

Homeplaces, Workplaces, Resting places: African American sites tour



Teachers' Resource Guide

Elementary School Level

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Overview

Purpose: The purpose of this guide is to provide teachers with important information regarding their class' African-American sites tour. In addition to giving logistical information about visiting Historic Columbia Foundation (HCF), it will introduce teachers to the concepts their students will learn and how this tour connects to the South Carolina Standards. The guide presents teachers with background information about the African-American community's history, and provides Pre- and Post- Visit Activities that will encourage students to think about the themes and lessons highlighted during their bus tour.

Objectives: Students touring the sites will learn about several different aspects of the 19th and 20th century African-American community in Columbia. Several of the sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. From the antebellum homes of freed slaves to the battlegrounds of the Civil Rights movement, this bus tour shows students how Columbia and the African-American community have changed over time. Today, many of the properties serve their original role while others have new life in them as museums, stores or other functions. The tour and accompanying activities will focus on the following themes:

- Residences
- Workplaces
- Religious institutions
- Educational institutions

Connection: The Civil Rights traveling trunk, free for public schools in Lexington and Richland Counties, has numerous connections to this tour and serves as an excellent link between classroom instruction and the bus tour. To schedule the Civil Rights traveling trunk for a classroom visit, contact the Education Coordinator.

Standards: This information is based on the January 2005 South Carolina Social Studies Academic Standards.

1. The African-American sites tour helps students achieve the following **Standards:**

- 3-4.1
- 3-4.2
- 3-4.7
- 3-5.2
- 3-5.6
- 4-6.1
- 5-5.1

2. The Pre- and Post-Visit Activities, designed for a 3rd grade class, help students begin to meet the following **3rd grade Standards**. More information regarding how each activity addresses standards is included in the activity description. Depending on your classroom needs, the materials can be altered to different academic levels. For information regarding alternative learning styles and levels, please contact the Education Coordinator.

- 3-4.1
- 3-4.2
- 3-4.7
- 3-5.2
- 3-5.6

3. The Pre-and Post- Visit activities use the following **Social Studies Literacy Elements**. More information regarding how each activity uses literacy elements is included in the activity description.

- A
- D
- E
- F
- G
- H
- I
- K
- L

Visiting HCF

Hours

- Tuesday – Saturday 10 AM – 4 PM
 - (Last tour at 3 PM)
- Sunday 1 PM – 5 PM
 - (Last tour at 4 PM)
- Special arrangements can be made for school tours

School Group Admission

- House Tours
 - Single house per student -- \$3
 - One chaperone for each 10 students – FREE
 - Additional adult -- \$3
 - Two houses per student -- \$5
 - Additional adult -- \$5
- Walking Tours
 - Single tour per student -- \$3
 - One chaperone for each 10 students – FREE
 - Additional adult -- \$3
- Driving Tours
 - \$125 per busload –OR– \$3 per student

Registration

Download a field trip form online at HistoricColumbia.org or call the Education Coordinator at (803) 252-1770 ext. 36. We recommend scheduling your school visit at least one month in advance. Spring visits should be scheduled as early as possible. Your reservation should be made for the maximum number of youths and adults expected. Actual attendance will be noted upon arrival, and your visit will be charged accordingly.

Payment

You can either pay ahead of time by mailing a check, or you can pay at check-in on the day of your visit. We accept check, Visa, MasterCard, Discover, or cash.

Additional Information

- Each house museum tour takes about an hour. Length of specialty tours can vary. If you wish to visit the Museum Shop, we suggest planning for an additional half hour. Please contact the Education Coordinator to discuss any time constraints.
- One chaperone (18 years or older) per 10 students is suggested. One chaperone per five students is recommended for grades K–2.

- After registration is completed, teachers will receive written or e-mail confirmation of your tour. Please bring this confirmation with you to ensure the group rate.

Parking

Parking is free and located next to the Museum Shop. Free street parking for school and chartered buses is located on the 1600 Block of Blanding Street.

Delays and Cancellations

If you are delayed on your scheduled tour day, please notify HCF immediately at (803) 252-1770 ext. 36. If you need to cancel your tour, please provide prompt notification. In the event of a weather-related school closing, cancellations are automatic and fully refundable.

Weather

Tours are held rain or shine.

Dress

While significant portions of the tours are held inside, they may also require walking from site to site. Students should dress appropriately and wear comfortable walking shoes.

Lunch

Students may eat lunch in the Carriage House next to the Museum Shop with prior notification. Weather permitting, students may also eat lunch on the grounds of the historic homes. Public restrooms and a water fountain are available. Food and drink should be packed as there are no concession services.

General Rules

- Students are encouraged to ask questions
- Backpacks are not allowed inside house museums
- Only pencils are allowed inside house museums
- No food, drink, or gum allowed inside house museums
- Chaperones must remain with students at all times
- No photography or video is allowed inside house museums

For more information

Call the Education Coordinator, James Quint, at (803) 252-1770 ext. 36 or email him at jquint@historiccolumbia.org.

Summary of African-American history in Columbia

Since Columbia's founding in 1786, African-Americans have played an integral role in the development of the city. From slavery to the Civil Rights movement, African-Americans in Columbia have shaped this city's history in every single way. Many people are unaware of how many historic sites related to this history still remain.

The 1790 census revealed that Richland County had a population of 3,930 people. Of this total, 1,437 were slaves and 14 others were "free persons of color." Richland County's steady growth gradually showed African-Americans outnumbering the white population in the county. By the beginning of the Civil War, the 11,444 African-Americans living in Richland County clearly outnumbered the 6,863 whites. Unknown to many people is that prior to the Civil War, blacks and whites attended the same church, where different sections were reserved for the respective races.

Urban slaves and free African-Americans living in Columbia performed different tasks than those living on plantations. Occupations listed in the 1850 census included stable keepers, shoemakers, musicians, carpenters, tailors, cabinetmakers, and barbers. Celia Mann was a well respected mid-wife, while her husband operated boats.

After the Civil War and election of 1868, the Reconstruction government in South Carolina had a majority African-American legislature, which passed laws to ensure equal voting rights for all people. Missionaries set up several schools in Columbia to begin educating the newly freed population. New churches started popping up all over Columbia as the city became more segregated.

After disputed election of 1876, Wade Hampton III was elected governor. The election ushered in the Jim Crow era where most rights obtained after the Civil War were taken away. Beginning in the 1920's and 30's, small efforts on the part of those including Modjeska Simkins began to make a dent in Jim Crow laws. Beginning with tuberculosis awareness programs, African-Americans began fighting for equal rights on all levels.

The number of black-owned businesses in the city exploded and the African-American community set up its own business districts in response to segregation. Leaders in the community continued to work for freedom including staging sit-ins at the Kress lunch counter. Columbia created an African-American fire company and eventually allowed black policemen to serve on the force. New newspapers, hospitals, schools, theaters, and other businesses served the African-American community.

There are dozens of buildings with rich African-American history still standing in Columbia today, telling the stories of the residences, workplaces, religious institutions and educational institutions.

Pre-Visit Activities

Purpose: The Pre-Visit activities' purpose are to introduce 3rd grade students to the Homeplaces Tour content before visiting. These activities will link the sites to the South Carolina Social Studies Standards using Social Studies Literacy Elements and help teachers prepare their students for a meaningful field trip to Historic Columbia Foundation.

Objectives: The Pre-Visit Activities encourage students to think about the themes and lessons that will be highlighted during their bus tour of African-American historic sites. The activities will concentrate on reinforcing concepts students will learn and observe while taking the tour.

Activities: Following are descriptions of the Pre-Visit Activities for 3rd grade classes planning to take the Homeplaces tour. Each description includes the Social Studies Standard the activity helps to achieve, the materials needed, a detailed description of the activity, and a connection to a corresponding Post-Visit Activity that students can do after the visit (these activities are described in detail in the Post-Visit Activity section).

Pre-Visit Activities

1. Jacob Stroyer
2. Jim Crow laws in South Carolina
3. African-American historic sites word search
4. *Briggs v. Elliott*: Green Book

Post-Visit Activities

1. Wall of Fame
2. Harden Street Fire Station
3. African-American historic sites crossword puzzle
4. Sarah Mae Flemming and the *Palmetto Leader*

Pre-Visit Activity 1: Jacob Stroyer

1. Standards: This activity meets standard 3-4.1, 3-4.2, by having the students listen to a passage from Jacob Stroyer's book *My Life in the South* describing his experiences as a slave in South Carolina.
2. Objective: Students will learn about slavery in Richland County.
3. Materials needed: Excerpts from Jacob Stroyer's book *My life in the South*, a piece of paper, pencil.
4. Activity:
 - a. Read to the class each excerpt on food and housing
 - b. Ask students to list differences between the food they eat today and their homes and what they heard in the passage.
 - c. Read the excerpt on selling slaves
 - d. Have the class pretend they are Jacob Stroyer. Write a letter to a friend telling them what you saw and how you felt seeing your two sisters leaving on the train. Describe any feelings you might have had and how you physically felt or reacted. Did you cry, feel sick to your stomach, etc.?

From Jacob Stroyer's book...

Food

With this corn flour, which the slaves called mush, each child used to get a gill of sour milk brought daily from the plantation in a large wooden pail on the head of a boy or man. We children used to like the sour milk, or hard clabber as it was called by the slaves, but that seldom changed diet, namely the mush, was hated worse than medicine. Our hatred was increased against the mush from the fact that they used to give us molasses to eat with it, instead of clabber. The hateful mixture made us anxious for Sundays to come, when our mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers would bring something from the plantation, which, however poor, we considered very nice, compared with what we had during the week days. Among the most desirable things our parents brought us the most delightful was cow peas, rice, and a piece of bacon...

Housing

Most of the cabins in the time of slavery were built so as to contain two families; some had partitions, while others had none. When the family increased the children all slept together, both boys and girls, until one got married; then a part of another cabin was assigned to that one, but the rest would have to remain with their mother and father. The two families had to use one fireplace. When it was too warm for them to sleep comfortably, they all slept under trees until it grew too cool, that is along the month of October.

Selling Slaves

... my sisters were among the number that Mr. Manning bought. He was to take them to Louisiana for sale, but some of the men did not want to go with him, and he put those in prison until he was ready to start. My sisters' husbands were among the prisoners in the Sumterville jail, which was about twenty-five or thirty miles across the river from master's place. Those who did not show any unwillingness to go were allowed to visit their relatives and friends for the last time. So my sisters, with the rest of their unfortunate companions, came to master's place to visit us. When the day came for them to leave, some who seemed to have been willing to go at first, refused, and were handcuffed together and guarded on their way to the cars by white men. The women and children were driven to the depot in crowds, like so many cattle, and the sight of them caused great excitement among master's negroes. Imagine a mass of uneducated people shedding tears and yelling at the top of their voices in anguish. As the cars moved away we heard the weeping and wailing from the slaves as far as human voice could be heard; and from that time to the present I have neither seen nor heard from my two sisters, nor any of those who left Clarkson depot on that memorable day.

Pre-Visit Activity 2: Jim Crow laws in South Carolina

1. Standards: This activity meets standard 3-4.7, 3-5.2, 3-5.6 by educating students on the Jim Crow laws established in South Carolina between 1865 and 1957.
2. Objective: Students will review segregation laws passed in South Carolina between 1865 and 1957.
3. Materials needed: worksheet, poster board, markers
4. Activity:
 - a. Students will receive the worksheet
 - b. Teachers assign or let students pick a law on the list and create a protest poster for the law.
 - c. Students will create posters protesting the law they chose or were assigned. Be as creative as possible!
 - d. Display the posters in a hallway or in the classroom
5. Post-visit connection: See Post-Visit Activity 3

Jim Crow Laws in South Carolina

Instructions: South Carolina passed over 20 Jim Crow laws between 1865 and 1957. Review some of the different laws restricting how whites and African-Americans can interact with one another. During the Civil Rights movement, many people from all races protested these laws. Pick one law and create a poster protesting this law.

1865: Miscegenation

Prohibited marriage between a white person and a person of color.

1895: Miscegenation

Prohibited marriage between a white person with a Negro or mulatto, or a person who had one-eighth or more Negro blood.

1895: Education

No children of either race "shall ever be permitted to attend a school provided for children of the other race."

1896: Education

Unlawful for pupils of one race to attend schools provided for persons of another race.

1898: Railroads

All railroads to provide separate first-class coaches for the accommodation of white and colored passengers. Penalty: Railroad employees who violated the law were liable to a fine from \$300 to \$500.

1903: Railroads

Amended 1900 law stating that railroads were required to furnish separate apartments for white and colored passengers only on passenger trains, not on freight trains.

1905: Streetcars

Authorized streetcars to separate the races in their cars. Penalty: Conductors who failed to enforce the law could be fined up to \$100, or imprisoned for up to 30 days for each offense.

1906: Railroads

Firms providing meals to passengers at railroad stations were prohibited from serving meals to white and colored passengers in the same room, at the same counter, or at the same table. Penalty: Misdemeanor, could be fined from \$25 to \$100, or imprisoned up to 30 days.

1932: Public accommodations

All circuses and tent show must provide separate entrances for white and black customers.

1932: Education

Required racially segregated schools.

1932: Miscegenation

Forbid marriages between persons of the Caucasian and Asian races.

1935: Education

Required school bus drivers to be of the same race as the children they transported.

1952: Employment

Unlawful for cotton textile manufacturers to allow different races to work together in same room, use same exits, bathrooms, etc. Penalty \$100 and/or imprisonment at hard labor up to 30 days.

1952: Adoption

Crime to give colored person custody of a white child.

1952: Public carriers

Public carriers to be segregated.

1955: Education

Regular school attendance statute repealed.

1956: Public accommodations

State Commission of Forestry given authority to operate and supervise only racially separated parks and to admit to the facilities of the parks only persons who have the express permission of the state.

1957: Education

No appropriations for schools from and to which students transfer because of court order.

Summary: These laws basically prevent whites and African-Americans from marrying each other, going to the same schools, working in the same buildings. Busses, trains, trolleys, and other forms of transportation were required to have separate “white” and “black” areas. Recreation areas also had to be separated such as parks and swimming pools.

Pre-Visit Activity 3: African American Historic Sites Word Search

1. Standards: This activity meets standard 3-4.1, 3-4.2, 3-4.7, 3-5.2, 3-5.7 by introducing students to key terms relating to the history of the African-American community in Columbia.
2. Objective: Students will become familiar with terms key to understanding the history of the African-American community in Columbia. Students should recognize these terms prior to taking the bus tour but they do not necessarily need to know their definitions before taking the tour.
3. Materials needed: Word Search worksheet and answer key
4. Activity:
 - a. Children will be given the worksheet and asked to find the 10 words
 - b. Teachers may collect the worksheets or review the terms with the students once this activity is complete.
5. Post-visit connection: See Post-Visit Activity 3

African-American Historic Sites Word Search

Instructions: See if you can find the 10 words listed below.

R	M	F	N	W	O	J	I	M	C	R	O	W	P
V	E	T	N	E	M	D	N	E	M	A	I	A	H
N	F	C	S	R	A	A	T	N	M	W	L	N	S
Y	O	G	O	O	W	M	I	Z	X	M	I	T	S
R	O	I	Q	N	U	A	C	V	E	I	H	D	Q
E	R	Q	T	L	S	Q	Z	T	Y	G	W	V	J
V	Z	F	B	A	J	T	T	P	I	R	B	S	S
A	O	B	Z	J	G	O	R	R	A	A	I	N	I
L	C	S	Z	N	L	E	L	U	Y	C	N	A	T
S	D	B	W	E	O	I	R	M	C	A	J	A	I
C	L	C	A	B	V	C	R	G	K	T	W	C	N
I	P	D	D	I	Z	S	A	O	E	G	I	P	S
A	E	S	C	L	K	H	Q	D	I	S	O	O	Q
R	F	O	J	Q	G	D	G	P	A	X	H	S	N

Amendment

CivilRights

JimCrow

NAACP

PalmettoLeader

Reconstruction

Segregation

Sitins

Slavery

African-American Historic Sites Word Search **Answer Key**

Instructions: See if you can find the 10 words listed below.

R	M	F	N	W	O	J	I	M	C	R	O	W	P
V	E	T	N	E	M	D	N	E	M	A	I	A	H
N	F	C	S	R	A	A	T	N	M	W	L	N	S
Y	O	G	O	W	M	I	Z	X	M	I	T	S	
R	O	I	Q	N	U	A	C	V	E	I	H	D	Q
E	R	Q	T	L	S	Q	Z	T	Y	G	W	V	J
V	Z	F	B	A	J	T	T	P	I	R	B	S	S
A	O	B	Z	J	G	O	R	R	A	A	I	N	I
L	C	S	Z	N	L	E	L	U	Y	C	N	A	T
S	D	B	W	E	O	I	R	M	C	A	J	A	I
C	L	C	A	B	V	C	R	G	K	T	W	C	N
I	P	D	D	I	Z	S	A	O	E	G	I	P	S
A	E	S	C	L	K	H	Q	D	I	S	O	O	Q
R	F	O	J	Q	G	D	G	P	A	X	H	S	N

Amendment

CivilRights

JimCrow

NAACP

PalmettoLeader

Reconstruction

Segregation

Sitins

Slavery

Pre-Visit Activity 4: Briggs v. Elliott: Green Book

1. Standards: This activity meets standard 3-5.2, 3-5.6 by having students learn about a specific series of Jim Crow laws and how Thurgood Marshall would have been treated as he worked on the *Briggs v. Elliott* lawsuit.
2. Objective: Students will learn about Jim Crow laws in South Carolina during the early 19th century and how African-Americans adapted to them.
3. Materials needed: Excerpts *The Negro Motorist Green Book*, *Briggs v. Elliott* overview, pencil, paper, map of North and South Carolina, Virginia available for students to access.
4. Activity:
 - a. Give each student a copy of the excerpt.
 - b. Read the background information on the *Briggs v. Elliott* case to the class
 - c. Using the book excerpts and a US map, students should form into pairs and plan a route for Thurgood Marshall to drive from his home in Baltimore to Columbia, SC. Students should decide where he can have lunch and get gas in Virginia. Students should find a place for him to stay the night, get gas, and have dinner in North Carolina.
 - d. Have each pair of students present to the class where Thurgood Marshall should stop on his way to Columbia.
5. Post-visit connection: See Post-Visit Activity 4

Briggs v. Elliott

Briggs v. Elliott is one of the most influential civil rights cases to emerge from South Carolina in the 20th century. In this case, families in Clarendon County sued the school district to demand a bus for their children to ride to school. African-American students were not allowed to ride on school busses at the time. There were many other inequalities in the school district but the families only focused on their desire for a bus. Thurgood Marshall came to South Carolina to help the families with their petition. Eventually this case was combined with several others and presented to the Supreme Court as *Brown v. Board of Education*. The Supreme Court's decision in the court case led to the desegregation of schools across the country.

Schools were not the only places segregated in the South at this time. Busses, trains, theaters, restaurants, hospitals, and other stores had separate areas for African-Americans and white people. If an African-American was travelling far from their home, they may not know which restaurants or gas stations serve African-Americans or which hotels they could stay at. If an African-American made the mistake of trying to stay at a hotel that didn't serve African-Americans, then it could be "embarrassing" or even dangerous in some cases.

Some companies began publishing books that told African-Americans where it was safe to eat meals, get gas, and stay at hotels. These books could be used all across the country. In the following activity, students will use a book called *The Negro Motorist Green Book* to find locations for African-Americans to stop in Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. In this next exercise, use a map of the United States or the South to find a way for Thurgood Marshall to travel from his home in Baltimore, Maryland to Columbia, SC as he prepares to work on the *Briggs v. Elliott* case. When Thurgood Marshall arrives in Columbia, he will stay with Modjeska Simkins, a civil rights leader in the city.

Create an itinerary for Thurgood Marshall to follow for his trip. We didn't have interstates like we do today so it would probably take him a day and half to reach South Carolina. He'd probably have breakfast at his house before he left. Find a place in Virginia for him to eat lunch and get gas. Find a place for him to stay the night in North Carolina. Not only will he need a hotel but also a place to eat dinner and get gas. He'd probably want to get an early start so find a different spot for him to eat breakfast between his hotel in North Carolina and Columbia. Finally, find a place for Mr. Marshall to eat lunch when he arrives in Columbia, before he meets Modjeska Simkins.

**NORTH CAROLINA
ASHEVILLE**

HOTELS
Y. W. C. A.—360 College St.
Booker T. Washington—409 Southside Ave.
Savoy—Eagle & Market St.

RESTAURANTS
Palace Grill—19 Eagle St.

BEAUTY SCHOOLS
Butler's—Eagle & Market St.

BARBER SHOPS
Wilson's—13 Eagle St.

GARAGES
Wilkin's—Eagle & Market Sts.

BLADENBORO
BEAUTY PARLORS
Lacy's Beauty Shop

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North Carolina

IN PATRONIZING THESE PLACES

CARTHAGE
HOTELS
Carthage Hotel

CHARLOTTE
HOTELS
Alexander—523 N. McDowell St.

RESTAURANTS
First Street—5301-1 First St.

BEAUTY PARLORS
Economy—804 1-2 E. First St.

DRUG STORES
Gilmore—2205 Booker Ave.
Charlotte—200 E. Trade St.

GARAGES
Tumlin Bros.—1608 N. Tryon St.

SERVICE STATIONS
Bishop Dale—First & Brevard Sts.

DURHAM
HOTELS
Biltmore—E. Pettigrew St.
Jones—502 Ramsey St.

RESTAURANTS
Cattell's—1502 Pettigrew St.
Elivira's—801 Fayetteville St.

BEAUTY PARLORS
De Shazors—809 Fayetteville St.
D'Orsay—120 S. Mangum St.
Friendly City—711 Fayetteville St.
Burma—536 E. Pettigrew St.
Vanity Fair—1108½ Pine St.

BARBER SHOPS
Friendly—711 Fayetteville St.

TAVERNS
Hollywood—118 S. Mangum St.
College Inn—1306 Fayetteville St.
Chautauque—Chautauque Ave.
Jack's Grill—706 Fayetteville St.
Parker's Inn—611 Fayetteville St.

SERVICE STATIONS
Granite—Main & 9th St.
Midway—Pine & Poplar Sts.
Pine Street—1102 Pine St.
Williams—Cor. Pettigrew & Pine Sts.
Biltmore—402 E. Pettigrew St.
Clay—406 1-2 Pettigrew St.
Speight's—Fayetteville and Pettigrew Sts.
Sulton's Esso—400 Pine St.

DRUG STORES
Garrett's Biltmore—E. Pettigrew St.
Ball City—610 Fayetteville St.

TAILORS
Union—112 Parrish St.
Royal—538 E. Pettigrew St.
Elite—1503 Morehead Ave.
Boykin—715 Fayetteville St.
Community—813 Fayetteville St.
Service—612 Fayetteville St.

ELIZABETH CITY
TAVERNS
Blue Duck Inn—04¼ Ehringhaus

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PLEASE MENTION "THE GREEN BOOK"

North Carolina

HALLSBORO
BEAUTY PARLORS
Leigh's—Route No. 1

HENDERSON
TAXI CABS
Green & Chavis—720 Eaton St.

HIGH POINT
HOTELS
Kilby's—627½ E. Washington St.

LITTLETON
HOTELS
Young's Hotel

MT. OLIVE
RESTAURANTS
Black Beauty Tea Room

NEW BERN
HOTELS
Rhine—42 Queen St.

TOURIST HOMES
H. C. Sparrow—68 West St.

TAVERNS
Palm Garden—192 Broad St.

LEXINGTON
SERVICE STATIONS
D. T. Taylor—Esso Service

RALEIGH
TAILORS
Lewit—220 E. Cabarrus St.
Arcade—122 E. Hargett St.

RESTAURANTS
B & H Cafe—411 S. Blount St.
Chicken Shack—Cross & Lake St.
Owens—125 E. Hargett St.

BEAUTY SHOPS
Sales—222 S. Tarboro St.

TAILORS
Peerless—103 W. Jones St.

GARAGES
Richardson & Smith—108 E. Lenoir St.

TAXI CABS
East End—Dial 2-2086

PINEHURST
TOURIST HOMES
Foster's

SANFORD
BEAUTY PARLORS
Douglas—310 Wall St.

GARAGES
Campbell's—Pearl St.

DRUG STORES
Bland's—300 S. Steele St.

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SALISBURY
TAXI CABS
Salty—122 N. Lee St.

SUMTER
TAVERNS
Silver Moon—20 W. Liberty St.

WHITEVILLE
TOURIST HOMES
Mrs. F. Jeffries—Mill St.

WILSON
HOTELS
Biltmore—E. Washington St.
The Wilson Biltmore—539 E. Nash

TAXI CABS
M. Jones—1209 E. Queen St.

WINSTON-SALEM
HOTELS
Y. M. C. A.—410 N. Church St.
Lincoln—9 E. Third St.

TOURIST HOMES
Charles H. Jones—1611 E. 14th St.
Mrs. H. L. Christian—302 E. 9th St.
R. B. Williams—1225 N. Ridge Ave.

NIGHT CLUBS
Club 709—709 Patterson Ave.

WASHINGTON
DRUG STORES
Lloyd's—408 Gladden St.

WELDON
HOTELS
Pope
Terminal Inn—Washington Ave.

WILMINGTON
HOTELS
Paynes—417 N. 6th St.
Murphy—613 Castle St.

RESTAURANTS
Harris—10th & Worcester Sts.
Johnson's—1007 Chestnut St.
Hillcrest—1118 Dawson St.
Manhattan—816 S. 13th St.
Ollie's—415½ S. 7th St.
Blue Bird 619 Castle St.

BEAUTY PARLORS
Beth's—416 Anderson St.
Lexora—609 Red Cross St.
German's—715 Red Cross St.
Lou's—820 Red Cross St.
Newkirk's—1217 Castle St.
Pierce's—615 Kedder St.
Apex—613 Red Cross St.
Dickson—1101 S. 7th St.
Gettrude—415 S. 7th St.
Howard's—121 S. 13th St.
Vanity Box—115 S. 13th St.
La Celeste—508 Nixon St.

North Carolina
Ohio

IN PATRONIZING

WILMINGTON (cont.)
La May—703 S. 15th St.
Dixie—512½ Nixon St.
Theima's—207 S. 12th St.
Zan-Zibar—403 Nixon St.
McClense—7th & Red Cross Sts.
Fennell's—1313 N. 7th St.

BARBER SHOPS
Johnson's—6 Market St.
Johnson's—903 Castle St.
Brown's—607 S. 7th St.

NIGHT CLUBS
High Hat—Market St. Rd. (4 miles out)
Del Morocco—1405 Dawson St.

TAVERNS
Happy Hour—6th & Brunswick Sts.
High Hat—713 Castle St.
Black Cat—922 N. 7th St.
William's—8th & Dawson Sts.
Blinker Cafe—605 Red Cross St.
Kozy Korner—10th & Castle Sts.

SERVICE STATIONS
Brooklyn—4th & Taylor Sts.

GARAGES
Fennell's—124 So. 13th St.

DRUG STORES
Fair Price—611 Castle St.
Ideal—517 Red Cross St.
Lane's—4th & Bladen Sts.

TAXI CABS
Star—Dial 9259
Mack's—Dial 7645
Dixie—516 S. 7th St.
Blue Bird—517 N. 8th St.
Tom's—418 McKee St.
Crosby's—Dial 9246
Greyhound—Dial 2-1342

TAILORS
New Progressive—525 Red Cross St.

PROVIDENCE

- HOTELS**
Biltmore
- TOURIST HOMES**
Mrs. M. A. Greene—85 Meeting St.
Dinah's—462-4 N. Main St.
- TAVERNS**
Dixieland—1049 Westminster St.
- BEAUTY PARLORS**
B. Boyd's—43 Camp St.
Geraldine's—205 Thurbus Ave.
- AUTOMOBILES**
George's—203 Plainfield St.

SOUTH CAROLINA

- RESTAURANTS**
- ANDERSON**
Eas-Tec—112 E. Church St.
- AIKEN**
- TOURIST HOMES**
C. F. Holland—1118 Richland Ave.
- DRUG STORES**
Dr. C. C. Johnson—1432 Park Ave.

- ATLANTIC BEACH**
- HOTELS**
Theretha

- BEAUFORD**
- SERVICE STATIONS**
Peoples—D. Broin, Prop.

- CHARLESTON**
- TOURIST HOMES**
Mrs. Gladsen—15 Nassau St.
Mrs. Mayer—82½ Spring St.
A. Serrant—99 Coming St.
Waverly—2515 Gervais St.
- TAVERNS**
Harleston's—250 Ashley Ave.

- COLA**
- BEAUTY PARLORS**
Workman's—1825 Taylor St.

- COLUMBIA**
- HOTELS**
Y. W. C. A.—1429 Park St.
Community Center—831 Hampton St.
Nylon—918 Senate St.
- TOURIST HOMES**
Mrs. S. H. Smith—929 Pine St.
College Inn—1609 Harden St.
Mrs. H. Cornwel—1713 Wayne
Mrs. W. D. Chappelle—1301 Pine St.
Beachum—2212 Gervais St.
Mrs. J. P. Wakefield—1323 Heidt
- RESTAURANTS**
Green Leaf—1117 Wash. St.
Magnolia—2108 Gervais

COLUMBIA (Cont.)

- RESTAURANTS**
Savoy—Old Winoosboro Rd.
White Way—2130 Gervais
Cozy Inn—1509 Harden St.
Mom's—1005 Washington St.
Brown's—1014 Lady St.
Blue Palace—1001 Washington St.
Waverly—2515 Gervais St.
- BEAUTY PARLORS**
Amy's—1125½ Washington St.
Obbie's—1119½ Washington St.
Morgan's—2342 Washington St.
- BARBER SHOPS**
Holman's—2138 Gervais St.
Stratford—1003½ Washington St.
- BEAUTY SCHOOLS**
Poro—2481 Millwood Ave.
Madare Bradley—2238 Hampton St.
- TAVERNS**
Taylor's—Broad River Rd.
Mrs. I. Goodum—922 Harden St.
Savoy Club—H'way 12
Moon Glow—1005 Washington St.
- NIGHT CLUBS**
Chauffer's—2314 Pendleton
- SERVICE STATIONS**
A. W. Simkins—1331 Park St.
Caldwell's—Oak & Taylor Sts.
Waverly—2202 Taylor St.
- DRUG STORES**
Count's—1105 Washington St.
- TAXI CABS**
Blue Ribbon—1024 Washington St.

- CHERAW**
- TOURIST HOMES**
Mrs. M. B. Robinson—211 Church St.
Mrs. Maggie Green—Church St.

- RESTAURANTS**
- COLLEGE INN SANDWICH SHOP—324 SECOND STREET**
Gate Grill—2nd Street
Watson—2nd Street

- TAVERNS**
College Inn—2nd St.

- ROAD HOUSES**
Hill Top—Society Hill Road
- BARBER SHOPS**
Imperial—2nd Street

- BEAUTY SHOPS**
Bell's—Huger St.
- SERVICE STATIONS**
Motor Inn—2nd Street

- CROSS HILL**
- RESTAURANTS**
Willie Miller

- FLORENCE**
- TOURIST HOMES**
Mrs. B. Wright—1004 E. Cheeve St.
J. McDonald—501 S. Irby St.

RESTAURANTS

- Ace's Grill—114 E. Cheeve St.
- GEORGETOWN**
- TOURIST HOMES**
Mrs. R. Anderson—424 Broad
Mrs. D. Atkinson—811 Duke
Jas. Becote—118 Orange
T. W. Brown—Merriman & Emanuel
Mrs. A. A. Smith—317 Emanuel

GREENVILLE

- HOTELS**
Liberty—18 Spring St.
- TOURIST HOMES**
Miss M. J. Grimes—210 Mean St.
Mrs. W. H. Smith—212 John St.

RESTAURANTS

- Fowlers—16 Spring St.

BEAUTY PARLORS

- Broadway—11 Spring St.
Lydia's—21 E. Broad St.

BARBER SHOPS

- Broadway—8 Spring St.

GARAGES

- Whittenburg's Service—
600 Anderson St.

DRUG STORES

- Gibbs—101 E. Broad St.

MULLINS

HOTELS

- 283 W. Front St.
Ace Hi—148 Front St.

TOURIST HOMES

- E. Calhoun's—535 N. Smith St.

RESTAURANTS

- Ace Hi—148 Front St.

BARBER SHOPS

- Noham Ham—Front St.

NIGHT CLUBS

- Calhoun Nite Club—535 Smith St.

ROAD HOUSES

- Kate Odom—76 H'way

SERVICE STATIONS

- Ed. Owens—Front St.

ORANGEBURG

DRUG STORES

- Danzler—121 W. Russell St.

SPARTANBURG

TOURIST HOMES

- Mrs. O. Jones—255 N. Dean St.
Mrs. L. Johnson—307 N. Dean

RESTAURANTS

- Mrs. M. Davis—S. Wofford
Howard's—415 S. Liberty St.

BEAUTY PARLORS

- Clowney's—445 S. Liberty St.

BARBER SHOPS

- R. Browning—122 Short Wofford

South Carolina **IN PATRONIZING**
S. Dakota, Tenn.

SPARTENBURG (Cont.)

- TAVERNS**
Moonlight—N. Vito & Chasander
Victory—Union Highway

- NIGHT CLUBS**
Club Paradise—491 S. Liberty

- SERVICE STATIONS**
Collins—398 S. Liberty St.
South Side—S. Liberty St.
Magnolia—217 Magnolia St.

- TAXI CABS**
Collin's—389 S. Liberty St.

- ROCK HILL**
- BEAUTY SCHOOLS**
Jefferson's—168 W. Black St.

- SUMTER**
- TOURIST HOMES**
Edmonia Shaw—206 Manning Ave.
Mrs. Julia E. Byrd—504 N. Main
C. H. Bracey—210 W. Oakland
Johnnie Williams—Hiway 15A

- TAVERNS**
Steve Bradford—N. Main St.

- SERVICE STATIONS**
Eso Gas Station

- DRUG STORES**
Peoples—5 W. Liberty St.

SERVICE STATIONS
McDermott's Esso Station

MANCHESTER

HOTELS
Clyde Blackwells

NORTHFIELD

TOURIST HOMES
COLE'S TOURIST HOME
7 SHERMAN AVENUE

RUTLAND

TOURIST HOMES
MEAD COTTAGE
24 HIGH STREET



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TODAY
SELLS YOUR SERVICES
TOMORROW**

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA

TOURIST HOMES
J. T. Holmes—893 Gibbon St.
J. A. Barrett—724 Gibbon St.

BEDFORD

TOURIST HOMES
Marinda Jones—R. F. D. No. 1, Box 7-A

BUCKROE BEACH

HOTELS
Bay Shore
NIGHT CLUBS
Club 400

CARET

TAVERNS
Seasons Tavern

CHARLOTTESVILLE

HOTELS
Carver Inn—701 Preston Ave.

TOURIST HOMES

Virginia Inn—W. Main St.
Chaufleur's Rest—129 Preston Ave.
Alexander's—413 Dyce St.
BEAUTY PARLORS
Aper—211 W. Main St.
BARBER SHOPS
Jokers—North 4th St.

CHRISTIANBURG

HOTELS
Eureka

DANVILLE

TOURIST HOMES
Yancy's—320 Hollbrook St.
Mrs. M. K. Page—434 Holbrook St.
Mrs. S. A. Overby—Holbrook St.

DUNBARTON

TOURIST HOMES
H. Jackson—Route No. 1, Box 322

FARMVILLE

TOURIST HOMES
Mrs. Kate Wiley—626 S. Main St.

RESTAURANTS

Reid's—236 Main St.

TAVERNS

Ried's—200 Block, Main St.

SERVICE STATIONS

Clark's—Main St.

FREDERICKSBURG

HOTELS

McGuire—521 Princess Ann St.
Rappahannock—520 Princess St.

RESTAURANTS

Taylor's—505 Princess Anne St.

HAMPTON

RESTAURANTS
Paul's—216 W. King St.
Abraham's—39th St. & Hi-Way

BARBER SHOPS

Paul's—154 Queen St.

BEAUTY PARLORS

Tillie's—215 N. King St.

SERVICE STATIONS

Lyle's—40 Armitstead Ave.

GARAGES

Walton's—W. Mallory Ave.

TAXI CAB

Abraham's Taxi Service

HARRISONBURG

RESTAURANTS
Frank's—145 E. Wolf St.

HEWLETT

TAVERNS
Beverly Bros—R. F. D. No. 1

LEXINGTON

TOURIST HOMES
The Franklin—9 Tucker St.

RESTAURANTS

Washington—16 N. Main St.

TAVERNS

Rose Inn—311 N. Main St.

LURAY

TOURIST HOMES
Camp Lewis Mountain—Skyline Drive

LYNCHBURG

HOTELS
Phyllis Wheatley YWCA—613 Monroe St.

TOURIST HOMES

Mrs. C. Harper—1109 8th St.
Mrs. M. Thomas—919 Paik St.
Mrs. Smith—504 Jackson
Happyland Lake—812 5th Ave.

BEAUTY PARLORS

Selma's—1002 5th St.

NATURAL BRIDGE

TOURIST HOMES
Mountain View Cottage

NEWPORT NEWS

HOTELS
Cosmos Inn—620 - 25th St.

TOURIST HOMES

Mrs. W. E. Barron—2123 Jefferson
Thomas E. Reese—636-25th St.
Mrs. W. Herndon—752 26th St.
Mrs. C. Stephens—1909 Marshall Ave.
J. H. Tallalero—2206 Marshall Ave.

RESTAURANTS

Tavern Rest—2108 Jefferson

Savoy—537 - 25th St.

Stop Light—601 - 25th St.

Webb—619 - 25th St.

BEAUTY PARLORS

Alice—628 - 25th St.

SERVICE STATIONS

Ridley's—Orcutt Ave. & 30th St.

BARBER SHOPS

V & R—636 - 25th St.
Anthony—609½ - 25th St.

TAILORS

Faulk—638 - 25th St.

DRUG STORES

Woodard's—25th St. & Madison

NORFOLK

HOTELS
Latum Inn—453 Brewer St.
Prince George—1757 Church St.
Y. M. C. A.—729 Washington Ave.
Ambrose—616 Bramblton Ave.

TOURIST HOMES
Mrs. Fannie B. Collette
923 WOOD STREET

BEAUTY PARLORS
Jordan's—526 Brambleton Ave.
Vel-Ber St. Ann—1008 Church St.
Yeargen's—1685 Church St.

TAVERNS
People's Church & Calvert Sts.
Russell's—835 Church St.

SERVICE STATIONS
Alston's—Cor. 20th & Church St.
Mac's—1625 Church St.

PETERSBURG

HOTELS
The Walker House—116 South
Colbrook Inn—U. S. Highway No. 1

NIGHT CLUBS
Chatter Boy—143 Harrison St.

PHOEBUS

HOTELS
Horton's—County & Mellon Sts.

RESTAURANTS
Collegian—County & Mellon Sts.
Horton's—County & Mellon Sts.

DRUG STORES
Langley—County & Mellon Sts.

TAILORS
Perry—Mellon St.

SERVICE STATIONS
Ward's—County Nv. Fulton St.

RICHMOND

HOTELS

RESTAURANTS
McGuire's Inn—Marsh St.

TOURIST HOMES
Way Side Inn—Main St.

WARRENTON

RESTAURANTS
Bill's—5th Street
Phil's—5th Street

TOURIST HOMES
Lawson—227 Alexandria Pike

BARBER SHOPS
Walker's—5th Street

HARRISONBURG

RESTAURANTS
Frank's—145 E. Wolf St.

RESTAURANTS
Harris—200 E. Clay St.
Egleston (Miller's)—2nd & Leigh St.

TOURIST HOMES
Mrs. E. Brice—14 W. Clay St.
Y. W. C. A.—515 N. 7th St.
Jack's—on Rt. No. 1-6 m. N. of Richmond

RESTAURANTS
Cox's—417 E. Leigh St.

BEAUTY PARLORS
Rest-a-Bit—619 N. 3rd St.

BARBER SHOPS
Wright's—412 E. Leigh St.
Scotty's—505 N. 2nd St.

TAVERNS
Market Inn—Washington Park

NIGHT CLUBS
Terrace Club—1212 N. 26th St.

SERVICE STATIONS
Cameron's—Brook Ave. & W. Clay St.
Harris—400 N. Henry St.
Little Lord's—410 N. 2nd St.
Adam St.—523 N. Adams St.

ROANOKE

HOTELS
Dumas—Henry Jr. N. W.

TOURIST HOMES
Y. M. C. A.—21 Wells Ave. N. W.
Y. W. C. A.—208 2nd St. N. W.

TAVERNS
Tom's Place
F & C—114 N. Henry St.

GARAGES
Maple Leaf—High St. at Henry

SOUTH HILL

HOTELS
Brown's—Melvin Brown, Prop.
Groom's—John Groom, Prop.

STAUNTON

TOURIST HOMES
Pannell's Inn—613 N. Augusta St.
F. T. Jones—515 Baptist St.

RESTAURANTS
Johnson's—301 N. Central Ave.

TAPPAHANNOCK

HOTELS
McGuire's Inn—Marsh St.

TOURIST HOMES
Way Side Inn—Main St.

WARRENTON

RESTAURANTS
Bill's—5th Street
Phil's—5th Street

TOURIST HOMES
Lawson—227 Alexandria Pike

BARBER SHOPS
Walker's—5th Street

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Brown's—Melvin Brown, Prop.
Groom's—John Groom, Prop.

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Johnson's—301 N. Central Ave.

TAPPAHANNOCK

HOTELS
McGuire's Inn—Marsh St.

TOURIST HOMES
Way Side Inn—Main St.

WARRENTON

RESTAURANTS
Bill's—5th Street
Phil's—5th Street

TOURIST HOMES
Lawson—227 Alexandria Pike

BARBER SHOPS
Walker's—5th Street

HARRISONBURG

RESTAURANTS
Frank's—145 E. Wolf St.

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F & C—114 N. Henry St.

GARAGES
Maple Leaf—High St. at Henry

SOUTH HILL

HOTELS
Brown's—Melvin Brown, Prop.
Groom's—John Groom, Prop.

STAUNTON

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F. T. Jones—515 Baptist St.

RESTAURANTS
Johnson's—301 N. Central Ave.

TAPPAHANNOCK

HOTELS
McGuire's Inn—Marsh St.

TOURIST HOMES
Way Side Inn—Main St.

WARRENTON

RESTAURANTS
Bill's—5th Street
Phil's—5th Street

TOURIST HOMES
Lawson—227 Alexandria Pike

BARBER SHOPS
Walker's—5th Street

HARRISONBURG

RESTAURANTS
Frank's—145 E. Wolf St.

RESTAURANTS
Harris—200 E. Clay St.
Egleston (Miller's)—2nd & Leigh St.

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Y. W. C. A.—515 N. 7th St.
Jack's—on Rt. No. 1-6 m. N. of Richmond

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Rest-a-Bit—619 N. 3rd St.

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Wright's—412 E. Leigh St.
Scotty's—505 N. 2nd St.

TAVERNS
Market Inn—Washington Park

NIGHT CLUBS
Terrace Club—1212 N. 26th St.

SERVICE STATIONS
Cameron's—Brook Ave. & W. Clay St.
Harris—400 N. Henry St.
Little Lord's—410 N. 2nd St.
Adam St.—523 N. Adams St.

Post-Visit Activities

Purpose: The Post-Visit activities' purpose is to reinforce the lessons 3rd grade students learned taking the African-American historic sites tour. These activities will link the sites to the South Carolina Social Studies Standards and help reinforce key points students learned while touring the sites.

Objectives: The Post-Visit Activities encourage students to think about the themes and lessons that were highlighted during their bus tour and extend the lessons learned from the pre-visit activities.

Activities: Following are descriptions of the Post-Visit Activities for 3rd grade classes taking the African-American sites tour known as *Homeplaces*. Each description includes the Social Studies Standard the activity helps to achieve, the materials needed, a detailed description of the activity, and a connection to a corresponding Pre-Visit Activity that students may have completed prior to the visit (these pre-visit activities are described in detail in the Pre-Visit Activity section).

Pre-Visit Activities

1. Jacob Stroyer
2. Jim Crow laws in South Carolina
3. African-American historic sites word search
4. *Briggs v. Elliott*: Green Book

Post-Visit Activities

1. Wall of Fame
2. Harden Street Fire Station
3. African-American historic sites crossword puzzle
4. Sarah Mae Flemming and the *Palmetto Leader*

Post-Visit Activity 1: Wall of Fame

1. Standards: This activity meets standard 3-5.2, 3-5.7 by introducing students to a variety of people who lived in Columbia through the Jim Crow era.
2. Objective: Students will research one person on the Columbia Housing Authority's Wall of Fame to learn more about their accomplishments during the Jim Crow era.
3. Materials needed: access to internet, summary of Wall of Fame
4. Activity:
 - a. Read the summary of the Wall of Fame to the students.
 - b. Teachers may either assign individuals from the Wall of Fame to students or allows students to pick an individual to research.
 - c. Have the students go to the Columbia Housing Authority website to visit the Wall of Fame page: <http://www.chasc.org/cola/WOF.htm>
 - d. Students should research one individual and make a presentation to the class on who they picked, why they picked them, and why the individual is important.
 - e. Teachers may elect to have the class do additional online research on each individual.

Columbia Housing Authority Wall of Fame Summary

The concept of a Wall of Fame began in 1988 under the administration of William R. Ballou, former Executive Director of the Columbia Housing Authority. Ballou was concerned about the absence of positive role models in the lives of children living in public housing, and he suspected that it was a contributing factor in the cycle of government dependence among families. He believed that if children could see former public housing residents achieve great success, it would encourage them to set higher goals and standards for themselves. It was this belief that provided the inspiration for the Wall of Fame.

Although there has been some variation from year to year, the basic requirements for induction into the Wall of Fame have remained unchanged. To be eligible for the honor, an individual must be a former resident of a CHA public housing community (later, this was expanded to include Section 8 participants), must have achieved success in their chosen career field, and must be recognized as someone who gives back to the community.

The original ceremony was held in April of 1988 at the Oak-Read Highrise, a CHA public housing community for the elderly. Three individuals were inducted that year. In order to memorialize the event, brass plaques bearing the names of each of the inductees were placed on a two-foot high retaining wall. In subsequent years, plaques were added to the wall as additional individuals were selected for the honor.

In 1993, a wall was constructed around the Oak-Read Highrise and resulted in a beautiful courtyard for the elderly residents of the building and eventually became the site of the CHA's Wall of Fame ceremony.

By the time the wall was constructed, the Wall of Fame ceremony had become such a prestigious event that the decision was made to expand the visibility of the program. So, in 1994, large portraits of the 21 Wall of Fame inductees were painted on the wall surrounding the Oak Read high rise garden as part of the CHA's 60th Anniversary Celebration.

The CHA obtained donations from local businesses to have the portraits created and additional funding was made available by the Cultural Council of the Midlands, the South Carolina Commission for the Arts, and the Central Carolina Community Foundation. The painting of the portraits was done by over 300 school children in a paint-by-number scenario organized by local artist, Ralph Waldrop.

Information obtained from Columbia Housing Authority website.

Post-Visit Activity 2: Harden Street Fire Station

1. Standards: This activity meets standard 3-5.2 and 3-5.6 by helping students understand how segregation functioned in Columbia by using the fire department as an example.
2. Objective: Students create firemen hats for the only African-American fire station in Columbia, Station 11
3. Materials needed: Overview of Harden Street Substation, fire hat patterns, tacky glue, red craft foam, white craft foam, craft instructions
4. Activity:
 - a. Teachers should read the background information on the Harden Street Substation to the class.
 - b. Follow the craft instructions to create a fire hat for the Harden Street Substation firefighters.
5. Post-visit connection: See Pre-Visit Activity 2

Harden Street Fire Station

In 1947, Clarence Mitchell took and passed the civil service exam and applied for employment as a fireman in Columbia. He was denied employment because the city did not have an African-American fire station and state law forbid African-Americans and whites from working together in public buildings. It was after this that the NAACP threatened to file a lawsuit against the city so the city built this fire station. For fifty years, station 11 served the Waverly and Eau Claire neighborhoods.

No African-American firefighters were employed by the City of Columbia before this fire station was completed in 1953 in response to pressure from the NAACP. The Waverly community based station was outfitted with state-of-the-art firefighting equipment including modern radios, alarms, and new fire engines. However, the facility maintained institutional segregation with separate dormitories, lockers, showers, and restrooms for its staff of eight African-American firemen and two white officers. It was the only African-American fire station in Columbia until the fire department integrated in 1969.

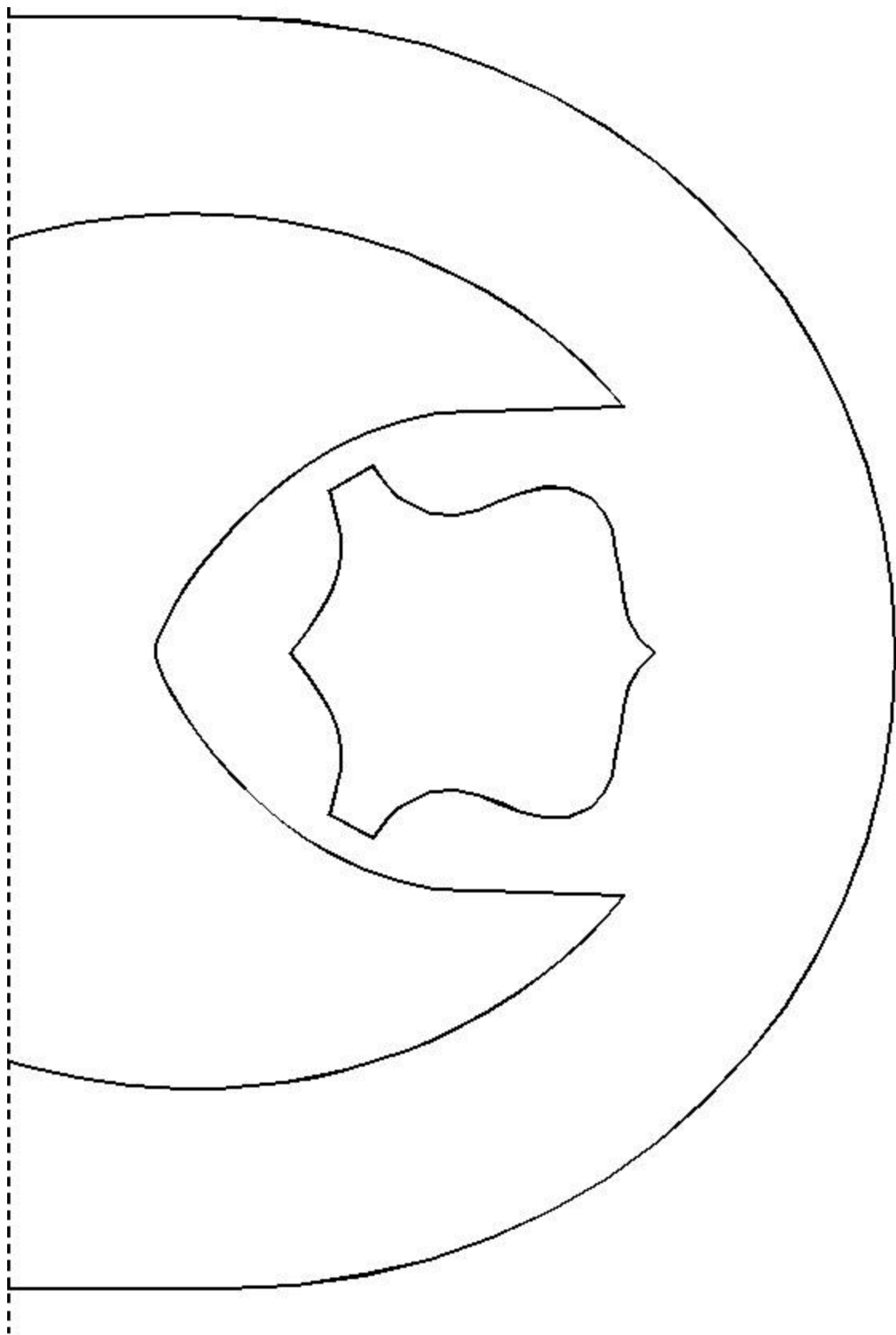
Firefighter Hat Instructions

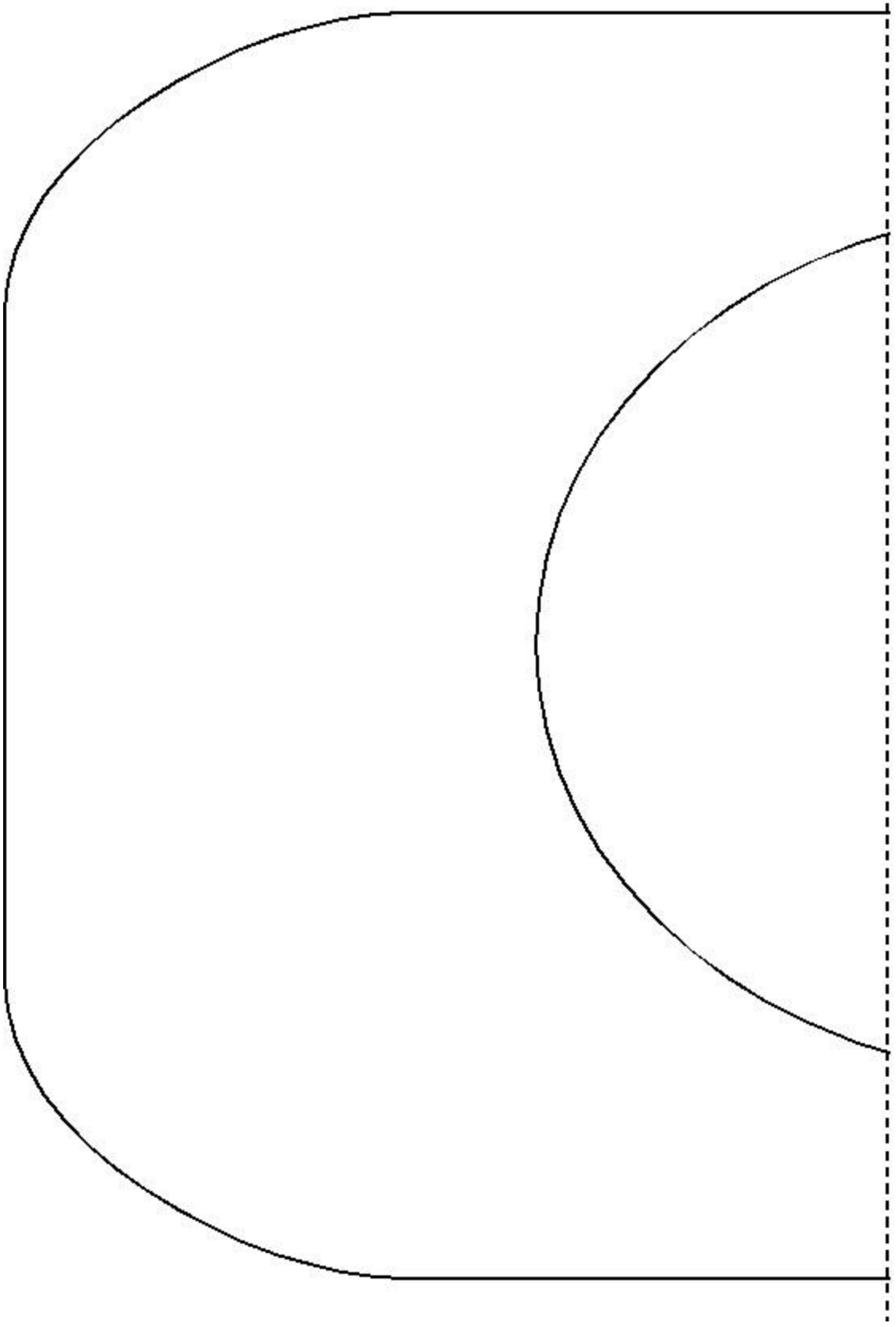
Goal: Make a firefighter hat for the Harden Street Fire Station 11.

Materials Needed: Hat patterns, tacky glue, markers, 1 sheet of red craft foam, and scraps of white craft foam.

Instructions:

- Print Patterns
- Piece front and back patterns together at the dotted line.
- Staple inside your cutting lines onto red foam.
- Cut out.
- Cut the shield out of the white foam.
- Color the number “11” on the shield.
- Glue the shield onto the hat

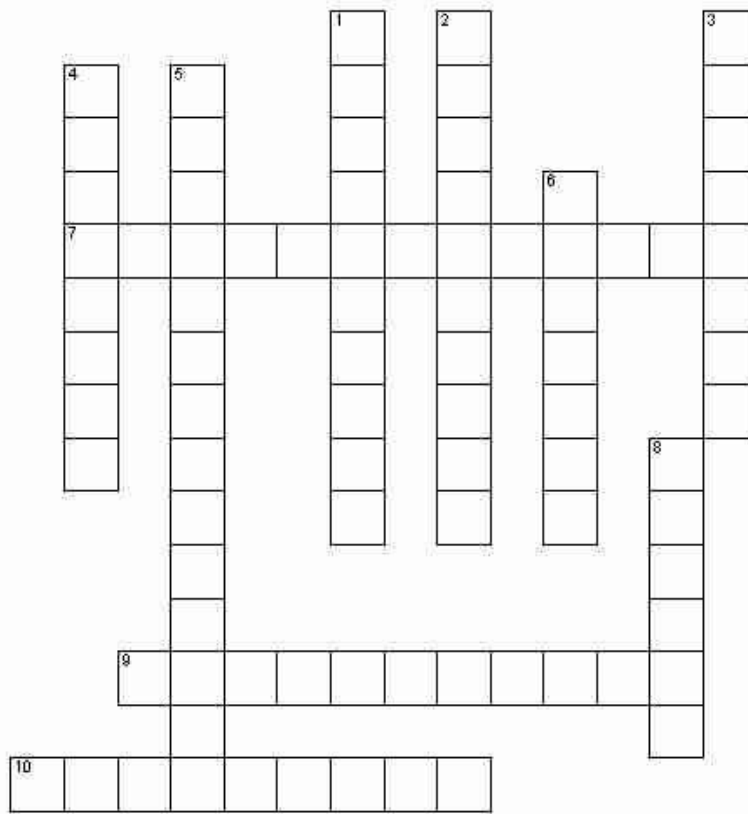




Post-Visit Activity 3: African-American Historic Sites Crossword Puzzle

1. Standards: This activity meets standard 3-4.1, 3-4.2, 3-4.7, 3-5.2, 3-5.6 by introducing students to key terms related to the history of the African-American community in Columbia.
2. Objective: Students will recognize significant places and events related to the history of the African-American community in Columbia
3. Materials needed: Crossword puzzle worksheet and answer key
4. Activity:
 - a. Children will be given the worksheet and asked complete it.
 - b. Teachers may collect the worksheets or review the terms with the students once this activity is complete.
5. Post-visit connection: See Pre-Visit Activity 3

African-American Historic Sites Crossword Puzzle



Across

- 7 People, mostly from the North, who worked to end slavery and established several colleges in South Carolina after the Civil War including Benedict College.
- 9 This new building on Harden St. was constructed to protect the buildings in the African-American community. Seven African-American employees were hired and new trucks and hoses were purchased for them.
- 10 This 13th addition to the constitution outlawed slavery

Down

- 1 This building honors Matthew Perry Jr. who fought to integrate Clemson University, allowing white and African-American students to go to school together.
- 2 This site honors many people who lived in

- public housing in Columbia and went on to achieve success in their chosen career field.
- 3 This auditorium was built around 1930 and during its first 40 years of existence, white patrons entered through the front entrance and African-American patrons entered through the side entrance to sit in the balcony.
- 4 Popular dance started in the building it's named after. Also a nickname for New York City.
- 5 Time period after the Civil War when the South rebuilt. The majority of legislators in South Carolina were African-American during this time.
- 6 Laws that segregated African-Americans and whites
- 8 Black and white students waited at Kress's lunch counter until they were served meals. These were called...

African-American Historic Sites Crossword Puzzle **Answer Key**



Across

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Post-Visit Activity 4: Sarah Mae Flemming and the Palmetto Leader

1. Standards: This activity meets standard 3-5.2, 3-5.6 by helping students understand that media was not always unbiased in their reporting of events taking place during the Civil Rights movement.
2. Objective: Students will compare two articles on Sarah Mae Flemming from *The State* and *Palmetto Leader* regarding her court lawsuit. The lawsuit is in regards to her refusal to give up her seat to a white person on a bus in Columbia, SC in 1954.
3. Materials needed: Printouts of *The State* and *Palmetto Leader* articles for each student, answer key, paper, pencil.
4. Activity:
 - a. Each student should receive a copy of each articles pertaining to the lawsuit.
 - b. Have the students read each article.
 - c. Have the students list any differences they find between the two articles
 - d. Have the students write why they think there were these differences
 - i. Why do you think *The State* did not mention the jury was all white?
 - ii. Why do you think the *Palmetto Leader* did not mention why the case was thrown out the second time?
 - iii. Why do you think *The State* said the judge dismissed the case twice before while the *Palmetto Leader* said the judge threw the case out twice before and that Sarah Flemming had no case?
5. Post-visit connection: See Pre-Visit Activity 4

Sarah Mae Flemming Answer Key

Here are some differences between the articles in *The State* and the *Palmetto Leader* regarding Sarah Mae Flemming's lawsuit over her refusal to give up her seat on a bus.

- *The State* does not mention that the jury was all white.
- *The State* says the judge dismissed the case twice before while the *Palmetto Leader* says the judge threw out the case twice saying she had no case.
- Only *The State* mentions the reason why the case was thrown out the second time. It was thrown out because the judge held that the state law requiring segregated buses was a valid one.
- *The State* said the bus was crowded and Sarah sat down after a white person vacated the seat. The *Palmetto Leader* said Sarah Flemming took a seat in front of a white person and does not mention whether it was after someone left the seat or how crowded the bus was.

(Continued on Page 8-B, Col. 1)

Jury Decides Against Negro In Bus Suit

A Federal jury decided yesterday against a Negro woman seeking \$25,000 damages for alleged violations of her civil rights while riding a Columbia bus.

A decision in favor of the South Carolina Electric and Gas Company, operators of the city's segregated buses, was returned yesterday afternoon after a day and a half of trial testimony and arguments.

The jury deliberated about 30 minutes.

Sarah Mae Fleming Brown, the plaintiff, had brought a suit for damages against the bus company in July, 1954.

She charged her civil rights had been violated when a local bus driver ordered her to leave her seat and refused to let her leave by the front door. She had occupied the seat after it was vacated by a white person on a crowded bus.

She further charged that the bus driver struck her in the stomach as she attempted to leave by the front door.

Federal Judge George Bell Timmerman, Sr., threw the case out

(Please turn to page 5A, Col. 1)

DEATHS

"If the same rules applied to the construction and the administration of this bill as are used by the food and drug administration

Jury Decides

(Continued from page one)

twice. Each time higher courts sent the case back for trial.

This time he refused a motion to dismiss the case and permitted it to be decided by the jury.

In his charge to the jury, Judge Timmerman asserted Mrs. Brown claimed:

"(a) the civil right not to sit by one of her own race on a bus;

"(b) the civil right to sit by any person regardless of that person's wishes in the matter; and

... (c) the civil right to leave a bus by the entrance door if she so elects and regardless of inconvenience to others who may not be Negroes."

The only witnesses for the plaintiff were Mrs. Brown and her friend, Elizabeth King, who was on the bus with her at the time.

Judge Timmerman overruled objections by her attorneys that some of the questions he put to witnesses amounted to cross-examination.

Defense Attorney Matthew J. Perry, Jr., told the jury, "She is not asking more rights than anybody else. But she does say she had the right to sit anywhere."

Attorneys for the power company pointed out that all buses carry signs requiring all passengers to leave by the center door. They denied that Mrs. Brown was struck and contended the driver was putting out his hand to block her departure by the front door.

The first time Timmerman dismissed the case, he held, in the light of the then recent U. S. Supreme Court ruling against segregated schools, that "one's education is not" obtained on a city bus.

The second time he threw the case out he held that the state law requiring segregation on city buses was a valid one at the time the incident occurred. The appeals court overruled him each time.

There was no indication from the defense whether an appeal would be made. Defense attorneys have changed since the suit first was brought.

SC Kidnap

(Continued from page one)

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1957

The Palmetto

VOL. XXXII.—NO. 22

COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1957

Woman Loses City Bus Suit

Speculation grew this week as to what course Mrs. Sarah Mae Fleming Brown will take following a verdict against her \$25,000 suit against operators of Columbia's segregated buses.

An all-white jury took only about thirty minutes Tuesday to turn down Mrs. Brown's suit against the South Carolina Electric and Gas Company.

This was the third time the case had come up in federal district court, and the first time it had reached a jury.

At press time Thursday, there was no indication from Mrs. Brown or her attorneys, Matthew J. Perry Jr. and Lincoln C. Jenkins Jr., as to whether an appeal would be made.

Mrs. Brown charged her civil rights had been violated when a local bus driver ordered her to leave her seat and refused to let her leave the front door of the bus when the incident occurred on June 22, 1954.

She contended that she took a seat in front of a white person was ordered to leave and was struck in the pit of the stomach as she attempted to leave by the front door.

Twice before Federal District Judge George Bell Timmerman ruled she had no case, but each time a higher court reversed his decision and sent the matter back for trial.

This time he refused a motion to dismiss the case and permitted it

to be decided by the jury. In his charge to the jury, Judge Timmerman asserted Mrs. Brown claimed:

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"(b) the civil rights to sit by any person regardless of that person's wishes in the matter; and
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gated schools that "one's education is not obtained on a city bus."

Man Kills Self

FLORENCE—Arthur White, 38, maintenance worker, died of a self-inflicted wound in the city jail here early Tuesday, according to Coroner W. T. (Billy) Eaddy.

Eaddy said White was in jail on charges of shooting Pressley Brockington Sunday as an aftermath of a gambling game. Brockington's condition was reported as good.

White, Eaddy said, cut his throat with the lower part of a broken pint bottle at 6:45 a. m. When the ambulance arrived he was dead.

Sweatt Earns Ph.D Degree

Edward F. Sweatt, history at Clark College, Georgia has been granted a doctorate degree in history at Clark College.

A native of Columbia where he graduated from Clark College with the arts degree, Dr. Sweatt is a teacher of American history at Clark College.

His doctoral dissertation, "Free Negro in Antebellum Georgia," is a revealing study of old documents and stored in courthouses in Georgia and source both in the National Archives and the National Department of History.

This study, which was financed through the Free Negro as a significant light on the problems of adjustment and accommodation found in the lives of colored

Man Gets Life IN Slaying of Woman Friend

MCCORMICK, June 11 (Special)—A 45-year-old McCormick County Negro, George Anderson, received a life sentence in county criminal court here Monday for the fatal shooting of his girl friend, Sarah Isiom, 40, on March 17.

Judge T. B. Greneker passed sentence.

Says Deep South Desegregation Unlikely In Forseeable Future

