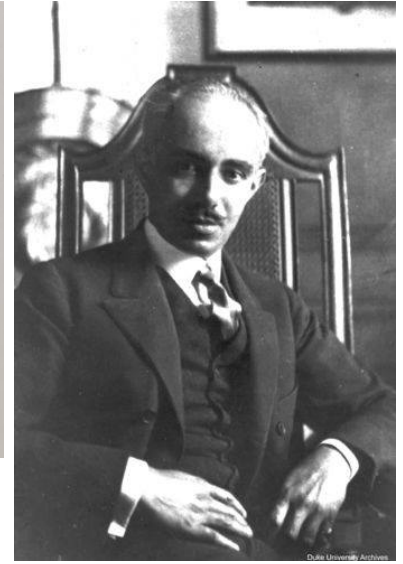


Mothersun Books



S.T.E.A.M

DR. VALERIE MONTGOMERY



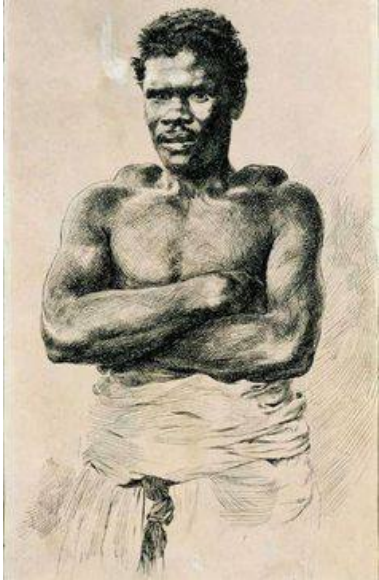
Dr. Valerie Montgomery Rice has made history. The natural born leader has been appointed the new president of Morehouse School of Medicine – the nation’s first African-American woman to lead a free-standing medical school.

And when you consider the under-representation of black women in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) fields, Montgomery’s selection is a remarkable accomplishment.

Among her many triumphs is her founding of Meharry’s Center for Women’s Health Research in Nashville, Tennessee. The center has been credited as one of the nation’s first research facilities devoted exclusively to studying diseases that disproportionately impact women of color.



THOMAS FULLER



Thomas Fuller African "slave" And Mathematician. Thomas Fuller was an African, shipped to America as a slave in 1724. He had remarkable powers of calculation, and late in his life was discovered by antislavery campaigners who used him as a demonstration that blacks are not mentally inferior to whites.

Late in his life his remarkable powers of calculation made him a tool of abolitionists due demonstrate blacks are not mentally inferior to whites. After is death, Fuller became a tool of psychics and psychologists. The latter, while denying blacks of mental abilities, supported the notion of idiot savant. Fuller, though extraordinarily quick at calculations, appears not so much the equal of idiot savants as someone who had taught himself quick calculations. Many of those who met him advertise his general self-taught intelligence and decried the system which prevented him from formal education.

EVELYN BOYD GRANVILLE

Evelyn Boyd Granville, mathematician and computer programmer at IBM. In 1949 she became one of the first African American women to receive a Ph.D. in mathematics from Yale University. Boyd became the second black woman in the United States to earn a Ph.D. in mathematics. She credits the quality and dedication of the teachers at Dunbar High School who nurtured her interest in mathematics and science and prepared her for advanced study. Boyd graduated as valedictorian and, with the help of her aunt and a scholarship, she enrolled in Smith College in Massachusetts in 1941





Ida Gray Nelson (1867-1953) was the first African-American woman to earn a DDS degree. She graduated from the University of Michigan Dental School in 1890.

After graduation in 1890, Gray returned to Cincinnati, Ohio and opened a private dental practice. She remained in this practice until 1895 when she married Sanford Nelson, a Spanish-American War veteran. The couple moved to Chicago, Illinois where Rollins where she set up a practice serving a clientele of men and women of all races. She soon became the first African American, male or female, to practice dentistry in Chicago.

IDA GRAY

JULIAN ABELE

Julian Francis Abele (April 30, 1881 – April 23, 1950) was a prominent African-American architect, and chief designer in the offices of Horace Trumbauer. He was the primary designer of the west campus of Duke University (1924–54).[4] He contributed to the design of more than 400 buildings, including the Widener Memorial Library at Harvard University (1912–15), the Central Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia (1918–27), and the Philadelphia Museum of Art (1914–28). Abele's contributions to the Trumbauer firm were great, but the only building for which he claimed authorship during Trumbauer's lifetime was the Duke University Chapel



EMMA WILLIAMS DUPREE

Born July 4, 1897, Emma Williams Dupree grew up on the Tar River and was known as the "woods gal" for her penchant for roaming the woods for herbs, and she was known collectively in her community as "that little medicine thing." Emma Dupree's "garden-grown pharmacy" included sassafras, white mint, double tansy, rabbit tobacco, maypop, mullein, catnip, horseradish, silkweed and other plants from which she made tonics, teas, salves and dried preparations.

Dupree was awarded the Brown-Hudson Award by the North Carolina Folklore Society, recognizing her as an individual who contributed significantly to the transmission, appreciation and observance of traditional culture and folklife in North Carolina.



Vivienne Malone-Mayes

Vivienne Malone-Mayes was born on February 10, 1932. She was the fifth African American woman to get a Ph.D. in math. Malone-Mayes was born and raised in Waco, Texas. She graduated from A.J. She was only 16 when she went to Moore High School. Even though she went to a separate high school in Waco, she did well and moved right away to Nashville, Tennessee, to attend Fisk University.



MARJORIE LEE BROWNE

Marjorie Lee Browne



One of The First African American
Women to Earn a Ph.D Doctorate Degree

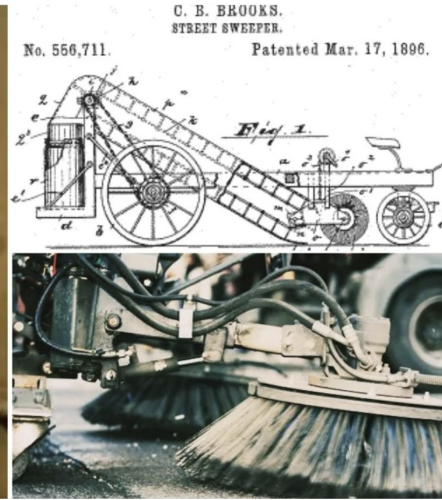
In Mathematics !!

Marjorie Lee Browne was born in Tennessee in 1914. She attended LeMoyne High School, a private Methodist school started after the Civil War to offer education for African Americans. She applied to the University of Michigan graduate program in mathematics. Michigan accepted African Americans, which many US educational institutions did not at the time. She was one of the first African-American women in the US to earn a doctorate in mathematics, along with Evelyn Boyd Granville, who also earned a Ph.D. in 1949. Browne then joined the faculty at North Carolina College (now North Carolina Central University (NCCU)), where she taught and researched for thirty years. She was also the head of the department for much of her time at NCCU, from 1951 to 1970.

CHARLES BROOKS

Charles Brooks, a resident of Newark, New Jersey, is credited with inventing the street sweeping trucks on March 17, 1896. He also designed and patented a chad collection system for use with ticket punches.

In Brooks' era, sweeping the streets was typically done by hand. Considering that oxen and horses were the most common modes of transportation, it stands to reason that there would be a lot of dung lying around. In place of random pieces of trash, like you might find on the street today, manure piles accumulated and required regular cleaning. The gutter would also become a dumping ground for trash and used toilet paper.



Mo's Corner

WHAT A SCIENTIST!

WHAT A MATHEMATICIAN!

Those of us who are of a certain age and had “roots” in the South or even cities, such as Philadelphia, Newark, Chicago and many more, may have heard tales about or have known personally a woman (may have been some men, too, but I have not heard tell of them) who knew how to find the right herbs or leaves or grasses and mix them up into “tasty” teas or salves to heal fevers, sores, scalp problems, soothe toothaches or help along an infertility problem. One in particular of whom I knew was my grandmother-in-law who, when told of a problem, would go into the woods that surrounded her New Jersey home and walk around until she found that special tree. She would examine the leaves of that tree until she found those that were just the right shade or had just the right “feel.” She would put these leaves into a bag that she always carried or into the pocket of the apron that she always wore. She would go back home and get a little dip of “snuff” to help her concentrate, get out her pot and begin mixing. She was not too keen on sharing her secrets, but her mixtures worked. How did she know how much dry leaf needed to be mixed and cooked with how much well water and some other ingredients that I will not mention? She was a scientist and a mathematician and had probably never entered a school house. She couldn’t read nor write, but she could create medicine—medicine that would keep her children, grandchildren and even great-grandchildren and neighborhood children and parents, too, alive and well. I never saw her measure, but she would eye the mixture—whether it was the color or the consistency, I don’t know. She knew just how long it needed to cook before it was left to cool into what she knew would be a salve or a tonic. What a **scientist!** What a **mathematician!**