

Call & Response

News from the South Carolina African American Heritage Commission

Spring/Summer 2009 Volume IV, Number 2

Message from the Chair

Leon A. Love, Chairperson



<http://www.state.sc.us/scdah/afamer/hpaahcommission.htm>

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Let me begin by welcoming the new director, Dr. Eric Emerson, to the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. With the retirement of Dr. Rodger Stroup, a new era is dawning at the Agency and we look forward to continued collaboration in preserving South Carolina's historic sites and culture. In his first meeting with the Commission on September 18th, Dr. Emerson expressed excitement about working with us and the possibilities for collaboration.

We are saddened by the departure of Elaine Nichols, curator at the South Carolina State Museum. Elaine was a charter member and past Vice Chairperson of the SCAAHC. She brought valuable expertise and experience to preservation and to the state.

During July, the Commission met at Historic Penn Center for its annual retreat and planning session. We were joined by Dr. Valinda Littlefield and Dr. Bobby Donaldson from USC Columbia. Dr. Donaldson was appointed as an ex officio member of the Commission at that meeting.

With the upcoming commemoration of the Sesquicentennial, the Commission is busy boning up on the Civil War. In November at Penn Center's Heritage Days, Commission members will host three Civil War scholars for a symposium.

The Commission continues to broaden our base by reaching out to churches and family reunions. These two institutions hold much of our history, and we encourage each to document their history by recording the stories of the contributions of African Americans to the history of our Palmetto State.

Membership in the African American Heritage Foundation continues to grow. Are you a member? Please complete the form on page 12 to join. Also, the Foundation's on Facebook!! Click on the link to our web page at the upper left corner of this page, underneath our logo, then click on the Facebook link. Become a fan and join us there.

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.

Preservation Project Profile

Loris has its first historical marker Jannie Harriot

South Carolina's rich history can be told in many ways. The South Carolina Historical Marker program has been a way to tell the story of people and places since 1936. However, the African American experience was not a prominent part of this story telling until recently.

Over the past fifteen years, I have had the opportunity to attend many historical marker dedications. Recently in February, I attended a program in the Grand Strand for the dedication of a marker for the Loris Training School, erected by the Finklea High & Loris Training Schools Alumni Association. The Mayor commented that this is the first historical marker for Loris. The significance of it being one chronicling the African American experience was not lost on me.



Photo by Sally Grate, NPS

Preservation Project Profile

Honoring African American Churches in Clarendon County ***1860-1920***

Barbara Williams Jenkins

Trinity African Methodist Episcopal Church in Manning honored African American churches that were founded in Clarendon County 1860 - 1920 at its Founders Day Program in March. Thirty-one churches were presented certificates honoring their founding and for their survival during the aftermath of slavery.

After the Civil War, many African Americans wanted the freedom to worship in their own churches, so denominations emerged. The AME Church was dominant in the Low Country; the Presbyterian Church in the Low Country and eastern part of the state; the Reformed Episcopal and Congregational in the Low Country; AME Zion in the Piedmont; and the Baptist Church in the western part of the state.

Many of these churches had schools to help educate the youth, such as Mt Zion Rosenwald, Spring Hill School, Ebenezer Baptist and Elizabeth Baptist. Providing education was the key to the future generations. Many of these churches also guided their youth to pursue degrees at colleges of their faith, such as Allen University in Columbia (AME); Benedict and Morris Colleges in Columbia and Sumter, respectively, (Baptist); and Johnson C. Smith University in Charlotte, NC (Presbyterian).

The keynote speaker, The Rev. Dr. Franklin Colclough, Associate Executive Presbyter, the Presbytery of New Harmony, spoke on the theme "The Role and Significance of African American Churches in Clarendon County." Remarks were given by the Honorable Jerry Robertson, President, Clarendon County Historical Society and former Mayor of the City of Manning and by Leon Love, Chairman of the South Carolina African American Heritage Commission.

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Preservation Project Profile continued



The Rev. Dr. Franklin Colclough Photo by Sam Levy

Music was provided by the Sons of Allen Choir of the Central Conference directed by Dr. George Hicks. The selection of spirituals represented the return to the music of the early African American church as scholar, author and former Morehouse College president, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays wrote, "These songs are the expression of the restrictions and dominations which their creators experience in the world around them. They represent the soul-life of the people. They embody the joy and sorrow, the hope and despair, the pathos and aspiration of the newly transplanted people; and through them the race was able to endure suffering and survive."

The AME church in South Carolina was founded by Morris Brown in 1817, but went underground after Denmark Vesey's planned insurrection in 1822. Examples of other black churches founded before the Civil War in SC are: the Baptist Church founded in Silver Bluff in the late 18th century and the Methodist Episcopal Church with approximately twenty-five African American missions in South Carolina by 1855.

Through the early years, the African American churches in Clarendon County provided a place for worship, life's rituals and gatherings. It was the strength of the community for people just out of slavery into freedom. Collectively, it was their ownership and source of pride.

Preservation Project Profile

Greenville's Brutontown receives an historical marker

Elizabeth M. Johnson
Tracy Power

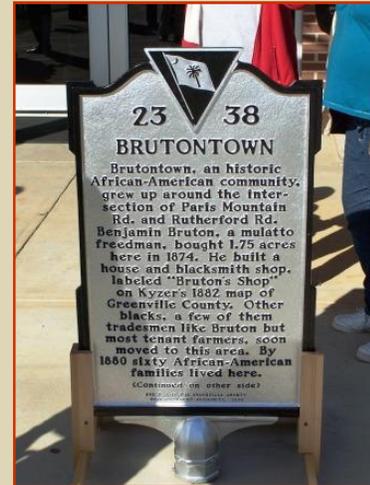


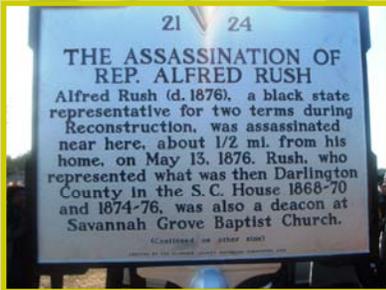
Photo courtesy of SCDH

This historic African American community grew up around the intersection of Paris Mountain and Rutherford Roads. Benjamin Bruton, a freedman, bought property there in 1874. The community on both sides of Rutherford Rd. was known as "Brutontown" by about 1900. In 1921, farm land was subdivided into town lots, in an area 2 blocks deep and 6 blocks wide. Bruton Temple Baptist Church, the first church there, was founded in 1921. By 1930, Brutontown numbered about 300 residents. The three-acre "Society Burial Ground" on Leo Lewis St., dating from before the Civil War, includes many graves of former slaves, free blacks, and freedmen.

The marker was unveiled in April by the Greenville County Redevelopment Authority who finished a multi-year project in conjunction with HUD to build 20 plus houses and a community center. The houses and center were designed to maintain the late 19th/early 20th century historical integrity of the neighborhood. The marker dedication also included an open house that showcased six of the homes.

Preservation Project Profiles

Florence County marker dedicated in February remembers SC Rep. Alfred Rush



Photos by Jannie Harriot

and

Columbia's Bethel AME Church dedicated its historical marker in June

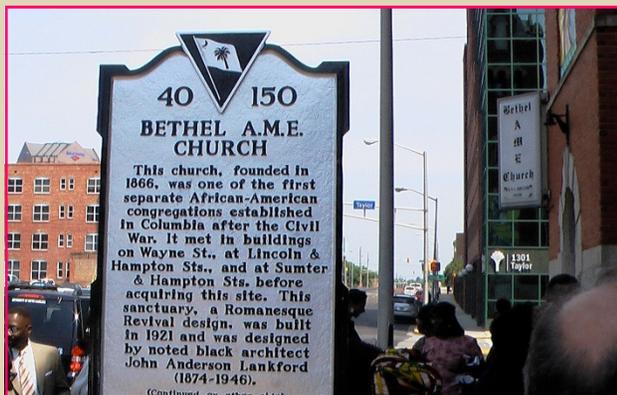


Photo by Bobby Donaldson

Spotlight on...

**Jannie Harriot
Hartsville**



Jannie Harriot, daughter of the late James and Marvell Bradley Harriot, was born in Wilmington, NC and grew up in Hartsville, SC. She graduated from Butler High School and attended Talledega College in Alabama. She received a Bachelor of Science Degree from Fayetteville State University in NC. She then continued her studies at the University of SC and at Montclair State University in New Jersey.

Ms. Harriot taught in public schools in North and South Carolina and at community colleges in NJ before returning to SC in 1990. Since returning, she served as Director of several community-based organizations, then retired in 2005 while Executive Director of Allendale County First Steps for School Readiness.

Jannie has served on the boards of many community organizations. Currently, she is the Vice Chairperson of the SCAAHC and Co-Chairperson of the African American Heritage Alliance of South Carolina.

She is a member of the Household of Faith #3 in Hartsville and is "Aunt Jannie" to 98 nieces, nephews, grand and great nieces and nephews.

Jannie presently is very busy campaigning for a District 1 City Council seat in Hartsville.

News from the South Carolina Department of Archives and History

Elizabeth M. Johnson
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

New Director for the Department of Archives and History

Dr. W. Eric Emerson of Charleston was named by the S.C. Archives and History Commission as the new director of the S.C. Department of Archives and History. He began his new duties in August 4th, which include serving as the State Historic Preservation Officer. Dr. Emerson most recently was director of the Charleston Library Society and also served as director of the South Carolina Historical Society. He holds a Ph.D. in history from the University of Alabama, and is the author of *Sons of Privilege: The Charleston Light Dragoons in the Civil War*, published by USC Press in 2005.

Recent South Carolina Historical Markers:

SCDAH recently approved the text 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. Contact Tracy Power at 803-896-6182 or power@scdah.state.sc.us for more information about these or other markers.

Bethel Baptist Church, Blythewood, Richland County

Bethel Baptist Church was founded in 1884 by black members of nearby Sandy Level Baptist Church seeking to organize a separate congregation. They met at first in a brush arbor, then built a frame sanctuary here in 1892. It was covered in granite veneer in 1952. The church also sponsored the Bethel School, which stood behind the church. The present sanctuary was built in 2003. Erected by Bethel Baptist Church and Blythewood Middle School, 2009.

Monteith School, Columbia

(Front) This African-American school, built nearby before 1900, was originally New Hope School, a white school affiliated with Union Church. It closed about 1914. In 1921 Rachel Hull Monteith (d. 1958) opened Nelson School as a black public school in the

Hyatt Park School District. With about 100 students in grades 1-5, it later became a 3-teacher school with Monteith as its principal and added grades 6 and 7. (Reverse) Nelson School was renamed Monteith School in 1932 to honor Rachel Monteith. A civil rights activist, she was the mother of prominent civil rights activist Modjeska Monteith Simkins (1899-1992). By 1936, her daughter Rebecca (1911-1967) also taught here; she became principal when her mother retired in 1942. The Hyatt Park School District was annexed into the city in 1947, and the school closed in 1949. Moved here in 2003, it now serves as a community center. Erected by the Historic Columbia Foundation, the City of Columbia, and the S.C. Department of Transportation, 2009.

Booker T. Washington School, Columbia

(Front) The two-story main building at Booker T. Washington School, built in 1916, stood here until 1975. At first an elementary school with grades 1-10, it became Booker T. Washington High School with grades 9-10 in 1918, added grade 11 in 1924, and added grade 12 in 1947. Columbia's only black high school from 1917 to 1948 and for many years the largest black high school in the state, it closed in 1974. (Reverse) Booker T. Washington High, one of the first black high schools accredited by the S.C. Dept. of Education, was also one of the most significant institutions in Columbia's black community for more than fifty years. Notable principals included C.A. Johnson, 1916-1931; J. Andrew Simmons, 1932-1945; and Harry B. Rutherford, 1950-1965. The University of S.C. bought the property in 1974 and demolished the main building in 1975. Erected by the Historic Columbia Foundation, the City of Columbia, and the S.C. Department of Transportation, 2009.

Recent National Register of Historic Places Listing:

The **Immanuel School** in Aiken was listed in the National Register on June 3, 2009. Built in 1889-1890, the school is significant for its association with the parochial education of black children in Aiken and surrounding counties from 1890 until it closed in 1932, and as a particularly rare, sophisticated, and intact example of Late Victorian vernacular school architecture built for African American schoolchildren in the late nineteenth century South. The school was founded shortly after the end of Reconstruction by Reverend William R. Coles, who came to Aiken under the authority of the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen. Peak enrollment reached 300 in 1906 with 50 of the students being boarders. The curriculum included academic, normal, and industrial

News from the South Carolina Department of Archives and History continued

instructions, as well as the arts and music. In 1914, it was called the Andrew Robertson School until it closed during the Depression in 1932. During the next decade, the school building became the Lincoln Theatre, a theatre for Aiken's black community. In 1942 the Redemptorist Fathers of South Carolina purchased the property and opened the St. Gerard's Catholic School for African American children, which operated until 1964. Aiken Corporation purchased the property in 2004 with plans to create a new Center for African American History, Art and Culture. Photographs and a link to the nomination form can be found at <http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/aiken/S10817702037/index.htm>.

Upcoming Workshop:

November 3, 2009: Historic Preservation 101: An Introduction to Programs and Tools in South Carolina. This workshop will feature introductions to programs and tools that help individuals, organizations and communities document and protect historic properties: the statewide survey program, National Register of Historic Places, historical markers, Certified Local Government and Preserve America programs, Section 106 and state reviews, grants, tax incentives, and easements. It is geared towards those who are new to preservation in South Carolina, as well as those who would like a refresher course. The cost is \$20.00 which includes lunch and handouts. The workshop is from 9:30 to 3:00. For more information or to register, contact Jennifer Satterthwaite by October 30, 2009 at 803-896-6171 or jsatt@scdah.state.sc.us.

SCDAH Publishes History

SCDAH recently published *The Palmetto State's Memory: A History of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1905-1960*, written by long-time archivist Charles H. Lesser. This detailed history of the first half century of the Department features an epic battle between South Carolina's

first archivist, Alexander Samuel Salley, Jr., and professional historians in the state. Salley served for forty-four years until he was forced to retire against his will at age 78 in 1949. For many years he labored alone to rescue one of the nation's best sets of colonial and state government records. His successor, J. Harold Easterby, modernized the department. A brief epilogue covers the department's more recent history. The 120 page paperback sells for \$10 in the department's giftshop and through the department's website: <http://scdah.sc.gov/publications/>.

State Archives Catalog Now Online

SCArchCat, the new online catalog at <http://rediscov.sc.gov>, allows searching and browsing of information about the holdings of the South Carolina State Archives. These holdings include over 10,900 record series, 29,000 cubic feet of paper records and 23,550 microfilm reels of non-current state, county, and municipal records, as well as copies of records relating to South Carolina government and history from other governments and private sources. The catalog provides summary level information on all series, full descriptions of over half of the series, and lists of containers and folders of many of the series.



Immanuel School, Aiken
Photo by SCDAH

In The News

African Passages: The Journey

Carlin Timmons
Park Ranger & Exhibit Project Coordinator
Fort Sumter National Monument
Charles Pinckney National Historic Site

Yes, we can. Yes, we can tell painful stories in our national parks. & praise be, there is a new permanent exhibit at Fort Moultrie that deals with the international slave trade. Interpretation in National Park Service military parks has evolved over the last twenty years from strictly recounting battlefield strategies to incorporating the more difficult stories of social impact. Fort Moultrie's exhibit *African Passages* examines the role of Sullivan's Island as a quarantine station during the Atlantic slave trade.

The forced exodus of West Africans to the New World often ended on Sullivan's Island near Charleston, the entry point for nearly half of the captive Africans shipped to North America. Beyond military defense, the island had quarantine stations to protect the colony from deadly diseases. Between 1707 and 1799, when arriving ships carried infectious diseases, their free or enslaved passengers were quarantined either aboard ship or in island "pest houses." This painful history makes Sullivan's Island a gateway through which many African Americans can trace their entry into America.

Between 1500 and 1870, an estimated 10 to 12 million Africans were shipped to the Western Hemisphere – the largest forced migration in history. The vast majority were taken to the sugar islands of the Caribbean and to Brazil. Historians estimate that only 4% to 6% of the survivors were brought to North America between 1619 and 1808. Of these, 40% arrived in Charleston. Historians estimate that slave ships brought 200,000 to 360,000 men, women and children into Charleston's harbor until the international slave trade was abolished in 1808. A portion of these captives served quarantine, but how many Middle Passage survivors set foot on Sullivan's Island is unknown.

In Charleston, port physicians inspected incoming ships to protect the settlement from contagious diseases. If a ship was suspected of carrying infection, passengers were isolated. Africans and white passengers arriving from Europe or other American colonies were isolated aboard ship, in homes or in pest houses. Slave ship captains at times evaded quarantine. Africans were held the shortest time because they were to be auctioned in Charleston.

The first public pest house or "lazaretto" was constructed on Sullivan's Island around 1707. During the next eighty years four public pest houses were built

between Fort Moultrie and the western end of the island. But following complaints from island residents, the last pest house was closed and sold in 1796. The role of quarantine station moved to James Island, and in the 1830's to Morris Island.

The journey to create this exhibit began over ten years ago when park staff realized the need to acknowledge this significant story. A grass roots movement within the local African-American and academic community nudged park management towards pursuing this expanded interpretation. Based on her in-depth research on island pest houses, historian Elaine Nichols conducted educational workshops for park staff. In 2004 historian Edward Ball and the Committee of Descendants donated seed money to start the exhibit design process. The addition of *African Passages* complements the existing military history exhibits and produces a fuller interpretation of the significance of Fort Moultrie and Sullivan's Island in American history. This more inclusive story allows a more diverse audience to make connections to their heritage.

The development of an exhibit that reaches out to local populations does several things. It brings non-traditional visitors to the park or visitors who may not have an interest in military history. It changes how schools may use park resources for educational purposes; instead of focusing solely on military history, the story of the Atlantic slave trade can be explored. One of the highlights of the exhibit is a story that traces the life of a small African child named Priscilla who arrived on Sullivan's Island in 1756 and follows her descendant's return to Sierra Leone in 2005, bridging American and African family relations, the Atlantic Ocean and three centuries. "The scholarship of historians Ed Ball and Joseph Opala uncovered this amazing connection between Sierra Leone to Sullivan's Island. The story of Priscilla puts a face on those oppressed by slavery," said Krista Kovach-Hindsley, NPS exhibit planner.

The exhibit includes the haunting Middle Passage charcoal works of Thomas Feelings and the exuberant Gullah art of Jonathan Green. West African artifacts, leg shackles and an 1803 slave identification badge are among the items on display that are on loan from the collection of the Avery Research Center for African American History and Culture at the College of Charleston (see two of Avery's artifacts below.)



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Nia Productions of North Charleston and other local musicians led the crowd from the dedication to the Fort Moultrie Visitor Center to view the *African Passages* exhibit in March.

Educator Sonya Fordham contributed countless hours of research. Public meetings were held during the exhibit planning process so that community input would be reflected in the exhibit. With text written by journalist Herb Frazier, the exhibits were fabricated and installed by Studio Displays of Charlotte, North Carolina.

The Charleston Remembrance Committee, a grass-roots organization that honors Africans who did not survive the Middle Passage, also contributed to the exhibit project. The exhibit goes beyond the arrival of captive Africans 200 years ago and includes the cultural contributions of African-Americans in today's way of life by identifying food, music, language, and art contributions. The local Gullah-Geechee community contributed objects for the section on African cultural persistence. The exhibit is a means of taking the already celebrated story and elevating it for those beyond the local community to see.

African Passages was recently honored with a National Park Service award for excellence in interpretive media. The Southeast Region's "Keeper of the Light" award was presented to Superintendent Bob Dodson by Regional Director David Vela. At the exhibit's dedication in March, Dodson stated: "This is a story of national and international significance that is central to the birth and growth of the United States. It is a powerful story of strength and endurance that will touch people on a personal level. I am very grateful for the grass roots support of this long awaited exhibit. The Charleston community has been looking forward to the completion of this project for some time now. The exhibit builds on the commemorative marker installed in 1999 and Toni Morrison's *Bench by the Road* placed on park grounds in 2008."

African Passages is a product of collaboration and persistence. It demonstrates the park's commitment to interpret and preserve the African-American experience in South Carolina. And all God's children said: Amen.

Guest Corner

An Historical Reunion: Family Reunites after 150 Years

Melvin J. Collier

Two families reunited for the first time in an emotional family reunion after 150 years of separation. Before the reunion, the Beckley Family of Pontotoc County, Mississippi and the Reed Family of Tate County, Mississippi were oblivious to each other and were not aware that their ancestors were siblings who had been involuntarily separated in 1859. Over several decades at their respective family reunions, they listened to their histories which indicated a South Carolina origin and a link to the Barr name. No other specifics were known. Amazingly, after a decade of genealogy research, a familial link between the two families was uncovered. The two families soon learned of their common ancestral tie to a slave couple, Lewis and Fanny Barr, and the story of how their children were separated one hundred and fifty years ago in Abbeville, South Carolina. Sadly, after being transported to areas less than one hundred miles away from each other, they took different surnames after Emancipation and never learned of each other's whereabouts.

Lewis and Fanny both became enslaved by Rev. William H. Barr and his wife, Rebecca Reid Barr, of Abbeville by 1810. Lewis was born around 1780 somewhere in South Carolina, and Fanny was born around 1790 in Virginia. On the Barr farm, they had several children, and for over four decades, a family unit of children and grandchildren was created. However, that unit became dismantled in 1859. Their sons, Glasgow and Pleasant, were sold to local farmers; however, Pleasant's new owner took him to Ripley, Mississippi. Pleasant's family was then sold to the Barrs' nephew, Lemuel Reid. That same year, William Barr Jr. transported the rest to Pontotoc County, Mississippi, including Lewis and Fanny's daughter Sue, her husband Jacob, who took the Beckley surname after slavery, and their twelve children. They all never saw each

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other again. Ironically, Pleasant's children, who kept the Reid surname but spelled it "Reed," migrated to Tate County, Mississippi in 1866, never knowing that their father, their grandmother Fanny and a plethora of other relatives were also in northern Mississippi.

On Friday, August 7, 2009, over 250 descendants of Pleasant and his sister Sue came together in Atlanta, GA for their 150th Year Commemorative Reunion of the Descendants of Lewis and Fanny Barr. The united family enjoyed a banquet where they not only mended the broken ties of their family tree on this side of the Atlantic Ocean, but they also learned about their rich heritage on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean—in Africa. Renowned geneticist Dr. Rick Kittles revealed to the family that they shared maternal genetic ancestry with the Fulani and Yoruba peoples of Nigeria from Fanny's line. Tears flowed down the faces of many as the family learned a great deal about their history.

The next day, the family boarded five buses and journeyed to Abbeville to visit the area where their ancestors were last together as one family on Rev. Barr's farm. They were welcomed by Mayor Harold McNeill and Dr. John Miller, the pastor of the church where Rev. Barr was a minister from 1809 to 1843. Fanny and her children were documented members of the church during slavery. The family also visited the dilapidated Lemuel Reid house and farm where Pleasant's children were sold. In an emotional ceremony, they also dedicated a monument to the family patriarch Lewis that was placed in an old cemetery located on the land where the Barr farm was located. Genealogy research revealed that he had died on the Barr farm in September 1846. The family concluded their ancestral tour of Abbeville County with a dinner and program in Abbeville. Jannie Harriot of the SCAAHC welcomed the family back to SC.

Melvin J. Collier, is the author of [Mississippi to Africa: A Journey of Discovery](#). See www.MississippitoAfrica.com. He is the great-great-grandson of Pleasant Barr, the son of Lewis and Fanny, and currently lives in Atlanta.



Left: In 1859, Pleasant Barr's children were sold to Lemuel Reid. William Barr, Jr. then took Pleasant's sister Sue, her children and other family members to Pontotoc County, Mississippi the same year. They never saw each other again. In 2009, 150 years later, 250 descendants reunited and are seen walking up to the old Lemuel Reid Plantation House in Abbeville, SC. *Photo courtesy of ZeEnna Jenkins*

Below: Family reunion members pause during our celebration to take a group photo at the Abbeville County Courthouse. *Photo by Emily Erwin*



SOUTH OF MAIN
by SCAAHC Commissioner Brenda Lee Pryce
IS AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE !!

Contact Brenda at:
brendaleebooks@bellsouth.net
or
864-585-4736

South of Main



A Hub City book
compiled by
**Beatrice Hill
& Brenda Lee**

In the 1970s urban renewal came to the Southside of Spartanburg, razing 40 city blocks, scattering 90 businesses and displacing 2,000 people. This is the story of their neighborhood.

Call & Response is the official newsletter of the *South Carolina African American Heritage Commission* and is published three times annually. 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 Editorial Board.

The Commission extends its heartfelt gratitude to SCDAH graphic artist, Tim Belshaw, for his ongoing technical and graphics support.

Call & Response Editorial Board:
Joseph McGill, Jr., SCAAHC board member, Ladson
Alada Shinault-Small, SCAAHC board member, North Charleston



Morris Island North and South

October 24th

Visit Morris Island, SC and learn about its Civil War history:
Star of the West Confederate Occupation
Assault on Battery Wagner Union Occupation
The Immortal 600

Tour Guides - Joseph McGill, Jr. & James Burns

The boat for the two-hour event will leave from the Charleston Maritime Center (10 Wharfside St., downtown Charleston) at 1pm and return at 3 pm. Make your reservation by contacting Sandlapper Tours: 843-849-8687 or <http://sandlappertours.com> . Please arrive thirty minutes prior to departure. The cost of the boat ride and visit to the island is \$30.00.

SAVE THE DATE !!!!
SCAAHC ANNUAL MEETING
JANUARY 29, 2010
ARCHIVES & HISTORY CENTER
COLUMBIA

South Carolina African American Heritage Foundation

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



Membership Form

Please complete and return to: South Carolina African American Heritage Foundation ◆
P O Box 22454 ◆ Charleston, SC 29413 or contact: Jannie Harriot, Commission Vice
Chairperson, at 843-332-3589 or e-mail professionaljmh@aol.com

- I would like to become member of the South Carolina African American Heritage Foundation. Enclosed is my \$25 annual membership.
- Our organization would like to become member of the South Carolina African American Heritage Foundation. Enclosed is my \$75 annual membership which allows 4 of our members to get discounted registrations.
- Enclosed is a contribution to the South Carolina African American Heritage Foundation.

ALL CONTRIBUTIONS AND MEMBERSHIP DUES ARE TAX DEDUCTIBLE

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