



## **PA-KUDE HISTORICAL MUSEUM RESEARCH OFFICE**

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Historic Murray Town in Sierra Leone, West Africa, serves as community curator of the rich culture and accomplishments of Liberated African settlers in the 1800s in a village known as Whiteman's Bay. The early settlers from Nova Scotia and Liberated Africans who arrived on the British Royal Navy ships constructed the only public well named Oko-Wata, and extracted oysters for business in the area called Cackle Bay. The settlers protected the legendary and mysterious stream called Oloshoro, which was dry during the raining season, but streaming during the dry season.

The artefacts of this period include a jointly-purchased church bell by the Wesleyan Methodist church of Murray Town and the Judean Church of Wilberforce Village. The Liberated Africans also constructed their own first church; the Jordan Methodist Church. The Hudson Market, built by Governor Hudson in 1934, hosted the launching of the Pa-Kude Historical Museum on the 27<sup>th</sup> of November 2011. The late Sir Samuel Lewis was an alumnus of the Sierra Leone Grammar School, founded in 1845. The new building school, in Sierra Leone was built on his property in Murray Town. The community continues to maintain its descendant's legacy including the Fishermen's Club and multicultural mask societies relating to myths and dances. The rich cultural heritage of this area includes many professionals such as Sir Samuel Lewis, CMG, BL (1843 -1903,) first West African Knight, first Mayor of Freetown, and third Sierra Leonean barrister, who studied in the United Kingdom. He established the Freetown Municipal Council in 1896. The 17<sup>th</sup> President of Liberia in 1920, President Charles D. B. King, was the son of a Sierra Leonean from Murray Town. The museum will preserve historical memories of 200 years in a systematic and contemporary manner: including research histories of descendants, unique environment, and heritage sites.

Prayers for Sierra Leone, written by the Lieutenant Governor John Clarkson in the 1800, were found in many settler homes and Brass Ornaments in Liberated homes. In 1700, the British-born, John Henry Newton, proved to be a continual problem for the crew of the Pegasus so they left him on the shore of Freetown, which he called home. He wrote the words of the immortal hymn, Amazing Grace, which was selected by the community as the Museum Anthem.

Sierra Leoneans who contributed to the social advancement of the nation will be preserved through documented writings, cultures, and stories within digital archives.

You are invited to a donors' meeting on the Pa-Kude Historical Museum, scheduled for Thursday, October 31, 2013,