

SUSSEX COUNTY BLACK AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLE OF COLOR (BIPOC) HISTORY HUNT

Did you know that schools were segregated in Delaware until 1967. Many of the segregated schools were located in churches and other buildings. In 1921 Henry DuPont rebuilt or renovated several “colored schools” in Delaware which are still in existence today or noted by historical markers that many residents today value as an indelible mark and as a source of pride to reclaim their African American cultural heritage.

The Nanticoke people have been in Sussex County, Delaware for thousands of years and still have a presence here today. UUSD is located on lands once inhabited by them.

**We invite you to visit the landmarks, take a photo if you wish, and fill in the blanks below.
Return the form by November 30 to qualify for one of five prizes!**

To submit your History Hunt:

- Print the form, record the answers, scan the form, and submit it via email to 8thprinciple@uussd.org.
- Print the form, record the answers, and mail the form to UUSD, 30486 Lewes Georgetown Highway, Lewes, Delaware 19958, and mark the envelope: “Attn: 8th Principle.

1. Name and location of the former “colored” school in Georgetown that is now a community center named after the founder of the American Methodist Episcopal Church and born a slave in Delaware. The name is _____.

2. What is the name of the church next door to the answer to #1 and why is it important? _____.

3. Location of the Old Bethel Methodist Church and its second home in Lewes. Built in 1790 it firmly established Methodism among the African American community in Lewes. The building is located at (address). _____.

4. Current location of the menhaden net reel, manned by African American residents of Lewes in the late 1800s and early 1900s. The Consolidated Fisheries Industry of Lewes became the largest menhaden processing plant in the country rendering the menhaden for use as fertilizer, vitamins, and cosmetics. It is currently located at _____.

5. Location of the Dupont School, a former “colored” school in Lewes, and now a historical landmark. The brick building is named after _____ an educator, principal, and community leader from 1853 through 1978. (Take a picture of the building. His plaque can be seen through the window of the foyer.)

6. Name of the first African American mayor of Lewes and the location of the park named after him. The mayor's name is _____ and the park is located at _____ .
7. Where is the new location of the Nanticoke yearly pow-wow? It's located at _____ Fields off of _____ .
8. Find the name of the Nanticoke burial ground marker located off of Shady Road at the entrance of the Eagle Point community. The name of the family is _____ .
9. Location of the "colored" beach in Lewes where a restaurant named Johnny Walker provided good food and dancing. _____ The building there now is a _____ .
10. What and where was the Rosedale Beach Hotel and Resort? It was a _____ and was located in what is now the _____ housing community. One famous entertainer who performed there was _____ .
11. How many people of color currently serve on the current Cape Henlopen and Indian River School Boards? There are a total of _____ people of color serving on these Boards. Their names are _____ .
12. Find the marker in Milton which identifies the former "colored" school attended by the author of *Just Mercy*. The marker for school number _____ - C is located near the intersection of _____ and _____ .