

DOWNLOAD PDF THE LIFE OF EDWIN BANCROFT HENDERSON AND HIS PROFESSIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Chapter 1 : E.B. Henderson Award

Get this from a library! The life of Edwin Bancroft Henderson and his professional contributions to physical education. [Leon N Coursey].

He received an M. Henderson introduced the game of basketball on a large-scale basis to African Americans for the first time between and and began a long and distinguished teaching career in the black public schools of Washington, D. He also continued his study of physical education by attending the Harvard Summer School of Physical Education. At Harvard, Henderson was introduced to the new discipline of physical education and the sport of basketball. In turn, Henderson brought the game of basketball to the African-American communities of Washington, D. He also established the first organization of African-American referees and officials Eastern Board of Officials, He was the first African American to be certified to teach physical education, receiving his certification at Harvard University between and , where he learned the game of basketball. Among the many students that Henderson coached, taught, and mentored were Charles R. Drew, Montague Cobb, and Duke Ellington. Henderson was also a prolific writer and was the first academic researcher of African-Americans in sports. During his lifetime, Henderson is known to have written more than 3, Letters to the Editor for the Washington Post and other newspapers and magazines on civil rights and race relations. His articles appeared in a number of black periodicals including Crisis, The Messenger, and the Negro History Bulletin. He also wrote the first scholarly documentation of African-American participation in sports with his seminal work, The Negro in Sports, under the auspices of Carter G. The Negro in Sports was the first major study of black athletes and athletics, published in and revised in Prompted by historian Charles H. Emergence and Arrival in This article was his last publication before his death in Edwin Bancroft Henderson died on February 3, , at the age of Learn more about Dr. Henderson at the following video links:

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Chapter 2 : The Official Website of Omega Psi Phi - Famous Omegas

35 *Dissertation: The Life of Edwin Bancroft Henderson and His Professional Contributions to Physical Education*, by Leon N. Coursey, 36 *News articles*, no date.

His father, William Henderson, was a day laborer and his mother Louisa taught him to read at an early age. His grandmother Eliza Thomas Henderson had a small store in Washington, but in the year before his birth had moved to Falls Church, Virginia and bought a house at S. Henderson became familiar with that area too, spending summers there and sometimes assisting at that store. The family farm, bought about a decade later, had once been part of Camp Alger. Shortly before his retirement from the D. They moved to Falls Church, Virginia in shortly after their marriage, and both helped at the Henderson family store. They lived at South Maple Street originally W. Fairfax Street for decades; Edwin Henderson also took the colored streetcar line across the Potomac River to his job with the D. The Hendersons remained married for 63 years until her death almost a year before his demise , and were survived by both their sons: Henderson who became a dentist in the District of Columbia. During his first three summer breaks, he attended summer sessions at Harvard University to study medicine or health and physical education. There, Henderson also learned the then-new game of basketball, which he introduced to other young black men at the 12th Street Colored YMCA upon returning to Washington, D. He helped organize the first all-black amateur athletic association, the Interscholastic Athletic Association , the Washington, D. Public School Athletic League and the Eastern Board of Officials a training center that, for decades was the go-to pool for highly qualified African American referees. Henderson taught and influenced perhaps hundreds of thousands of Washington area schoolchildren in basketball, including many later luminaries such as Duke Ellington and Charles Drew. From until , Henderson directed physical education for African American children in the segregated Washington, D. He used sports to combat truancy, as well as instill character, forming teams in each fifth and sixth grade classroom. In his contributions were recognized by his being named to the National Council on Physical Fitness and the subcommittee on colleges and schools of the National Committee on Physical Fitness. Henderson retired shortly after the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision made segregated schooling obsolete, so the position evaporated, but he was made a fellow of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation. In the s, Henderson also advocated for civil rights, including for interracial athletic competitions. Among the battles he fought in the s was picketing the Uline Arena originally a hockey venue and later called the "Washington Coliseum" , because the Uline would not allow African Americans and Whites to compete against each other. After hearing the AAU Golden Gloves Boxing competitions were to be held at the Uline, Henderson encouraged picketing until Eugene Meyer , publisher of the *Washington Post* , withdraw his support for holding the event there. In , Henderson co-authored an annual handbook published by the Spalding sports company , entitled, *Official Handbook of the Interscholastic Athletic Association of Middle Atlantic States*, which chronicled the birth of organized sports among African Americans along the Eastern seaboard. This publication, which included photographs of African American teams that competed against each other, was the first of its kind. Henderson also contributed regularly through the National Negro Press Association, including such pioneering magazines as *The Messenger* and *Crisis*. Five years after they moved to Virginia, in , the Falls Church town council passed an ordinance to create segregated districts within the town. Henderson, Joseph Tinner and seven other community members, formed the Colored Citizens Protective League, and started a letter writing campaign to address the council and this ordinance. However, they were given permission to operate as a standing committee under the authority of the NAACP; thus formed the Fairfax County branch in Supreme Court decisions in *Brown v.* In addition to the portions of the Stanley plan that sought to maintain racial segregation in schools and that were declared unconstitutional by a three-judge federal panel as well as by the Virginia Supreme Court on January 19, , Virginia Governors Thomas B. Stanley and later J. Henderson also wrote many letters to the editor, especially after his retirement,

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to local newspapers in Washington, D. He claimed to have had more than 3, letters published in over a dozen newspapers. He survived his beloved wife of 63 years by one year. They were both cremated and their ashes interred in Woodlawn Cemetery Washington, D. They were survived by their sons, five grandchildren and two great-grandchildren, as well as by his sister, Mrs. Briggs of Falls Church, Virginia. The honors continued posthumously. In , the City of Tuskegee named a park for E.

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Chapter 3 : Henderson, Edwin Bancroft () | The Black Past: Remembered and Reclaimed

The life of Edwin Bancroft Henderson and his professional contributions to physical education [microform] /.

Health and Physical Education E. Henderson was a noted author, teacher, coach, and administrator in the disciplines of physical education and athletics. No more than two 2 Henderson awards are given each year. This award is restricted to minority candidates including but not limited to, Asian, African, Hispanic, and Native American as defined by the U. Government approach based on the collection of census data is to accept individual self identification of minority status. Award Criteria Demonstrate successful and exemplary involvement in scholarship. Edwin Bancroft Henderson Edwin Bancroft Henderson November 24, 1872 – February 3, 1954, was a noted author, teacher, coach, and administrator in the disciplines of physical education and athletics. Henderson later attended and graduated from Howard University and Columbia University. One of his major scholarly contributions was *The Negro in Sports*. It was from this work, the late Arthur Ashe built his three volume series on the African American Athlete. Henderson earned the personal and professional respect of many, including Dr. Mabel Lee of the University of Nebraska. He was widely recognized as the "Grandfather of Black Basketball," introduced basketball in Washington, D. To Submit a Nomination: Read the general requirements. Include the following in the award submission: Curriculum vita CV not to exceed 10 pages. Reviewers will not read more than 10 pages. Two 2 letters of support from nominators. Letters should specifically address the criteria for the award and how the person qualifies. Biographical sketch words Deadline is October Submit via mail or email to:

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Chapter 4 : Edwin Henderson - Wikipedia

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His father, William Henderson, was a day laborer and his mother Louisa taught him to read at an early age. His grandmother Eliza Thomas Henderson had a small store in Washington, but in the year before his birth had moved to Falls Church, Virginia and bought a house at S. Henderson became familiar with that area too, spending summers there and sometimes assisting at that store. The family farm, bought about a decade later, had once been part of Camp Alger. Shortly before his retirement from the D. They moved to Falls Church, Virginia in shortly after their marriage, and both helped at the Henderson family store. They lived at South Maple Street originally W. Fairfax Street for decades; Edwin Henderson also took the colored streetcar line across the Potomac River to his job with the D. The Hendersons remained married for 63 years until her death almost a year before his demise , and were survived by both their sons: Henderson who became a dentist in the District of Columbia. During his first three summer breaks, he attended summer sessions at Harvard University to study medicine or health and physical education. There, Henderson also learned the then-new game of basketball, which he introduced to other young black men at the 12th Street Colored YMCA upon returning to Washington, D. He helped organize the first all-black amateur athletic association, the Interscholastic Athletic Association , the Washington, D. Public School Athletic League and the Eastern Board of Officials a training center that, for decades was the go-to pool for highly qualified African American referees. Henderson taught and influenced perhaps hundreds of thousands of Washington area schoolchildren in basketball, including many later luminaries such as Duke Ellington and Charles Drew. From until , Henderson directed physical education for African American children in the segregated Washington, D. He used sports to combat truancy, as well as instill character, forming teams in each fifth and sixth grade classroom. In his contributions were recognized by his being named to the National Council on Physical Fitness and the subcommittee on colleges and schools of the National Committee on Physical Fitness. Henderson retired shortly after the Brown v. Board of Education decision made segregated schooling obsolete, so the position evaporated, but he was made a fellow of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation. In the s, Henderson also advocated for civil rights, including for interracial athletic competitions. Among the battles he fought in the s was picketing the Uline Arena originally a hockey venue and later called the "Washington Coliseum" , because the Uline would not allow African Americans and Whites to compete against each other. After hearing the AAU Golden Gloves Boxing competitions were to be held at the Uline, Henderson encouraged picketing until Eugene Meyer , publisher of the Washington Post , withdraw his support for holding the event there. In , Henderson co-authored an annual handbook published by the Spalding sports company , entitled, Official Handbook of the Interscholastic Athletic Association of Middle Atlantic States, which chronicled the birth of organized sports among African Americans along the Eastern seaboard. This publication, which included photographs of African American teams that competed against each other, was the first of its kind. Henderson also contributed regularly through the National Negro Press Association , including such pioneering magazines as The Messenger and Crisis. Five years after they moved to Virginia, in , the Falls Church town council passed an ordinance to create segregated districts within the town. Henderson, Joseph Tinner and seven other community members, formed the Colored Citizens Protective League, and started a letter writing campaign to address the council and this ordinance. However, they were given permission to operate as a standing committee under the authority of the NAACP; thus formed the Fairfax County branch in Supreme Court decisions in Brown v. In addition to the portions of the Stanley plan that sought to maintain racial segregation in schools and that were declared unconstitutional by a three-judge federal panel as well as by the Virginia Supreme Court on January 19, , Virginia Governors

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Chapter 5 : Edwin Henderson - Howling Pixel

The life of Edwin Bancroft Henderson and his professional contributions to physical education /.

Henderson Right with Washington, D. Public Domain" Sports historian, educator, administrator, coach , athlete , and civil rights activist, Dr. Edwin Bancroft Henderson was a pioneer promoter of African American involvement in sports and physical education. Edwin, the son of William and Louisa Henderson, was born on November 24, His father was a day laborer and his mother, a homemaker, taught him to read at a young age. Henderson did some of that reading at the nearby Library of Congress. He earned a B. In Henderson began a long and distinguished teaching career in the black public schools of Washington, D. He also continued his study of physical education by attending the Harvard Summer School of Physical Education. At Harvard, Henderson was introduced to the new discipline of physical education and the sport of basketball. In turn, Henderson brought the game of basketball to the African American communities of Washington, D. Among the many students that Henderson coached, taught, and mentored were Charles R. Drew , Montague Cobb , and Duke Ellington. Henderson was also the first academic researcher of African Americans in sports. His articles appeared in a number of black periodicals including Crisis , The Messenger , and the Negro History Bulletin. The Negro in Sports was the first major study of black athletes and athletics. Prompted by historian Charles H. Emergence and Arrival in This article was his last publication before his death in Edwin Bancroft Henderson died on February 3, University of Nebraska Press, ; David K. Miller and David K.

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Chapter 6 : OhioLINK ETD: Coursey, Leon N.

Coursey, Leon. "The life of Edwin Bancroft Henderson and his professional contributions to physical education /." Electronic Thesis or Dissertation.

After learning basketball in a summer class at Harvard University, black gym teacher Edwin Bancroft Henderson became the first to introduce the game to African Americans on a widespread basis when he taught the sport to his students in Washington, D. They won the Colored Basketball World Championship title with an undefeated season. All their players were current or former students at Howard University, which lacked a varsity basketball program. Gray and Oliver even attended medical school there while with the 12 Streeters, and would later become respected physicians. All three men later played for the New York Renaissance. Cooper and Bethards won world championship titles with the Rens and with the Washington Bears Cooper was inducted into the Basketball Hall of Fame in 1955. When the New York Rens were formed, creating a near-monopoly of black basketball talent, it was difficult for prominent independent African American teams like the Philadelphia Panthers to survive. They folded after the season, following the acquisition by the Rens of Cooper, their biggest star. With unprecedented full year, guaranteed, exclusive player contracts, the Rens became the first all-black owned and operated fully professional basketball team. The irony is that the leagues in which those teams played did not allow African American players or teams to join. During the season, the Rens won 88 straight games in 86 days. Though the squad collectively is enshrined in the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame, only three Rens players have ever been inducted individually: Gates and Cooper were both considered among the best centers in the game during their time. Isaacs, a fiery competitor and floor leader, was the glue for the team. They played home games at the Olympic Auditorium in downtown L. It was his first and last professional basketball contract. Robinson carried fond memories of the Red Devils. To avoid restrictions on their activities and game schedules by outside parties or governing bodies, the club remained independent, that is, they avoided affiliations with churches, YMCAs, schools, or Amateur Athletic Union chapters. The basketball team of the Independent Pleasure Club was one of the top African American squads in the East through the mids. The team used a lineup that included club president and star player Samuel Hayes, strongman Howard Johnson, and club vice president Nelson Frye. However, the Savoys broke up in the postseason over an internal money squabble. Nearly the entire squad deserted, including Hudson. They formed a new team called the Harlem Globe Trotters with Hudson as manager. Meanwhile, the Savoy Big Five regrouped for the season with tremendous results. In December , with Hudson back at the helm and with new financial backing, the Savoy Big Five changed its name to the Chicago Crusaders.

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Chapter 7 : BLACK FIVES X 47 BRAND

Which of the following did Edwin Bancroft Henderson not institute physical education programs and athletic competitions to? instill rivalry In order for physical education to survive throughout the twenty first century, the profession must find potential clients and turn them into.

Sterling Brown- Teacher, poet, writer, Professor Emeritus of Literature at Howard University, has a special foundation for folk culture and jazz music. Max Roach - Internationally known drummer. William Count Basie- Internationally known pianist, composer, arranger, and band leader. Joe Torry - Comedian, author, actor, and producer. Steve Harvey - Comedian and actor. Rickey Smiley - Comedian and actor. Tom Joyner - Radio show host. From Left to Right: Joe Black - All-time great Brooklyn Dodger baseball pitcher. Vince Carter - 8-time All-Star. Coached at Winston-Salem State University from - Henderson - Captain and outstanding player on the Washington 12th Streeters He is known as the "Father of Black Sport History". First Black male to become certified to teach Physical Education in public schools. He was inducted to the College Football Hall of Fame in Cedric "Cornbread" Maxwell - Outstanding former professional basketball player with the Boston Celtics and other teams. Brice Taylor - University of Southern California football legend. Terrence Trammell - 2-time , Olympic silver medalist in m hurdles. A leader in the training of the early Civil Rights lawyers. Woodson - The earliest and most outspoken proponent for the study of Black History. Mays - President Emeritus of Morehouse College, writer and lecturer. Weaver - Former U. Togo West - Secretary of the Army. Candidate for the United States Presidency in and He also served as a close adviser to President Bill Clinton. Washington - 1st Home-Rule mayor of the District of Columbia. Meek - Congressman serving the 17th Congressional District of Florida since Percy Julian - Discovered the use of foam to extinguish fires and discovered a method of producing cortisone synthetically. McNair - Astronaut, graduate of M. Hildrus Poindexter - Bacteriologist who studied the epidemiology of tropical diseases.

Chapter 8 : Edwin Bancroft Henderson by Kathleen Sickles on Prezi

Sports historian, educator, administrator, coach, athlete, and civil rights activist, Dr. Edwin Bancroft Henderson was a pioneer promoter of African American involvement in sports and physical education. Edwin, the son of William and Louisa Henderson, was born on November 24,

Chapter 9 : UDC: "We Are Black History": Dr. Edwin Bancroft Henderson | University of the District of Columbia

The life and professional contributions of Arthur Stanley Lamb, M. D., to physical education in Canada.