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| http://www.dcminnerblues.com/images2/DHBlClarialView.gif       | **Rentiesville, Oklahoma** **Black Town History(NY Times story on Oklahoma's Black Towns, bottom of page))****Down Home Blues Club** *Home of the***DUSK 'TIL DAWN BLUES FESTIVAL September 2, 3, and 4, 2005** **5 pm til 5 am** **30 bands on 3 stages, showcase of the OK Blues tradition - strong on electric guitars and full bands), and bringing in several nationals. This year we have Rosie Ledet the Zydeco Sweetheart and James Peterson - see the Blues Festival Pages (link number three above) for complete details!And the OK BLUES HALL OF FAME***Now Available* for tours and parties, see below...    |
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| **Inside Down Home Blues Club** **This is the birthplace of D.C. Minner. When D.C. was a boy, this was his grandmother's corn whiskey house. D.C. was first exposed to Blues music here.** |

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|                  **the Down Home Blues Club                   *Now available* for your reunion, party or tour!!                 .....*A Saturday Night Blues Experience*                        at any time of the week you choose                       complete with a live band - Oklahoma's                        Blues Legend D.C. Minnner and band*.....if you prefer.*..                       a meal catered in - catfish dinner or bar-b-que...                       we have beer and pop, water...            *We provide*: club open at hours you choose, live band performing                        a dance for a party or concert or infor-mance,                        with historical info ...security, staff,....              *a historic tour* covering the Historic Black Township of Rentiesville,                        history of the Blues and R & B, inside stories of being performing                        musicians over the years......                      call for dates and rates (918)473-2411,                       or e-mail** **dcminner@mytownisp.com****The Down Home Blues Club; Blues at the root!                      Birthplace of D.C. where was raised in his                      Grandmother Lura's Cozy Corner Juke Joint                       in the historic Black Township of Rentiesville, OK                      ..home of the Dusk 'til Dawn Blues Festival                               A visit to the Blues Club will be                               a wonderful time, *guaranteed!***    |
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| Bluesman D.C. Minner calls black town Rentiesville homeSUSAN HYLTON World Staff Writer09/10/2006 Tulsa World (Final Home Edition), Page A26 of News**Minner helps keep blues and his hometown alive.** RENTIESVILLE -- D.C. Minner's ancestors were seeking a better life when they boarded a covered wagon in Alabama to come to Oklahoma to help settle a black town. They found it. Minner's great-great-grandfather, a pharmacist named Clark Martin, arrived in 1902 and soon opened drug stores in Rentiesville and Eufaula. They became a family of entrepreneurs, Minner said. As Minner's daughter, Sheila Huntington of Norman , recalls the family story, their ancestors found a friendlier culture in the Creek Nation. Minner's grandmother, Lura Eufaula Martin, raised him with the help of his "baby aunty" who was just 14 when he was born. They had a grocery store, restaurant and corn whiskey hall "when it was illegal." "My grandmother said if she could run that corn whiskey place till the day her baby left home, she'd never do anything else illegal. So the day I went into the service, she stopped selling corn whiskey," Minner said. Minner's stint in the service was as an Army medic during the Korean War. But most know him as a blues legend. He spent a dozen years on the road with his musician wife, Selby, whom he met in Berkeley , Calif. , in the '70s. The couple moved back to Rentiesville in 1979 and in 1988, they reopened Minner's grandmother's old corn whiskey hall as the Down Home Blues Club at 701 D.C. Minner St . It's the place "on the corner" where his family has lived and run businesses since 1915. "It was just my turn to be the head of the family and protect the family land," said Minner, now 71. "I have great-grandkids now that come to see me. That tradition would be broke if I lived in Los Angeles ." There were perhaps 1,000 people living in Rentiesville when Minner was a child. There was a post office and a train stop. But after World War II, many of the servicemen didn't move back. But what really killed the town was the decline of the cotton patches that many in the community farmed, Minner said. Some retirees are now moving back, finding it an inexpensive place to live, and Minner said that's keeping the small community alive. Today, perhaps 85 people still live in Rentiesville, and Minner knows them all. "If I don't know them personally, I can look at them and tell which family they're from," he said. "In Rentiesville, you don't have to be anybody else; you can be yourself." But 3,000 to 4,000 people manage to navigate their way off the beaten path to attend Minner's annual Dusk Til Dawn Blues Festival each Labor Day weekend. "Blues is just great music; it's not prepackaged," said Charlie Everett of Eufaula during this year's festival. "You're getting close to the heart of it here." Minner doesn't mind being a tourist attraction. He loves for people to stop by the club on the tours and typically entertains the group with blues and stories about the road. "The black tourists are interested in Honey Springs (a nearby Civil War battlefield) and others are looking for their roots," he said. Most blues musicians have been through Minner's place at some point. Photographs of blues legends line the walls. Other bigger stars would like to bear witness to the "authenticity of this place," Minner said, but they don't want to generate a madhouse. In a young state like Oklahoma , Selby said she and her husband can make a difference, and they've been recognized for it. They were presented a governor's proclamation last week for dedicating their lives to blues music and spreading it around the world and for hosting a cultural event like the blues festival. The Minners have been on the state Arts Council since 1990 and are active in artist-in-residency programs bringing blues music into the schools. The couple also offer free sessions for aspiring musicians known as the Rentiesville Jam Band twice a month, and they're always open the first Saturday of the month for a special performance of their own with their band Blues on the Move. And it isn't just music where they've left their mark: 15 years ago they started Rentiesville's volunteer fire department.  |

Related Photos & Graphics http://www.dcminnerblues.com/DCatDD06wtent.jpgBlues performer D.C. Minner sits near his annual Dusk To Dawn Blues Festival in Rentiesville, on Sept. 2. Minner returned to his Oklahoma hometown in 1979 and stayed.MICHAEL WYKE / Tulsa World

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| Tour visits Oklahoma 's historic black townsSUSAN HYLTON World Staff Writer09/10/2006 Tulsa World (Final Home Edition), Page A26 of News**Annual bus trips open doors to often-overlooked information about the state's cultural history.** MUSKOGEE -- If Cassandra Gaines can persuade them, all of the state's legislators would hop on a bus to learn more about the intriguing history of Oklahoma 's black towns. "I want to show them the untold history, the rough treasure we have that so many people from out of state see the importance of," she said. "I want them to see the rough diamond that everybody else is coming to see." Gaines is the multicultural coordinator and historic black town tour director for Muskogee . She started the tours in 1997 and said they have gained in popularity over the years. More than 50 people from across the country and Canada attended a July 14 tour, and Gaines is filling up bus seats for the next one on Oct. 2. Later this month, she'll be generating more interest for the tours at the African Diaspora Heritage Trail conference in Hamilton , Bermuda . About 60 black towns were founded following the Civil War by blacks who were recently freed from Southern slavery or who were members of American Indian tribes. Most of these towns -- more than 20 -- were incorporated in Oklahoma on land previously occupied by one of the Five Civilized Tribes. Each tour offers a small boost to the town's small economies. Souvenirs are bought, dinners are eaten and museums are scoured to catch a glimpse of the past. "It's not a whole lot, but it helps and some people who have been on tour have shown interest in buying property up in the towns," Gaines said. "Some of them are moving back. It's much cheaper than in the big cities. New homes are popping up everywhere in these little towns. You can't expect a young person to come, but if somebody is looking for a place to retire or a place to invest, this is their opportunity." Michael Bennett, a television producer and host of Globetrotting on BET's Jazz Network, was among those touring this summer. Bennett is pitching a one-hour history on the Oklahoma black towns to the major networks. "As an African-American myself, until I visited Oklahoma earlier this year, I had no idea the history behind these towns," Bennett said. Most striking for Bennett was the fact that for the most part the towns that formed in Oklahoma after the Civil War were self-sufficient. "It kind of shocked me. The first female African-American mayor (Lelia Foley-Davis) sat by me -- I'm sitting there in total awe," Bennett said. The fact these black citizens owned and operated their own banks and real estate firms was not part of the history books Bennett read growing up. "It's quite amazing," he said. The communities of Taft, Boley and Rentiesville are on tap for Gaines' next tour group on Oct. 2. In **Taft** , visitors are presented with breakfast and blues music by Harold Aldridge and Pat Moss. They're greeted by the first female black mayor Lelia Foley-Davis. There are about 1,600 people who work in Taft at the Jess Dunn Correctional Center and the Eddie Warrior Correctional Center for women. A few hundred people are actual residents of Taft. You can't go to **Rentiesville** without hearing about the remarkable lives of two of its most prominent sons, John Hope Franklin, a renowned scholar, and D.C. Minner, an inspiring bluesman. Franklin , 91, is James B. Duke Professor Emeritus of History at Duke University . Franklin has written more than a dozen books and is considered a preeminent authority on black history. Minner and his wife, Selby, operate the last business in Rentiesville, the Down Home Blues Club. They also host the annual Dusk Til Dawn Blues Festival Labor Day weekend, which attracts thousands. Tourgoers also stop by the Honey Springs Battlefield Memorial Park , 3 1/2 miles northeast of Checotah. It is the site of the largest Civil War battle in Indian Territory that for the first time had Indians, blacks, whites and Hispanics in combat. A re-enactment is held at the battle site every three years. **Boley** was the largest black town in the state with about 7,000 residents in 1911. There were many businesses including the first black-owned bank, telephone and electric companies. Pretty Boy Floyd's partner George Birdwell attempted to rob the bank in 1932 with two other men. As the story goes, Birdwell was shot dead by the bookkeeper, who retrieved a shotgun from the vault. The bank president sounded the alarm, and Birdwell's two cohorts, a young black man named Charley Glass and C.C. Patterson, were met by a group of armed citizens. Glass was killed and Patterson was severely wounded and went on to serve time in prison in McAlester . Today the Boley population is around 700. Henrietta Hicks is the local historian at the museum which has a variety of artifacts. Boley is the home of Smokaroma, the maker of the pressure smokers that are sold all over the world. The town also hosts the annual Boley Rodeo. For more information about the Black Town tours, call 1-888-687-6137, ext. 23, or e-mail cassytours@sbcglobal.net. **Susan Hylton 581-8381**susan.hylton@tulsaworld.com  |

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|      **RENTIESVILLE TOWNSHIP HISTORY****Rentiesville is one of 13 surviving Black Townships in Oklahoma. To make a better future black people migrated and increased the black population in OK by a factor of six in the twenty years between 1890 and 1919. Hoping to create a better future for their children, some 50 Townships were formed. Cassandra Gains, Muskogee Tourism at** [**www.cassytours.com**](http://www.cassytours.com) **and Kim from the Tulsa Library System (see contact, bottom of page) both bring people thru, and we are happy to say Rentiesville is on both tours!                                                         Read all about it below!** |
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| The New York Times[In America](http://www.nytimes.com/adx/bin/adx_click.html?type=goto&page=www.nytimes.com/printer-friendly&pos=Position1&camp=foxsearch50a-nyt5&ad=in_america_pf2.html&goto=http%3A%2F%2Fwww%2Efoxsearchlight%2Ecom%2Finamerica%2Findex%5Fnyt%2Ehtml)**February 8, 2004** **Oklahoma Towns Born of Struggle and Hope** **By JOHN D. THOMAS**

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THE post-Civil War South was a brutal and oppressive place for African-Americans. In a mass exodus, many left the region, compelled northward by floridly worded advertisements for new all-black settlements. One promoter described the town of Langston, Okla., as "Fertile as ever was moistened by nature's falling tears or kissed by heaven's sunshine." The advertisements worked. After the Civil War, there were some 50 all-black towns founded in the Oklahoma Territories (Oklahoma became a state in 1907). The initial settlers were Indian freedmen slaves who had been freed by their Indian masters - but later freed slaves from the Deep South joined them in a quest to prove that blacks could not only govern themselves but also prosper economically if given the chance. And they did. Many of the towns were quite successful, but they were eventually undone by factors including the Depression, Jim Crow laws, intimidation by whites and urbanization. Today, 13 of those original towns still exist in Oklahoma, and they all still have all-black or overwhelmingly black populations. When my parents moved to Oklahoma six years ago, I became a casual student of the state's history. After stumbling upon this unknown chapter of American history, I set out to visit some of these towns last year. It was the centennial of two of three of the most viable remaining all-black towns, more than enough of a reason to hit the road. The best way to visit the towns is through formal tours, which are organized by several groups. The most prominent organizer is Cassandra Gaines, director of multicultural tourism for the city of Muskogee. She has been taking tourists to the all-black towns since 1997, and her success has led to consulting jobs with other states interested in developing African-American heritage tourism. Her groups travel by bus; an expert lectures on board, and local historians meet and guide them. Logistically, joining a formal tour did not work for me, so Ms. Gaines helped me set up a solo trip to Langston (founded 1890), Boley and Rentiesville (both 1903). On a bumpy early-morning flight from Chicago to Tulsa, I flipped through my dog-eared copy of Hannibal Johnson's "Acres of Aspiration" (Eakin Press, 2002), a terrific survey of Oklahoma's all-black towns. I rented a car and headed toward Langston, site of Langston University. The two-hour drive took me down rural highways that crossed Chicken Creek, Polecat Creek and Wild Horse Creek. Cattle grazed lazily next to tiny rusting oil wells that pumped with even less vigor. The school, founded in 1897, was named for John Mercer Langston, the first black member of Congress from Virginia, who served from 1890 and 1891. Sitting on a hill, its red brick buildings are an abrupt change from the pastureland. Ms. Gaines arranged for me to get a tour from the university's historian in residence, Currie Ballard. In the 1890's, Langston was a vibrant place, with several grocery stores, a blacksmith, two physicians and a drugstore. Today, the school, a historically black university, is essentially the town; its 2,500 students account for most of its population. The campus is spacious and immaculate. Mr. Ballard, a fount of knowledge about the town, first took me by the chapel. A pretty, white building, it opened 1996 and is a replica of the little Presbyterian church where the school's first classes were held. From there, we walked to the Melvin B. Tolson Black Heritage Center. A well-known African-American modernist poet, Tolson (1898-1966) taught at Langston, was the town's mayor from 1954 to 1960 and was named poet laureate of Liberia in 1947. Officials at Langston University say that the Tolson Center is Oklahoma's sole site devoted to African and African-American studies. In addition to numerous pieces of African art donated by alumni, there are also many items related to Tolson, including his glasses, his Remington Quiet-Riter and a photo of him signing books at a ceremony at the White House in 1965. When we left the Tolson Center, Mr. Ballard pointed out a proposed spot for the Oklahoma Museum of African-American History, scheduled to open in 2007, the state's centennial. He explained that the museum, which is being financed with state funds and private donations, will focus on issues including the state's civil rights struggles and black entrepreneurism in Oklahoma. He said the museum would not focus on the Tulsa race riots of 1921 and the rise of Tulsa's prominent, all-black Greenwood district (also known as the Black Wall Street) because the Greenwood Cultural Center in Tulsa already featured extensive exhibits on those issues. From there, we drove to Langston Lake. About a mile outside campus, it is a serene, tree-lined spot with covered picnic tables and barbecue facilities. Tours use it as a dining and relaxation area. My final stop in Langston was the Indian Meridian. The tall, white monument was erected in 1922; it stands outside town on a dirt road. Mr. Ballard explained that it signified not only the former demarcation between Oklahoma and Indian territory, but also that it was the state's surveying center. "Think about it," he said. "The center of this state is in an all-black town." I headed south and then east on the hour drive to Boley, once the crown jewel of the all-black towns. Just before you cross Boley's city line, you'll see a rather disconcerting road sign: "Hitchhikers May Be Escaped Inmates." It signifies the presence of the minimum-security John Lilley Correctional Center, which, including inmates and employees, accounts for about 500 of its 950 residents. There was a time when Boley was a thriving place with more than 50 businesses, including a bank, an ice plant, five hotels, five groceries and even two photo studios. The African-American statesman and educator Booker T. Washington visited in 1904 and called it "the most enterprising, and in many ways the most interesting of the Negro towns in the United States." When I arrived in April, the pretty, mostly red brick downtown was anything but hopping, but every Memorial Day weekend it is packed when some 35,000 people attend Boley's annual all-black rodeo. Dating to 1909, the event takes place on the edge of town at the 40-acre Boley Rodeo Grounds, which has recently been renovated. Boley is a quiet, charming place now, and its primary businesses are the prison and Smokaroma, which makes of industrial barbeque cookers. The founder of the company, Maurice Lee Sr., often cooks up barbeque for visiting tourists, and he treated me to some amazing ribs in the 1918 Boley Community Center. Boley is one of the few all-black towns with a formal museum dedicated to its history. The small collection is in a 1908 home that was named a national historic landmark in 1975. The town is expanding the facility. Displays include historic photos, bricks made by the Boley Brick Company in 1912, soda bottles from the Boley Carbonated Works and an advertisement for the 1921 "baffling western mystery," "The Crimson Skull." According to the ad, the film was "produced in the all colored city of Boley, Oklahoma," with an "all-colored cast" and "30 colored cowboys." Before leaving town, I checked out Boley's other compelling, albeit macabre, attraction. On Nov. 23, 1932, a trio of bandits from Pretty Boy Floyd's outfit tried to rob the Farmers and Merchants Bank. In the ensuing shootout, Boley's mayor and two of the gunmen were killed. The original marble cages are still inside the bank, which has been closed for years, and visitors can still see bullet holes in the walls. During the rodeo and tours, it's a popular stop. A convenient place to stay while touring the towns is Muskogee, and I drove there from Boley and checked into a motel. The next morning I rose early, and after a hearty breakfast at the Speedway Grille ("The Best Little Burger and Chili House in Muskogee"), I headed south down Highway 69 for the short drive to Rentiesville. On the outskirts of town, a sign heralds Rentiesville's favorite son: "Dr. John Hope Franklin Homeplace. Rentiesville, OK. Population 66." A noted historian, and writer and chairman of the advisory board of Bill Clinton's Initiative on Race from 1997 to 1999, Dr. Franklin was born in Rentiesville in 1915 and moved to Tulsa a decade later. One of the town's other famous citizens still lives there. Rentiesville has no real downtown anymore, but toward the end of the bumpy main road is the D. C. Minner Down Home Blues Club. A veteran blues guitar ace and member of the Oklahoma Music Hall of Fame, Mr. Minner and his bass-playing wife, Selby, have been holding their Dusk 'til Dawn Blues Festival there every Labor Day weekend for 13 years. The three-day affair attracts some 7,000 fans. Mr. Minner's club is basically a rambling old country juke joint, with a scattering of mismatched tables and dinette chairs and aging pictures of blues artists lining the walls. When people visit on tours, he and his wife open the club and play a set. Mr. Minner was born on this spot in 1935 and moved back in 1985. Now getting too old to tour, he hopes to expand the place and add a museum. Mr. Minner said the all-black towns should be preserved as an inspiration to black people. "This is one of the few places where this history is still left," he said. Actually, there is another place nearby where black history is well preserved. Just down the road from Minner's house is the site of the Battle of Honey Springs, also called the Gettysburg of the West. The battle, which took place July 17, 1863, involved the First Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry and was the first time black troops figured prominently in a major Civil War conflict. Some of those black soldiers went on to help found Rentiesville. Honey Springs Battlefield, administered by the Oklahoma Historical Society, is a beautiful, sprawling place, with well-marked trails, an information center and monthly reenactments of Civil War life; every three years there is a re-enactment there using black troops. At the last one, about 11,000 people visited. The next is scheduled for September 2005. At one end of the park stands a tall pink granite monument dedicated to those black soldiers. It reads in part, "At the Battle of Honey Springs, the 1st Kansas Colored Volunteers wrote a stirring page in American history becoming one of the first black units of the Civil War to play a key role in a Union victory." Standing alone in that battlefield at the end of my trip, I tried to come to terms with what I had seen. Like most Americans, I had had no idea these all-black towns had ever existed. The trip was fascinating and the people I met were full of hope for the future, but the dominant theme was struggle - a struggle to escape the Deep South and to found the towns, and now a struggle to save them. **Visitor Information** **Tours and Information** For information on Cassandra Gaines's tours call (888) 687-6137, extension 25. One-day tours cost $75 a person and include breakfast, lunch and dinner. The **Tulsa City-County Library** offers a bus tour of the historic all-black towns on June 12. Tickets are $25. For more information call (918) 596-7205. The **Battle of Honey Springs Historic Site** is at 1863 Honey Springs Battlefield Road; (918) 473-5572; see [www.ok-history.mus.ok.us/mus-sites/masnum02.htm](http://www.ok-history.mus.ok.us/mus-sites/masnum02.htm). The visitor center is open 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; open to 1 p.m. Sunday. The access road to the six interpretive trails is open 8 to 5. Closed Monday. The **Boley Historical Museum** can be visited by appointment; call (918) 667-3711. For information on Langston University, visit [www.lunet.edu](http://www.lunet.edu). **Events** Boley's annual all-black rodeo takes place May 29 and 30 this year, starting at 8 p.m. Admission is $7. Information, (580) 320-0031. Clearview, another of the remaining all-black towns, also holds a yearly all-black rodeo the first weekend in August; it is Aug. 7 and 8 this year. Information, (918) 583-4096. D. C. Minner's **Dusk 'til Dawn Blues Festival** takes place Sept. 3 to 5. 30 bands on three stages, Information: [www.dcminnerblues.com](http://www.dcminnerblues.com); dcminner@mytownisp.com On March 20, the Oklahoma Historical Society will sponsor a **Civil War Candlelight Tour** at the Honey Springs Battlefield with tours every 15 minutes from 7 p.m. to 8:45 p.m.; $3. Reservations, (918) 473-5572. *JOHN D. THOMAS is editor of Playboy.com and a contributing editor of Playboy magazine.*   [Copyright 2004](http://www.nytimes.com/ref/membercenter/help/copyright.html) [The New York Times Company](http://www.nytco.com/) | [Home](http://www.nytimes.com/) | [Privacy Policy](http://www.nytimes.com/ref/membercenter/help/privacy.html) | [Search](http://query.nytimes.com/search/advanced/) | [Corrections](http://www.nytimes.com/corrections.html) | [Help](http://www.nytimes.com/membercenter/sitehelp.html) | [Back to Top](http://www.nytimes.com/2004/02/08/travel/#top)  |

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