Call & Response

News from the South Carolina African American Heritage Commission

Fall 2012 Volume VII, Number 3

http://shpo.sc.gov/res/Pages/SCAAHC.aspx
& http://scaaheritagefound.org/

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Message from the Chair

Bhakti Larry Hough

The year 2013 is a very important one when it comes to celebrating African American history from various perspectives. Many events and activities celebrating and commemorating that history will be taking place across the state. The Jubilee Project, a state-wide collaboration commemorating and critically examining 150 years of emancipation and 50 years of educational access in SC will present many events and activities. The cities of Columbia and Charleston will have events and activities celebrating and honoring people and places associated with the Civil Rights Movement and other historical milestones.

Last, but not least, **the South Carolina African American Heritage Commission (SCAAHC) will celebrate its 20th anniversary in 2013**. As one of those there at the very beginning of the original SC African American Heritage Council, I am amazed at just how fast 20 years seem to have passed. It has been a bittersweet experience; as all organizations set some goals that they don't reach, experience good years and some not-so-good ones, and sometimes even wonder if they'll be able to continue to exist. The SCAAHC has seen its share of challenges over the past 20 years, but also its share of triumphs. For example, only a handful of counties had historical markers honoring "our places in history." Now, largely due to the work of the SCAAHC, all 46 of the state's counties have at least one African American historical marker. That's why we're able to say that despite the challenges, even some that threatened our existence, we're still standing. So, please join us all year, but especially for our annual meeting in March, in celebrating 20 years of promoting the identification, preservation and appreciation of African American historical places and culture in SC. The anniversary theme this year is ***Still Standing! The First 20 Years of the South Carolina African American Heritage Commission***. A sub-theme for the annual meeting will be ***From Civil War to Civil Rights***, which will include presentations by acclaimed Lowcountry actress Natalie Daise and legendary photographer Cecil Williams of Orangeburg.

Also in this edition you will find information about a historical marker that the SCAAHC was instrumental in getting installed at Pride Park in Hartsville. It honors Thomas J. "Papa" James and the school he established on that site, the Hartsville Graded School, the first public school for African American children in Hartsville.

Finally, I have appreciated the opportunity to serve as chairman in 2012, and I look forward to the commission continuing to make great strides in 2013 and beyond.

The mission of the South Carolina African American Heritage Commission is to identify and promote the preservation of historic sites, structures, buildings, and culture of the African American experience in South Carolina and to assist and enhance the efforts of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

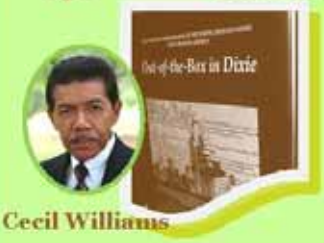
Still Standing! The First 20 Years of the South Carolina African American Heritage Commission

Annual Meeting 2013 & Preserving Our Places In History Awards Luncheon

From Civil War to Civil Rights

Friday, March 15th 9:30 am - 3:30 pm

9:30 am	Registration/Continental Breakfast
10:00	Opening Session ~ Greetings: SCAAHC Chairman Leon Love Dr. Eric Emerson, Director, SC Department of Archives & History The Honorable Steven Benjamin, Mayor, City of Columbia
10:15	Special Presentation ~ *The First Twenty Years of the South Carolina African American Heritage Commission*
10:30	*Becoming Harriet Tubman* ~ Natalie Daise
11:30	Break/Refreshments
11:45	*Becoming Harriet Tubman* continued
12:15 pm	*Civil Rights in South Carolina*, Cecil Williams Booksigning following
1:30	8th Annual *Preserving our Places in History Awards* Luncheon



Cecil Williams

For further info, please call
843-917-3350 or e-mail
scaaheritagefoundation@gmail.com
Registration form on next page

Natalie Daise

SC Archives & History Center 8301 Parklane Road Columbia

SCAAHC QUARTERLY MEETING - THURSDAY, MARCH 14th - 6:30 PM
SC ARCHIVES & HISTORY CENTER - ALL ARE INVITED

A Sesquicentennial Series:
African Americans during the Civil War - Stony The Road They Trod
Part 8: Where Do We Go From Here?

Abel Bartley

Dr. Bartley is Director of the Pan African Studies Program & Associate Professor of African American and Urban History, Clemson University

This is the final article in Dr. Bartley's series. The series began in the Fall 2009 issue. Go to http://scaaheritagefound.org/news.html to view his previous seven articles.

On January 1, 1863, hundreds of thousands of African Americans stood silently as they awaited word about whether or not a waffling Illinois politician would come through on his promise to liberate their brethren held in bondage in areas still in rebellion. For African Americans in South Carolina, the moment was made even more poignant as they had become part of a controversial experiment to see if African Americans could became useful citizens in a free society. South Carolina was one of two majority Black states and the possibilities for Black advancement were limitless. It was past 2:00 pm in the afternoon before Lincoln was able to take a few moments to sign the most important document in African American history. Without much pomp or circumstance, Lincoln signed the Executive Order he had proclaimed on September 22, 1862 and had it hand delivered to the Secretary of State to have the great seal of the president affixed and then to be deposited amongst the other historical documents in the nation's archives.

As news leaked out about the official signing, shouts of jubilee spontaneously rang out through the nation as Africans who had long endured the national atrocity of slavery saw the bright beams of a new day of freedom. As President Lincoln would write to a constituent in 1864, "If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong." It is hard to imagine what must have gone through the minds of those many African Americans who were on the sea islands of the Carolinas as they realized that God had finally answered their prayers and their long nightmare was finally coming to an end. They could not have imagined the incredible changes that their children and grandchildren would witness over the succeeding 150 years. Within ten years of being freed from chattel slavery, South Carolina's African Americans would lead the nation in electing Black officials to political office.

These newly-elected officials would write one of the most progressive state constitutions, which would end slavery, set up a free public school system, start the process of rebuilding the state, outline the powers of the governor and legislature, and ensure fair participation by eligible voters to the franchise. African Americans led the way as South Carolina saw a social revolution which radically changed the social etiquette of the state.

During the next 150 years, Black South Carolinians would lead the nation in challenging the established social order which reduced African Americans to a second-class status. In 1947, Black parents in Clarendon County protested the long distances their children were forced to walk to school asking for a county-purchased school bus. When that failed, they joined the NAACP's efforts to integrate the public schools. Harry and Eliza Briggs courageously put their names on a lawsuit demanding equal education for their children. This laid the foundation for the famous *Brown v. Board of Education* case, which eventually integrated the public schools.

Even before Rosa Parks and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. would gain international fame for their bus boycott, on June 22, 1954 Sarah Mae Fleming was assaulted on a bus in Columbia, SC for sitting in a section she believed was open to African Americans. The bus driver in a callous and brutal fashion forced her off the bus punching her in the stomach as she disembarked. She sued the bus company, setting the standard that Black women demanded to be treated like any other women and that Black people demanded to be treated as human beings. She set the stage for Rose Parks who would follow her example on December 1, 1955. Ms. Parks' actions introduced the world to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

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A Sesquicentennial Series:
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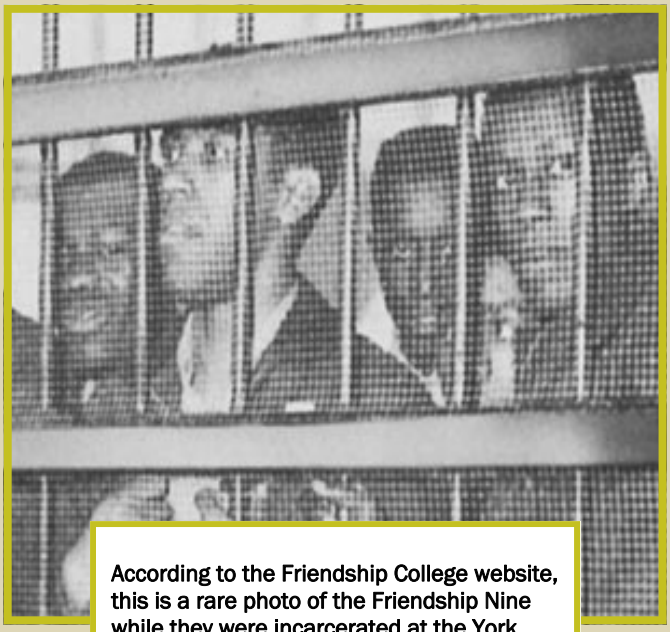
Moving forward to the next decade, on the morning of January 31, 1961, a group of eighteen African American students, mostly college students at Friendship College, went to a McCrory's 5-10-25¢ Variety Store in downtown Rock Hill. After a short protest, the students then went into the store and sat down at the Whites only lunch counter. When asked to leave, they refused and allowed themselves to be arrested. The next day, the ten men arrested were tried for trespassing. Charles Taylor, an athlete at Friendship was tried first, found guilty, convicted, and sentenced to $100 fine or 30 days hard labor on the York County Prison Farm. Ernest A. Finney, the lawyer who represented the demonstrators, asked the judge to allow the Taylor case to be used as a basis for the other nine and the judge agreed. Taylor accepted NAACP aid, he paid his bail and was released. The NAACP offered to pay the bail for the remaining nine protesters but they refused, and on February 2nd, they began serving their 30-day sentences on the county prison farm.



According to the Friendship College website, this is a rare photo of the Friendship Nine while they were incarcerated at the York County Prison Farm in 1961 .

The nine protesters were given the name the "Friendship Nine" by the press, and the case became very widely known. Motorcades of other protesters and supporters converged on the prison and members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) came to Rock Hill and demonstrated. They were also arrested, jailed and refused bail. Over the course of the next year, further demonstrations and arrests followed in Rock Hill, as well as in other cities throughout the US. Protesters across the country adopted the "jail no bail" policy implemented by the Friendship Nine, and served out their jail sentences rather than helping to subsidize a system that supported segregation and inequality. Once again, South Carolina's African American community led the way.

As the years progressed, the actions of those who opposed African American rights became increasingly more reactionary. On February 8, 1968, African American students from the historically Black South Carolina State College protested segregation at a bowling alley. Though the protests were peaceful, state patrolmen gunned them down. Three students were killed and twenty-eight others were injured. Most of the wounded were shot in the back. One of the injured was a pregnant woman, who suffered a miscarriage as a result of the police beating. This was the first time that deaths had occurred as a result of protest on a university campus. This was three years before Kent State.

In 1984, Jessie Jackson, a native South Carolinian and former Martin Luther King, Jr. lieutenant, shocked the world as he became the first African American to win a presidential primary election. Jackson's campaign which had been written off as a joke, proved prophetic as he put together a liberal coalition which eventually saw him come in third, winning five primaries and receiving an astounding 3.3 million votes. Jackson's campaign set the stage for future African American campaigns as he proved that Whites would vote for an African American presidential candidate. Jackson's primary run directly led to the successful 2008 presidential campaign of Barack Obama. President Obama's coalition looked remarkably similar to the coalition envisioned by Jessie Jackson and his "Rainbow Coalition." Blacks, Hispanics, labor, women, and liberal Whites were the grist for his political mill.

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A Sesquicentennial Series:
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In 2006, South Carolina Representative James E. Clyburn was elected Democratic Whip, making him the first African American to hold that position. As the Democratic Whip, Clyburn became the number 2 ranking Democrat after Nancy Pelosi in the House of Representatives. Black South Carolinians continue to blaze a trail as first in the United States. On December 17, 2012, South Carolina Governor Nikki Haley appointed Congressman Tim Scott to take Jim DeMint's Senatorial seat, making him the first African American Republican Senator in the modern age, and the first African American US Senator from South Carolina. Scott, a Charleston native, was a successful businessman who ran a financial advising firm. Though an African American, Scott cultivated a reputation as a conservative politician opposing several civil rights initiatives. In 1995, he became the first African American elected to office as a Republican in the modern age.

As we look forward to the next 150 years, the nation will continue to change. Demographers tell us that America is becoming grayer and browner. South Carolina will not be able to escape that inevitability. As African Americans celebrate the second inauguration of an African American to the presidency, we can only imagine what the next 150 years will bring. As the nation moves toward a majority minority country, Blacks and Hispanics will become even more influential as power brokers, and the old guard which has run the state will have to acknowledge new power alliances. The first 150 years of freedom have brought us pain, suffering, joy, progress and finally hope. What will come next will be based upon what we do next.

Greenville, SC native Jesse Jackson also ran for US president in 1988. His Rainbow PUSH Coalition website says that the "campaign registered over two million new voters, won seven million votes, and helped boost hundreds of state and local elected officials into office." *Photo by A. Shinault-Small*

News from the South Carolina Department of Archives and History

Elizabeth M. Johnson
Deputy State Historic Preservation Office

Recent South Carolina Historical Markers

The Department of Archives and History recently approved texts for the following historical markers associated with African American history. Please note that all of these markers may not have been erected yet. After the text is approved, the markers must be manufactured and installed. Staff contact: Tracy Power (803) 896-6182 or power@scdah.state.sc.us. An online database of historical markers searchable by keyword and location is at http://www.scaet.org/markers/.

Aiken Graded School, Aiken (Front) This park is the site of Aiken Graded School, a two-story brick school built 1924-25. It was built for black pupils in grades 1-7 and was one of almost 500 S.C. schools funded in part by the Julius Rosenwald Foundation 1917-1932. Black Aiken physician Dr. C.C. Johnson raised $3,500 in the black community toward the total cost of $33,500. Black brick mason Elliott Ball supervised the school's construction. (Reverse) The school, described as "one of the best in the state" when it was being built, had ten classrooms, a library, and an auditorium seating 600. It opened in the fall of 1925, with principal W.D. Drake, nine teachers, and almost 300 students. The school, the only black elementary school in Aiken until new schools began to be built in 1954, closed in 1969. It was demolished in 1973. Sponsored by the Aiken County Historical Society, 2013

Joshua Braveboy Plantation, Lake City This site was part of the 150-acre plantation of Joshua Braveboy (1740-fl. 1820), a free black who served in the S.C. militia during the American Revolution. Braveboy, a native of N.C., came to S.C. in 1771 and received a grant on Two Mile Branch at Lynches Creek. He served under Gen. Francis Marion in 1780-81, and in another militia unit in 1782. He spent the rest of his life here, in what was then Williamsburg Co. Sponsored by the Florence County Historical Commission, 2013 (*continued*)

SCDAH News
continued

Old Pilgrim Baptist Church/ Old Pilgrim Rosenwald School, Simpsonville (Front) This church was founded in 1868 by black members of nearby Clear Spring Baptist Church who named their new church Pilgrim Baptist Church. Rev. John Abraham, their first pastor, held services in a brush arbor until a log church was built here. It was renamed Old Pilgrim Baptist Church in 1894. A frame church built here in 1907 was covered in brick veneer in 1962. The present brick church was built in 1983. (Reverse) Old Pilgrim Rosenwald School, named for the church, was buil tin 1930. It was one of almost 500 schools in S.C. funded in part by the Julius Rosenwald Foundation from 1917 to 1932. Built at a cost of $3,800 with local funds raised by Henry Locke and trustees of Old Pilgrim Baptist Church, it operated 1930-1954 with three teachers, teaching as many as 83 elementary school students in grades 1-7. Sponsored by Old Pilgrim Baptist Church, 2013

Bell Street School / Martha Dendy School, Clinton (Front) This school, built in 1950, was the third African-American school on Bell Street. Friendship School, founded in 1883 by nearby Friendship A.M.E. Church, was a combined elementary and high school. The frame school was replaced in 1926 by a brick school, named Bell Street School, with students in grades 1-11 until grade 12 was added in 1948-49. In 1937 it became the first black high school in Laurens County to be fully accredited by the state. (Reverse) Bell Street School burned in 1949, and this school opened in 1950. It became Bell Street Elementary in 1956 when a new high school was built. In 1960 it was renamed Martha Dendy Elementary School in memory of principal David Dendy's mother. It became a junior high school when county schools desegregated in 1970, then a middle school in 1972, and a 6th grade center in 1997. The school closed in 2008. Sponsored by the City of Clinton and Concerned Citizens for the Preservation of Bell Street /Martha Dendy School, 2012

"The Gulf", Bennettsville (Front) This area has been the center of the African-American business district and a popular gathering place since the late 19th century. It has been called "the Gulf" since about 1925. Its most prominent early figure was E.J. Sawyer, Jr. (1854-1929), who was born a slave in N.C. and came here about 1869. Sawyer, postmaster 1883-85 and 1892-93, was also principal of the Colored Graded School 1878-1893, and editor of the *Pee Dee Educator* 1890-1900. (Reverse) The block of Market St. going W from Liberty St. to Cheraw St. got its name from the large Gulf Oil Company sign at Everybody's Service Station. That station, on the corner of N. Liberty and W. Market Sts., was long owned by J.D. "Bud" McLeod. Heber E. Covington (1887-1952) ran a popular cafe next door for many years, as well as a taxi service. The street was often blocked off at night on the weekends for dancers enjoying the latest recorded or live music. Sponsored by the Marlborough Historical Society, 2012

Marlboro Training High School, Bennettsville (Front) This school, built in 1928 and founded by the Marlboro Educational Society, was the first high school for black students in the county. It was accredited by the state as a four-year high school by 1939. An elementary and high school 1928-1956, it included students in grades 1-11 until 1948 and added grade 12 in 1949. It was an elementary school 1956-1972, then was a child development center for the school district until 1987. (Reverse) The Colonial Revival school was designed by Bennettsville architect Henry Dudley Harrall (1878-1959). It was also called Marlboro County Training High School. Charles D. Wright, Sr., principal here from 1929 to his death in 1949, was its longest-serving principal, responsible for many advances in its curriculum. This building has housed a local non-profit community center since 1988. Sponsored by the Marlborough Historical Society, 2012

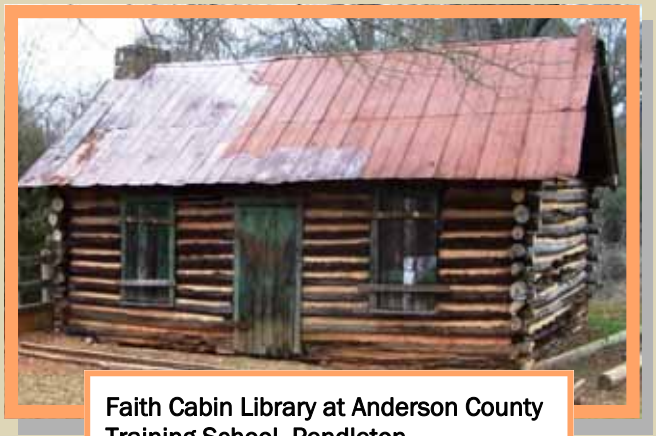
Zion Chapel Baptist Church No. 1, Columbia (Front) This African-American church was organized ca. 1865 when four men left Sandy Level Baptist Church, founded before the Revolution with both white and black members, to form their own congregation. They elected Rev. Joe Taylor as their first pastor and held early services in a brush arbor nearby. (Reverse) The first permanent church here, a log building, was replaced by a frame church 1907-1922, during the pastorate of Rev. T.H. McNeal. It was covered in brick

(*continued*)

brick veneer in 1941, then extensively renovated 1964-1978, during the pastorate of Rev. A.J. Grove, Sr. The historic church cemetery dates to the 1880s. Sponsored by the Richland County Conservation Commission and the Congregation, 2013

New National Register of Historic Places Listing

Faith Cabin Library at Anderson County Training School, in Pendleton in Anderson County, was listed in the National Register on November 14, 2012. It is significant for its role in African-American education and social history in South Carolina from ca. 1936, when it was built, to 1954, when Anderson County Training School closed with the construction of a new African-American "equalization school" nearby. This building and the one in Seneca (see below) are the only two remaining free-standing Faith Cabin Libraries of the 30 built in South Carolina between 1932 and 1943. The Faith Cabin Library program was created by Willie Lee Buffington, a white mill worker who later became a Methodist minister and college professor. Faith Cabin Libraries provided access to library services for African American communities in South Carolina and Georgia who were denied access to other libraries because of segregation. The building is a one-room log cabin built with donated money and timber from the community.



Faith Cabin Library at Anderson County Training School, Pendleton
Photo by SCDAH

Faith Cabin Library at Seneca Junior College, in Seneca in Oconee County, was listed in the National Register on November 14, 2012. It is significant for its role in African American education and social history in South Carolina between 1937 and 1939. This building was constructed in 1937 and known as the Oberlin Unit because it was largely the result of the interest and efforts of students at Oberlin College in Ohio. With donated money and timber from the community, and books from the students of Oberlin College, Willie Lee Buffington established the library, a free-standing two-room log cabin, on the campus of Seneca Junior College. The library remained open for only two years, because in 1939 Seneca Junior College closed its doors due in part to the construction of a new black high school nearby and the economic impact of the Great Depression. It is the only building remaining from the Seneca Junior College campus.

Cherry Hill School, on Hilton Head Island in Beaufort County, was listed in the National Register on November 21, 2012. The Cherry Hill School is significant for its association with the development of African-American education during segregation in South Carolina. When the Cherry Hill School was built ca. 1937, there were three other black elementary schools in privately owned buildings serving the various black neighborhoods on Hilton Head Island. However, the Cherry Hill School was the only freestanding, purpose-built schoolhouse for African-American children on Hilton Head Island. The building is a simple, gable-front rectangular one-room frame and weatherboard-sided schoolhouse on an open brick-pier foundation. The interior remains much as it did when the building opened. The school operated until 1954, when a new consolidated elementary school opened for the island's African American children. St. James Baptist Church purchased the school in 1956. (See next page for an image.)

The nominations and selected photographs from these newest listings will soon join the over 1400 listings already available online at http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/.

SCDAH News
continued

Cherry Hill School, Hilton Head Island
Photo by SCDAH

Statewide Historic Preservation Conference
The 2013 statewide preservation conference will be **Tuesday, April 16, 2013** at the S.C. Archives and History Center in Columbia. More information about registration and the conference agenda will be posted at http://shpo.sc.gov/events/Pages/presconf.aspx

"Traveling Through South Carolina History"
The SHPO recently compiled eight lists to help school children, their families, and teachers travel through South Carolina history. The lists, organized by time period and topic, match the SC Social Studies Standards with examples of historic sites around South Carolina to inspire teachers and students to visit historic places that are related to topics they are studying. See http://shpo.sc.gov/res/Pages/Teachers.aspx.

- Settlement (1670-1775)
- Native Americans
- American Revolution & Constitution (1770-1785)
- Slavery (1670-1865)
- Civil War & Reconstruction (1860-1895)
- African Americans After Emancipation (1865-1954)
- Late 19th & Early 20th Century (1895-1941)
- World War II (1941-1945)

Please Join Us

March 15th

9:30 am – 3:30 pm

Celebrating SCAAHC's First 20 Years !!!!

Duke Energy® Foundation

Presenting Sponsor

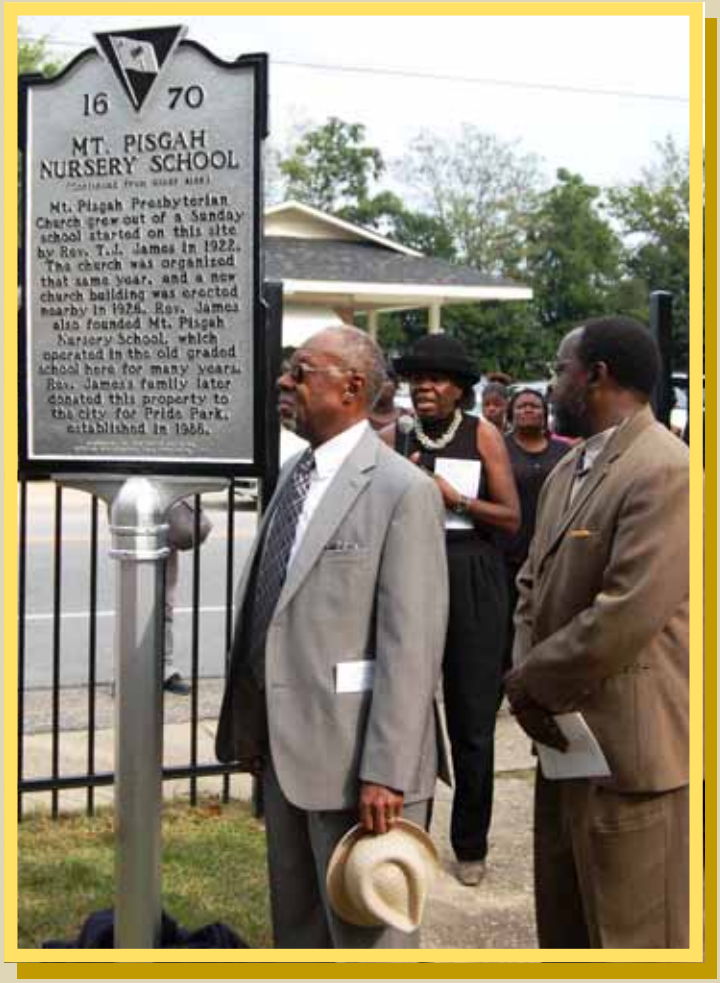
SC Archives & History Center, Columbia

Preservation Project Profile

Historical Marker Unveiled at Pride Park in Hartsville

Jannie Harriot

A South Carolina historical marker was unveiled at Pride Park in Hartsville on October 7, 2012. The unveiling was also a celebration of a newly-constructed stage and upgraded landscaping, benches and tables. The park's modified sign now reads, "Pride Park, in memory of the Rev. T. J. James," to remember the early Hartsville minister and community leader whose influence helped inspire the park's creation.



The marker describes the Hartsville Graded School, the first public school for African American children in the area, built on the site around 1900. It was later named the Butler School, and the newer Butler School building was constructed at a different location. The marker also explains the role of the Rev. T. J. James, who in 1922 began a Sunday School on the site, the forerunner of Mt. Pisgah Presbyterian Church. James also founded the Mt. Pisgah Nursery School. The City of Hartsville established Pride Park at the location in 1986.

The marker's creation and installation was funded by a partnership among the SC African American Heritage Commission (SCAAHC), the City of Hartsville, Darlington County and the SC Department of Archives and History. South Carolina African American Heritage Commission Chairman Bhakti Larry Hough joined other dignitaries and leaders speaking during the ceremony, including Hartsville Mayor Mel Pennington, state Sen. Gerald Malloy, South Carolina African American Heritage Foundation Director, Jannie Harriot, the Rev. Marshall Ivey of Mt. Pisgah Presbyterian Church, the Rev. J.D. Blue of Second Baptist Church, T.J James' granddaughter Regina Dianne Graham, Butler Heritage Foundation Chairman Dr. Alvin Heatley, Hartsville Parks Committee Chairwoman Nancy McGee and Rebekah Dobrasko of the SC Dept. of Archives and History.

Pride Park, located at 630 S. Sixth Street, is a City of Hartsville facility and is the site of *Gospel In The Park* events during warm months.

In the photo above, SCAAHC Chair Bhakti L. Hough (front right) listens as SC African American Heritage Foundation Executive Director Jannie Harriot (holding microphone) reflects on the Rev. James and his work in the Hartsville community. Photo by Russell Cox

South Carolina African American Heritage Foundation

http://scaaheritagefound.org/

The South Carolina African American Heritage Foundation supports the efforts of the South Carolina African Heritage Commission to identify and promote the preservation of historic sites, structures buildings, and culture of the African American experience and to assist and enhance the efforts of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

Please consider supporting these efforts by becoming a member of the SCAAH Foundation. Members receive:

- **Invitations to all Commission meetings**
- **A copy of *African American Historic Places in South Carolina***
- **A subscription to *Call & Response*, the Commission's quarterly newsletter**
- **A subscription to *News and Notes*, a monthly online newsletter from the Historic Preservation Division of the SC Department of Archives & History**
- **Notification of special workshops and meetings**
- **Discount registrations for workshops and meetings**

The African American Heritage Foundation's on Facebook !! Click on the 1st link to the SCAAHC web page at the upper left corner of page 1, beneath our logo, then click on the Facebook link. Become a fan and join us there !!!

Membership Form

Please complete and return to: South Carolina African American Heritage Foundation♦ P.O. Box 1053 ♦ Hartsville, SC 29551 or contact: Jannie Harriot at 843-917-3350 or e-mail scaaheritagefound@gmail.com .

◯ **I would like to become member of the South Carolina African American Heritage Foundation. Enclosed is my $25 annual membership; $75 for families.**

◯ **Our non-profit organization or church would like to become a Foundation member. Enclosed is our $100 annual membership which allows 4 of our members to get discounted registrations.**

◯ **Our business or corporation would like to become a Foundation member. Enclosed is our $150 annual membership which allows 6 of our members to get discounted registrations.**

◯ **Enclosed is a contribution to the SC African American Heritage Foundation.**

ALL CONTRIBUTIONS AND MEMBERSHIP DUES ARE TAX DEDUCTIBLE

Name _____

Address _____

Phone # _____ **E-Mail** _____

Spotlight on…

Millicent Ellison Brown
Orangeburg

Dr. Millicent E. Brown, a native of Charleston, SC credits being reared in an activist household for her lifelong commitment to social change.

With parents and siblings willing to put themselves on the front lines challenging racial segregation and discrimination, she accepted the call for individual responsibility and action to make all communities better, and grew in her political understanding of race as just one of many deterrents to shared power which limit true democratic ideals from being realized. She was the chief plaintiff in the 1963 suit against Charleston County School Board District 20. With ten other children, she desegregated South Carolina's public schools nine years after *Brown vs. Board of Education*.

As an academic and social activist, she lends her support to organizations and issues that demand fuller inclusion of all groups into the historical record; especially the exposure of injustice based on color, gender, age, religion, sexual preference, class or economic status. Having advocated for social and political change as a community organizer with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee ((SNCC) in Mississippi and Georgia, an advocate for women's and children's rights as a Family Services counselor in South Carolina, a health professions minority recruiter and program manager at the Medical University of SC and Eastern Virginia Medical School; Brown has used the last fifteen years of professional service in higher education as an "ultimate" outreach to citizens of tomorrow who need to be encouraged to see themselves as change agents for an enlightened global community.

Millicent received a B.A. degree from the College of Charleston, an M.Ed. degree from The Citadel, and her Ph.D. degree from Florida State University. She is currently an Associate Professor and Senior Research Fellow At Claflin University in Orangeburg. Her areas of specialization are the Civil Rights Movement, Public History consultations, Women Activists of the World, African American Women's History, and 20th and 21st century US History.

One of Dr. Brown's present passions is serving as Principal Investigator for the "Somebody Had to Do It" project. The project is housed at Claflin, and its goal is to create a database of narratives of "First Children" so that the issues and results associated with *Brown vs. Board of Education* (1954) can be interpreted adequately and accurately.

See more information on the "Somebody Had To Do It" project at: http://somebody.claflin.edu/index.html.

Call & Response is the official newsletter of the *South Carolina African American Heritage Commission* and is published three times annually; A. Shinault-Small, Editor. Views expressed do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH). Information published is at the discretion of the Editor.

Charles Pinckney National Historic Site
1254 Long Point Road, Mt. Pleasant, SC
843-881-5516

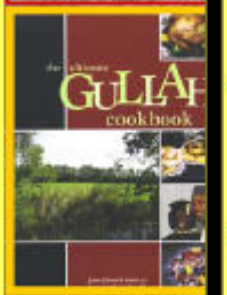
Gullah Heritage

2013 Saturday series 2 pm

Mar 2 **Veronica Gerald & Jesse Gantt**, Gullah cooking
Alada "Muima" Shinault-Small, African tales
NIA Productions, African drumming & dance
Vera Manigault, sweetgrass baskets

Mar 9 **Lincoln Middle High School**, steel drums
Carolyn "Jabulile" White, Sea Island storyteller
Vermelle & Andrew Rodrigues, quilting & toys
Vera Manigault, sweetgrass baskets

Mar 16 **Stall High School**, steel drums
Anita Singleton Prather, "Pearlie Sue" Gullah tales
Elijah Ford, sweetgrass baskets

Mar 23 **Sharon & Frank Murray**, rice production
Dorothy Montgomery, quilting
Vera Manigault, sweetgrass baskets
Charles C. Williams, castnet making & woodwork

Mar 30 **Ann Caldwell & the Magnolia Singers**, spirituals
William Rouse, sweetgrass baskets
Jeanette Lee, sweetgrass baskets