

The
South Carolina

Black History BUGLE



FREEDMEN'S BUREAU

**TRADITIONAL & DIGITAL
SCRAPBOOKING FUN**

**AVERY NORMAL INSTITUTE:
BLACK EDUCATION DURING
RECONSTRUCTION**

Who is ROBERT SMALLS?

**FUN with WORDS
& so much more!**

learning about
RECONSTRUCTION
& beyond

The South Carolina Black History Bugle (SCBHB) is a publication of the South Carolina Department of Education developed by College of Charleston's Avery Research Center avery.cofc.edu

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ON THE COVER

The background illustration of the Avery Normal Institute, is circa 1870.
(Courtesy Avery Research Center)

The SCBHB Boy and other characters seen throughout the magazine are by Graphic Artist/Illustrator, Andrae Harrison, Mount Pleasant, SC.
<http://andraeharrison.blogspot.com/>



Greetings Readers!

Welcome to the inaugural issue of *The South Carolina Black History Bugle**! This educational magazine

was created just for you. Each edition covers a special theme to enhance your understanding of African-American history and culture. Within these pages, you will find valuable information about a unique period in American history: **Reconstruction***. 2015 marks the sesquicentennial (150th year) anniversary of the beginning of this historical era. I hope you will enjoy learning about this important moment in American history!

Be sure to share what you have learned with your friends, parents, and community!

Sincerely,

Patricia Williams Lessane

Dr. Patricia Williams Lessane

Editor-in-Chief

The South Carolina Black History Bugle



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ANYONE WOULD CONSIDER FREEDOM BETTER THAN SLAVERY*, RIGHT?

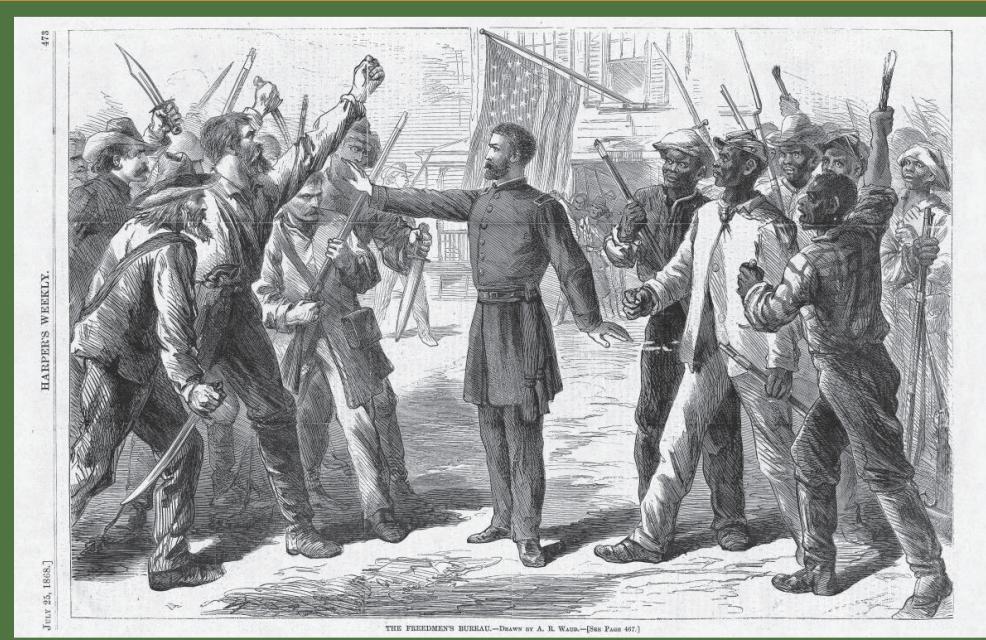
However, many freedmen* during and after the Civil War had doubts and insecurities regarding their new status.

Where do I live? How do I get a job?
What is a fair wage? How can I learn what I need to know?

PROFILE: Freedmen's Bureau

- The Freedmen's Bureau contributed many vital staples and services, such as food, clothing, refugee camps, and medical care.
- The Freedmen's Bureau also provided legal assistance, including representation in court and reviews of employment contracts to make sure they were fair and enforced.
- The Freedmen's Bureau even investigated any flare-ups caused by racial tensions.

Perhaps most popularly known, however, is the Freedmen's Bureau goal of settling the formerly enslaved on abandoned and confiscated land as well as giving the families animals to help them work it. This policy is commonly known as "Forty Acres and a Mule*."



This illustration by artist Alfred Waud, titled "The Freedmen's Bureau", appeared in *Harper's Weekly* on July 25, 1868. It symbolically depicts a representative of the Freedmen's Bureau enacting a role as the conscience, common-sense and peacemaker of the country, standing between armed groups of white and Black men. (Courtesy Library of Congress)

Ms. Frances Anne Rollin was a teacher for the Freedmen's Bureau in Charleston, South Carolina beginning in 1865. For more information about Ms. Rollin, visit the *People of Interest: South Carolina Reconstruction* on page 12.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU OPERATED FROM 1865–1872.

Did you know that before Reconstruction, enslaved Africans were forbidden from learning to read and write? Plantation owners feared that educating their enslaved populations would encourage them to yearn for freedom and devise daring plans for escape. Those plantation owners were right! Many enslaved Africans were able to secure their freedom by forging their own manumission* papers, documents that certified their freedom if they were ever stopped by authorities or slave catchers during their flight to freedom.

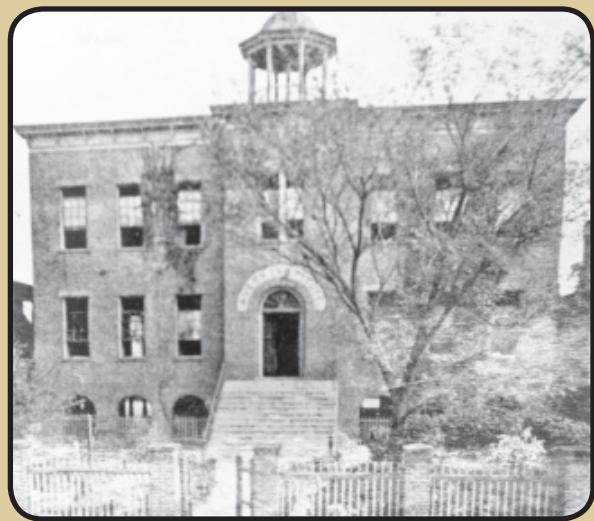
Witness another free, and by these presents,
do set free a certain mulatto man named
Jehu Jones, in manner of bondage and slavery who
was such manumission and freedom unto
Jehu Jones for ever. In witness whereof
I do and seal the twenty second day of Jan
one thousand seven hundred and
and delivered in the presence of
James Donaldson, Alex Clarkson &
I really appeared Mr. Alexander Clark
made oath that he was present and
all and as his act and deed deliver.

Manumission document for Jehu Jones. See full document on the Avery Research Center website.

AN EXAMPLE OF BLACK EDUCATION DURING RECONSTRUCTION

During Reconstruction, many Northern white Christians, abolitionists, and free people of color worked to establish schools for the newly **EMANCIPATED** Black population. Several of these pioneering schools opened right here in South Carolina. Charleston's Avery Normal Institute was one of them.

Established in 1865, Avery was one of the first secondary schools for free Black people, providing what was known as a Classical curriculum that included instruction in Latin, music, and theater. The school was founded by the American Missionary Association (AMA) and was originally named the Saxton School in honor of General Rufus B. Saxton, a leader of the newly minted Freedmen's Bureau.



Early image of the Avery Normal Institute. Circa 1800s.

During its early years, Northern white missionaries and prominent Black Charlestonians, including brothers Thomas and Francis Cardozo, ran the school. Thomas was the school's first principal, followed by Francis a few years later. Together, the Cardozo brothers worked hard to deliver quality education to their pupils.

They even raised money to construct the Avery schoolhouse at 125 Bull Street in Charleston. Through generous donations from the estate of the late abolitionist Reverend Charles Avery of Pittsburgh and support from the Freedmen's Bureau, their dream of a permanent Avery building was realized just three years later in 1868.

Today, the Avery building is a part of The College of Charleston campus in Charleston, South Carolina and houses the Avery Research Center for African American History and Culture.

Maybe one day you will visit the Avery Research Center to take a tour or conduct research for a project on African-American history and culture!

Francis Cardozo, in particular, was a forward thinker. Under his leadership, Avery would not only offer elementary and secondary education to Black students, it would also train many of its graduates to become teachers. In doing so, he made sure countless generations to come would benefit from a solid education at Avery and elsewhere.



Avery Normal Institute graduating class of 1888.

Today, the Avery building is part of the College of Charleston campus



Photograph of the College of Charleston's Avery Research Center at 125 Bull Street, Charleston, SC



Book Review Corner

Seaward Born by Lea Wait

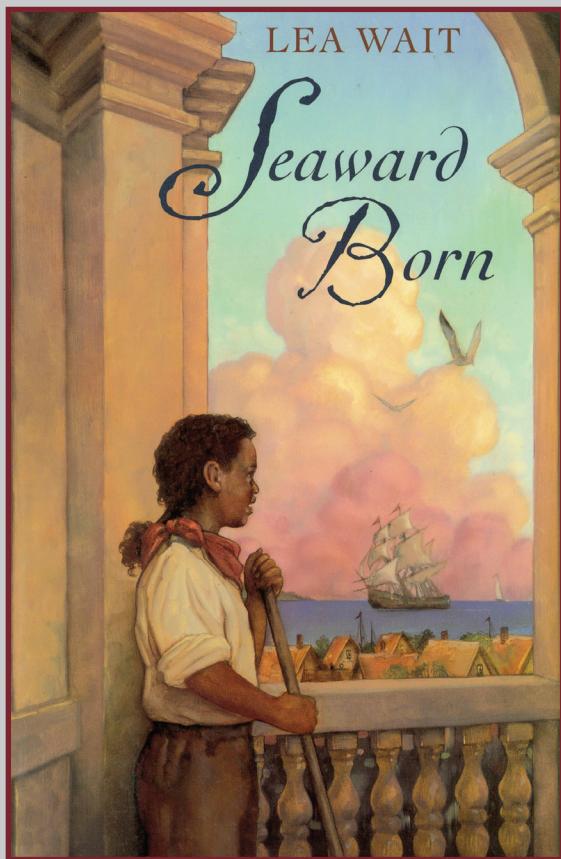
Reviewed by Aniyah Ruth Lessane
Fifth Grader at Ashley Hall School for Girls
Charleston, South Carolina

This book review details a story set during slavery, but the story expresses a key concern many people of all races considered and what the Reconstruction period tried to address: How does a population adjust to freedom when enslavement is all it has ever known?

Seaward Born is a novel about a thirteen-year-old enslaved boy named Michael who lives in Charleston, South Carolina during the early 1800s. After losing his parents in a hurricane the year before, things get harder for him. His only memory of them is a small wooden boat that his father had carved for him, and his dream is to work in the

Charleston Harbor, just like his father did. His dream finally came true when his kind mistress, Mrs. Lautrec, lets him work on a boat for Captain Arnold Linforth on Vanderhorst Wharf. But when Mrs. Lautrec dies, Michael's friend Jim encourages him to escape so he will not be sent off to a terrible plantation. As Michael tries to decide what he should do, he thinks about what his parents would have done. He remembers, "Mama used to say, 'to get along, you go along.' But Papa said, 'You see a possibility, you take it...a fish you catch as a free man tastes ten times as sweeter than a fish you catch for a master.'"

Now, Michael will have to either take a huge risk to have better opportunities, or stay enslaved in the life he has always known.



Wait, Lea. *Seaward Born*.
New York: Simon and Schuster, 2004.



Three of Five Bugle Stars!

Traditional and Digital SCRAPBOOKING

SCRAPBOOKING is a fun way to document important and meaningful moments in your life.



THE ART OF
SCRAPBOOKING
HAS BEEN AROUND
FOR HUNDREDS
OF YEARS.



Today, with new technology, scrapbooking has evolved along with the changing times.

Photo collage (left) from the Holloway Family Scrapbook. Photos top and bottom right are from the Carr Family Scrapbook. (Courtesy Avery Research Center)

Think of your **SCRAPBOOK** as the story of your life, a record of a personal milestone, or a pictorial narrative to document a special occasion. In order to create your very own scrapbook, you need only rely on the four "M's": **Memories, Materials, Methodology, and Message**. Cellphone and tablet apps such as Scrap It make digital scrapbooking easy and fun while creating memories for you to cherish forever.

Here is an activity you can do in the classroom or at home with your parents. In this activity you will create a traditional or digital scrapbook to share with your friends, family, and loved ones using this easy four-step process.



Step 1: Gather Memories

This scrapbook won't be as awesome if it doesn't have the best pictures of you!

- Take selfies with your best friends, your favorite teachers, family, pets, and so on!
- Raid your social media pages for them. Screenshot your favorite ones.
- Every scrapbook needs throwback photos. Ask your parents for some of your baby pictures to include. While they are searching for yours, ask them for theirs so you can include them too!
- Include hobbies and activities that need to be highlighted!
- Do you like sports, nature, games, or books? Take photos of your favorites!
- One day, you WILL change the world, so list personal goals and future dreams!



Step 2: To organize your scrapbook, you need Materials

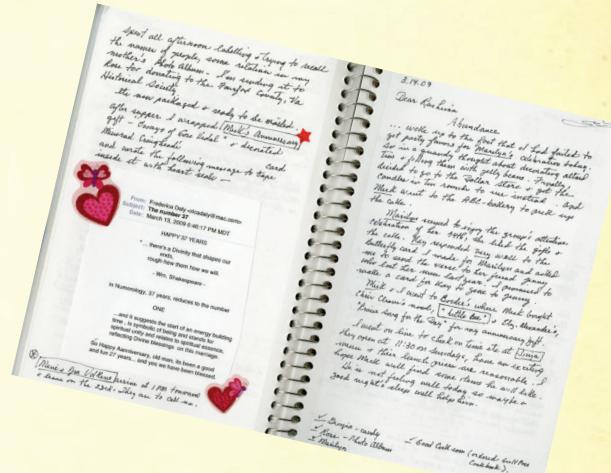
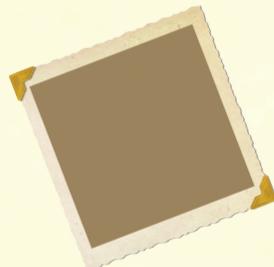
Gather materials that reflect your personal style or scrapbook theme.

What are your favorite colors? Do you want to

make a **COLLAGE**? Do you want it to tell a story?

Be creative. You can use some of the following:

- Colorful stickers
- Photo mats
- Creative borders
- Ribbons
- Buttons
- Silk flowers



Step 4: Share the Message your scrapbook tells

- Share your scrapbook for all to see.
- Present it to your class and explain what everything means to you.
- Share it with your family and friends in person and on your social media pages.



This sample scrapbook collage page has images from the Carr Family Scrapbook and the Cynthia McCottry-Smith Family Collection (Courtesy Avery Research Center)

Fun with Words WORD SEARCH

by Osayende Lessane



INSTRUCTIONS:
Circle or highlight
the words hidden in
the word search.

Words may be
forward or backward,
horizontal, vertical,
or diagonal.

Visit the Avery
Research Center
website for Word
Search answers.
<http://avery.cofc.edu>

HAPPY SEARCHING!

Bugle
Collage
Congress
Emancipation
Freedmen

Manumission
Reconstruction
Republican Party
Scrapbook
Slavery

PEOPLE OF INTEREST: South Carolina RECONSTRUCTION

For more information, visit your local library or start your internet search on [Wikipedia.org](https://en.wikipedia.org)



GRADUATES—In 1877 eight Black female students graduated in the first and only graduating class of the University of South Carolina Normal School: Fanny Stanley Harris, Vernia Moore Harris, Maria Frances Avery, Celia Emma Dial (Saxon), Laura Ann Grey, Clarissa Minnie Thompson, Eliza Jones Turner, and Rosa Emma Wilder.

(Image from <http://www.sa.sc.edu/omsa/living-the-dream/>)



FRANCIS L. CARDODO—First African-American Secretary of State for South Carolina and first African-American South Carolina State Treasurer; also principal of Avery Normal Institute (Image from the Avery Research Center)



HENRY E. HAYNE—First African-American student to attend the University of South Carolina; also became Secretary of State
(Image from *SC's 1868 Radical Members of the Legislature*. <http://emilyevaughn.com/SC1868LegislatureR5.htm>)



JOSEPH RAINHEY—First African-American lawmaker ever to serve in the United States House of Representatives (Image from Wikipedia)



ALONZO J. RANSIER—First African-American Lieutenant Governor for South Carolina (Image from Wikipedia)



FRANCES ANNE ROLLIN—First African-American writer to publish a full-length biography (Image from www.blackpast.org)



JONATHAN JASPER WRIGHT—First African-American judge to serve on a State Supreme Court in the United States as an associate justice for the South Carolina Supreme Court (Image from Wikipedia)

Robert Smalls

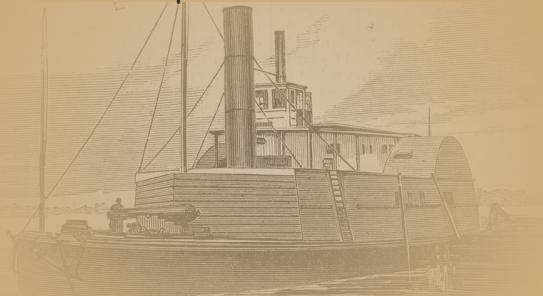
From Slavery to Congress



The captain who navigated the boat and the families aboard to their freedom was Robert Smalls, a man who had been born into slavery in Beaufort, South Carolina on April 5, 1839. Smalls went on to become a co-founder of the South Carolina Republican Party* and was elected to the United States House of Representatives, the South Carolina House of Representatives, and the South Carolina Senate over the course of twenty years. Smalls would live until the age of 75 in his hometown of Beaufort, where he died in 1915. *The South Carolina Black History Bugle* honors Robert Smalls, the Pilot to Freedom.



In the wee hours of the morning on May 13, 1862, the CSS *Planter*, a Confederate transport ship, made course up the Charleston Harbor. The captain of the ship, draped in his full uniform, alerted his fellow soldiers at the Fort Sumter Confederate compound of his passage with a toot of the ship's whistle. As the vessel sailed clear of the fort, it headed straight for a Federal blockade. This, however, was not an act of war by the Confederate transport and its captain, but rather an act of surrender by a crew of enslaved persons on the commandeered ship.



Photograph of Robert Smalls courtesy of the Avery Research Center. Illustration of the CSS "Gun-Boat" *Planter*, is from *Harper's Weekly*, June 14, 1862, courtesy of the Avery Research Center.

GLOSSARY

"Forty Acres and a Mule"—The Freedmen Bureau policy of settling formerly enslaved persons on abandoned/confiscated land and giving the families animals to help them work it. This policy was only enacted in the South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida Low-country.

Bugle—A simple, brass instrument typically used to sound military signals

Collage—An art technique of putting together various materials not usually associated with each other to create something new

Congress—A formal meeting of lawmakers

Emancipation—The act of freeing enslaved persons

Freedmen—Populations newly freed from slavery after the Civil War

Manumission—The release of someone from servitude or slavery; usually done on an individual level

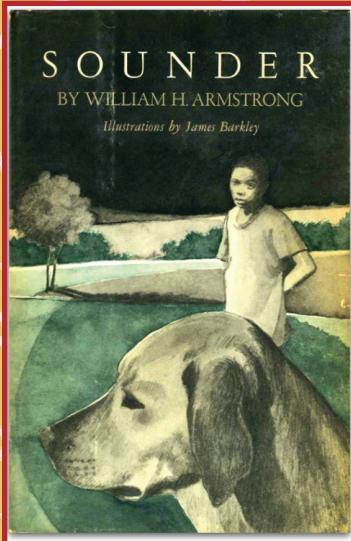
Reconstruction—The period between 1865 and 1877 that focused on the rebuilding of the United States torn apart by the Civil War

Republican Party—A political party established in Jackson, Mississippi in 1854 to thwart the Kansas-Nebraska Act, which sought to spread of slavery throughout the region. Also known as the “Grand Old Party” or GOP, it would win Abraham Lincoln the presidential election of 1860. Republicans, led by Lincoln, would secure the abolition of slavery in 1863. The party was largely comprised of Northern white people, including Christians and businessmen, and free Black people.

Scrapbook—An album in which personally important items are mounted and documented

Slavery—a condition in which people are the property of someone else and are forced to work without pay or rights

Suggested Reading List— RECONSTRUCTION



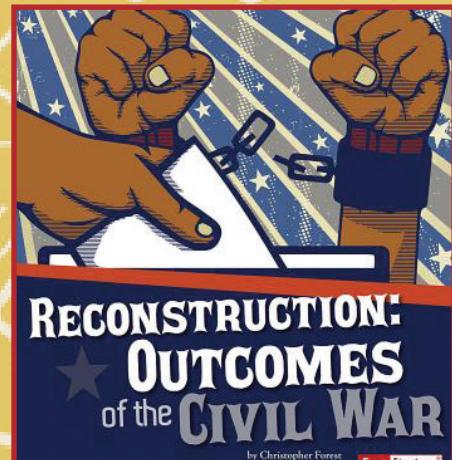
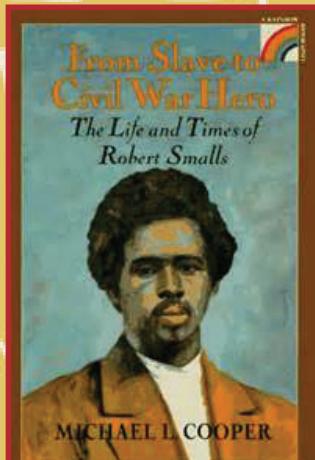
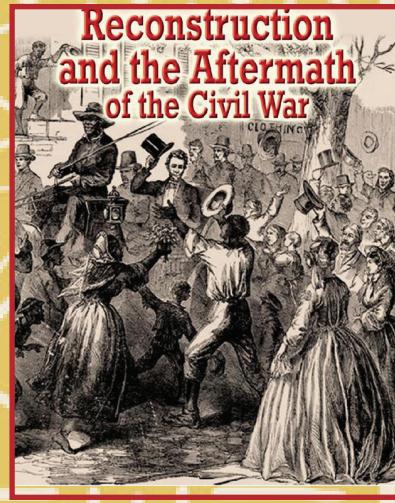
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Wittman, Susan S. **RECONSTRUCTION: OUTCOMES OF THE CIVIL WAR**. North Mankato: Capstone Press, 2015.



ONLINE RECONSTRUCTION RESOURCES

RECONSTRUCTION TIMELINES

40 Reconstruction Era Facts and Timeline for Kids (American Historama, U.S. History for Kids)
<http://www.american-historama.org/1866-1881-reconstruction-era/reconstruction-era.htm>

<http://www.pbs.org/wnet/historyofus/web07/segment3.html> (Picture History and Educational Broadcasting Corp.)

A Visual Timeline of Reconstruction: 1863–1877 (College of Education, University of Houston)
<http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/exhibits/reconstruction/timeline.html>

Interactive Timelines: Civil War to Reconstruction (Lowcountry Digital History Initiative, College of Charleston)
http://ldhi.library.cofc.edu/exhibits/show/after_slavery/interactive_timelines_as

RECONSTRUCTION VIDEO

Reconstruction (Excerpt from the PBS documentary, *Freedom: A History of US*)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BJLBrDSTgng>.



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