2/5/2019 Boston Globe

https://bostonglobe.newspapers.com/image/442169232

16 Sep 2001, 245 - The Boston Globe at Newspapers.com

The Boston Globe (Boston, Massachusetts) · Sun, Sep 16, 2001 · Main Edition · Page 245 Printed on Feb 5, 2019



Copyright © 2019 Newspapers.com. All Rights Reserved.

Newspapers TM

The Boston Globe (Boston, Massachusetts) · Sun, Sep 16, 2001 · Main Edition · Page 254

https://bostonglobe.newspapers.com/image/442169262

Printed on Feb 5, 2019

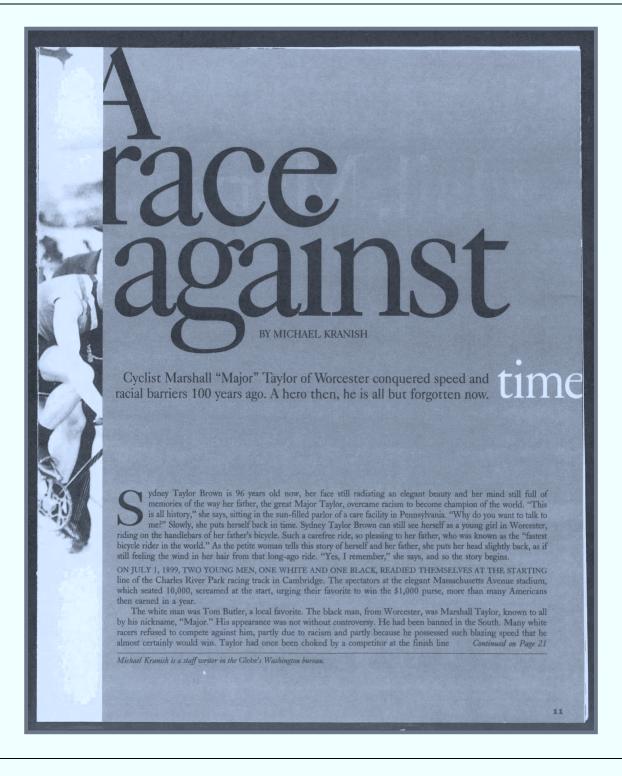


Copyright © 2019 Newspapers.com. All Rights Reserved.

Newspapers

The Boston Globe (Boston, Massachusetts) · Sun, Sep 16, 2001 · Main Edition · Page 255 Printed on Feb 5, 2019





Copyright © 2019 Newspapers.com. All Rights Reserved.



2/5/2019 Boston Globe

16 Sep 2001, 265 - The Boston Globe at Newspapers.com

The Boston Globe (Boston, Massachusetts) · Sun, Sep 16, 2001 · Main Edition · Page 265

Printed on Feb 5, 2019

https://bostonglobe.newspapers.com/image/442169298



Copyright © 2019 Newspapers.com. All Rights Reserved.

The Boston Globe (Boston, Massachusetts) · Sun, Sep 16, 2001 · Main Edition · Page 266

https://bostonglobe.newspapers.com/image/442169299

Printed on Feb 5, 2019



Copyright © 2019 Newspapers.com. All Rights Reserved.

only leaped into the lead at the last second of the 1-mile contest. The crowd angrily called for an all-out race from start to finish. Taylor agreed to a rematch and on again Within two months, he

would become world champion at the 1-mile distance, and within several years, he would become one of the best-paid, best-known athletes anywhere.

It may seem hard to imagine now, when cycling is but a footnote on American sports pages except when the Tour de France unfolds, but there was a time when there was no bigger attraction than the dangerous sport of bicycle track racing and there was no bigger star than Massachusetts's own Major Taylor.

Taylor was dominant like Babe Ruth; he made racial history like Jackie Robinson. And yet he is all but forgotten today except by cycling diehards. Taylor receives practically no official recognition from the state of Massachusetts; his story is rarely told in classrooms or textbooks or mueums. A small group of Worcester residents has been trying to erect a statue to his memory but is short of funds. The sad fact is that Taylor is honored more in Indiana, the state he fled, partly because of racism, than he is in Massachusetts, where he sought sanctuary and became world famous. Yet few stories say more about Massachusetts, about sports, and about racism a century ago than Taylor's tale

HE WORLD OF MAJOR Taylor was one in which the bicycle was king. "Bicycle racing was the most popular sport," says Sydney Taylor Brown, ambling with a walker around her care facility.

Around the time of Taylor's race at Charles River Park in 1899, America had 75 million people,

5,000 cars, and 20 million bicycles, according to Peter Nye, an expert on the era who rates Taylor as one of the five best bicycle racers in US history. Nearly every significant city had one of more racetracks with grandstands that often could seat thousands - "velodromes as the venues were lyrically called. Some racers earned more than \$20,000 per year, four times as much as top baseball players.

New England was the center of the bicycling craze, with many bike man ufacturers and racing clubs. An organization called the League of American Wheelmen successfully lobbied for the paving of roads to enable the easier use of bicycles. Some credit the

Major Taylor is honored more in Indiana, the state he fled, than he is in Massachusetts, where he sought sanctuary.

bicycle with greatly advancing the equal-rights cause: "Rational dress societies" advocated that women wear bloomers instead of dresses, to facilitate riding.

But this was still a world, barely three decades after the end of the Civil War, in which racism was rampant and lynching all too common, particularly in the South. Few blacks were able to participate in top professional sports, and it would be a half-century before Jackie Robinson would break the color line in baseball.

Into this world came a teenager named Major Taylor, having earned his nickname because he wore a military uniform when he performed cycling stunts as child. Born in Indianapolis on November 26, 1878, Taylor went to work at age 13 for a bike manufacturer

there who was impr with his speed and skills. "He rode his bicycle to and from work, 25 miles each way," Sydney Taylor Brown says. "That's why his legs were so strong."

One day in 1895, some friends of Taylor entered him in a local 75-mile bike race. His entry was kept secret to avoid a racial outcry. But Taylor appeared at the starting line, and then began to race with such speed that some of the white riders "threatened to do me bodily harm if I did not turn back," Taylor wrote years later. But this only inspired him to ride faster, "to make doubly sure that none of them caught up to me." Taylor won easily, despite riding the last stretch in a driving rainstorm.

As Taylor became more successful, and more subject to racist threats, he and his manager, bike manufacturer Louis "Birdie" Munger, began to think about moving to Massachusetts. While the Bay State had its share of racial problems, it was far more open than Southern and border states. At the time, the all-important League of American Wheelmen had voted to prohibit black members. The delegation from Mas-sachusetts, where the organization had been founded, had voted unanimously against the proposal. Thus, Massachusetts seemed like the best place where Taylor could compete, and compete fairly.

So, in 1895, Taylor and Munger boarded a train from Indiana to Worcester "Before our train pulled out of Indianapolis," Taylor wrote later, "Mr. Munger informed his friends that some day I would return to that city as champion bicy-cle rider of America."

Worcester was a haven. "I was in Worcester only a very short time," Taylo wrote, "before I realized there was no such race prejudice among the bicycle



2/5/2019 Boston Globe

The Boston Globe (Boston, Massachusetts) · Sun, Sep 16, 2001 · Main Edition · Page 267 Printed on Feb 5, 2019

https://bostonglobe.newspapers.com/image/442169304



Copyright © 2019 Newspapers.com. All Rights Reserved.

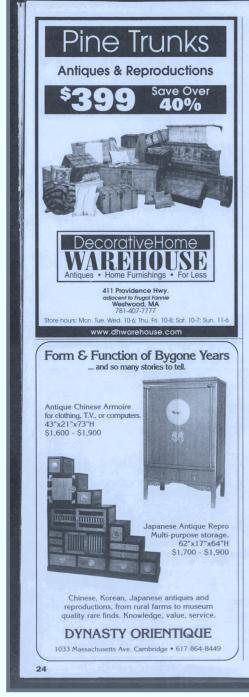
Newspapers

16 Sep 2001, 268 - The Boston Globe at Newspapers.com

The Boston Globe (Boston, Massachusetts) · Sun, Sep 16, 2001 · Main Edition · Page 268

https://bostonglobe.newspapers.com/image/442169308

Printed on Feb 5, 2019



and rode at his own risk in many Northern locales. In Taunton, a rider choked him moments after a race was over, leaving Taylor unconscious for 15 minutes. Even in Worcester, he was thrown to the ground by some other riders, which prompted him to tell a *Telegram* reporter that the numerous threats led him to "have a dread of injury" every time I start in a race."

Matters only got worse when he went to Savannah, Georgia, to train during the winter. While working out on the road, he easily beat a group of white riders, who promptly seen thim a letter. *Dear Mr. Taylor*,

Dear Mr. Taylor, If you don't leave here before 48 hours, you will be sorry. We mean business – clear out if you value your life.

White Racers A crude picture of a skull and crossbones was added. Taylor dealt with these setbacks by training near New York City and committing himself to his Baptist faith, deciding never to race on Sundays. By the time the 1898 season opened, Taylor was in the best shape of his life. Soon, he was setting world records in track races of 1 mile Many of his races were

at three Boston-area velo-dromes, in Cambridge, Revere, and Waltham. Before there was a Fenway Park, the Charles River Track in Cambridge was one of the area's top sporting venues. The oval stadium - on the site of today's Necco factory on Massachusetts Avenue was built specifically for bicycle racing and sometimes overflowed capacity to as many as 16,000 spectators, according to newspaper re-ports. The track, with bunting-draped grandstands and a prime location, was advertised throughout the region; it became the site of many of Taylor's early victories. Taylor called his win nst Tom Butler on July 1, 1899, "one of the greatest match races of my career." A few weeks later, Taylor won a national championship in Iowa, prompting a newspaper reporter to write: "Major Taylor, the far-famed Negro, was a great surprise to the crowd that attended the National Championship races of the Iowa state meet on the new Ottumwa track. He is a perfect wonder on the wheel. . . The crowd did not like him and did not want to see him win. In spite of this, he carried his share of the honors."

O NAUGUST 3, TAYLOR broke the world 1-mile record in Chicago. His fame and fortune were rising rapidly, he earned the title "fastest bicycle rider in the world." Backed by the Waltham Manufacturing Co., which produced the Orient bicycle that he used on some of his record-setting rides, Taylor toured the country, lapping up praise in city after city.

But some white riders were trying to find a way to stop Taylor once and for all. The League of American Wheelmen had allowed Taylor to compete in its races even though blacks weren't allowed to be members, so a breakaway group of riders formed a new organization that banned blacks altogether. Wanting to face the best competition in the world, Taylor went to Canada, which was holding a world championship contest.

The August 11, 1899, edition of *The Boston Globe* proclaimed the news. Taylor, the *Globe* said, was a "World Beater." As the US national an-

As the US national anthem played in celebration of his victory in the mile, Taylor recalled later, "I never felt so proud to be an American before, and indeed, I even felt more American at that moment than I ever felt in America. This was the most impressive moment in my young life."



Copyright © 2019 Newspapers.com. All Rights Reserved.



The Boston Globe (Boston, Massachusetts) · Sun, Sep 16, 2001 · Main Edition · Page 270 Printed on Feb 5, 2019

https://bostonglobe.newspapers.com/image/442169316

were on Sunday, and Taylor refused to compete because it conflicted with his reli-gious beliefs. "Taylor Re-fuses \$10,000," said a New New Visions in Pastel ptember 20th - October er 20th, 2001 POWERS GALLERY York newspaper headline. "He Won't Race on Sunion Routes 24 & 27 • 9 05 • Call for hours day. The action only added to Taylor's fame. In The New York Telegraph, an THE Mia (6 months) BABY PLACE editorial dripping with rac-ism chastised white cyclists FURNITURE & ACCESSORIES for waiting so long to ban Taylor. "It is all very well We Love Babies! for these speedy white genfor these speedy white gen-tlemen to insist upon proper respect for their color," the *Telegraph* said. "Still, we could have wished that they COMPLETE BABY STORE Worcester Rd., (Rt. 9) Natick (At the Wellesley Line) 3) 653-0959 • (508) 655-5305 Open Monday through Saturday 10-5:3 Wednesday & Thursday Eves. til 8:30 Sundays 12-5 had boycotted Major Tay-lor before he defeated them all." Taylor later pasted this www.thebabyplace.com editorial in his scrapbook, which is part of a collection SOLID INVESTMENT donated by Sydney Taylor A Pool Table is a Lifetime Investment. Sure You're Buying Quality. Brown to the Indiana State Museum Accu-Fast come so great that he was finally able to negotiate a hefty contract to race in **GUARANTEED LOWEST PRICES!** Getting Into Hot Water France - with no Sunday fun contests. France gave Tayanters on display! lor the honor he could not Starting \$3499 get at home. One century AS · PATIO FURNITURE ago, Taylor arrived in Par-is, lauded by the press there as bicycling's "Messiah." He won race after race, **BEMISTER'S** h the Trip SALEM, NH (603) 898-96 HAMPTON, NH (603) 929-4447 of world champion. For the next several years, Taylor traveled the ROGER'S PIANC world, including two trips to Australia with his wife, Daisy. Their only child, Sydney, was born there in 1904 and named after the 781-826-0453 Hanover, MA selection Now on Sale! Huge ~ featuring ~ city of her birth. After a two-year break, Taylor **TEINWAY** made a series of European of vintage BECHSTEIN comebacks, including a fi-nal one in 1910 in Paris, at & artcase Bösendorfer pianos Brown, then 6 years old, cheered her father. Route 3 South to Exit 13 www.rogers-piano.com 26

Copyright © 2019 Newspapers.com. All Rights Reserved.

Taylor had finally After retiring from pr found a way to avoid the racism of America: He fessional cycling, Taylor tried to transfer his success could compete on foreign to the business world. But soil, where his talents were he lost \$15,000 in one venmore appreciated. The next ture, and by 1918 he was working as a machinist in logical step was France, which was - and still is -Worcester and later as an the hotbed of bicycle racing. auto repairman. But the big races in France Taylor, however, did not want the world to forget were on Sunday, and Taylor

him. In 1928, after six years of work, he published his autobiography, with a title that told the story: The Fastest Bicycle Rider in the World: The Story of a Col-ored Boy's Indomitable Courage and Success Against the Odds. "It is quite obvi-ous what might well be accomplished on a whole as a race in other pursuits of life if granted a square deal and a fair field," Taylor wrote in the preface of his 431-page book.

N THE END, MAJOR TAY-N THE END, MAJOR L square deal. Having lost most of his fortune, and even his Worcester home, he found little success in peddling his autobiography. He separated from his wife and left her and his daughter to move to Chicago. This proud man, once one of the nation's wealthiest African-Americans, became nearly destitute and lived at the YMCA. In 1932, he died at a

Taylor's fame had be-

atedly earning the title

which Sydney Taylor

charity hospital and was buried in a pauper's grave. Only a local black-oriented newspaper, the Chicago Defender, noted his passing Some of his friends didn't realize he had died until years later, when they unearthed his remains and reburied them with a memo-

rial plaque. "I didn't know he died," Sydney Taylor Brown says. "I didn't even know where he was."

As she speaks these words nearly 70 years after her father's death, it is clear that Sydney Taylor Brown remains deeply saddened by the way his life ended. Details of his business dealings have been lost to history,

but his daughter believes prejudice played a role. "Blacks weren't allowed to make money," she says. "I've been bitter about that for all this life."

This is one reason why Sydney Taylor Brown is re-luctant to discuss history, for the history cannot change no matter how many times she retells it. She would just as soon talk about her son, Dallas C. Brown Jr., a retired brigadier general, and her grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Today, one of those grandchildren, Jan Brown, a lawyer for the federal government, lives in Cam-bridge not far from the site of the Charles River velodrome, where Major Taylor raced. She believes that her great-grandfather's story must not be forgotten in Massachusetts - not just because he won bicycle races, but because "he turned the then-prevailing notion of white supremacy on its head" and left lessons about determination that are as valuable as ever. "The sheer joy of win-

ning in competitive arenas is not lost on me," Jan Brown says. "But for me the most breathtaking part of his story is his resistance to the limitations that others would have had for him. ... The fact that he re-tained the focus and sense of spirit necessary to define and pursue his own goals is itself a prize. The fact that he achieved them, and did so in such a stirring way, is pure icing on the cake." If you ride along the

Minuteman bike path in Cambridge, you might oc-casionally see Jan Brown gliding along at a modest pace on her three-speed Specialized Globe bicycle, as she thinks about the way her great-grandfather once raced nearby so fast, so long ago. 🗆

Michael Kranish can be reached by e-mail at kranish@globe.com.

NewspapersTM