



COLLECTIONS IN THE CLASSROOM

TEACHERS GUIDE & RESOURCES

Partners in History

PRIMARY SOURCE MATERIAL
AND DISCUSSION QUESTIONS



CREDITS

Black History Museum and Cultural Center of Virginia

Virginia Museum of History & Culture

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Margaret Creech, text from “Partners in History” exhibit

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This exhibition, developed by the VMHC and BHMVA explores how to historical organizations working closely together can offer a more complete understanding of our past as a source of inspiration for the future. This exhibition is made possible by the Community Foundation. Looking forward, a generous grant from the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS), will ensure that this work continues through further digitization efforts.

IMAGE CREDITS

All images and objects are from the Black History Museum and Cultural Center or the Virginia Museum of History & Culture collections, unless otherwise noted.



INTRODUCTION

In 2019, the VMHC and the Black History Museum and Cultural Center of Virginia (BHMVA) began a long-term partnership to share collections and resources to connect more people to the story of Virginia. Through this partnership, various collections from the BHMVA are being housed within the VMHC's purpose-made secure collections storage and digitized to make them more accessible to the public. Staff from both museums are collaborating to select collections for cataloging and digitization, which will make many of these items and their remarkable stories widely discoverable for the first time. The important work of documenting and preserving these collections is a multi-year endeavor but also a labor of love for partners who share a common goal of making the rich tapestry of Virginia's history accessible to all. There is much to look forward to!

READING AND ANALYZING PRIMARY SOURCE MATERIAL

Background: Primary Source Material

This resource packet is designed to help familiarize students with a variety of primary and secondary source materials from the Black History Museum and Cultural Center and Virginia Museum of History and Culture exhibition *Partners in History*. The sources included will expose students to a variety of collection materials, including office documents, objects, photographs, ephemera, and letters. Prompt your students to consider the intersections of things like race, gender, and socioeconomic status. When analyzing the materials, keep in mind the origin of the source – was it meant to be public or private? Who is to, and who is it from? Does it contain opinions or facts, and can you tell the difference? Is it written or illustrated? Is it a paper source or an object? These questions, the material in the corresponding source packet, the contextual information and images, and the guidelines below will provide an avenue for integrating museum collections into the classroom.

Background: Black History Museum & Cultural Center Collections

"I would like to see more historical sites in favor of Black people, such as a museum, a shrine or a place of national history." – Carroll W. Anderson, BHMVA founder

The Black History Museum & Cultural Center of Virginia was founded in 1981 to preserve and share the inspirational stories of Virginia's African American community. It opened to the public in 1991 and was first located at 00 Clay Street in an 1832 mansion built by prominent Richmond baker Adolph Dill. A private residence through the late 1800s, the house later served as a school, an officer's club for Black servicemen during World War I, and a branch of the Richmond Public Library. Open High School – a progressive public school focused on independent study – occupied the site from 1979 to 1986. In 2016 the BHMA moved into an expanded facility at the Leigh Street Armory, in the neighborhood of Jackson Ward. Built in 1895 to house African American militia, this impressive structure later served as a school and then a

reception center for Black soldiers during World War II. Today, the BHMVA serves as a community gathering place that is welcoming and engaging for local residents and visitors alike.

In the sources and objects below, the idea of community will occur time and time again. After the Civil War, the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments guaranteed African Americans new opportunities. Suddenly, Black southerners were free to determine the course of their lives by working for wages, owning businesses, pursuing an education, and for Black men – voting. To maintain the prewar social order, white Virginians created hurdles to the opportunities by segregating black individuals from white society, denying them meaningful employment, and creating a political system that by the end of the century successfully negated or

deterred many Black voters. Equality remained an unfulfilled goal. However, the Black communities persisted. They looked internally to develop and strengthen systems of mutual aid that provided financial and emotional support to African Americans in need. They established parallel economies to find jobs and basic services such as grocery stores, banks, and hotels – and to own their own businesses, many of which thrived in areas like Richmond’s Jackson Ward.

Externally, Black leaders championed equality. Oliver W. Hill was inspired to become a lawyer after reading the U.S. Constitution in college. Hill could not understand how a document which professed to provide protections for African Americans did not address the injustice of racial discrimination. The Richmond native became one of America’s most celebrated civil rights attorneys and played a vital role in *Brown v. Board of Education*, the landmark Supreme Court decision which struck down racial segregation in U.S. public schools in 1954. Along with her business savvy, Maggie L. Walker championed women’s suffrage. John Mitchell Jr. served on Richmond’s City Council in 1890 and was known to be a man who would

“walk into the jaws of death to serve his race.” Giles Beecher Jackson was born enslaved and ultimately became the first African American attorney certified to practice law before the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals. Virginia Estelle Randolph and Rosa Dixon Bowser spent their lives in pursuit of educational reform for Black students and teachers. Dr. Zenobia Gilpin, one of the earliest practicing female physicians in Richmond, treated both Black and white patients and developed health clinics and nutrition aid programs for the Black community, at a time when most city hospitals exclusively treated white patients. These individuals focused their efforts on building and bettering their communities, both internally and externally. Today, issues of systemic inequality and lack of access to resources like those discussed above still disproportionately affect Black Virginians. Finding connections between the BHMVA and the VMHC collections helps to understand the roots of this history, tell a more inclusive story about how Virginians live and work, and champion the countless stories of African Americans who excelled in business, served their communities, and campaigned for equality for all.

LIST OF SOURCES

Coin Holder, Independent Order of St. Luke, 20th Century

United Order of Tents Southern District No. 1 (Norfolk) Blanket, 20th century

Industrial Accident Policy, Southern Aid Life Insurance Company, Inc., mid-20th century

Virginia State Highway Marker for Jackson Ward, DHR, 2005

Painting, “Five Legendary Leaders: The Jackson Ward Legacy,” Robert L. Foster, 1997

Photo, Maggie L. Walker High School Golden Twirlers, 1965

Desk, Oliver W. Hill, 20th century

U.S. Army Pay Receipt, Oliver W. Hill, 1944

Advertisement, Chalmer’s Beauty School, 1938

Letter, Christine W. Banks, 1965

**All letters are transcribed as written. Spelling, grammar, and punctuation errors have been retained.*

OVERALL DISCUSSION AND GUIDING QUESTIONS

OBSERVE

1. What do you notice first?
2. Find something small but interesting.
3. What do you notice that you didn't expect? What do you notice that you can't explain?
What do you notice now that you didn't earlier?

REFLECT

1. Where do you think this came from?
2. Why do you think somebody made this? What do you think was happening when this was made?
3. Who do you think was the audience for this item?
4. What tool was used to create this?
5. Why do you think this item is important?
6. If someone made this today, what would be different?
7. What can you learn from examining this?

QUESTION

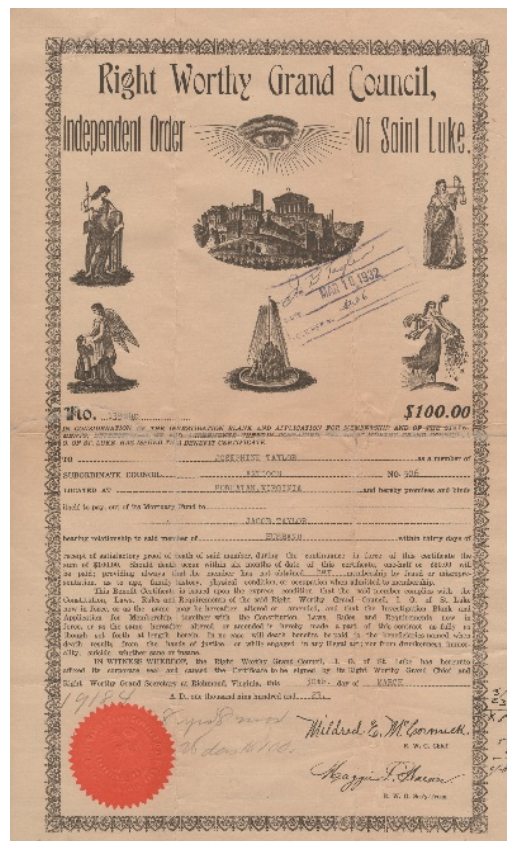
1. What do you wonder about...who? what? when? Where? Why? How?

CONTEXT AND DISCUSSION QUESTIONS FOR EACH SOURCE

Coin Holder, Independent Order of St. Luke, 20th Century VMHC Object Number 2005.341.15

The BHMVA collections are rich with stories of Virginia's Black mutual aid societies and fraternal organizations, which have provided financial and emotional support to African Americans for centuries. Educator Mary Prout founded the Grand United Order of St. Luke in 1867 to offer financial aid to the sick and funds for burials. In 1869 Richmond members broke off from the organization and formed the Independent Order of St. Luke, which became one of nation's largest mutual aid societies under the leadership of businesswoman Maggie L. Walker. The daughter of a former enslaved woman, Maggie Walker (1864–1934) became nationally renowned as one of the most influential and accomplished black civic leaders in Richmond's Jackson Ward neighborhood. This coin holder emblazoned with Walker's portrait is a fitting tribute to her commitment to black empowerment in the face of rampant discrimination.

1. Why might the black community in 1867 need organizations focused on financial aid?
2. What message does it send to have Maggie L. Walker's image on an object like this?
3. How does Maggie L. Walker embody the intersection of race and gender?



Benefit Certificate of Josephine Harrison Taylor
(VMHC Call Number Mss4 In2546 1)

United Order of Tents Southern District No. 1 (Norfolk) Blanket, 20th Century Courtesy of the Black History Museum and Cultural Center of Virginia

In 1867, Annetta M. Lane and Harriet R. Taylor, two formerly enslaved women from Virginia, founded the United Order of Tents, a Christian fraternal benevolent organization dedicated to providing shelter and assistance to the less fortunate. Today, the Order - also known as Southern District No. 1 - continues to serve communities in need by raising funds for a variety of organizations including the United Negro College Fund, Special Olympics, St. Jude Children's Research Hospital (Memphis, TN), and Shaw University Divinity School (Raleigh, NC).

1. Why might the black community in 1867 need organizations focused on shelter?
2. What symbols do you see on this blanket? What do you think they mean?
3. Why would someone create this blanket?

Industrial Accident Policy, Southern Aid Life Insurance Company, Inc., mid-20th Century Courtesy of the Black History Museum and Cultural Center of Virginia

Founded in Richmond in 1893, the Southern Aid Life Insurance Company was the first African American-owned and operated insurance company in the United States. Despite initial slow growth, the company soon expanded throughout Virginia as well as Washington, DC, and focused on employing Black youth as well as insurance protection.

1. This certificate shows an acorn on the left, and a full-grown tree on the right. Why do you think they chose these symbols?
2. What age is the limit for the beneficiary to receive the “principal sum” of the insured? Why do you think this might be?
3. What type of policy is this?

Virginia State Highway Marker for Jackson Ward, DHR, 2005 Courtesy of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources

The Virginia Historical Highway Marker Program was established in 1927 to recognize and chronicle significant events, accomplishments, and personalities. In 2020, twenty new highway markers were announced acknowledging the significant contributions of Black Virginians.

1. What is one fact about Jackson Ward you did not already know?
2. Why do you think the Department of Historic Resources considered Jackson Ward important enough to have a highway marker?
3. Who are some Black Virginians, important places in Black Virginia history, or important events in Black Virginia history that should have their own marker? Why?



Exterior view of the Black History Museum and Cultural Center of Virginia on Leigh Street in Richmond, Virginia

Painting, “Five Legendary Leaders: The Jackson Ward Legacy,” Robert L. Foster, 1997 Courtesy of the Black History Museum and Cultural Center of Virginia

Artist and former Virginia Commonwealth University professor Robert L. Foster collaborated with the BHMVA to create this mural depicting community leaders of the Jackson Ward district. **John Mitchell Jr.** was the fiery editor of the *Richmond Planet*, a weekly newspaper with national circulation, for nearly fifty years. A man of many talents, Mitchell was elected to Richmond City Council in 1890. **Virginia Estelle Randolph** was appointed the first Jeanes Supervising Industrial Teacher through a fund created by Quaker Anna T. Jeanes to teach African American children in rural communities. **Giles Beecher Jackson** Day was declared by the city of

Richmond on April 17, 2021. Born enslaved, he became the first African American attorney certified to practice law before the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals. **Rosa Dixon Bowser** was a key player in implementing education reforms in Virginia. A member of the first graduating class of the Richmond Colored Normal School, Bowser became a teacher and was instrumental in creating Virginia’s first professional African American teachers’ association. **Dr. Zenobia Gilpin** was one of the earliest practicing female physicians in Richmond. Dr. Gilpin developed health clinic programs at a time when most city hospitals did not treat Black patients. She was also responsible for establishing nutrition aid programs in the Jackson and Monroe Ward areas of Richmond?

1. Why do you think Robert L. Foster and the BHMVA felt this painting was necessary?
2. Look at the expressions of the individuals in the paintings – what words would you use to describe them?
3. Imagine each of these individuals existing in modern day. What are something things you think they might be proud of in the areas of business, education, politics, and public health? What are some things you think they might still want to improve?



Dr. Zenobia Gilpin’s Microscope (BHMVA)

Photo, Maggie L. Walker High School Golden Twirlers, 1965
 Courtesy of the Black History Museum and Cultural Center of Virginia

The Armstrong-Walker Football Classic was an annual homecoming game held each Thanksgiving weekend from 1938 to 1979 between the Armstrong “Wildcats” and the Maggie L. Walker “Dragons.” Games were held at the old City Stadium and attracted nearly 40,000 fans every year. Originally known as the Colored Normal School, Armstrong High School was founded by the Freedman’s Bureau in 1865 as Richmond’s first public school for Black students. In 1909 the school was renamed for Gen. Samuel Chapman Armstrong, the white commander of the 8th Regiment, U.S. Colored Troops during the Civil War. Armstrong later founded Hampton Institute (now Hampton University). A second high school for Black students opened in 1938 and was named in honor of businesswoman and activist Maggie Lena Walker. The school closed in 1979 but reopened in 2001 as the Maggie L. Walker Governor’s School for Government and International Studies.



Armstrong High School Diploma (BHMVA)

1. Observe how these two girls are dressed – what do you think they are doing?
2. Observe their expressions – how do you think they are feeling?
3. Why do you think the Armstrong-Walker Classic attracted such a large crowd?

Desk, Oliver W. Hill, 20th Century

Courtesy of the Black History Museum and Cultural Center of Virginia

This unassuming desk was used to fight oppression and injustice. Five years after Samuel W. Tucker and Harold M. Marsh, Sr. Founded their Richmond law firm in 1961, they were joined by well-known civil rights attorney Oliver W. Hill. During his twenty-two-year career with the firm, Hill worked at this desk preparing legal briefs, researching case law, and developing arguments that dismantled segregation and secured justice for all. Hill retired from the law firm in 1998 at the age of 91.

1. Describe this desk. Why might a museum save such a common-looking object?
2. What are some emotions you think Oliver Hill might have felt sitting at this desk?
3. What are some conversations Oliver Hill might have had sitting at this desk?



Brown v. Board of Education Lapel Pin
(VMHC Object Number 2014.79.8)

US Army Pay Receipt, Oliver W. Hill, 1944

VMHC Object Number 2014.79.16

Oliver W. Hill was drafted into the U.S. Army in 1943 and served in Europe and the Pacific as an engineer during World War II. Like many Black soldiers, Hill experienced racial discrimination in an armed forces that remained segregated until 1948.

1. How much did this pay receipt state that Hill was getting paid?
2. The receipt states that Hill is getting paid for "indef" months, starting in February 1944. What do you think "indef" means? Why wouldn't they state a specific number of months instead?
3. What other information can you find on this form?

Advertisement, Chalmer's Beauty School, 1938

Courtesy of the Black History Museum and Cultural Center of Virginia

Jim Crow laws limited spaces where African Americans could assemble so barber shops and hair salons became gathering places where Black Virginians could socialize and chat about family, politics, and their communities. "To Please You and Courteous Attention" was the motto printed on the circular announcing the opening of The Chalmers Beauty Salon and Beauty Culture School in 1931. Born Wilnet Freeman, the multi-faceted "Madame Chalmers" attended Wenzel French Beauty College in Chicago and opened the first Chalmers Beauty Salon in Richmond in 1926. Chalmers ran a chain of beauty shops in Richmond, Bowling Green, Fredericksburg, Virginia Beach, and Greensboro, North Carolina.



Photograph of Wilnet Freeman, also known as Madame Chalmers (BHMVA)

1. What words does this advertisement use to describe the business?
2. What does this flyer promise to the reader?
3. How would you redesign this flyer, including the same information, to make it look more modern?

Letter, Christine W. Banks, 1965

VMHC Call Number Mss3 C8858 a

J.P. Crowder's Deli was the place where many Richmonders went to for Smithfield hams. Hundreds of hams were baked in house and mailed across the country or sold over the counter in advance of the holidays. Twenty-four-year-old Christine Wilkins Banks started working at the counter of J.P. Crowder's Delicatessen in 1953. She managed the business for five years before Crowder agreed to sell it to her in 1965. As a young mother with two children, she put up her house and car as security and made weekly payments to Crowder for three years. Banks ran the nationally recognized deli from 1965 until her retirement in 2005.

1. What is a summary of what this letter is saying?
2. How did the business name change?
3. Who do you think JP Crowder is writing this letter to? Why?



Smithfield Hams sign that hung outside of J.P. Crowder's Deli (VMHC Object Number 2008.101.1)

PRIMARY SOURCE MATERIAL
Partners in History

Partners in History

Coin Holder, Independent Order of St. Luke, 20th Century

VMHC Object Number 2005.341.15




Partners in History

United Order of Tents Southern District No. 1 (Norfolk) Blanket, 20th Century
Courtesy of Black History Museum & Cultural Center of Virginia



Partners in History

Industrial Accident Policy, Southern Aid Life Insurance Company, Inc., mid 20th Century
 Courtesy of Black History Museum and Cultural Center of Virginia



SOUTHERN AID LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, INC.
 HOME OFFICE: RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

HEREBY INSURES the individual designated as the Insured in Schedule A on the back page hereof, in accordance with said Schedule and the provisions of this policy; and

WILL PAY to the Beneficiary, if living, the principal sum specified in the Schedule on the fourth page hereof upon receipt of due proof of the death of the Insured prior to attaining Age Sixty-Five as a result of drowning or bodily injury effected solely by violent, external and accidental means as evidenced by a visible contusion or wound on the exterior of the body, except in the case of drowning or internal injuries revealed by an autopsy, and if such drowning or bodily injury of the Insured is a direct, independent and proximate cause of the death of the Insured within ninety days from the date of such injury; or

THE COMPANY WILL PAY to the Insured if prior to attaining Age Sixty-Five he has suffered any losses set forth below solely as a direct and proximate result of disease contracted after or injury sustained after the effective date of this Policy, upon surrender of this Policy while in force and the receipt book belonging thereto, the sum set opposite such loss as follows:

Loss of Both Eyes	The Principal Sum	Loss of One Eye and One Foot	The Principal Sum
Loss of Both Hands	The Principal Sum	Loss of One Hand	One-Half of the Principal Sum
Loss of Both Feet	The Principal Sum	Loss of One Foot	One-Half of the Principal Sum
Loss of One Hand and One Foot	The Principal Sum	Loss of One Eye	One-Half of the Principal Sum
Loss of One Eye and One Hand	The Principal Sum		

The loss of hand or foot means the loss of such limb at or above the wrist or ankle. The loss of an eye or eyes means the permanent loss of the sight thereof.

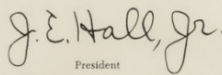
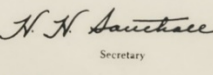
Only one of the amounts so specified, the largest, will be paid for loss of life, limb, and sight and upon the payment of the amount provided herein for such loss, this Policy and the receipt book belonging hereto, shall be surrendered and the Company's liability hereunder shall be fully discharged. No liability is assumed by the Company prior to the date of this Policy, nor unless on its date and delivery, the Insured is alive.

IN ADDITION THE COMPANY WILL PAY an amount equal to the amount otherwise payable for such loss if the loss of sight or limb or the loss of life by accidental means, as above provided is a direct result of an injury received while the Insured is riding as a fare-paying passenger inside of a taxicab, streetcar, bus, train, airplane, or other vehicle operated by a common carrier as a public conveyance and if such loss occurs within ninety days from receiving such injury.

THE CONSIDERATION for this Policy is the payment of the premium stated in the Schedule on the fourth page hereof, which it is agreed shall be paid in advance to the Company, or to its authorized representative, on or before each Monday during the continuance of this contract. If any premium shall remain unpaid at the expiration of the Grace Period hereinafter provided, this Policy shall automatically lapse and all premiums paid shall be forfeited to the Company.

ALTERATIONS AND WAIVERS. This Policy includes all matter printed or written by the Company on this and the following pages and constitutes the entire agreement. Its terms cannot be waived by any agent and cannot be changed except by endorsement hereon signed by an officer of the Company.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the SOUTHERN AID LIFE INSURANCE CO., Inc., has by its President and Secretary executed this contract at Richmond, Virginia, on the date named in Schedule A, Page 4 which is the date of this policy.

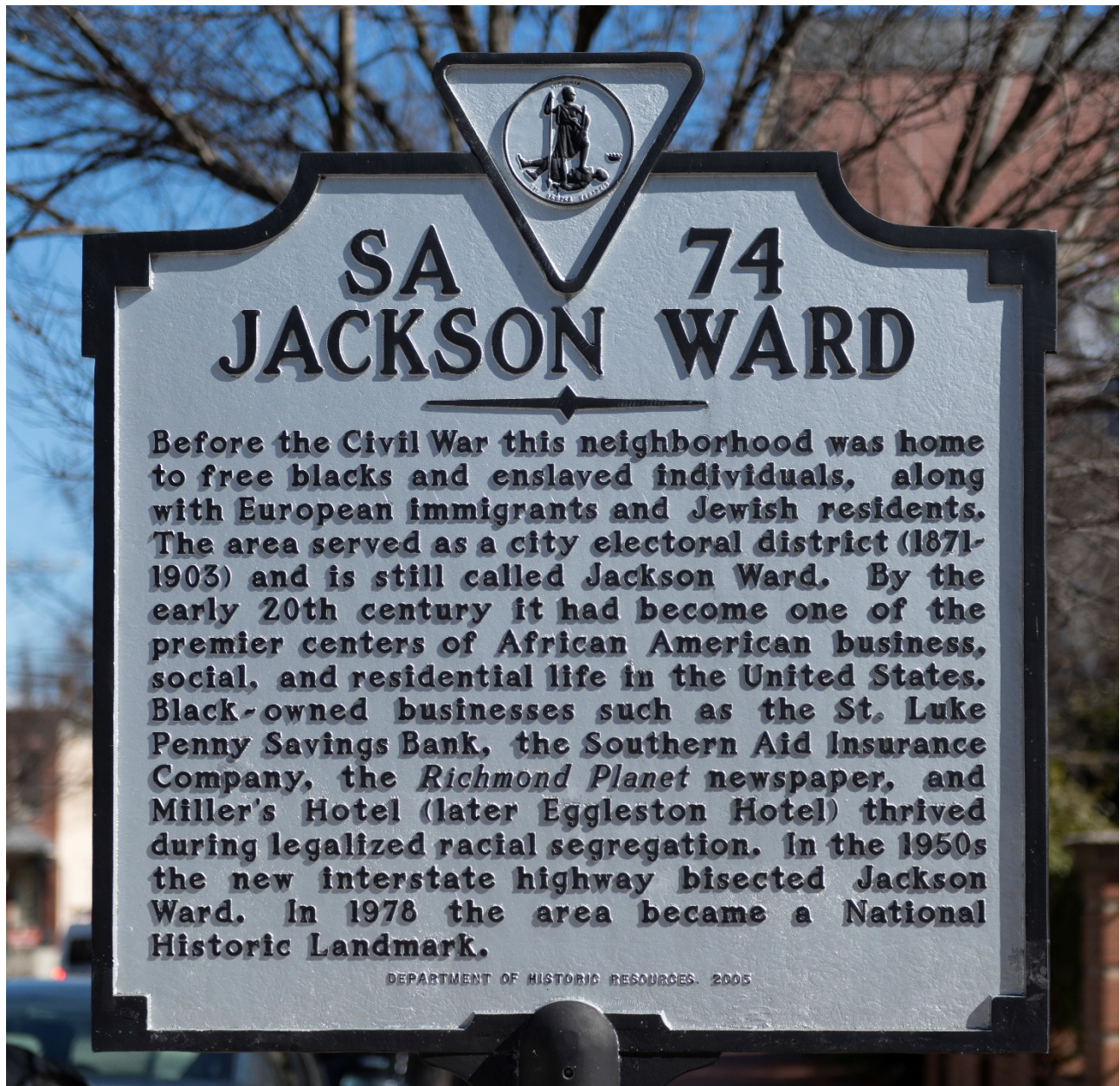
Continued on page 2, 3 & 4
President
Secretary

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT POLICY
 Increasing Principal Sum Indemnity for Loss of Life By Accidental Means and Benefit for Loss of Limbs and Sight. Non-Cancellable. Guaranteed Renewable to Age 65.
Form No. 605 2M 5-63

Partners in History

Virginia State Highway Marker for Jackson Ward, DHR, 2005

Courtesy of the Department of Historic Resources



Partners in History

Painting, "Five Legendary Leaders: The Jackson Ward Legacy," Robert L. Foster, 1997

Courtesy of Black History Museum and Cultural Center of Virginia



Partners in History

Photo, Maggie L. Walker High School Golden Twirlers, 1965

Courtesy of Black History Museum and Cultural Center of Virginia



Partners in History

Desk, Oliver W. Hill, 20th Century

Courtesy of Black History Museum and Cultural Center of Virginia



Partners in History

US Army Pay Receipt, Oliver W. Hill, 1944

VMHC Object Number 2014.79.16

When applicable to Class E allotments, send original direct to the Disbursing Officer, Office of Dependency Benefits, 213 Washington Street, Newark, N. J.

AUTHORIZATION FOR ALLOTMENT OF PAY

(See AR 35-5520)

HILL

Oliver W

33640711

7/4

1310th Eng Regt

HAS CO

The (Last name) (First name) (Middle initial) (Army serial number) (Grade) (Company, regiment, or arm or service) (enlisted man) named above hereby authorizes a Class E allotment of his pay in the amount of \$ 20.00 per month for 12 months commencing FEBRUARY 1944, and expiring FEBRUARY 1944

() premiums deducted from pay for month of (Applicable to Class N insurance only (sec. IV, Cir. No. 100, W. D., 1942)) to CONCORD SAVINGS BANK & TRUST CO FIRST and MORTGAGE ST Richmond VA (Name of allottee) (Number and street or rural route) (City, town, or post office) (State)

or to (Name of alternate allottee) (Number and street or rural route) (City, town, or post office) (State) Date of enlistment JAN 14/44 (When other than "Finance Service, Army" is affected, state allotment chargeable Relationship of allottee (Applicable to individual allottees only)

If allotment is in favor of a bank, the following is required to be stated: Deposit should be made to the credit of Oliver W Hill & Spotswood W Robinson III (Name) (Relationship) (Statement below not applicable to Government insurance) (Applicable to individual allottees only)

I hereby state that the purpose for which this allotment is granted is solely for the support of wife, child, or dependent relatives; or if made for the payment of life insurance premiums, the insurance (including endowments and/or twenty (or other) payment policies) is on the life of the allottee only; that the insurance constitutes the major and not a merely incidental or collateral element of the transaction; and that the allotment is made in favor of the insurance company issuing the policy and not in favor of a bank or other agent.

Place APO 815 5 Postmaster NYC NY Entered on service record 5 February 1944 (Date) 5 February (Date) 1944 (Signature of allottee) (Date)

* Strike out words not applicable. WHEN APPLICABLE TO CLASS D OR CLASS N INSURANCE, THE ORIGINAL COPY OF THIS FORM WILL BE SENT TO THE EXAMINATION DIVISION, BUILDING X, 19TH AND B STREETS NE, WASHINGTON, D. C. NO COPIES WILL BE SENT TO THE VETERAN'S ADMINISTRATION, WASHINGTON, D. C., WITH THE APPLICATION FOR INSURANCE. W. D., A. G. O. FORM NO. 29 November 4, 1942 16-9421-2 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Partners in History

Advertisement, Chalmer's Beauty School, 1938

Courtesy of Black History Museum and Cultural Center of Virginia

PAGE 12 THE AFRO-AMERICAN, JUNE 3, 1938 First With News and Pictures

Chalmers Beauty School

**416--418
NORTH FIRST STREET**

*A Modern Beauty School
for Modern Women*

**DIAL 3-4756
RICHMOND, VA.**

*We Prepare You for Any
State Board Examination*



Reception Room of the Beautiful Chalmers' Salon and School



CHALMERS' BEAUTY SALON STAFF



MME. WILNET CHALMERS-GRAYSON
Proprietress and Hair Artist



SOME OF THE STUDENTS RECEIVING THEIR FIRST INSTRUCTIONS

The South's Most Modern School of Beauty Culture?

Chalmers' Beauty School offers unexcelled training to those desiring to become Beauty Culturists. It is also a finishing school for those who feel they wish to know more about Beauty Culture. When you graduate from the

Chalmers' System you are thoroughly trained in all branches of the work, and qualified to start to work without delay. There is always a position awaiting you.

**VISIT
CHALMERS'
BEAUTY
SALON**

for Better Service Which Is
Exclusive—Individual and
Complete.
Each Operator an Artist

SPECIAL OFFER:
From Now Until Sept. 1st

We Offer You a Complete
Course in All the Branches
of Beauty Culture for Only

\$65.00

For Further Information, Call or Write.

**CLASSES
Are Now Being
Formed**

ENROLL NOW
While We Are
Offering These
SPECIAL RATES

CHALMERS' BEAUTY SCHOOL
416-418 NORTH FIRST STREET RICHMOND, VA.

Partners in History

Letter, Christine W. Banks, 1965

VMHC Call Number Mss3 C8858 a

J. P. CROWDER
VIRGINIA HAMS AND BACON
324 N. 6th STREET
RICHMOND 19, VA.

April 1965,

To Whom This May Concern:

This is to announce that I, J.P. Crowder have severed all connections with the business known as J.P. Crowders now located at 324 No. 6th Street, Richmond Va, that henceforth the trade name will be:

J. P. CROWDER
DELICATESSEN
VIRGINIA HAMS AND BACON
324 N. 6th STREET
RICHMOND, VA. 23219

And that the business will be owned and operated by Mrs. Christine W. Banks who has been connected with the business for 12 years, and manager for 5 years.

Present creditors of outstanding accounts may bill me at the above address,

Respectfully,

