.Angarone@dep.nj.gov
NJ Department of Environmental Protection
Office of the Commissioner | 401 East State Street | Trenton, NJ 08625
Tel. 609 341-3821 | Fax 609 292-7695 | [✉ Vannessa.Quant@dep.nj.gov](mailto:Vannessa.Quant@dep.nj.gov)

NOTE: This E-mail is protected by the Electronic Communications Privacy Act, 18 U.S.C. Sections 2510-2521. This E-Mail and its contents may be Privileged & Confidential due to the Attorney -Client Privilege, Attorney Work Product, Deliberative Process or under the New Jersey Open Public Records Act. If you are not the intended recipient of this e-mail, please notify the sender, delete it and do not read, act upon, print, disclose, copy, retain or redistribute it.

Bojan

5051975

Holliday, Melinda

From: Patrick Duff <101etm@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, September 25, 2018 8:36 AM
To: GOV Constituent Relations
Subject: [EXTERNAL] MLK House in Camden NJ

Good Morning and thank you for taking sometime to sit and talk with me regarding the MLK House in Camden. I attached a PowerPoint with a portion of the evidence I have uncovered as well as an interview with a living witness to Dr. King staying in Camden. If you have any questions please let me know.

I have given presentation the Burlington Bar Association as well as several schools in the NJ area. I would offer the same for the office of the Gov if you would like.

Thanks,
Patrick Duff
609-314-9413



Maple Shade to the Mountain Top



Thelma Lowery.m4a

Taylor, Heather

From: Green, Derrick
Sent: Wednesday, December 5, 2018 9:27 AM
To: 101etm@gmail.com
Subject: MLK House

Mr Duff

My name is Rev Derrick Green. I serve as senior advisor to the Governor.

My friend Al Thomas asked me to look into your issue after I read about it in the south Jersey journal. I asked for a briefing.

Please call me so we can meet

2407522211

Thank you

Get [Outlook for Android](#)

Taylor, Heather

From: Patrick Duff <101etm@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 5, 2018 1:16 PM
To: Green, Derrick
Cc: Daniels, Irene
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL] MLK Info

I will reach out to the team and give you some dates and times by the end of the day. I also have an architect who has the schematics already drafted. We were just there Monday talking about our next step...looks like we found it.

Looking forward to meeting with you both.

Thanks,
Patrick Duff

On Wed, Dec 5, 2018 at 1:10 PM Green, Derrick <Derrick.Green@nj.gov> wrote:
Perfect

Get [Outlook for Android](#)

From: Patrick Duff <101etm@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 5, 2018 1:00:24 PM
To: Green, Derrick
Cc: Daniels, Irene
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL] MLK Info

I think it would be best if I brought the team from Mighty Writers as well as a developer who is interested in doing the entire neighborhood so we can make a plan on how to move ahead. What are your thoughts on that?

Patrick

On Wed, Dec 5, 2018 at 12:22 PM Green, Derrick <Derrick.Green@nj.gov> wrote:
Thank you

Please provide dates and times to meet

Get [Outlook for Android](#)

From: Patrick Duff <101etm@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 5, 2018 11:28:54 AM
To: Green, Derrick
Subject: [EXTERNAL] MLK Info



Maple Shade to the Mountain Top.



Thelma Lowery.m4a



Timeline of MLK project

Thanks,
Patrick Duff

Taylor, Heather

From: Patrick Duff <101etm@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 6, 2018 12:41 PM
To: Green, Derrick
Cc: Daniels, Irene
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL] MLK Info

I am still waiting to hear back from some of my group. I will let you know ASAP. Can I ask, what do you think about the info I sent?

Sent from my iPhone

On Dec 5, 2018, at 1:10 PM, Green, Derrick <Derrick.Green@nj.gov> wrote:

Perfect

Get [Outlook for Android](#)

From: Patrick Duff <101etm@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 5, 2018 1:00:24 PM
To: Green, Derrick
Cc: Daniels, Irene
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL] MLK Info

I think it would be best if I brought the team from Mighty Writers as well as a developer who is interested in doing the entire neighborhood so we can make a plan on how to move ahead. What are your thoughts on that?

Patrick

On Wed, Dec 5, 2018 at 12:22 PM Green, Derrick <Derrick.Green@nj.gov> wrote:
Thank you

Please provide dates and times to meet

Get [Outlook for Android](#)

From: Patrick Duff <101etm@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 5, 2018 11:28:54 AM
To: Green, Derrick
Subject: [EXTERNAL] MLK Info



Maple Shade to the Mountain Top.



Thelma Lowery.m4a



Timeline of MLK project

Thanks,
Patrick Duff

Taylor, Heather

From: Patrick Duff <101etm@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, December 7, 2018 11:35 AM
To: Tim Whitaker; Naomi Levecchia; Green, Derrick; Daniels, Irene; jefferson moon; April Saul; camdennaacp2080@aol.com; Chris Gigliotti
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Re: Meeting for the MLK House

The meeting is at 10am.

Sent from my iPhone

On Dec 7, 2018, at 10:50 AM, Patrick Duff <101etm@gmail.com> wrote:

I forgot to add one person who will be at the meeting. Chris Gigliotti will also be present. Chris is a developer who is currently working on revitalization projects in the city of Camden.

Again, Thanks to all involved,
Patrick

On Fri, Dec 7, 2018 at 10:44 AM Patrick Duff <101etm@gmail.com> wrote:
Greetings to all attached,

On Thursday of next week we will be meeting at 1501 Christian Street to discuss how we can help move the MLK house project forward. This is a location where the Mighty Writers currently teaches the kids in the surrounding area to reach their highest potential. The program is doing great things, such as one of the young Mighty Writers who was homeless was just accepted to Harvard.

Attached to this email are Tim Whitaker and Naomi Levecchia from the Mighty Writers, Irene Daniels and Derrick Green from the office of the Governor, architect Jeff Moon, former Camden NAACP President Kelly Francis and myself. If anyone can not make the time set please reply and let me know.

I look forward to helping turn the story that took place at 753 Walnut Street into thousands of more from the kids of Camden.

Thanks to all involved,
Patrick Duff
609-314-9413

Taylor, Heather

From: Patrick Duff <101etm@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, December 10, 2018 8:48 AM
To: Green, Derrick; Daniels, Irene
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Confirming date?

I am just checking to see if you are good for Thursday at 10 am at 1501 Christian Street?

Thanks,
Patrick

Taylor, Heather

From: Patrick Duff <101etm@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, December 10, 2018 11:30 AM
To: Green, Derrick
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL] MLK Info

Are we good for Thursday at 10 am at 1501 Christian in Philly?

Sent from my iPhone

On Dec 10, 2018, at 10:14 AM, Green, Derrick <Derrick.Green@nj.gov> wrote:

Very informative

Get [Outlook for Android](#)

From: Patrick Duff <101etm@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 6, 2018 12:40:31 PM
To: Green, Derrick
Cc: Daniels, Irene
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL] MLK Info

I am still waiting to hear back from some of my group. I will let you know ASAP. Can I ask, what do you think about the info I sent?

Sent from my iPhone

On Dec 5, 2018, at 1:10 PM, Green, Derrick <Derrick.Green@nj.gov> wrote:

Perfect

Get [Outlook for Android](#)

From: Patrick Duff <101etm@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 5, 2018 1:00:24 PM
To: Green, Derrick
Cc: Daniels, Irene
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL] MLK Info

I think it would be best if I brought the team from Mighty Writers as well as a developer who is interested in doing the entire neighborhood so we can make a plan on how to move ahead. What are your thoughts on that?

Patrick

On Wed, Dec 5, 2018 at 12:22 PM Green, Derrick <Derrick.Green@nj.gov> wrote:
Thank you

Please provide dates and times to meet

Get [Outlook for Android](#)

From: Patrick Duff <101etm@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 5, 2018 11:28:54 AM
To: Green, Derrick
Subject: [EXTERNAL] MLK Info



Maple Shade to the Mountain Top.



Thelma Lowery.m4a

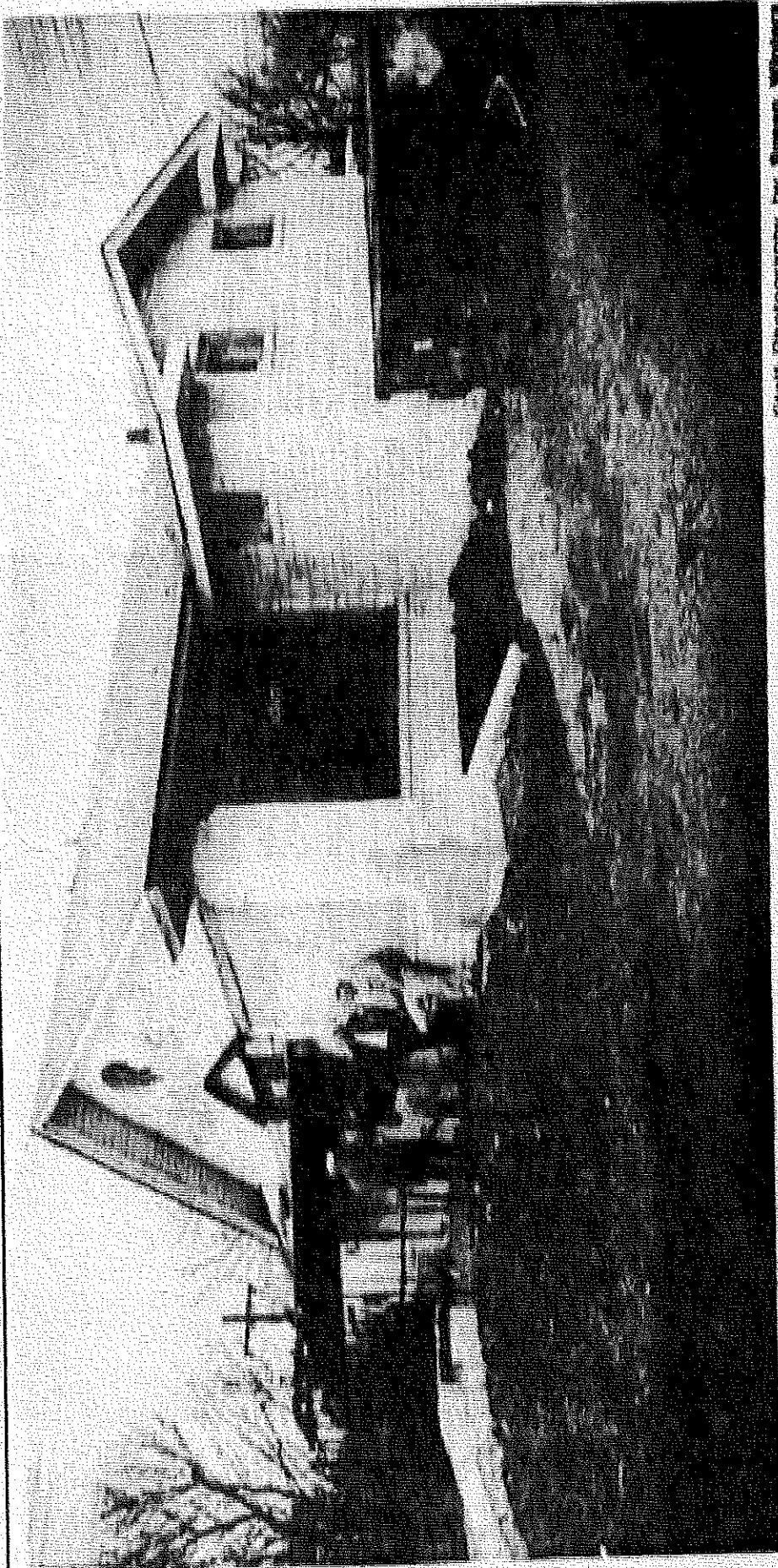


Timeline of MLK project

Thanks,
Patrick Duff

Maple Shade to the Mountaintop.

By Patrick Duff



The Jade in Maple Shade was Mary's Cafe in 1950 when King and his friends were denied service
Staff Photography by Susan Winters

Ship Clerk, 309 West Center Avenue,
Maple Shade, New Jersey.
(Signed) JOHN P. GALLAGHER
247 State Hwy. Route 38
Maple Shade, N. J.
Prs. Adv. Fee \$4.84

6-15-21

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE OF APPLICATION
Take notice that Ernest Nichols has applied to the Township Committee of the Township of Maple Shade in the County of Burlington, Maple Shade, New Jersey, for a plenary retail consumption license for premises situated at 1002 East Main Street, Maple Shade, New Jersey, known as "Mary's Cafe".

Objections, if any, should be made immediately in writing to: William E. MacKinney, Maple Shade Township Clerk, 309 West Center Avenue, Maple Shade, New Jersey.

(Signed) ERNEST NICHOLS
1002 East Main Street
Maple Shade, N. J.
Prs. Adv. Fee \$4.82

6-15-21

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE OF APPLICATION
Take notice that Ernest Nichols

REGISTRATION CARD—(Men born on or after April 28, 1877 and on or before February 16, 1897)

ORDER NUMBER

SERIAL NUMBER

U 1995 Ernest Nichols

1. NAME (Print)

2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Print)

120 WINTHROP AVE. Lenola, Burlington, N.J.

3. PLACE OF BIRTH

Germany

4. TELEPHONE

5. AGE IN YEARS

46

6. DATE OF BIRTH

MAY 2 1895

7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO WILL AGAIN KNOW YOUR ADDRESS

Mary A Nichols - wife - same

8. EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS

Proprietor of tavern - same

9. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS

10. (Number and street or R. F. D. number)

11. AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE

Ernest Nichols

12. D. S. FORM 1 (Revised 4-1-21)

13. (over)

14. (over)

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

Form No. 300-4-3
Revised 1959

1. PLACE OF DEATH:

(a) County Philadelphia
(b) City or borough or township Philadelphia
(c) Name of hospital or institution St. Joseph's Hospital
(d) Length of stay: In hospital or institution 10 days
(e) Date of death 10/10/59

To this community Philadelphia
(Date received final report)

2. USUAL RESIDENCE OF DECEASED:

(a) State Pennsylvania (b) County Philadelphia
(c) City or town Philadelphia
(d) Street No. 1200 Locust St.
(e) Apt. No. 1200

(f) If foreign born, how long in U. S. A. 10 years

3. (a) FULL NAME

Mary A. Nichols

(b) If U. S. Veteran, complete reverse side of certificate

4. Sex Female 5. Color or race White 6. (a) Single, widowed, married, divorced Widowed

7. Birth date of deceased (Month) 10 (Day) 10 (Year) 1900

8. AGE: Years 59 Months 0 Days 0 If less than one day, state in minutes

9. Birthplace Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

10. Usual occupation Homemaker

11. Name Mary Nichols

12. Birthplace Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

13. Maiden name Mary Nichols

14. Birthplace Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

15. (a) Informant's own signature Mary Nichols

(b) Address 1200 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.

(c) Date of death 10/10/59

(d) Place: burial or cremation St. Joseph's Hospital

(e) Address of funeral director St. Joseph's Hospital

(f) Address 1200 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.

(g) Date received final report 10/10/59

(h) Signature of informant Mary Nichols

(i) Signature of funeral director St. Joseph's Hospital

(j) Signature of physician St. Joseph's Hospital

MEDICAL CERTIFICATION

20. Date of death: Month 10 Day 10 Year 1959

21. I hereby certify that I attended the deceased from year 1949 to year 1959

22. I last saw him/her alive on 10/10/59

23. That death occurred on the entered hour stated above

24. Immediate cause of death Chronic glomerulonephritis

25. Due to Chronic glomerulonephritis

26. Due to Chronic glomerulonephritis

27. Other conditions Chronic glomerulonephritis

28. Major findings: Of operations Chronic glomerulonephritis

29. Date of occurrence Chronic glomerulonephritis

30. (a) Informant's own signature St. Joseph's Hospital

(b) Address 1200 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.

(c) Date of death 10/10/59

(d) Place: burial or cremation St. Joseph's Hospital

(e) Address of funeral director St. Joseph's Hospital

(f) Address 1200 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.

(g) Date received final report 10/10/59

(h) Signature of informant St. Joseph's Hospital

(i) Signature of funeral director St. Joseph's Hospital

(j) Signature of physician St. Joseph's Hospital

Municipal Court

Complaint of Maple Shade County of Burlington
State of New Jersey

State of New Jersey
vs.
Ernest Nichols Defendant
Complainant for
Request to serve administrative hearings in
a public place, etc

State of New Jersey
County of Burlington
vs.
Ernest Nichols Defendant
Complainant for
Request to serve administrative hearings in
a public place, etc
upon his oath says that: Ernest Nichols
residing at 8 Maple Shade
on 12th of June (1245 A.M.) 50, in the Township of Maple Shade
County of Burlington and State of New Jersey, did, voluntarily, refuse to serve
beverage of any kind, used profane and obscene language, and intimidation by weapon
to the complainant's friend above.
"I am an Italian - such refusal, being a violation
of my rights as a citizen in violation of N.J. 10:1-1-3
and 10:1-1-3
(State court has jurisdiction over this case. It is a violation of the law.)

WHEREFORE the complainant prays that the said Ernest Nichols be apprehended
may be apprehended and dealt with according to law.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
12th day of June 1950
Notary Public for New Jersey
My Commission Expires April 14, 1951
in the case of a violation of an ordinance, was the following: "may be apprehended in advance and that this court may
award judgment pursuant to the terms of the ordinance above mentioned."

Municipal Court

Complaint of Maple Shade County of Burlington
State of New Jersey

State of New Jersey
vs.
Ernest Nichols Defendant
Complainant for
Request to serve administrative hearings in
a public place, etc

State of New Jersey
County of Burlington
vs.
Ernest Nichols Defendant
Complainant for
Request to serve administrative hearings in
a public place, etc
upon his oath says that: Ernest Nichols
residing at 8 Maple Shade
on 12th of June (1245 A.M.) 50, in the Township of Maple Shade
County of Burlington and State of New Jersey, did, voluntarily, refuse to serve
beverage of any kind, used profane and obscene language, and intimidation by weapon
to the complainant's friend above.
"I am an Italian - such refusal, being a violation
of my rights as a citizen in violation of N.J. 10:1-1-3
and 10:1-1-3
(State court has jurisdiction over this case. It is a violation of the law.)

WHEREFORE the complainant prays that the said Ernest Nichols be apprehended
may be apprehended and dealt with according to law.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this
12th day of June 1950
Notary Public for New Jersey
My Commission Expires April 14, 1951
in the case of a violation of an ordinance, was the following: "may be apprehended in advance and that this court may
award judgment pursuant to the terms of the ordinance above mentioned."

STATE

vs.
Ernest Nichols

CHARGE: Violation of R.S. 19:1-3

For the information of the Prosecutor of the Peace the following is a summary review of the case and the testimony of the witnesses as follows:

On June 12, 1950, Ernest Nichols of Main St. Maple Shade, Proprietor of Mary's Cafe did use obscene and abusive language, did wilfully refuse to serve beverages of and kind and did make an effort to intimidate four colored persons by means of the use of a weapon. The refusal to serve being in violation of R. S. 19:1-3

Held under \$500 bail for the Grand Jury

Ernest Nichols

Justice

NOTE—Give any information relative to the case and its disposition

Ernest Nichols

STATE

vs.
Ernest Nichols

CHARGE: possession and use of a deadly weapon, in violation of 2-176-155

For the information of the Prosecutor of the Peace the following is a summary review of the case and the testimony of the witnesses as follows:

Ernest Nichols of E. Main St. Maple Shade, the proprietor of Mary's Cafe did carry or possess with intent to use unlawfully against N. A. McGill, Pearl E. Smith, Doris Wilson and M. L. King, Jr. a revolver, in violation of R. S. 2-176-155

Held in \$500 bail for the Grand Jury

Ernest Nichols

Justice

NOTE—Give any information relative to the case and its disposition

Ernest Nichols

2014 New Jersey Revised Statutes

Title 10 - CIVIL RIGHTS

Section 10:1-3 - Exclusions based on race, creed, color, national origin, ancestry, marital status, or sex unlawful

Universal Citation: NJ Rev Stat § 10:1-3 (2014)

10:1-3. Exclusions based on race, creed, color, national origin, ancestry, marital status, or sex unlawful

No owner, lessee, proprietor, manager, superintendent, agent or employee of any such place shall directly or indirectly refuse, withhold from, or deny to, any person any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges thereof, or directly or indirectly publish, circulate, issue, display, post, or mail any written or printed communication, notice or advertisement to the effect that any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of any such place shall be refused, withheld from, or denied to, any person on account of race, creed, color, national origin, ancestry, marital status or sex, or that the patronage or custom thereof of any person belonging to or purporting to be of any particular race, creed, color, national origin, ancestry, marital status or sex, is unwelcome, objectionable or not acceptable, desired or solicited; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to bar any place of public accommodation which is in its nature reasonably restricted exclusively to individuals of one sex, and which shall include but not be limited to any summer camp, day camp or resort camp, bathhouse, dressing room, swimming pool, gymnasium, comfort station, dispensary, clinic or hospital, or school or educational institution which is restricted exclusively to individuals of one sex, from refusing, withholding from or denying to any individual of the opposite sex any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges thereof on the basis of sex; provided further, that the foregoing limitation shall not apply to any restaurant as defined in R.S. 33:1-1 or place where alcoholic beverages are served.

City Policewoman Charges N. J. Inn Keeper With Bias



MAPLE SHADE, N. J. - A Philadelphia policewoman, together with a social worker, and two students, lodged complaints against a cafe proprietor of this borough early Monday morning for violation of the state's civil rights act when he allegedly refused to serve them and became abusive. The man, Ernest Nickles, proprietor of Mary's Cafe on Rt. S-41 and Main St., was also charged with brandishing a gun and using obscene language.

Mrs. Pearl Smith, the police woman, of 735 N. 40th St. Philadelphia, and Miss Doris Wilson, same address, a Philadelphia child care worker, in company of Michael King, Atlanta, Ga., and Walter McCall of South Carolina, students of Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa., entered the place, they said, and asked to be served. According to statements made to Dr. Ulysses Wiggins, President of the state conference of Branches of the NAACP, they were ordered out by Nickles.

When they did not leave, the man allegedly ran in the back and obtained a gun which he fired in the air out the front door, saying, "I would kill for less than this."

The group said several white patrons in the place attempted to calm the man and asked that the negroes be served. According to the police woman and her companions, these people volunteered to appear against Nickles should they press charges.

Leaving the establishment complaints were filed at police headquarters. The police were said to have obtained the gun from the man when he was taken to the police station. At a hearing held Monday morning Nickles appeared with his attorney, a Mr. McGann of Moorestown who asked for a continuation of the hearing. Thursday evening was set by Municipal Judge Percy Charlton.

Robert Burke Johnson of the legal staff, of the NAACP, was contacted by Boyd Eatmon, president of the Burlington County Branch. Not familiar with the legal procedure in New Jersey, the offended visitors, all highly reputable persons, were put in contact with Dr. Wiggins by the Rev. Lloyd A. Burrus, pastor of the Zion Baptist Church, Camden. Rev. Burrus was called by the men, both of whom were his schoolmates at Crozer Seminary. King and McCall are in this section to assist Dr. Ira DeA. Reid with summer work at Haverford College.

June 17th 1950 Philly Tribune

Philadelphia Tribune, June 20, 1950 (page 4)

N.J. Inn Keeper Held After Four Charge Refusal

MAPLE SHADE, N. J.—Municipal court magistrate Percy Chertton held Ernest Nickles, in \$500 bail, on two counts at a hearing Thursday night, in complaints filed against him by Walter McCall, Crozer Theological Seminary student, and three other Negroes who were allegedly refused service last Sunday night in Nickles' cafe on Rt. S-41 and Main St. here.

The other complainants were Mrs. Pearl Smith, Philadelphia police-woman, Miss Doris Wilson, a Philadelphia social worker, and Michael King, another theological seminary student at Crozer seminary, Chester, Pa.

W. Thomas McGinn, Moorestown attorney who represented the cafe

owner, was unable to convince the magistrate of innocence of his client, although Nickles stated he served Negroes in his place of business. The attorney urged the public to give both sides of the story. He said his client testified in court that the four Negroes wanted to purchase "package liquor to carry out," which he was not permitted to sell at that late hour. The "misunderstanding" arose over that, the attorney explained. Just why Nickles would fire a gun, as he was alleged to have done, could not be satisfactorily explained to the court.

Three white witnesses, who were patrons in the place at the time of the trouble, volunteered to testify in behalf of the complainants, and appeared at the trial.

The police-woman and her companions contacted the president of the New Jersey Conference of branches of the NAACP, and were represented at Thursday night's hearing by Attorney Robert Burk Johnson, legal aide of the association. Johnson is an assistant prosecutor at the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Camden.

Wiggin's heads for Congress

USED WILD WEST TACTICS:

Irate Cafe Owner Routs Tan Customers

MAPLE SHADE—Ernest Nickles, proprietor of Mary's Cafe, Route S-41 and Main St., is being held for action of the grand jury on charges of violating the State's Civil Rights Law and possessing and discharging a revolver.

The proprietor is said to have fired the gun into the air in an attempt to frighten a group of colored persons who were refused service in his place of business.

He was ordered held for the jury following a hearing Thursday in the local Municipal Court.

Brandishes Revolver

According to court testimony, on June 12 Mrs. Pearl Smith, police-woman, of 735 N. 40th St., Philadelphia; Miss Doris Wilson, of the same address; and Walter McCall, a student at Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa., went into

the eating place and asked to be served. Nickles, according to reports, not only refused to serve the group, but rushed into a back room and returned brandishing the revolver.

Using abusive language, he is said to have fired the gun into the air and ordered the group to leave the cafe.

The complainants are represented by Robert B. Johnson of Camden, member of the NAACP legal staff.

The incident brought the following comment from Dr. U. S. Wiggins, president of the State Conference of NAACP Branches: "Our organization expects to launch a drive soon against public places which refuse accommodations solely on the basis of race and color."

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

AP Photo-Murphy (1892-1988); Jul 1, 1990; PreQuest Historical Newspapers: The Baltimore Afro-American; Pg. 18

small Northern group that had been using Gandhian methods since 1942. He was more familiar with the approach of the NAACP, whose legal staff under Thurgood Marshall had fought so many steps toward freedom through the courts.

King's Morehouse classmate, Walter McCall, had followed him to Crozer a semester later. During this period, they often double-dated, and one evening, they went for a drive across the Delaware River to New Jersey. When they came to the village of Maple Shade, just east of Camden, McCall said, "Man, I'm getting hungry." "There's a nice-looking place just up ahead," said one of the girls. "Suits me," said King, and he pulled the car over to the side. They went in, seated themselves at a table and waited for service. "Looks like we're being ignored," said McCall after a while. "Looks like it," King replied. "It also looks like we're the only Negroes here."

"What should we do? You want to go somewhere else?"

"No, let's see this through." The girls agreed. The proprietor, at first vague, finally made it clear that he had no intention of serving them. "I think the best thing would be for you to leave." He shrugged and walked away. The two Negro couples continued to sit, and the proprietor returned. "I want you out of here," he said, reddening. They continued to sit without moving. The man, growing increasingly agitated, began to rant. He had a pistol. Lunging out the door, he fired it in the air. "I'll kill for less!" he shouted.

The young men saw their dates to the car and drove off. They returned, however, with a policeman who arrested the now frightened restaurant owner. They approached a number of the guests. "Did you see what happened?" Martin asked one open-faced couple. "Er . . . no, we didn't see a thing," the man replied. "Sorry." Finally, the two Negroes found three white students from the University of Pennsylvania who agreed to testify.

The Camden branch of the NAACP filed suit against the restaurant proprietor under the New Jersey civil rights law, and the NAACP attorney assured the Crozer men that they had a good case. But in the end, the witnesses backed down and refused to testify, and the suit fizzled out. Clearly the courts could provide no simple remedy. At a minimum, legal action had to be augmented in some way. Why, for example, had the white students had second thoughts, and what could have been done to prevent this? Wasn't

[21]

this precisely where Gandhi came in? Although the episode was over, the questions it raised hung unanswered in a corner of Martin King's mind.

His mind was in high gear as he worked to maintain his A average during his final year. The curriculum included the psychology of religion, social philosophy, Christian ethics. In this context, King studied Reinhold Niebuhr, the American theologian who had begun as an exponent of Rauschenbusch's social gospel but who had, in the thirties, abandoned pacifism to expound what he and his colleagues called "Christian realism." As Martin pondered Niebuhr's critique of pacifism and nonviolence, he began to realize the extent of his own growing commitment to those ideals. At first, Niebuhr left him in a state of confusion. He found in Niebuhr's writings "extraordinary insight into human nature, especially the behavior of nations and social groups." Above all, Niebuhr reminded him that human motives are complex, that man has a capacity for monstrous evil as well as a potential for good. In the end, Martin felt that Niebuhr's stress on man's sinfulness was excessive, his rejection of pacifism in the name of realism unwarranted. Martin remained a theological liberal, but he felt that he emerged from his study of Niebuhr with a more realistic kind of pacifism, free from the perfectionist optimism that had troubled him in Rauschenbusch and others.*

June, 1951, brought the attainment of King's objective—he was now a seminary-trained clergyman with a Bachelor of Divinity degree. In addition to being class valedictorian, he won two prizes, the Pearl Plafkner award for outstanding scholarship and the Lewis Crozer Fellowship of \$1,200. The latter was applicable toward graduate study at whatever institution he chose. As a graduation present, his father gave him a green Chevrolet.

Some of the people back home remonstrated with young King upon his return to Atlanta that summer. "You've been in school

* In fairness to Reinhold Niebuhr, it should be pointed out that his views over the years have been broader than those of his interpreters pro and con. At various times, he endorsed the use of violence in labor struggles while holding firm to nonviolence in international affairs, later urged armed resistance to fascism, went on to commend King's followers for their blend of perfectionism and realism, and most recently strove to end the war in Vietnam.

[22]

around 12:45 A.M., Monday morning June 12th, 1950 four colored persons came into the tavern of Ernest Nichols, which is located at Route S-41 and Camden Pike, in the Township of Maple Shade, and County of Burlington. At the time in question, one of the four walked up to the proprietor, Ernest Nichols, and asked him for "package goods." His Mr. Nichols refused to sell and stated that it was Sunday and that he could not sell "package goods" on Sunday or any day. Then the applicant asked for a bottle of beer and it is alleged that Mr. Nichols answered "no beer, Mr. Today is Sunday." The applicant was quite insistent that Mr. Nichols sell him package goods or a bottle and this caused Nichols to become upset and excited because he knew that he was being asked to do something which constitutes a violation and which might get him into trouble, were he to submit to the request of the colored man.

It is alleged that Mr. Nichols, while the colored folks were still in his tavern, obtained a gun and walked out of the door of his tavern and while outside fired the gun in the air. Mr. Nichols claims that this act was not intended as a threat to his colored patrons. The colored patrons, on the other hand, while they admit that the gun was not pointed at them or any of them, seemed to think that it was a threat. Mr. Nichols on the other hand states that he has been held up before and he wanted to alert his watchdog who was somewhere outside on the tavern grounds. He admitted my client was excited and upset and perhaps gave the impression that he was and is antagonistic to negroes and did not want to serve them because of their color. On the other hand, it is well known and can be proven without doubt, that for years Mr. Nichols has served colored patrons. I might point out that at the arraignment before Judge Charlton, the Judge, and the prosecuting attorney, George Barbour, Esquire, readily admitted that they know that Mr. Nichols has served colored folks in the past.

Mr. Nichols became so excited and upset because he was under the impression that the visit by the four colored patrons was an obvious attempt to get him to violate the law so that they could report his misconduct and violation to the authorities. He felt that the colored gentleman, who asked for "package goods," who appeared to be an intelligent man, was well acquainted with the regulation prohibiting taverns from selling bottle goods or "package goods" on Sunday and after 10:00 in the evening. This circumstance, in itself, made my client very suspicious of the actions and requests of the complainants. He thought at the time that surely the colored gentleman knew that his request constituted a violation. I might point out here that at the hearing in Maple Shade one of the colored witnesses admitted that he was asking for something that might constitute a "violation."

The colored patrons left the tavern and within a few minutes returned again to chat with certain patrons at the bar. This tended to confirm my client's conviction that the complainants were endeavoring to in some way ensnare him in some violation of the law.

Mr. Nichols steadfastly maintains that he is willing to serve colored folks and knows that under the law he must serve colored patrons so long as their requests are lawful and the patrons in question are not under the influence of intoxicants. Mr. Nichols further says that in the past he has served colored patrons and is presently continuing to do so.

This statement is submitted in the spirit of assisting the Prosecutor of the Pleas, of Burlington County in the investigation of the case in question. The statement is submitted without prejudice to the rights of the defendant.

signed as below

Statement of PEARL E. SMITH (colored), taken at the County
Detectives Office, Mount Holly, New Jersey, on August 28, 1950.

By - Chief Clifford U. Cain.

Stenographer - Anna E. Bading.

Q. This is Pearl E. Smith. Now, on June 12th, were you, along with some other folks, in the tap room known as Mary's Tavern, in Maple Shade, New Jersey?

A. Yes, I was.

Q. Tell us your own way what happened?

A. Well, when we entered Mary's Cafe about 11:30 on the 12th of June, we were seated at a table.

Q. That was on a Sunday?

A. Yes, on a Sunday. The three of us - three of a party of four, sat at a table and that was Miss Doris Wilson and Rev. M. L. King and my and Rev. McCall, the fourth member of the party went to the bar and asked to be served and I believe he asked for one or two quarts of beer, I am not certain which and four glasses, and at this time the proprietor, at least it was the man behind the bar, we learned later he was the proprietor, he said there was no beer served because it was Sunday and he came back to the table where we were and he asked if we thought perhaps he was refusing to serve us because it was Sunday and a bottle of beer was considered package goods, and went back to the counter again and asked for four glasses of beer, on four glasses of gingerale. Mr. Nichols became abusive and jumped out of the bar and went to his apartment and got a gun and came back and opened the front door, and shot out the door and he came back in the tavern and was waving the gun around and using very abusive language.

Q. You mean profane language?

A. Yes, and we left because we were afraid of the gun and we got the police and came back down and the police confiscated the gun and came back to the office in Maple Shade and attempted to prefer charges against him and that is the gist of the incident.

Q. Isn't McCall and King studying to be Ministers?

A. Yes, they are both already ordained Ministers.

Q. Are you a police woman?

A. Yes, I am. We had just left church when this incident happened.

3809 No. 19th Street, Philadelphia, Penna. is my new address.



Pearl E. Smith is to the far right.

Burlington Co. Detectives Seized Gaming Devices

Mt. Holly, June 7.—Gambling equipment worth about \$10,000 was destroyed by court order Tuesday afternoon in the basement of the court house by county prisoners who wielded sledgehammers.

Destroyed were slot machines, ball machines, craps tables and other gambling paraphernalia confiscated in raids in Burlington county during the past few years.

Chief of County Detectives Clifford D. Cain and County Detective John F. McHugh supervised the demolition. Cain said the equipment was wrecked on orders of Prosecutor Harold T. Parker.

A quantity of nickels, dimes and quarters was taken from the coin boxes in the machines and turned over to Marriot G. Faines, principal clerk in the county treasurer's office.

Felner Gives Up In Burlington Co. Racket Probe

(Continued From Page One)

McCardell, who directed most of the probe, said plans will be heard in the case on May 1 by County Judge Lester A. Drenk.

McCardell said he hopes for an early trial of the indictments, possibly in the latter part of May. Clifford D. Cain, former detective chief of Burlington County and four Burlington City policemen also were indicted and arrested for false swearing.

Cain was indicted on one count of false swearing. The veteran officer, who retired last year after 31 years as a county detective was charged with falsely denying that Anthony Marinella, convicted gambler, had "ever handed him any money when in town and in fact he (Cain) knew that he (Marinella) had."

Chief for 10 years

Clifford Cain, Ex-Detective, Dies at 67

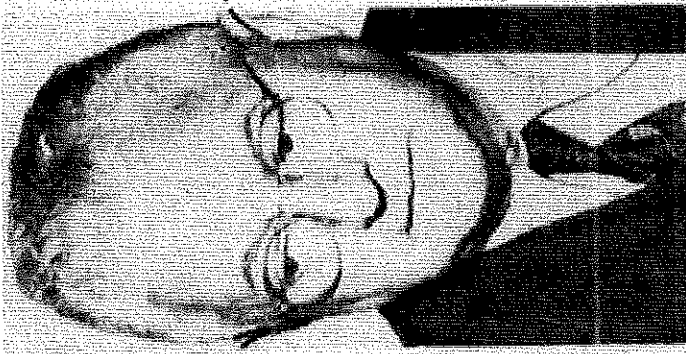
Mt. Holly, Sept. 24.—Clifford D. Cain, 67, retired chief of Burlington County detectives, died early today in Burlington County Hospital. He suffered a heart attack more than a week ago.

Mr. Cain recently returned from a motor trip to Maryland and was stricken shortly after arrival.

A native of Mt. Holly, he first worked in a shoe factory before joining the county detective staff in 1922. He served in World War I with the Army and spent 10 months overseas.

Mr. Cain was named chief of the county detectives in 1939, succeeding the nationally-known Ellis H. Parker. He served under five prosecutors, being first appointed by former Prosecutor Howard Eastwood.

In October, 1952, Mr. Cain retired from the chief position at his own request. He lived many years at 107 Bossell st. and is survived by his wife, Lydia; a daughter, Mrs. Stanley Dillworth of Ft. Mifflin; and four grandchildren. Funeral arrangements have not been completed.



CLIFFORD D. CAIN

Retired Burlington County chief of detectives, who died this morning.

The Weather

Mostly fair and cool, with a high of 72 today. Clear and cool tonight. Fair and continued cool Wednesday.

My name is Walter R. McCall. I was born in Conway, South Carolina, on August 23, 1923. I was taken to Marion, South Carolina, as an infant; there I grew up around Marion. In my senior year of high school I lived in Wilmington, North Carolina, where I worked at the North Carolina Shipbuilding Company. Upon finishing high school, I went to Philadelphia and there I took up residence until I went into the Army in 1943. Upon coming out of the Army, I went to New England and stayed about a year and then went to Detroit in search of work so as to enter college. When I entered college, I left Detroit, Michigan, and had my freshman year at Morehouse. I then went back to Philadelphia and there I remained through all my tenure as a student at Morehouse. Upon finishing Morehouse College in 1948, I attended Crozier Theological Seminary. Before entering Crozier, I worked three months in

McCall

2

the public school system of Camden, New Jersey. Upon finishing Crozier Seminary in 1951, I worked as an Area Director and Counselor for the Central YMCA Summer Camp in Downingtown, Pennsylvania. Subsequently, in that fall I began working at

been in was with me. It was in Maple Shade, New Jersey, in 1950 I think. We went into a restaurant one night and to my amazement it was a discriminating type of place and the man refused to serve us. The man shoved a 45 in my face while King and our guests were seated at the table. As a result of what took place, I brought a suit against the man. King and I served as our own defense. It was the first time that we had ever been in any kind of civil rights struggle. The Attorney General for that section of New Jersey, Johnson, was a dear friend of mine. He provided counsel for us and we won our case in the preliminaries. Then it was taken to the Grand Jury. We couldn't be our plaintiff and defendant at the same time. It just happened that the young white boys who were there and were to testify against the owner discovered that their parents had brought pressure against them and they couldn't appear. As a result, we just dropped the

McCall

17

thing. I'm sure that Ernie, who ran this place, was very happy as well.



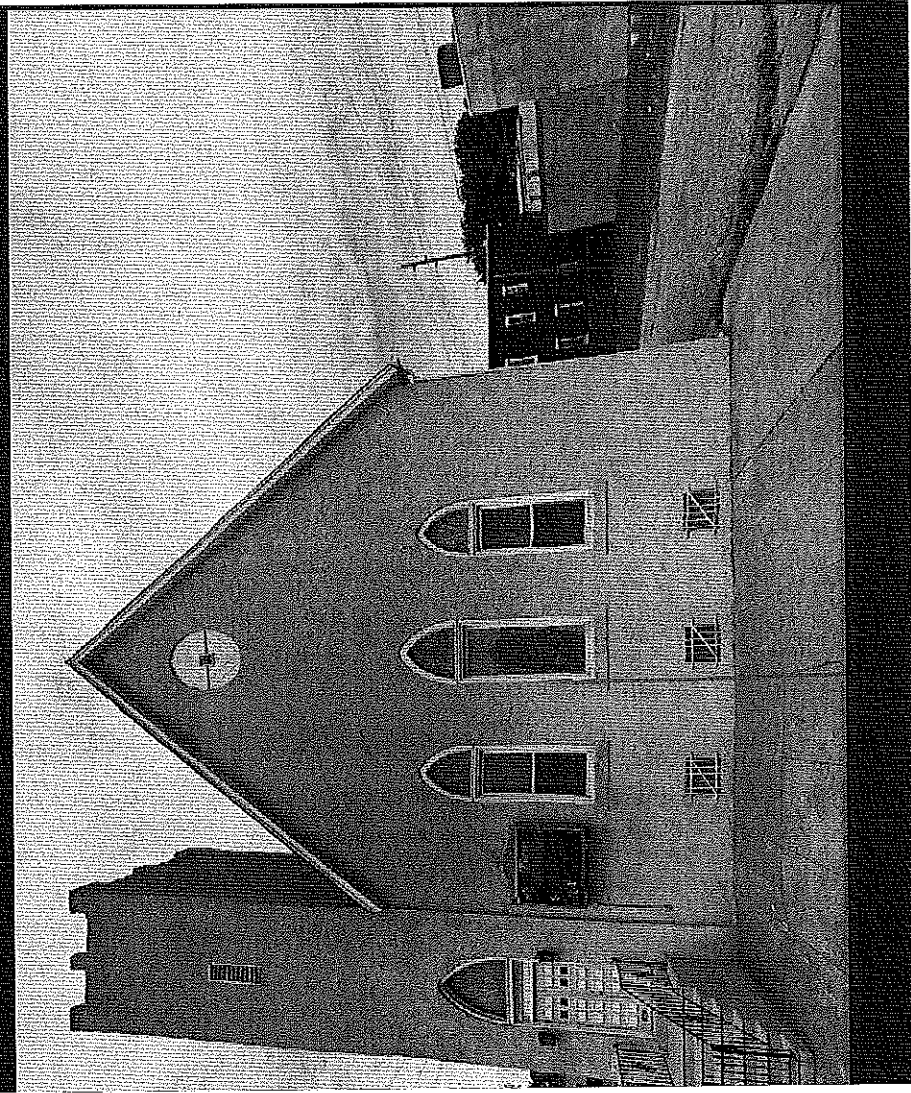
Zion Baptist, Broadway and Atlantic avenue, the Rev. Lloyd A. Burrus: 11 a. m., sermon by the Rev. M. L. King, of Atlanta, Ga.; 2.20 p. m., congregation will attend dedication of South Camden branch of the Y. M. C. A.; 8. sermon, "Seeking Signs of Judgment."

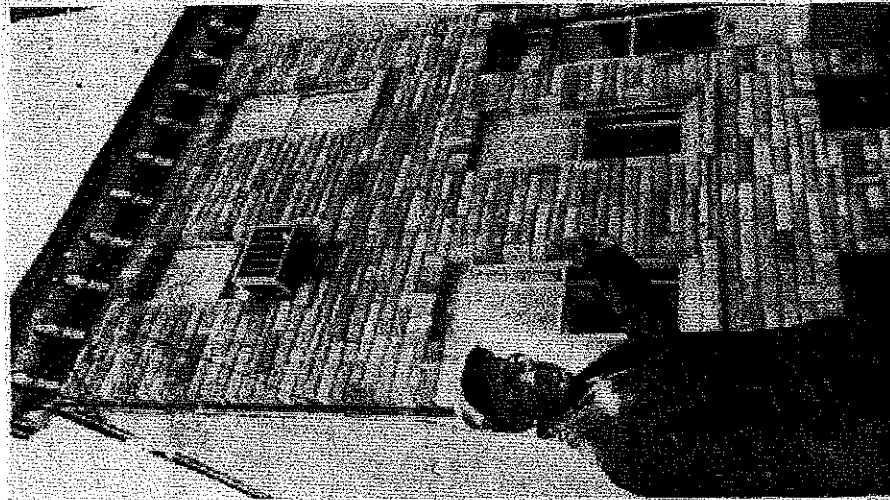
Courier-Post (Camden, New Jersey) · Mon, Sep 15, 1952 · Page 26

Downloaded on Feb 21, 2017

ewspapers

DEAN of Fort Valley College, Fort Valley, Ga., the Rev. Walter McCall who is on leave of absence to study, and the Rev. M. L. King, of Atlanta, were the weekend guests of the Rev. Lloyd A. Burrus, pastor of the Zion Baptist Church.





Fond remembrances Camden Post photographer Ben Dariusz Benjamin Hunt of Camden remembers when a young Martin Luther King Jr. lived in his home while attending a theological seminary in Pennsylvania.

City man housed activist

By EILEEN STUWELL
Of the Courier-Post

CAMDEN — Tucked away in every nook and cranny of the living room bookcase were photos of happy memories — three wives, seven children, a dozen grandchildren and a world famous civil rights leader who "fit in like one of the family."

That's how Benjamin Hunt, the 81-year-old patriarch of a South Camden family, described his feelings about his former live-in house guest, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Yesterday was the anniversary of King's birthday. The Baptist preacher from Atlanta, former head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and Nobel Peace Prize winner, would have been 82 years old.

Hunt, a small, gentle man, recalled that his relationship with King began about 1960. At the time, the civil rights activist, who was in his early 30s, was an honor student at the Orator Theological Seminary in Chester, Pa.

Please see CITY, page 3B

housed activist

Continued from Page 1B

"This was a really busy house then. You could hardly get a word in on the dinner table," said Hunt scanning the spotless living room in the brick rowhouse he has called home since 1945.

Today, the retired printer and boilermaker lives alone. Two years ago, his third wife died and he has outlived four of his children.

"In those days, anybody was welcome in this house. It had what we called a swinging door. My cousin, Walter, was King's friend, and the two of them lived in the back room upstairs on and off for two years when they were in school. He got along just fine with everybody and fit in like one of the family."

Hunt says most of the memories of King's stay in Camden remain with him, and his cousin, Walter McCall, died young. Once King left the area to begin his ministry two decades of non-violent confrontation, Hunt never heard from him again.

King didn't imbibe drink or carry on while he lived here," recalled Hunt. "He was smart and I just knew he was gonna be a great man."

One incident involving King as a young man Hunt remembered well. He said King and a group of boys stopped at a bar in Maple Shade en route from the Jersey shore to Chester. The bartender refused to serve them because they were black.

"The boys kept this from me for a long time because I was very strict, but sooner or later I found out," said Hunt. "Just some of the details are missing," he added.

"At some point on that night there must have been a fight over this and the boys ran away. But the cops caught them and locked them up. It was King's idea to call a doctor who was very active in civil rights to get them out. I don't know if this is so, but I always think that what happened that night may have started to change him into the leader he was."

Man recalls King's Maple Shade trip

Dianne Polk of Willingboro dropped one sweet bomb on me the other day.

She teaches in Camden and is the wife of Westampton Police Detective John Polk, and she called my message machine and said she had just read last Friday's column about the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.

For those who missed it, Rev.



Jack Kover
Columnist

King and his boyhood buddy, Walter R. McCall, were summary slugged in Camden last week, when they accompanied Mary's Cafe in Maple Shade.

The cafe refused service to the owner, who fired a shot outside and later was charged. His lawyer said the students had tried to trick him into making illegal package beer sales on Sunday

after 10 p.m.

The case was never prosecuted, but is said to have helped mold King's resolve to fight for equality.

On the court documents, King and McCall said they lived at 753 Walnut St., Camden. So I went to Camden last week, looking for anyone who had known them in 1950 — who could tell me what they said had happened at Mary's Cafe.

See KNAPP A4

Instead, I found the house empty and boarded up, a sad part of South Camden's hitlered ruin.

Now came this message from Diana Folk, who is 53 and has taught school for 33 years.

"It happens to know the people who own that house on Walnut Street. I am friends with another teacher named Jeanette Hunt; her husband's name is Jethroe Hunt. McCall was his cousin."

Man, there aren't many phone calls that get me excited anymore. But this one had my attention.

Jethroe Hunt, 77, a retired Camden fireman, grew up in that house at 758 Walnut St. and lives nearby. His son, J. Jay Hunt Jr., is a Wilkesboro police detective.

"That night, I came out of the house and saw King and Walt standing there," said Hunt. "They said they wanted to go to Maple Shade to get some real good sand-wiches that somebody had talked about."

This was Jethroe's first night home from a 3-year hitch in the Army. He said the two students had used his bedroom on the second floor while he was gone and commented to Crosser Theological Seminary in Chester.

"When they told me that they were going up to Maple Shade, I said, 'Look, you guys got to be kidding.' I said, 'You don't know anything about that area. I said, 'You can't be going up there.'"

"My memory of the thing is, I was telling them how stupid they were! I'll always remember that, as long as I live, how stupid they were. Who did they think they were?"

"See, I still had an my Army uniform," Hunt said. "I just had come home from overseas. I thought I had known a whole lot about everything, you know. And so, these two guys — shucks, they don't know anything. And they're going to go to Maple Shade? I said, 'You guys got to be kidding.'"

white.

"And King says, 'Oh, that's OK. You think that we shouldn't be going up there — we've got to get this thing changed, to the point where we can go anywhere.'"

"Now I know that they had to be out of their minds."

Later that night, a phone call came to his father, Benjamin Hunt.

"They wanted to let him know that they were in some kind of altercation there in Maple Shade, and could he help them out?" said Jethroe.

"Well, my father, not being a politician or anything like that, he didn't know what to do, other than to call (the late) Dr. Ulysses S. Wiggins, who was the head of the NAACP and was a staunch civil-rights fighter at the time.

"Somebody in Maple Shade had fired a shot," he said. "And somehow they agreed that they wouldn't press their charges if the tavern owner wouldn't press his charges. And I think that's the only way they got out of that thing."

Jethroe Hunt said McCall and King didn't come back to the house

afterward. They likely took their dates home and continued on to Chester. Shortly, they headed home to Atlanta for the summer. The case was never prosecuted, because they didn't show up to testify before the grand jury.

Jesthroe Hunt is skeptical of the tavern owner's story.

"I don't remember either Walt or King being drinking people," he said. "Down through the years after this incident I would be with him (McCall) each year, and I never

knew of him to even think about drinking.

"So the thing about asking for beer or liquor — well, I wasn't there, so I can't really say no. But as I say, I have never known them to even order anything like that."

Jesthroe believes it came down to one thing obvious to 1950: "They shouldn't have been there. ... To me, it wasn't real news. I mean, that type of thing happened around that time every time we went into that type of area."

"The boys kept this from me for a long time because I was very strict, but sooner or later I found out. Just some of the details are missing.

"At some point on that night there must have been a fight over this and the boys ran away. But the cops caught them and locked them up. It was King's idea to call a doctor who was very active in civil rights to get them out."

Police records are gone. Benjamin added, "I don't know" if this is so, but I always think that

The recollections of two other relatives who lived at 753 Walnut St. that night are not as vivid.

Jesthroe's sister, Thelma Johnson, 70, lives next door now; that night she was told not to mind the 'grownups' business, and she didn't.

"But I heard Mama tell them to just look up and pray," she said, "and everything will be all right."

Jesthroe's late father Benjamin, then 81, gave this account to the Courier-Post in 1981:

what happened that night may have started to change him into the leader he was."

The next fall, King went to school in Boston, and Jesthroe never saw him again.

"At the time, I just thought he was another fella passing along," said Jesthroe Hunt. "None of us knew that King would wind up being what he was."

Jack Kean's human interest column appears in the Burlington County Press three days a week.

For lack of a beer--King rocked America's bias

By GEORGE ANASTASIA
Knight Newspapers Writer

PHILADELPHIA — In 1956 the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. then a student at Crozer Theological Seminary in Chester, Pa., was thrown out of a tavern in Maple Shade, N.J., when he and three friends tried to buy some beer.

Dr. King, according to a spokesman for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference which he founded, often recounted the incident as one example of what stirred his interest in the civil rights movement.

FROM CROZER, where he was first in his class, Dr. King went on to study at Harvard, the University of Pennsylvania and Boston University, and to become one of the most widely known and respected civil rights leaders in this country — a Nobel Peace Prize winner and, many say, a martyr.

Thursday as thousands around the country marked the 47th anniversary of Dr. King's birth with special commemorative

services and rallies, the bartender who ushered Martin Luther King Jr. and his friends out of his tavern was buried in a quiet ceremony in Riverside, N.J.

Ernest Nichols, 86, died Tuesday in Riverside.

Nichols, according to his wife and others who knew him, seldom talked about the incident with the young Martin Luther King Jr. In fact, many people who knew him had never heard the story of his encounter with one of the most famous men in the history of the United States.

"NO ONE gave much thought to it at all until about 1968," said Burlington County Superior Court Judge W. Thomas McGinnis yesterday. "At that time some senator asked Dr. King what had stimulated his interest in civil rights and he recounted what had happened to him in what he said was the suburbs of Camden."

Judge McGinnis, who is a young lawyer, defended Nichols in the disorderly person charge that grew out of the incident.

said it was only after reading of Dr. King's statement that he gave any historical significance to the encounter.

It happened in Mary's Cafe, now known as the Jade Tavern, on Main St. in Maple Shade. According to Judge McGinnis, it was a Sunday night and Dr. King and his friends wanted to buy a six-pack of beer. Sale of package goods was prohibited on Sunday and Nichols refused.

"Of course," Judge McGinnis recalled, "he probably went beyond this legal right to refuse."

IN FACT, Mr. Nichols was charged with firing a gun in the air outside his tavern after ordering Dr. King and his companions to leave.

He was charged with being a disorderly person and fined. Civil rights charges filed after the incident were later dropped.

"I don't think it was a question of him (Nichols) not wanting to serve them," Judge McGinnis recalled. "Negroes were served in his bar. But as I recall, he (Nichols) was very defensive about the incident. His tavern was frequented by blue col-

lar workers and Dr. King and his companions were different than the ordinary folk. They spoke a better language, used better diction."

Judge McGinnis described Mr. Nichols as a "truculent fellow" who was inclined to be a bit jerky, but said he was the kind of man whose friendship could be counted on.

"He was extremely loyal," the judge said.

MR. NICHOLS' widow, Margaret, said she didn't know why everyone seemed to be interested in the incident which, she said, her husband never talked about.

"We were married 16 years ago so I didn't know Ernie when this happened," she said, "but I don't understand why everyone's asking about it now. Why don't you just leave the man in peace?"

Mr. Nichols moved from Maple Shade to Riverside eight years ago, opening Ernie's Tavern. He retired four years ago.

"He always took pride in his bar," Judge McGinnis said.

King's Camden dispute was crucial

As I listened to radio reporter Fulton Lewis Jr. in the early 1960s, he was commenting on the national news of the day and touching on the significant report of a U.S. Senate committee dealing with civil rights and the committee's principal witness, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. According to Lewis, Dr. King, when questioned, explained why he had taken such an unusual interest in civil rights.

Dr. King pointed to an incident that occurred when he was a seminarian and was staying with a friend in Camden. They and others one evening went out and stopped at a place in a "suburb of Camden," where they sought to buy "refreshments," but were rudely refused and threatened by the proprietor.



Then and Now

W. Thomas McGann

This past May, during the commencement of Duke University at Durham, N.C., at which Coretta Scott King was awarded an honorary degree of doctor of human letters, I was reminded of the incident referred to by Rev. King. I represented the proprietor of the tavern where King and his friends, another seminarian and two women, sought to purchase a six-pack of beer on a Sunday night in June of 1950 in Maple Shade.

As a result of what occurred, my client was charged with a violation of the New Jersey Civil Rights Statute and unlawful use of a gun, Section R.S. 10-1.5 and R.S. 2-176-155 respectively. The incident occurred on a Sunday night, but probably past midnight, but the defendant, Ernest Nichols, refused to serve him because Rev. King or his seminarian friend sought to purchase a six-pack, but the purchaser was endeavoring to get him to violate the law against the sale of package goods on Sunday. Because they were well-dressed and spoke politely, Nichols said he was suspicious of what they were asking him to do, and really believed they were trying to entrap him.

The defendant reacted belligerently and wrongly overreacted. Nichols refused to serve them anything and reached under the bar

W. Thomas McGann was a county and Superior Court judge from 1955 to 1976, serving in nine counties. He is of counsel to Begley, McCloskey & Gaskill in Moorestown.

to get his gun, and then went outside and shot the revolver in the air. The complainants resented this egregious behavior and went to the local police station and preferred charges against the defendant. The matter was heard before the magistrate who was the acting municipal judge. The judge, Percy Carlton, heard the preliminary evidence and determined that because the apparent illegal offenses were indictable violations, the local court did not have jurisdiction and the defendant should be held for the grand jury of Burlington County. The complainants were represented by counsel, and the defendant, nothing ever came of the charges because the complaining witnesses never appeared before the grand jury even though they were notified and asked to be available. Accordingly, the case was not processed.

Turning point

This whole wrongful event, however, did have a good aftermath. If we can believe Fulton Lewis's news report, it caused Martin Luther King to take an unusual interest in the abuse of civil rights. It led to a historic and significant crusade and campaign against racial abuses and deprivations that have since, for the most part, been changed and hopefully cured, if not fully, at least to the point that African-Americans and other minorities have by changes in law and in policy been accorded their just rights and equal protection of the law.

Martin Luther King's assiduous efforts and courageous campaign through his natural ability as an orator and as a persistent advocate of peaceful pursuit of a noble cause — brought about a revolutionary change in civil rights.

In this respect he was like Mohandas K. Gandhi, and also reminded one of the efforts of Daniel O'Connell, the great Irish emancipator for civil rights who, like Rev. King, was an outstanding orator who pursued a policy of peaceful practice and determined dedication. Like Dr. King, he was arrested and convicted, too, but his conviction was reversed on appeal by the House of Lords because of his underlying policy of non-violence.

Dr. King philosophically subscribed to Mohandas Gandhi's "satyagraha," i.e., a form of passive resistance rather than violence. His dream was one of advancement of good relations where all could live as brothers.

All of these honorable historical advocates of civil rights knew instinctively that elemental natural law and morality aside from the politics of the day underlay their prescriptive programs for civil rights and elemental justice.

Future American history cannot be written without referring to Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., his significant role in making the United States a more civil nation, and as a man who sought to promote domestic tranquility so his "dream" would come to fruition.

Continued in page 27

King's Camden dispute proved crucial to cause

Continued from page 8

Of course, there are still problems with racism, but that is not unexpected because of human frailty and ignorance. You find it affecting not only African-Americans, Hispanics, Asian-Americans, but other groups, too. It will never be wiped out completely, but at least with thinking, fair-minded people, racial inequality gradually has and is being adopted. We are at the point where people of good will hold racial bigotry in low esteem and as anti-social. And it all may have begun — at least in part — in a suburb of Camden."

Notes and analysis articles are also welcome. These longer technical writings are subject to editing. Shorter articles have a better chance for publication and should be in the range of 1,000 to 1,500 words. Omit footnotes.

Response letters will be accepted until 10 a.m. Tuesday before the date of publication. Letters and articles may be sent to the editor of *New Jersey Lawyer*.

Metropolitan Corp., Plaza 485 B Route 1, Suite 100, Little, NJ 08830-3013. The FAX number is (908) 750-0010.

The editor may be reached at (908) 750-4994.



The career of the HONORABLE ROBERT BURK JOHNSON, L27, reflects a distinguished example of excellence in scholarship. He earned the Bachelor of Arts in Education from Lincoln University in 1924. The following year he applied to the University of Pennsylvania Law School and was accepted on a *probationary* basis. In order to gain admittance into the law school, Judge Johnson was expected to meet three requirements. The first two—that he complete undergraduate school and receive a recommendation from that college's dean—presented no problem. However, the third requirement—that he be in the top ten percentile of the class, which he was not—almost kept him out of the school. Judge Johnson recalls that the Dean of Lincoln University wrote another recommendation to the Law School's Dean assuring him that "young Johnson" could have ranked in the upper ten percentile of his class if he had so desired. Proving these words to be true, Judge Johnson went on to become one of only two black students in the Law School's one hundred and ninety-one year history to serve as an associate editor of the Law Review.

After graduation, Judge Johnson practiced law in Philadelphia from 1932-1936; from 1936-1966 he practiced law in Camden, New Jersey. It was while practicing in Camden that he played a role in an event that perhaps was instrumental in kindling Martin Luther King, Jr.'s interest in the civil rights cause. According to the 1950 county records, a young theology student named "M. L. King, Jr." and three of his companions were involved in an incident in which they were denied service in a cafe because they were black. Johnson was contacted by the N.A.A.C.P. to represent the four. Aware of a recently enacted civil rights law in New Jersey, he filed a complaint with the county prosecutor alleging discrimination. The complaint eventually was dismissed because the witnesses failed to appear. Needless to say, in 1950, the name "M. L. King, Jr." held no special significance for Johnson and after the dismissal, the case soon was forgotten. It was years later, when Judge Johnson read a passage from Dr. King's book, *Why We Can't Wait*, that he connected the earlier event to the famous slain civil rights leader. In that passage King states that he became interested in the civil rights movement when as a theology student he was refused a drink in a cafe in suburban Camden.

In discussing the role of the black judge, Judge Johnson recognizes that

"I owe an allegiance to my people; I feel I can demonstrate that allegiance by doing the best job possible—that is by seeing to it that the people who come before me whether black or white, rich or poor, receive justice." Understanding the dimensions of society, which often places black people in the midst of the judicial system, Judge Johnson adds, "as one who has lived as long as I have with my people, I am cognizant of the social and economic handicaps which besiege us; yet . . . I do not believe poverty and [social or political] disadvantages are justifications to commit crime. Individuals have to be held accountable for their actions. My role as a black judge is to see that this is done in a fair, equitable and dignified manner."

Judge Johnson was appointed to the bench of the Camden County District Court in 1966. Proving himself to be a most able and skilled jurist, he was elevated to the Camden County Court in 1971, and subsequently in 1972, he became the first black in New Jersey history to be appointed to the New Jersey Supreme Court. Out of the five clerks who have served with Judge Johnson during his tenure on the Supreme Court, three have been black. Two of these individuals were actively recruited through the Judge's contacts with Rutgers-Camden Law School.

In 1974, Judge Johnson reached the age of compulsory retirement and was required to step down from the bench. Not one to quickly settle into the comfortable inertia of retirement, he continued to take an active part in the legal community. He served in the dual capacities of special counsel for the Fidelity Bank and Trust Company of New Jersey and as a Commissioner for the Delaware River Port Authority. Fortuitously, in 1975, the law in New Jersey changed and Judge Johnson had the distinction of becoming the first judge over seventy-five to be recalled to active service by the New Jersey Supreme Court. He remained in service until January of 1978. Judge Johnson is presently of counsel to the law firm of Freeman, Zeller and Bryant in Camden, New Jersey.

Mountain summer resort.

Dr. Ulysses Wiggins, New Jersey NAACP president, turned down an offer to serve as a member of the new U. S. delegation at the United Nations

A. Philip Randolph, president of AFL Brotherhood



DR. U. S. WIGGINS
The photograph was taken at the NAACP headquarters in New York City.

ADVANCE THE NEGRO PEOPLE

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

VOTE

**THE FREEDOM
TICKET**

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Tuesday, May 8th, 1951

One of Our Own Race

ULYSSES WIGGINS

☒

And Our Beloved Friends

CHRISTIAN MILLER

☒

ANTHONY F. MARINO

☒

STANLEY CIECHANOWSKI

☒

ALVAH WARD

☒



ULYSSES S. WIGGINS
League

FROM THE WORK BENCH • By Clarence Mitchell Jr.

Dr. Ulysses S. Wiggins: A Pioneer Leader Of Great Determination Firm Manner

CAMDEN, N. J. — For Dr. Ulysses S. Wiggins the end is far from the beginning. Indeed, there may never be termination to the cumulative effect of the mortal part of his existence. He has placed his mark on the City of Camden, his name has signified throughout New Jersey his national influence as an NAACP board member helped give ability to the dreams of his forefathers.

The start for Dr. Wiggins was in Americus, Ga., where his parents had been born in slavery. Some hint of will to overcome handicaps for himself and for others that was a part of Dr. Wiggins can be gotten from the fact that his father, Randall Wiggins, became a merchant and a planter who owned the plantation on which he was born a slave.

In the quiet of St. Augustine's Episcopal Church, the colleagues of his lifetime were gathered for Dr. Wiggins' funeral. But for me that was overshadowed by recollections of a testimonial dinner given for him a few years ago. Also, my mind was busy with thoughts about what Camden was like before his personal leadership made it shine off many of the racial patterns that would have been more appropriate in Camden, Ala.

Testimonial at main hotel

The testimonial was given at the leading hotel in Camden and it seemed that almost everyone who

was important for any constructive reason was in attendance.

Although most of the accolades were voiced because of his work in civic betterment, his medical achievements were eloquently noted by a massive number of his patients who were present and in good health. A substantial number of them had been delivered by him as babies and he had prescribed for them ever since that day of admission to the world.

Someone recently asked me whether or I have noted any changes in the officers and members of the NAACP in recent years. I answered that there is a difference, although it is difficult to define. Perhaps part of the difference can be explained by the fact that the sting of raw, senseless segregation was more acute among the friends of freedom as Dr. Wiggins was growing into manhood.

Began practicing in 1928

He became a practicing physician in 1928 when almost all hospitals, in 1928 when almost all hospitals, north and south, were bastions of racial discrimination. Before that he had been a student at Lincoln University, Pa., where colored people were segregated in a third-rate institution before he in the nearby town of Oxford, even though Pennsylvania had a civil rights law forbidding unequal treatment in places of accom-

modation and amusement.

As late as 1941, when he became president of the Camden Branch of the NAACP, discrimination was widespread in the places of employment in hotels and in restaurants. One of the stormiest meetings I have ever attended took place in Camden when the U.S. Government opened discussions with employees of the New York Shipbuilding Company about inaugurating fair employment policies. I was a government official at the time and much of the rough stuff was staged to impress me with the possibility of dire consequences that would follow fair employment.

I was not impressed by the hoodlun behavior. Although I had not met Dr. Wiggins at that time, apparently he was not intimidated either because he realized a successful drive to get colored workers into skilled jobs in that company and many others.

Fought segregation in schools

He waged other highly successful campaigns to end segregation in the Camden schools to increase employment for colored citizens in state agencies and to pass state legislation against employment bias and other forms of racial discrimination. He

My Favorite Quotation

"Why then, can one desire too much of a good thing?"—Shakespeare (Submitted by Mrs. Edith Berryman, Lynnhurst, Va.)

played an important part in the revision of the Constitution of the State of New Jersey.

In the national NAACP circles he was a hard driving force for total use of Democracy's tools. He could always be counted upon to get votes for federal legislation, raise funds for court fights and support constitutional amendments of the right to protest against wrongdoing.

For him, there was a never ending campaign to get broad based support for the organization and an equally durable campaign to see that all levels of complainants got help from the NAACP.

Man of great determination

He was a man of firm manner and great determination. Neither illness nor temporary setbacks seemed to discourage him. For those who like to think of the colored people of the United States as a monolithic and poorly led group of Americans, Dr. Wiggins offers a reassuring example.

He helped to change the face of the nation for the better without knowledge or caring whether he would get favorable press reports. He did not need television cameras to win recruits for freedom regiments.

I do not worry about whether there will be a replacement for him in Camden, in New Jersey or on the national scene. His kind of life always inspires at least one and often many others to carry on.

Rev. King Lauds City on Strides to Integration Local Jobs And Housing Cited By Visiting Leader

By CHARLES LAYNE
OF THE TRIBUNE STAFF

Negroes from the four corners of this city jam-packed the Academy of Music last Tuesday night and thrilled to the oratorical greatness of Martin Luther King.

Climaxing a four-day visit to his former home city in which he introduced non-violent techniques to Kingway groups throughout the area, he told reporters at a pre-speech press conference that Philadelphia had made "meaningful strides" in integration.

(NCE LIVED HERE)

Dr. King, who lived in this area in years ago, says there is now

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

Rev. King Lauds

(Continued from Page 10)

more employment on more than race and that moves made in modern housing are "very encouraging".

The famous integrationist, who says he got his "inspiration from Jesus Christ and operational techniques from Gandhi," told reporters of his own local experience with segregation when, in 1951, driving two friends from Philadelphia to Mountville, N.J., the group stopped for some food.

"They refused to serve us," Dr. King said. "It was a painful experience because we decided to sit in." He said the owner of the establishment thereupon produced a pistol saying, "I'll kill for less than that."

King and his companions got the police and came back. He says the grand jury didn't indict because two white customers present at the time refused to testify. Dr. King's two companions in the adventure were Rev. Walter McCall and Rev. Ray Ware.

Referring to his four-long White House conference with President Kennedy last week, Dr. King said he asked the President to proclaim a second Emancipation Proclamation outlawing all segregation. Kennedy is conferring with lawyers now on the problem, and is expected to be a "priority" issue when Congress convenes in January.

He expressed his "personal appreciation to ministers of the city" and their endorsement of the "Selective Buying Program". Of Basel, Dr. King commented, "They respect our dollar, but they respect our person."

October 28th 1961 Philly Tribune

Studying Up for Job?



Miss Pearl Smith, of 735 N. 40th st., who was sworn in this week as a policewoman, could be studying up on the latest in crime detection if you'd seen from this photograph.—Brady photo.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Pretty Ex-Wacs Is New Policewoman

Pearl V. Smith, a pretty Atlanta-born ex-WAC, became Philadelphia's second Negro policewoman Tuesday when she was sworn in.

Mrs. Smith is at present employed as a social worker at the Bureau for Colored Children, 41st and Baring sts. She is a graduate of Morris Brown College in Atlanta, taking an A.B. in sociology and from Atlanta University where she earned her master's degree.

For a while during the war she worked at the Office of Dependency Benefits in Newark, N.J. Later, she joined the WACs and became personnel sergeant at Fort Benning.

Mrs. Smith came to Philadelphia three years ago. She took the policewoman's examination in January and was accepted and sworn in within two days.

— A Colored Congressman —

Policewoman Cited On Topsy Charge

Mrs. Pearl E. Smith, 27, of 3839 N. Smedley st., a policewoman since May 2 was suspended and cited for trial by the Civil Service Commission yesterday after she had been arrested on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The action was taken by Chief Policewoman Norma B. Carson.

The arrest was made at the Smedley st. house by Patrolmen Thomas Connick and Louis Labowitz. They were called to the house by Mrs. Louise Barrett, from whom Mrs. Smith had rented a room two months ago.

At a hearing before Magistrate Vincent A. Dean it was testified that there had been a party in Mrs. Smith's room, and that at its end Mrs. Smith complained she had lost 20 and started a violent argument with several women who helped her look for it.

City Policewoman Fined for Party

Policewoman Pearl E. Smith, 27, was fined the loss of three months' pay by the Civil Service Commission yesterday as a penalty for unbecoming conduct at a party she had on Smedley st. near Butler, where she lived at the time, the night of Dec. 30.

She was suspended by order of Director of Public Safety Samuel H. Rosenberg Dec. 31 and the Civil Service Commission's decision means that she will not be eligible for reinstatement until March 31. Her case was heard by the Police Trial Board Feb. 15.

Mrs. Smith's landlady called the police when the party got rough and some furniture was broken. Mrs. Smith and her guests were arrested, but discharged the next day. She was suspended immediately, however.

Parting the Waters By Taylor Branch

From Walter R. McCall

5 August 1954
Fort Valley, Ga.

McCall congratulates King on his new position as pastor of Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, a pulpit McCall had pursued himself. McCall also mentions his impending marriage and the difficulties he is experiencing in breaking off an earlier relationship. The latter woman's name has been deleted for reasons of privacy. Dudley is George W. Dudley, pastor of Liberty Baptist Church in Atlanta.

Dear Mike,

It was good to hear from you the other day, and to know that all things seem to be going your way. I must admit, however, that I thought that you had forgotten the Ole Boy. Yet, I do understand what it means to keep busy. Last week, I called your home and was told that you would be in on Friday night, so I took for granted that you were not going to remain very long, as was pointed out in your letter.

So, you will take over your church on the first Sunday, September? Very good! Long delay in matters of that nature can, at times, work havoc upon one. I suppose. People can become very disgruntled. I was talking to a young lady from Montgomery week before last. She and her whole family are members of that Church. They do. I am told, think highly of you.

Well, as for me things are going very good for me, but I am working in very hot weather. Trying hard, however, to keep from overdoing it. I am! During the past year, I worked rather hard, and now I find it inexpedient to drive during the summer months.

By the way, things here from the lady angle. I am going to get married on June 14, 1954.¹ I would like to have you serve as the best man. The young lady to whom I plan to be married is an Annabelle Spann, of Chester, S.C. She is a girl who has impressed me more than any girl I have ever gone with.

1. McCall meant 1955.

5 Aug
1954

She has poise, culture and refinement, attractiveness and shapeliness, and versatility. Moreover, she has a very fine family background. Above all, however, she loves me, and I love her. Between us is a spirit of mutuality. Frankly, I believe she'll make me a good wife. She holds the A.B., and M.A. degrees from S.C. State and Cornell University respectively and has done further study at the latter. She teaches Home Economics at State College in Huntsville, Ala. By the way, I suppose Dudley told you about my other chick from N.C. who was down visiting me in Feb. She works in N.C. and holds residence in Albany, Ga. Doc., really she is beautiful, but she does not have what this girl has. I hate to break off from her, but I am ready to be married, so I am not willing to continue playing the field.

[Name deleted] has gone to California. I gave her fifty dollars with the idea of helping to support the child, but that support only gave [Name deleted] a ray of hope to win me over to marry her although I have told her again and again that I am not going to do that. She has already worried the very day light out of me by long distance phone calls and a host of letters. So, instead of continuing that support, I have cut it off already. Never do I expect to help in any fashion. Man, [Name deleted] will harass me to death if I give her the least o' consideration. Hate to take that attitude, but I think I am wise in so doing.

Yes, you may inform me in plenty of time as to when I may render any deed of service for you in connection with your parish. I will gladly do so. I will not be back at Fort Valley until the third week of September. I shall vacate. Best wishes for a continued summer of felicitations. A hello to Coretta.

Your Pal,

[signed]

Mac.

The name deleted is Pearl.

{Mamie Thompson who received her M.A. from B.U. is on our summer school faculty. Tell me, what is it between you and her?}

TALS, MLKP-MBU: Box 117.

Cast of characters associated with Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr

- Walter McCall (August 23rd 1923 - March 31st 1970): McCall was one of King's closest friends. Before meeting King at Morehouse, McCall was in the Military. They met at as classmates at Morehouse College in 1945 and both chose to go to Crozer once they graduated. McCall was the barber for the Dorm and King got his haircut but forgot his money. This caused McCall and King to have a wrestling match outside of the Dorm, where King bested the older and bigger McCall. McCall and King would become great friends for years to come.
- Herbert Holmes: Herbert Holmes was hired by the King Center to provide interviews as a part of the oral history project for the remembrance of Dr. King.
- Benjamin Hunt (1899 - August 22nd 1985): Hunt was the Uncle of Walter McCall. He allowed for King and McCall to stay at his home (753 Walnut St. Camden, NJ) on and off for two years while they went to Crozer theological Seminary in Upland, PA.
- Lily Hunt: Mrs. Hunt is the daughter in law of Benjamin Hunt. She was married to his Son, Jesthroe Hunt, and would frequently see Dr. King at the home in Camden during a two and a half year period.
- Jesthroe Hunt: Jesthroe is the son of Benjamin and husband of Lily Hunt.
- Rev. Lloyd Burrus: Burrus also went to Crozer with King. Burrus was the Reverend of the Zion Baptist Church in Camden beginning in October of 1949. Burrus helped Dr. King get into contact with Dr. Wiggins. Burrus also allowed King to preach at his church in Camden.
- Thelma Lowery: Thelma is the Daughter of Benjamin Hunt and a living witness that also verifies that Dr. King lived at 753 Walnut. Thelma lived at 753 Walnut Street during the time that King and McCall stayed at the home. She said that King and McCall were inseparable and were always together. She also said that her Father told the two of them not to go down to Maple Shade for the very reason that took place.
- Mordecai Johnson: January 4, 1891 – September 10, 1976: Johnson was the President of Howard University and the person said to be responsible for convincing King that Gandhi's nonviolent methods could also work for black and brown people in America. Johnson is also said to be one of the most prolific orators of the 19th century.
- Pearl E. Smith: Smith was the second African American woman to become a Philadelphia Police Officer. She was sworn in in May of 1950 and was with King the night of the Maple Shade incident.
- Doris Wilson: Wilson, a Philadelphia social worker, was also with King the night of the Maple Shade incident.

- Dr. Ulysses S. Wiggins: November 7, 1895 - April 8th 1966 Wiggins was the President of the Camden NAACP from 1941 till his death in 1966. Wiggins was one of the greatest civil rights activists in the NJ, even before he became President of the NAACP. He was responsible for getting thousands of black people jobs they would not otherwise have at industries in Camden that before Wiggins intervention, either refused to hire black people or would only employ them in the unskilled positions. Wiggins was also partially responsible for helping to desegregate the Camden School System along with the areas in which black people could reside. Wiggins personally helped King and the group navigate the situation in Maple Shade and also filed a lawsuit against the restaurant owner for refusing to serve King and the three others.
- Robert Burk Johnson: March 9 1904 - September 21st 1981 Johnson was the lawyer for King and the other three, he was the first African American to serve as editor of the Penn Law Review, to be elected to the Camden School Board and also the first African American NJ Supreme Court Justice. Johnson also served as counsel for the Camden branch of the NAACP. McCall is quoted as saying that Johnson was a good friend of his.
- Ernest Nichols: 1896 - Jan. 13th 1976 Nichols was a former German Soldier who fought in World War 1. He immigrated to America and later bought Mary's Cafe. Nichols is the one who refused King service and threatened him and the group with a gun.
- Percy Charlton: Charlton was the Magistrate for Maple Shade. He is the one who officially charged Nichols and also found him guilty of brandishing a weapon.
- Thomas McGann: October 11th 1911 - Feb 8th 2006 McGann was the attorney for Nichols after Nichols refused King service. McGann later became a Judge in Burlington County and has written many times about the incident that took place in Maple Shade to King. McGann is the person who claims to have heard King say to a senator that the reason he became interested in the civil rights movement was due the event that took place in Maple Shade.
- Eileen Stilwell: Stilwell was a reporter for the Courier Post who wrote the story in 1981 entitled "City Man Housed Activist".
- George Anastasia: Anastasia wrote an article entitled "For lack of a Beer--King rocked America's bias" in 1976 about the incident in Maple Shade. In that article a spokesperson for the SCLC said that King "often recounted the incident as one example of what stirred his interest in the civil rights movement."
- Clifford D. Cain: 1890 - September 24th 1957 Chief of Burlington County Detectives who interviewed Pearl Smith. Cain was also under indictment for covering up an illegal casino that was operating in Maple Shade, along

with the entire council and several other officers. Cain was also indicted as a young officer in 1926 for refusing to prosecute rum runners.

Timeline of 1941-1961

- 1941, date unknown: Ulysses S. Wiggins starts the Camden branch of the NAACP.
- September of 1945: King starts his schooling at Morehouse college after graduating from High School at the age of 15. (Garrow/Branch)
- 1945, date unknown: McCall gives King a haircut but King forgot his money. This caused a wrestling match between the two where King bested McCall, causing McCall to gain respect for the younger and smaller King and they soon became best friends. For years to come they were known as "Mac and Mike". (Branch)
- 1945: NJ NAACP and other groups convince the NJ legislature to create a law against discrimination. This was one of the first laws of its kind in the country. (Wiggins Obit)
- May of 1948, Morehouse College: King and McCall graduate from college and both decide to go to Crozer Theological Seminary, in Upland, PA. King's Father bestows upon his son a Brand new Cadillac to drive himself and McCall to Crozer. (Branch)
- June of 1948, Haverford College: King and fellow Morehouse Graduate, June Butts, were flown via Delta up from Atlanta to Haverford College for two weeks to work with Dr. Ira Dea Reid learning interview techniques. They later travelled around the south and interviewed black preachers during the summer months. (June Butts)
- September of 1948, Crozer and 753 Walnut: King starts his first semester as a student at Crozer. One semester later he is joined by McCall. Most biographers thought McCall stayed in Atlanta and followed King after needing to save enough money for tuition, which is half true. Instead, McCall was staying at 753 Walnut Street and working in Camden, NJ as a substitute teacher to save money. (McCall interview by Holmes, Thelma Lowery interview)
- 1948, Camden School District, date yet unknown: Walter McCall interview with Herbert Homes: McCall states that "I worked for three months in the public school system in Camden, NJ" This shows that McCall was staying in Camden in 1948 and that he was not in the Atlanta area as has

been previously written in the history books. Thelma "Hunt", Daughter of Benjamin Hunt, says that McCall worked as a substitute teacher in the Camden Schools. (McCall interview by Holmes, Thelma Hunt)

- 1948, 753 Walnut Street in Camden, Quotes by Benjamin Hunt, Lily Hunt and Thelma Lowery: All report King and McCall as staying at 753 Walnut off and on for about 2 years.
- On February 23rd of 1949, Rev. King was a speaker at the fourth meeting of the Saturday Night Frolic Club's Teen Talk. The meeting was held at the West Branch YMCA, 7th & Edgmont ave. (Delco Times)
- On February 27th, 1949 9 a.m. Rev. King was again at the West Branch YMCA where he was a part of a radio program on WPWA called "Sunday Meditations" 7th & Edgmont ave. (Delco Times)
- On February 27th, 1949 at 7:45 p.m. Rev. King was the speaker at a special Fellowship service that was held at Prospect Hill Baptist Church. The announcement reads "to attend which all residents of community regardless of race, creed or color are invited". 703 Lincoln Avenue Prospect Park, PA 19076 (Delco Times)
- On March 9th, 1949 Rev. King was at the Calvary Baptist Church where he was the speaker as a part of "Missionary Group No. 3". 1612 West Second Street Chester, PA. (Delco Times)
- First year of Crozer: King and fellow a white classmate of his, Dupree Jordan, went to Stoufers Restaurant where the waitress was ignoring them. They sat for a bit and finally were served only to find that sand had been mixed into King's food.
- On April 13th, 1949 Rev. King is at the West Branch YMCA giving a sermon on "My God. My God, Why Hast Thou Forsaken Me?" 7th & Edgmont ave. (Delco Times)
- On April 15th, 1949 Rev. King was a part of the devotional service at Murphy AME Church. 700 Yarnall St. Chester, PA 19013 (Delco Times)
- October of 1949, Zion Baptist Church in Camden:, date yet unknown, Courier Post article: King's Crozer classmate, Rev. LLOYD Burrus, becomes pastor at Zion Baptist Church. (Delco Times)
- On October 29th, 1949 10:30 a.m. Rev. King was a speaker at a youth rally which located at the Grace Methodist Church 1213 Central Ave. Chester, PA 19013 (Delco Times)
- On November 13th, 1949 at 11 a.m. Rev. King gave a sermon at Young People's Day at the Siloam Methodist Church, on 12th and Upland Streets. (Delco Times)
- Jan 15th, 1950 2:45 pm Rev. King delivered a sermon the the young people at Fifth Presbyterian Church at 3rd and Tilghman St. Chester, PA 19013 (Delco Times)
- Beginning of 1950: A fellow white classmate named Lucious C. Hall Jr. pulled a gun on King after other students played a prank on him by

moving his furniture. King never sought to get the student in trouble and this helped propel him to becoming the president of his senior class for the following year to come.

- On March 5th, 1950 at 8 p.m. Rev. King was a speaker at the Fifth Presbyterian Church for Men's day. 3rd and Tilghman St. Chester, PA 19013 (Delco Times)
- On March 8th, 1950 Rev. King was a speaker at Calvary Baptist Second and Baker (Delco Times)
- April 19th 1950 Chester PA: King is a guest speaker at the First Baptist Church where his topic was "Communism and Christianity". 7th & Fulton Streets Chester, PA
- On May 2nd, 1950, Pearl E. Smith is sworn in as the second African American woman to join the Philadelphia Police Force. (Philly Tribune)
- On May 3rd, 1950 Rev. King spoke in Newark Delaware at the local NAACP Chapter meeting. Exact location still unknown. (Delco Times)
- Spring of 1950, date yet unknown: Dr. King hears Mordecai Johnson, who is said to be one of the most prolific orators of the 20th century, speak in Philadelphia at a fellowship house meeting, after the speech Dr. King went out and bought every book on Gandhi and his techniques of nonviolence that he could find. In these teachings he would learn about such things as "sit ins", an idea that he would soon employ in his own life, and other forms of nonviolent resistance. (Branch, Garrow)
- May of 1950, Crozer: King and McCall complete their second year of seminary school. It was mentioned in the Philadelphia Tribune article that King and McCall were staying in the area after school for the summer to work on a project with Dr. Ira Dea Reid at Haverford College. (Philly Tribune)
- May-June, exact time unknown: King, McCall and Benjamin Hunt have a conversation regarding NJ's new law making discrimination illegal. During the conversation Hunt tells King and McCall that he knows of a restaurant that still doesn't serve black people, and it was located in Maple Shade. King refutes and says that he should be able to eat there. On this night, his first thought of direct action was born, and it was born at 753 Walnut Street.(Thelma Lowery)
- June 11th, 1950 at 753 Walnut Street: Jesthroe Hunt, Walter McCall and King have a conversation where King and McCall say they are going to go to Maple Shade for some good sandwiches. Jesthroe tells them they are crazy and that they shouldn't go there. King responds "*Oh, that's OK. You think that we shouldn't be going up there---we've got to get this thing changed, to the point where we can go anywhere.*" (Jesthroe Hunt)
- June 11th, 1950 at Mary's Cafe on a Sunday night in Maple Shade: King, McCall, Pearl E. Smith and Doris Wilson walk into Mary's Cafe around 11:30 pm. Pearl, Doris and King all took a seat while McCall went up to

the bar and asked for 1, or 2 quarts of beer and 4 glasses. The Bartender and proprietor, Ernest Nichols, rudely responded, "NO BEER". King began to question Nichols as to whether he wasn't serving them based on their color, so Nichols, who was quite intoxicated at the time, responded by saying it's illegal to sell packaged goods on a Sunday after 10 pm, and a quart of beer was considered packaged goods. So McCall, armed with this new bit of information, walks back up to the bar and says that he wants 4 beers or 4 Ginger Ales, Nichols asks them to leave and they decided to perform a sit in. Nichols loses it and begins to yell at King and his group. A couple of white college students from Penn tried to calm down Nichols and have them served, but Nichols goes back to his apartment and grabs a gun. He returns to the bar where King and his group were still seated. He points the 45 in McCall's face and orders them out but they still refused to leave. Nichols takes one step out the front door and fires the gun off a couple of times into the air and screams "I'll Kill for Less". At this point, with their lives being threatened, the four leave the bar and go to the Maple Shade police station. (Pearl Smith Interview, McCall interview, Branch, Jesthroe Hunt interview)

- June 11th 11:45 pm: Maple Shade Police Station: King and the group go to the police station to file charges. When they arrived the police refused to charge the tavern owner and in turn threatened King and the group with being arrested for buying packaged goods on a Sunday after 10. Pearl Smith is quoted as saying "we attempted to prefer charges". Benjamin Hunt is quoted as saying that "It was King's idea to call a doctor who was very active in civil rights", and that doctor was Dr. Ulysses S. Wiggins. I believe they called Lloyd Burrus first, who in turn called Dr. Wiggins for help. Benjamin Hunt also said that they got locked up that night, which could have been the reason why Wiggins left his home in the middle of the night. Wiggins was one of the people responsible for helping to make sure that the newly drafted NJ law against discrimination, which was implemented in 1945, included a section making refusal of service based upon color illegal. (1981 Courier article, Pearl Smith interview, various article on Wiggins)
- June 12th, 1950 12:45 am: Maple Shade Police Station: President of the Camden NAACP comes to help King and the group prefer charges. King is said to have been introduced to Wiggins by Lloyd Burrus, a fellow Classmate of King and McCall at Crozer and the pastor at Zion Baptist Church in Camden, which was only blocks from Dr. Wiggins house, and also a place that King preached at several times. A complaint is filed for the refusal of service, some one hour and 15 minutes after the incident occurred. The interesting part of the actual complaint was the charge was originally written "Refusal to serve alcoholic beverage in public place", but the word "alcoholic" was later crossed out, most likely by the

magistrate judge. This is interesting because the very complaint itself was attempting to incriminate King and his group by saying they were trying to buy alcohol on a Sunday after 10. Another interesting part of the complaint was the address that King listed as his home, which was 753 Walnut St. Camden, NJ. Which we now know was his part time residence while he attended Crozer. We also know that classes had ended at Crozer for over a month at this point in June, so it's safe to assume that he was staying at the address he listed on the sworn police complaint at that time. (Philly Tribune, Pearl interview, Police complaint, Jimmy Beshai)

- June 12th, 1950 later in the morning, Maple Shade Municipal Court: The restaurant owner, Ernest Nichols, appears before Judge Percy Charlton with his attorney Thomas McGann. McGann asks for a continuation and the hearing is postponed till Thursday night, June 15th. (Philly Tribune, McGann interview)
- June 13th, 1950 King calls his Mother and begs that they postpone his older brother's wedding so he can be in court on the 15th. His brother protested but in the end the wedding was postponed so King could be at the court hearing. (article from 1956)
- June 15th, 1950 Thursday night, Maple Shade municipal courthouse: A formal complaint is made against Nichols for brandishing a weapon, using obscene language and refusal of service. Ernest Nichols is held on \$500 bail by Judge Charlton on for the refusal charge and found guilty on the brandishing a weapon and obscene language charges and paid a \$50 fine. The refusal charge is sent to the Grand Jury for further proceedings. King and McCall are represented by Robert Burk Johnson who is assisted by Ulysses S. Wiggins. Three white witnesses testify on behalf of King and his group, saying they tried to calm down Nichols and have them served. This shows that the white people were being served at the same time he refused to serve King and the group, otherwise, why would they ask King's group be served? (Philly Tribune, Linn Washington article)
- June 16th, 1950, Claymont DE: King is arrested for speeding in Claymont Delaware on his way to his Brother's wedding. His brother's wedding was on the next day, so King was rushing back to make sure he was there, especially considering he was the best man. (Garrow)
- June 17th, 1950: Philadelphia Tribune article about the Maple Shade situation. King is listed as Michael King. Other articles from the same time period about King have his name listed as Martin Luther King Jr., or M.L. King Jr, but this clearly states his name as Michael, why? The article also states they were being helped by Dr. Wiggins, who they were introduced to through LLOYD Burrus. (Philly Tribune)
- June 20th, 1950: Philadelphia Tribune article about the maple shade incident where King is listed again as, Michael. (Philly Tribune)

- Unknown date: Camden NAACP filed a lawsuit against the restaurant owner for discrimination. I believe this was done to gain some leverage because McCall faced being indicted too for trying to buy what could be considered packaged goods on a Sunday after 10pm. (Garrow, Branch, Miller)
- July 1st, 1950: Baltimore Afro American article about the incident. King is mysteriously left out of the article. I believe he was purposefully left out because he didn't want his Father knowing about this incident, and the Baltimore Afro American was a national paper. Dr. Ulysses Wiggins is quoted as saying "Our organization expects to launch a drive soon against public places which refuse accommodations solely on the basis of race and color". Wiggins would later go on to lead a drive in the Southern NJ area to help desegregate places of public accommodation. Proving that this event was not just significant to King as a person, but also to southern NJ as a catalyst. (Baltimore Afro American)
- August 28th, 1950, Burlington County Detectives office, Mount Holly NJ: Pearl Smith gives an interview to Burlington County Chief Detective, Clifford D. Cain, and in doing so she incriminates McCall by saying he was trying to buy "one, or two quarts of beer, and four glasses", and admitting it was a Sunday after 10 pm. She also tells the story of what happened inside Mary's cafe that night. Pearl, who was listed in all of the articles found about her as Mrs. Pearl Smith, was a police woman at the time, and should have known that her statement incriminated McCall. Interestingly, Detective Cain was under an investigation of his own and was indicted for looking the other way on a Casino that operated out of Maple Shade for many years until it was busted right around the same time of this incident. The Casino was just down the street from Mary's Cafe. (Pearl interview, several courier post clippings)
- Date unknown, place unknown: A short while after Pearl gives the statement, the case is dropped by King and McCall, and they all walk away. McCall says the case was thrown out when three white witnesses refused to testify, King says that it was two white witnesses. McGann says that it was King and McCall that refused to show up. McCall also said that King and himself couldn't act as their own plaintiff and defense at the grand jury, which shows that they were also facing being charged at the grand jury. Was it that the white students who originally testified on their behalf did not show up, as King and McCall said, or was it King and McCall who decided to not risk being indicted at the grand jury and walked away? It being 1950, and them being African American, it was probably best not to take that chance. (McGann articles, Branch, Garrow)
- On Nov 12th, 1950 at 3:30 p.m. Rev. King delivered a sermon to the Fifth Presbyterian Church at 3rd and Tilghman St. Chester, PA 19013 (Delco Times)

- December 31st 1950: Pearl E. Smith is arrested for disorderly conduct for trying to find out who stole her \$20 at a party. She is suspended from the force and also charged with a crime. She was suspended for three months without pay. (Philly Trib)
- Between September and December of 1950, Crozer Campus: King begins to court the girlfriend of one of his professors, Kenneth Lee Smith, and wound up winning her heart. Her name was Betty Moatz, she was the daughter of the cook on campus and she also just happened to be white. King fell in love and asked for her to marry him. His friends and mentors stressed that he could not possibly return to the south with a white wife, Moatz, also thought the same, and they had to call it off. This angered King, said Moatz, but he went through with it in the end and they broke it off. (Beshai, Branch, Moatz)
- January 6th, 1951: Courier Post clipping showing Walter McCall gave a sermon at Zion Baptist Church in Camden, NJ (Courier Post)
- January 14th, 1951 2:20 pm: Courier Post clipping showing Dr. King gave a sermon at Zion Baptist Church in Camden, NJ. (Courier Post)
- January 28th 1951 Chester PA: King was a special guest speaker at Temple Baptist Church located at 6th and Parker st
- February 1st 1951 Chester PA: King give a sermon at 3:30 pm at the Temple Baptist Church. Located at 736 W. 7th St. (7th & Butler) Chester, PA
- Between September and February of 1950-1951: McCall is charged with Bastardy and asks a professor at Crozer to testify on his behalf. The charge is thrown out after the testimony of the professor. The woman was Pearl Smith. (Branch, Beshai, Parr)
- On Feb 25th, 1951 at 11 a.m. Rev. King was a speaker at the Fifth Presbyterian Church at 3rd and Tilghman St. Chester, PA 19013 (Delco Times)
- On March 11th, 1951 at 3 p.m. Rev. King gave a sermon to the Calvary Baptist Church on 1612 West Second Street Chester, PA. 19013 (Delco Times)
- On April 14th, 1951 at 8 p.m. Rev. King was a speaker at St. Daniels Methodist Church at 315 Edwards St. Chester, PA 19013 (Delco Times)
- May 8th 1951: King graduates from Crozer and wins the Ruth Plafker award and also the J. Lewis Fellowship Grant. (delco Times)
- September 15th 1952: Courier Post clipping showing Dr. King and Walter McCall were guests for the weekend at Zion Baptist Church in Camden, NJ. This is the last documented time of King in Camden. (Courier Post)
- August 5th, 1954 letter to King, McCall writes to King in a letter: "Pearl has gone to California. I gave her fifty dollars with the idea of helping to support the child, but that support only gave Pearl a ray

of hope to win me over to marry her although I have told her again and again that I am not going to do that. She has already worried the very day light out of me by long distance phone calls and a host of letters. So, instead of continuing that support, I have cut it off already. Never do I expect to help in any fashion. Man, Pearl will harass me to death if I give her the least o' consideration. Hate to take that attitude, but I think I am wise in so doing." Could McCall be talking about Pearl Smith? (Stanford Archive)

- October 28th, 1961: Philadelphia Tribune Article with Dr. King speaking about what happened in Maple Shade. King said "it was a very painful experience because we decided to sit in". This proves that this was the first recorded time in which King would perform a sit in. He also says that he was with Rev. Walter McCall and Rev. Ray Ware, but leaves out the two women, which adds to the theory that something was being covered up about the situation. (Philly Tribune)
- 1960's, unknown date: Thomas McGann reports hearing a report by Fulton Lewis Jr that said Dr. King's interest in civil rights began while he was staying with friends in Camden and he was refused service at a restaurant in the suburbs of the city. This caused McGann to call Robert Burk Johnson to ask him to look into his files and see if he had the case they had together over a decade earlier. Johnson called McGann back and confirmed that it was Dr. King who was involved in the incident. (McGann article)
- 1970 interview with Walter McCall: McCall very clearly states that the first civil rights struggle Dr. King was in was in Maple Shade in the year 1950. He also states that he worked in the Camden, NJ school system for three months in 1948. (Herbert Holmes interview)
- 1976 article by George Anastasia: It is reported that the spokesperson for the SCLC said that Dr. King would frequently mention the situation in Maple Shade as what inspired him to become involved in civil rights. (Philadelphia Inquirer)
- Jan 16th, 1981 article in the Courier Post by Eileen Stilwell: Interview of Benjamin Hunt, cousin of Walter McCall, speaking about King and McCall living on and off at 753 Walnut St. in Camden, NJ. Reporter talks about seeing Dr. King in the pictures on the wall. Hunt states that he believed that what happened in Maple Shade started to change him into the leader he became. (Courier Post)
- 1988 Article in the Burlington County Times: Jesthroe Hunt explains that on the night he returned from the army he had a conversation with King and McCall while standing in front of 753 Walnut Street. King told Hunt that they were going to go get something to eat in Maple Shade and Hunt

told them that they wouldn't be served, and warned them heavily against going. Hunt said King replied that maybe they need to go so they can start to go anywhere. That night, they walked into the cafe.

Taylor, Heather

From: Daniels, Irene
Sent: Monday, December 10, 2018 11:44 AM
To: Patrick Duff; Green, Derrick
Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL] Confirming date?

Good morning Mr. Duff,

My name is Irene Daniels, Rev. Green's Assistant, I handle all of his scheduling requests. Please forward your cell number along with the reason for your meeting and I will call you.

Best regards,

Irene

From: Patrick Duff [mailto:101etm@gmail.com]
Sent: Monday, December 10, 2018 8:48 AM
To: Green, Derrick <Derrick.Green@nj.gov>; Daniels, Irene <Irene.Daniels@nj.gov>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Confirming date?

I am just checking to see if you are good for Thursday at 10 am at 1501 Christian Street?

Thanks,
Patrick

Taylor, Heather

From: Patrick Duff <101etm@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, December 11, 2018 9:13 PM
To: Green, Derrick; Daniels, Irene
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Meeting on Thursday?

I did not receive a call back today to set up the appointment for Thursday and I have several people who I have set to be in attendance, so please let me know if you can make this meeting or not so I can let the other very busy people know at least a day in advance? The appointment is for Thursday at 10am at 1501 Christian Street, which is the home of the first Mighty Writers center. Again, please let me know if that works for you or not?

Thanks,
Patrick

Taylor, Heather

From: Patrick Duff <101etm@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, December 13, 2018 9:45 AM
To: Green, Derrick
Cc: Tim Whitaker; Naomi Levecchia; April Saul; Chris Gigliotti; Daniels, Irene; jefferson moon
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL] Meeting tomorrow cancelled

I can make time on any day we choose. Please respond with a couple of days and times that work for you, Derrick, so we can coordinate and get back with you?

Thanks,
Patrick

On Thu, Dec 13, 2018 at 9:26 AM Green, Derrick <Derrick.Green@nj.gov> wrote:
Let's make sure we meet next week please.

Get [Outlook for Android](#)

From: Patrick Duff <101etm@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 12, 2018 11:45:13 AM
To: twhitaker@mightywriters.org; nlevecchia@mightywriters.org; aprilpix@aol.com; chrisg12@msn.com; Green, Derrick; Daniels, Irene; jeffersonmoon@gmail.com
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Meeting tomorrow cancelled

I just received word from Mr. Green's assistant and he will not be able to make the meeting tomorrow at 10 AM and suggested that maybe we meet on the 20th. I will be getting a call on Monday and I will get some different days and times that might be available for everyone. In the meantime I'm gonna schedule a contractor to come out to the house and take a look at it in the next couple days. When I do that we can all meet over there so the contractor can give you an idea of what will be needed.

Thanks,
Patrick

Sent from my iPhone

Taylor, Heather

From: Patrick Duff <101etm@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, December 17, 2018 9:18 AM
To: Daniels, Irene; Green, Derrick
Subject: [EXTERNAL] MLK House

I'm just checking in to see which day works best for you this week?

Thanks,
Patrick

Sent from my iPhone

Taylor, Heather

From: Patrick Duff <101etm@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, January 12, 2019 8:01 PM
To: Daniels, Irene; Green, Derrick
Subject: [EXTERNAL] MLK House

We are going to begin applying for grants for the MLK house next week and possibly doing a press conference the day before the holiday to announce our plans with the home. The Mighty Writers will be taking over the home and using it to teach children in that area how to read and write like professionals. I have an architect and a historic contractor working on the plans and it should take about 3 months once it is started.

I would love to have the support of the Governor as well as any others who would like to be a friend to the project. Please let me know how you can help.

Thanks,
Patrick Duff

Sent from my iPhone

Taylor, Heather

From: Patrick Duff <101etm@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, August 12, 2019 1:17 PM
To: Green, Derrick
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Re: MLK House

I have all the info to show the Camden Machine knowingly stole the money meant to save the MLK house. I even have tapes.

On Wed, Dec 5, 2018 at 9:27 AM Green, Derrick <Derrick.Green@nj.gov> wrote:
Mr Duff

My name is Rev Derrick Green. I serve as senior advisor to the Governor.

My friend Al Thomas asked me to look into your issue after I read about it in the south Jersey journal. I asked for a briefing.

Please call me so we can meet

2407522211

Thank you

Get [Outlook for Android](#)

Taylor, Heather

From: Patrick Duff <101etm@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, September 5, 2019 3:02 PM
To: Craig, Bob; Green, Derrick; louis greenwald; Marcopul, Kate; McDonald, Michelle; O'Hara, John; Paul W. Schopp; Vincent Basara; james beach - senbeach
Cc: Aaron Moselle; Amanda Hoover; Burney, Melanie; Trethan, Phaedra; tips@njadvancemedia.com
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Seeking an update regarding the MLK House in Camden.

Hello to all attached.

My name is Patrick Duff and I filed a preliminary application for a home connected to Dr Martin Luther King Jr with the NJDEP to review back in March of 2015. When it was originally filed I was told it would take about 3 months for the state to either approve or deny the application, yet it's been over 4 years since then and still no decision has been made. It has been more than 2 years since you received the original "study" which was headed by Paul Schopp, who by the way only has a A.A.S from Burlington County College, a study that cost the tax payers \$21,000 dollars. Take a look at the article I wrote about him.

<https://rabblrouser.blog/2018/04/29/25/>

In that study your main researcher, Schopp, who also sat on Camden Cities Historic Preservation Commission in a direct conflict of interest, concluded that the first time Dr Martin Luther King Jr was ever involved in a court battle involving civil rights, which happened right here in NJ, was not a historically significant event for NJ. The problem for his conclusion was it was in direct contradiction to his statements he made regarding the same incident just years before. Schopp, in an email he must have forgotten about, claimed the event was such a significant event in King's life that when the state decided to tear it down he fought for it but "the bulldozers won out".

Stockton has more redactions in the Emails regarding the MLK project than the JFK files have. Why? The people will want to know.

<https://rabblrouser.blog/2018/12/13/what-is-stockton-university-and-the-dep-hiding/>

Once this said "study" was finished the DEP told me that it would be published to the DEP's website and a decision would be made after the HPO reviewed it...but still, nearly 2 years later now and I have no answer. I asked the state to mediate this but the HPO refused to speak with the conflict resolution folks and me. Derrick Green promised me that Governor Murphy wanted to help, but again, I have gotten nothing except several missed attempts at meetings from that office.

The Peter J McGuire memorial was placed on the historic registry with little to no scrutiny. You have a statue that was easily listed on the registry with no scrutiny that calls a man the "Father of Labor Day" who the NJ Historical Society says is not.

<https://jerseyhistory.org/matthew-maguire-father-of-labor-day/>

Do you really care that much about accuracy? This is not a joke to me, but the joke will now be on you. I have been left with no choice other than to publicly shame the HPO, Stockton, State and local officials. I will be taking out billboards directing people to a website that shows the whole story. I will also be letting people know that the Governor didn't give a crap and how local officials and non profits helped steal \$250,000. You should all be ashamed of yourselves, and now, you will be.

Want whole story. Read my complaint I will be refiling this week also in a discrimination case against the State.

<https://rabblrouser.blog/2018/05/28/amended-complaint-against-camden/>

No thanks for your help,
Patrick Duff

Taylor, Heather

From: Linn Washington <lwashing@temple.edu>
Sent: Tuesday, September 17, 2019 5:16 PM
To: Green, Derrick
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Status Update: MLK History In Camden
Attachments: Maple Shade to the Mountain Top-Duff..pdf; NAACP-April-11-2018Letter MLK House Camden NJ (1).pdf

Hi Derrick

Hope things are moving progressively for you.

I write to follow up on our brief conversation many weeks ago about the 'King House' in Camden.

I write to inquire about the status of the examination into the [insulting] delay by a NJ state agency regarding the historic First protest against racial discrimination by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr..

As you are aware, Dr. King's first formal protest against racial discrimination occurred in Maple Shade, NJ, years before his involvement in the Montgomery Bus Boycott that elevated King to national stature.

That 1950 Maple Shade protest garnered news coverage in the Black Press. Of more historic import in New Jersey, Dr. King's protest garnered the attention/assistance of two New Jersey civil rights luminaries, Dr. Wiggins (then head of the NJ NAACP) and the then NJ NAACP's lawyer, Robert Burke Johnson (one of NJ's first black jurists).
-The involvement of Wiggins (yes, Wiggins of the waterfront park in Camden) and Johnson is why a protest by a then little known seminary student received news coverage and legal action.

That state agency -- that has a history of lack of diversity in employment -- has withheld designation of the Camden house where Dr. King plotted his Maple Shade protest on the specious assertion that King never lived in that house. That agency paid a NJ university \$20,000 for a study to prove a point that wasn't in dispute: King did not live in that house...although King frequently stayed at that house...as was confirmed by that study.

-While one of the three criteria for historic designation utilized by that agency is: the person lived in the property, another equally valid criteria of those three items used by that agency is: did the property play a prominent role in an important event in the person's life.

CLEARLY THE PLACE WHERE KING PLANNED HIS FIRST FORMAL PROTEST IS A PLACE OF IMPORTANCE IN KING'S LIFE.

Also -- the fact that King received immediate support from Wiggins and Johnson is of import to NJ history. The involvements of Wiggins and Johnson form an independent rationale for the historic designation -- now long delayed too long.

The delay in historic designation for that Camden house, a delay in contravention of established criteria, is arguable evidence of an effort to downplay if not demean the historical legacy of Dr. King as it relates to New Jersey. (I should note that many see this delay as rank racial discrimination.)

-Please let me know the position of Murphy Administration on this festering issue.

Attached, for informational purposes, please find a detailed PowerPoint on King's protest compiled by the person who filed for historic designation of that Camden property YEARS AGO -- Patrick Duff.

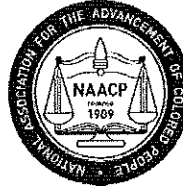
Also, attached is a letter from the NJ NAACP stating their opposition to the insulting posture adopted by the state agency now blotting the memory and legacy of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr..

As an aside, Dr. King's activities and developments during his time living in the Philadelphia area, inclusive of that Maple Shade protest, are subjects that I have researched and have written about since the mid-1980s.

Thank you for your attention to my request for an update.

Linn

Linn Washington Jr.



NAACP New Jersey State Conference

4326 Harbor Beach Boulevard # 775
Brigantine, New Jersey 08203
www.NJSCNAACP.org (609) 310-0211

Richard T. Smith
President

Adrienne Sanders
First Vice President

Bruce Morgan
Second Vice President

Sharon Robinson-Briggs
Third Vice President

Vivian M.J. Darkes
Secretary

Kyra Price
Assistant Secretary

LaTanya Nelson
Treasurer

Francine Cartwright
Assistant Treasurer

April 11, 2018

State of New Jersey
Department of Environmental Protection
Historic Preservation Office
PO Box 420
Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0420

Attn: Commissioner Catherine R. McCabe

Re: 753 Walnut Street, Camden, NJ

Dear Commissioner McCabe:

I bring you greetings on behalf of the NAACP New Jersey State Conference, our Officers, Executive Committee and members of our 41 Branches throughout the 21 counties in the State of New Jersey.

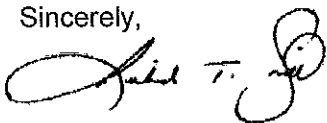
We have been made aware of the study commissioned by your office into the historical significance of 753 Walnut Street, Camden, New Jersey and its conclusions or recommendations. We reject the very formation of such study and their finding. There was no rational reason why this property was subjected to such scrutiny. There have been more than 51,000 properties and sites placed on New Jersey Historic Register without ever having been subjected to any "study" to determine their historical significance. This reason alone causes us serious concern.

There exists hard evidence that Martin Luther King, Jr. lived at 753 Walnut Street, Camden. There exists hard evidence that he while living in Camden he was subjected to racism in Maple Shade. There exists hard evidence that this racism caused him to move to action. There exists hard evidence that he along with notable local civil rights leaders such as Dr. Ulysses S. Wiggins and Attorney Robert Burke Johnson worked together to fight this injustice. All of this occurred before Dr. King became a national figure in the civil rights movement. Thus, it can be reasonably concluded that his stay in New Jersey became the birthplace of his civil rights activism. Such documented events are very significant to American and New Jersey history and thereby must be noted by such official designation.

Therefore, we strongly urge your body to reject the study and designate 753 Walnut Street, Camden, New Jersey for listing in the New Jersey Historic Registry.

Founded in 1909, the NAACP is the nation's oldest and largest nonpartisan civil rights organization. Its members throughout the United States and the world are the premier advocates for civil rights in their communities.

Sincerely,



Richard T. Smith
Member – National Board of Directors – NAACP National Office
President, NAACP New Jersey State Conference
president@njnaacp.org
(609) 310-0211

cc: Governor Phil Murphy
Lt. Gov. Sheila Oliver
Camden County NAACP
Patrick Duff