

The Tripp-Jones Family Newsletter

03-01-2025

www.tripp-jones.family

Edition 2025-03

Women's History Month



March Birthdays

- Elijah Gibson - 1
- Jerry Knighton - 2
- Adelma Bryant - 4
- Twila Steward - 9
- Rochelle Dodd - 9
- Makayla Cobb - 10
- Constance Wooden - 13
- Chloe Maddix - 15
- Dana Crowell - 16
- Gabriel Lawson - 18
- Malika Lee - 19
- Carnijha Collins - 23

Famous African-Americans Born In March

- Harry Belafonte - 1
- Ralph Ellison - 1
- George Benson - 2
- Herschel Walker - 3
- Jacqueline Joyner Kersee - 3
- Garrett A. Morgan - 4
- Fred Williamson - 5
- Shaquille O'Neal - 6
- Ralph Abernathy - 11
- Andrew Young - 12
- Dorothy Height - 12
- Lonnie Lynn "Common" - 13
- Quincy Jones - 14
- Mate King Cole - 17
- Vanessa Williams - 18
- Wilson Picket - 18
- Queen Latifa - 18
- Jackie "Moms" Mabley - 19
- Spike Lee - 20
- George Benson - 22
- Walter Rodney - 23
- Dorothy Height - 24
- Aretha Franklin - 25
- Diana Ross - 26
- Sarah Vaughn - 27
- Pearl Bailey - 29





URGENT!!!



**Graduated?
Got married?
Started a new
business?**

**Had a baby?
Went to the
islands?
Survived
another year?**



Send all submissions for the
2025 TJFR booklet to Shannon Sumlin at
trippjonesfamilyreunion50@gmail.com

OR (229) 417 - 4844

by **Saturday, May 31, 2025.**



Family Businesses



Aaron Mountain Soaps
Wilma Prudhum Green,
Owner



Sweets & Treats
By Lee
A'leshia Steward,
Owner



Ms. Lucy's Couture
Meaghan S. Wooden,
Owner

<https://www.mslucyscouture.com>



MACK'S
SMOKEHOUSE
Antonio "Dee Dee" Mack,
Owner



Airbnb in Stockton
GA.
hosted by Afrika and
Darnell Jackson

March in Black History

March 1, 1960 – Police used tear gas to break up student protest demonstration at Tallahassee, Florida.

March 5, 1770 – Crispus Attucks killed in Boston.

March 5, 1897 – American Negro Academy founded.

March 5, 1985 – Mary Mcleod Bethune commemorative stamp issued by USPS.

March 6, 1857 – Dred Scott decision handed down by the U.S. Supreme Court.

March 6, 1901 – Virginia State University founded.

March 7, 1965 – 1st Selma to Montgomery March ends when marchers were brutally attacked by law enforcement on the Edmund Pettus Bridge. The event became known as Bloody Sunday.

March 9, 1891 – North Carolina A&T founded.

March 10, 1913 – Abolitionist Harriet Tubman passes away.

March 12, 1982 – Charles Fuller wins the Pulitzer Prize for “A Soldier’s Play.”

March 13, 1821 – Thomas L. Jennings credited as the first Black person to patent an invention.

March 16, 1827 – *Freedom’s Journal*, first Black owned and operated newspaper published in New York.

March 17, 1896 – Inventor Charles Brooks receives patent for street sweeper.

March 17, 1946 – Jackie Robinson makes his profession baseball debut as a member of the Montreal Royals.

March 18, 1895 – 200 free Blacks leave Savannah, Georgia for Liberia.

March 19, 1939 – Langston Hughes founds The New Negro Theater in Los Angeles, California.

March 20, 1950 – Ralph Bunch receives Nobel Peace Prize.

March 20, 1852 – *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* published in Boston.

March 21, 1965 – 2nd Selma to Montgomery March starts.

March 24, 1965 – 2nd Selma to Montgomery March completed.

March 24, 2002 – Halle Berry makes history as first Black woman to win Best Actress Oscar

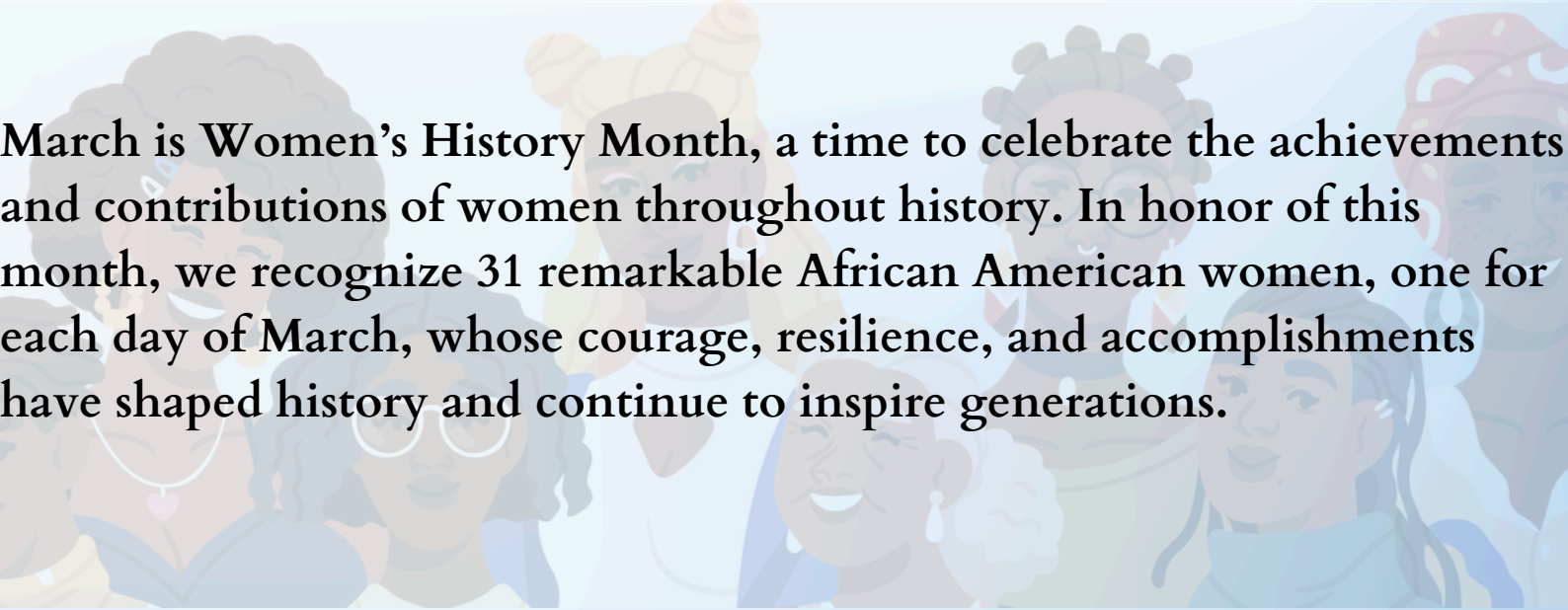
March 26, 1872 – Inventor Thomas J. Martin receives patent for fire extinguisher.

March 30, 1870 – The 15th Amendment ratified, giving Black men the right to vote.

March 31, 1988 – Toni Morrison wins the Pulitzer Prize for her novel *Beloved*.

You can learn more about these businesses and how you can support them at www.tripp-jones.family/family-business-directory

For 2025 Tripp-Jones Family Reunion information please visit www.tripp-jones.family/family-reunion-info

An illustration at the top of the page features a group of diverse African American women. They are depicted from the chest up, wearing various styles of headwraps, jewelry, and clothing. The background is a soft, light blue gradient. The women are smiling and looking towards the viewer, creating a sense of community and pride.

March is **Women's History Month**, a time to celebrate the achievements and contributions of women throughout history. In honor of this month, we recognize 31 remarkable African American women, one for each day of March, whose courage, resilience, and accomplishments have shaped history and continue to inspire generations.

Angela Davis is a renowned activist, scholar, and author who became a prominent figure in the fight for racial and gender equality, prison abolition, and social justice.

Aretha Franklin was a legendary singer, songwriter, and pianist, known as the "Queen of Soul," whose powerful voice and timeless music became anthems of love, empowerment, and the civil rights movement.

Bessie Coleman was a pioneering aviator who became the first African American and Native American woman to earn a pilot's license, breaking racial and gender barriers in aviation.

Coretta Scott King was a dedicated civil rights leader, activist, and author who played a pivotal role in advancing racial and social justice while preserving the legacy of her husband, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Creole Katherine Johnson was a brilliant mathematician whose groundbreaking work at NASA was crucial to the success of the United States' early space missions, including John Glenn's orbital flight.

Daisy Bates was a civil rights activist, journalist, and mentor to the Little Rock Nine, playing a crucial role in the desegregation of public schools in Arkansas during the 1950s.

Diane Nash is a fearless civil rights activist and strategist whose leadership in the Freedom Rides, sit-ins, and voting rights movements played a crucial role in the success of the Civil Rights Movement.

Dorothy Height was a prominent civil rights and women's rights activist who dedicated her life to advocating for racial and gender equality, serving as president of the National Council of Negro Women for over four decades.

Fannie Lou Hamer was a courageous civil rights activist and voting rights advocate whose powerful voice and leadership played a key role in the struggle for racial equality in the United States, particularly in Mississippi.

Gwendolyn Brooks was a renowned poet and the first African American to win the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry, celebrated for her powerful verse that captured the lives, struggles, and resilience of Black communities in America.

Harriet Tubman was an American abolitionist, Underground Railroad conductor, and Civil War spy who bravely led enslaved people to freedom and fought for justice throughout her life.

Ida B. Wells was a fearless journalist, civil rights activist, and anti-lynching crusader who used investigative reporting and advocacy to fight racial injustice and demand equality.

Jo Ann Robinson was a key figure in the Montgomery Bus Boycott, an activist and educator who helped lead the boycott by organizing a widespread bus protest after Rosa Parks' arrest, challenging segregation in the South.

Josephine Baker was an iconic African American dancer, singer, and actress who became a French sensation, using her fame to fight for civil rights and against racial segregation.

Kamala Harris is a trailblazing American politician and attorney who made history as the first woman, and the first Black and South Asian person, to serve as Vice President of the United States.

Ketanji Brown Jackson made history as the first Black woman appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Madame C.J. Walker was an African American entrepreneur, philanthropist, and self-made millionaire, known for developing a successful line of beauty and hair care products for black women in the early 20th century.

Mae Jemison is a trailblazing astronaut, physician, and engineer who made history as the first African American woman to travel to space when she flew aboard the Space Shuttle Endeavour in 1992.

Mary McLeod Bethune was an influential African American educator, civil rights leader, and founder of the National Council of Negro Women, who dedicated her life to advancing education and equality for African Americans.

Maya Angelou was a powerful poet, memoirist, and civil rights activist whose work celebrated resilience, identity, and the human spirit through eloquent and poignant storytelling.

Mildred C. Kelly was a trailblazing U.S. Army soldier who, in 1972, became the first African American woman to attain the rank of Sergeant Major and, two years later, the first female Command Sergeant Major of a major Army installation.

Misty Copeland is a groundbreaking ballet dancer known for becoming the first African American female principal dancer at the American Ballet Theatre, challenging racial barriers in the world of classical ballet.

Nina Simone was a legendary singer, pianist, and civil rights activist whose soulful music blended jazz, blues, and classical influences while powerfully addressing social justice and Black empowerment.

Oprah Winfrey is a media mogul, philanthropist, and cultural icon who rose from adversity to become one of the most influential talk show hosts and entrepreneurs in the world.

Rosa Parks was a civil rights activist whose refusal to give up her bus seat to a white passenger in 1955 sparked the Montgomery Bus Boycott, becoming a symbol of resistance against racial segregation.

Ruby Bridges is a civil rights icon who, at just six years old, bravely integrated an all-white elementary school in New Orleans, becoming a symbol of courage and the fight for racial equality in education.

Septima Poinsette Clark was an influential educator and civil rights activist who developed literacy and citizenship programs that empowered African Americans in the South to fight for voting rights and equality during the Civil Rights Movement.

Shirley Chisholm was a pioneering politician, and the first African American woman elected to the U.S. Congress, who broke barriers as a trailblazer for women and people of color in American politics and ran for president in 1972.

Sister Rosetta Tharpe was an American singer, songwriter, and guitarist who was a trailblazer in gospel music and rock and roll. She was known as "*The Godmother of Rock and Roll*".

Sojourner Truth was a former enslaved woman who became a powerful abolitionist and women's rights activist, known for her compelling speeches, including the iconic "*Ain't I a Woman?*" which advocated for both racial and gender equality.

Toni Morrison was a celebrated novelist and Nobel laureate whose powerful works, such as *Beloved*, explore the complexities of African American identity, history, and the impact of slavery.



The 50th Anniversary of our Amazing
Tripp-Jones Family Reunion
will be July 11-13, 2025
in Americus, Georgia.
Where it all started.



You Got To Be There!