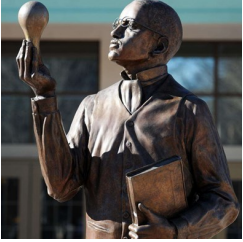




Constance Baker Motley: Motley was born September 14, 1921 in New Haven, and she was the first African American woman to argue a case before the state court and to serve as a federal judge. She became a lawyer, a U.S. district judge and a state senator for New York and was a key member in the fight for civil rights from the 1940s through the 1960s.



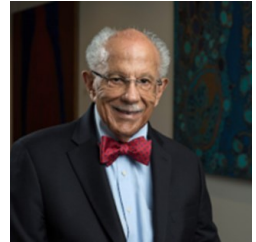
Marian Anderson lived in Danbury for decades and was one of the most popular opera singers of the 20th century. According to the Connecticut Women's Hall of Fame, she was the first Black person to perform with the Metropolitan Opera. Her 1939 Easter Sunday concert was attended by 75,000 people at the Lincoln Memorial and was later hailed as "a defining moment in the history of civil rights in the United



Lewis Howard Latimer :The statue of Lewis Howard Latimer currently standing in front of the Mortor Government Center, in Bridgeport, Conn. Jan. 19, 2017. Ned Gerard / Hearst Connecticut Media

Lewis Howard Latimer was an inventor. He lived in Bridgeport, where he was a member of the Bridgeport Scientific Society, and worked for the U.S. Electric Lighting Company. He invented the first carbon filament for the modern incandescent light bulb and worked closely with Alexander Graham Bell, Hiram Maxim and Thomas Edison, who all owe parts of their success to Latimer's work, according to the Bridgeport Library's History Center.

Dr. Warren M. Washington is a noteworthy Black environmentalist who through his work helps the environment in his work as a climate and atmospheric scientist. In 2007, the global climate models Dr. Washington created were used in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's 4th assessment report which earned Dr. Washington and other scientists the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize. Dr. Washington served as Science Advisor to former Presidents Carter, Reagan, Bush Sr., and Clinton, and was awarded the National Medal of Science from former President Obama.



Kizzmekia S. Corbett, Ph.D.Dr. Kizzmekia S. Corbett a viral immunologist designed the viral sequence that lead to the Moderna COVID – 19 vaccine. Two weeks after a visit from then President Donald Trump, Corbett's team began the first stage of clinical trials. The vaccine rolled out 10 months later.

Dr. Vivien Theodore Thomas In an era when institutional racism was the norm, Thomas was classified, and paid, as a janitor, despite the fact that by the mid-1930s he was doing the work of a postdoctoral researcher. This work later evolved into research on Crush syndrome and saved the lives of thousands of soldiers on the battlefields of World War II. He also was the first to create the surgery to correct the conditions cyanosis (blue baby syndrome). Thomas went on to mentor lab technicians at Hopkins. Assisting the first Black cardiac arrest resident, Dr. Levi Watkins in the use of the Automatic Implantable Defibrillator. To the host of young surgeons Thomas trained during the 1940s, became legend, but was never a trained doctor. Due to specific restrictions, he later was awarded an honorary doctorate in law by Johns Hopkins University.



Did You Know?
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