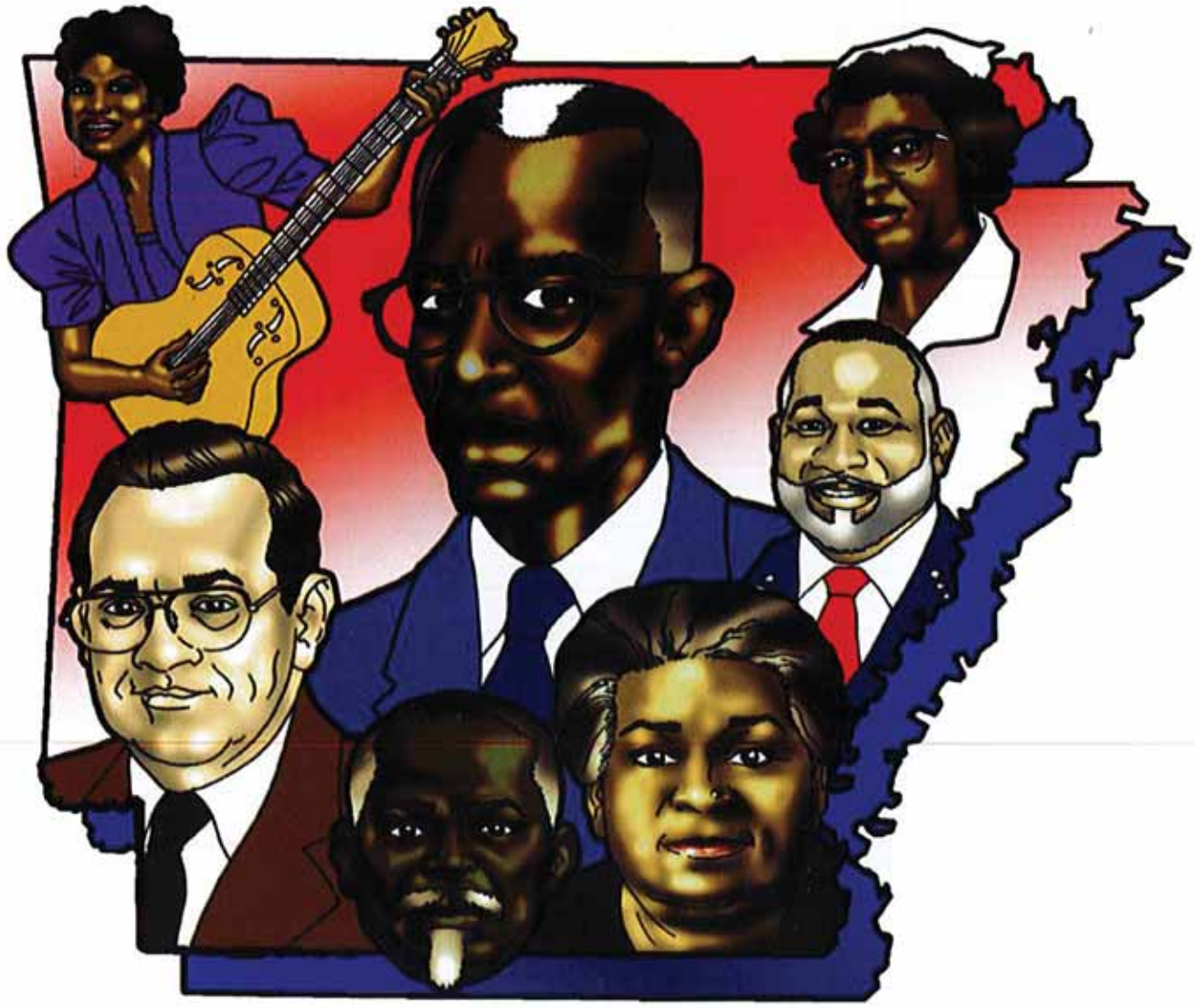
Arkansas African American History Makers



A Project Coordinated by the

Arkansas Martin Luther King, Jr. Commission

501 Woodlane Drive, Suite 122 South

Little Rock, AR 72201

(501) 683-1300 or (501) 290-KING

www.arkingdream.org

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Volume III
2011

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It is my honor to present to you, the *Arkansas African American History Makers Coloring Book, Volume III.*

The third edition of the *Arkansas African American History Makers Coloring Book* will serve as an important resource in educating our youth about the significant contributions made by the individuals within these pages. While most school textbooks and learning materials reference Daisy Bates and "The Little Rock Nine," few of our young citizens are exposed to the many African Americans who were important contributors to our state's colorful history as well as those who advanced civil rights for all Arkansans.

It is our hope that you learn from these unsung heroes, and that you recognize the value in their struggles and triumphs. We hope you continue to seek more information, not only about these individuals, but about others as well. We encourage you to become agents of change like these history makers, and pave the way for the generations that follow.

While there are many history makers not included in this volume, your thoughts and ideas for future volumes are always welcome.

We hope you will visit our website and join our Facebook page, or call our office to learn how you may assist in the effort to live the dream and make change happen.

Sincerely,

DuShun Scarbrough

DuShun Scarbrough, Executive Director

Programs

Young people across Arkansas join Dream Keepers sponsored by local community-based organizations. They perform community service projects and pledge to a nonviolent lifestyle.

Community by community, they build - Arkansas youth united to make their community, state, and world a better place. That is the spirit and goal of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Commission Dream Keepers Program. Youth from throughout the state are joining with their peers to build up their neighborhoods. The program gives youth an alternative to gang affiliation.

The Dream Keepers Program helps empower youth to gain an appreciation for community service through teamwork. Dream Keepers involvement helps youth make choices that will have a positive impact on their lives. Service projects are a reflection of the talents and dedication of the team members. Tutorial programs, neighborhood clean-up, and feeding the hungry are examples of some of the projects. Regardless of the type of project, the central theme of the program always shines through-join together to build up the community.

The Dream Keepers' community service work can build the bridges of unity and understanding between races and cultures and stimulate interracial cooperation. Each team must analyze its resources to determine what they can do in their community.

L.E.A.D.
Leadership, Education & Acceptance of Diversity™

The L.E.A.D. Program has three platforms: learn, educate, and acceptance of diversity. The mission is to identify and nurture leaders, promote education, and promote acceptance of diversity within the communities throughout the state of Arkansas. Our vision is to foster partnerships, contribute resources, and enhance the lives of all Arkansans. Our goal is to establish a base of leaders by a comprehensive approach, targeting schools, churches and communities.

We have prioritized our efforts based on these identified needs. The first of the programs we are in the process of launching a multi-level Mentorship Program, L.E.A.D. The program has three components:

- Career Mentorship
- Academic Mentorship
- Social Mentorship

An important part of the King Commission's L.E.A.D. program is the fostering of better relations between the races. The Commission's image is enhanced; the Commission has a greater visibility in the community; individuals and businesses can observe how tax dollars prepare students for the future; individual participants within the Commission derive personal satisfaction from assisting in the development of productive citizens; and the relationship helps prepare future employees and community leaders.

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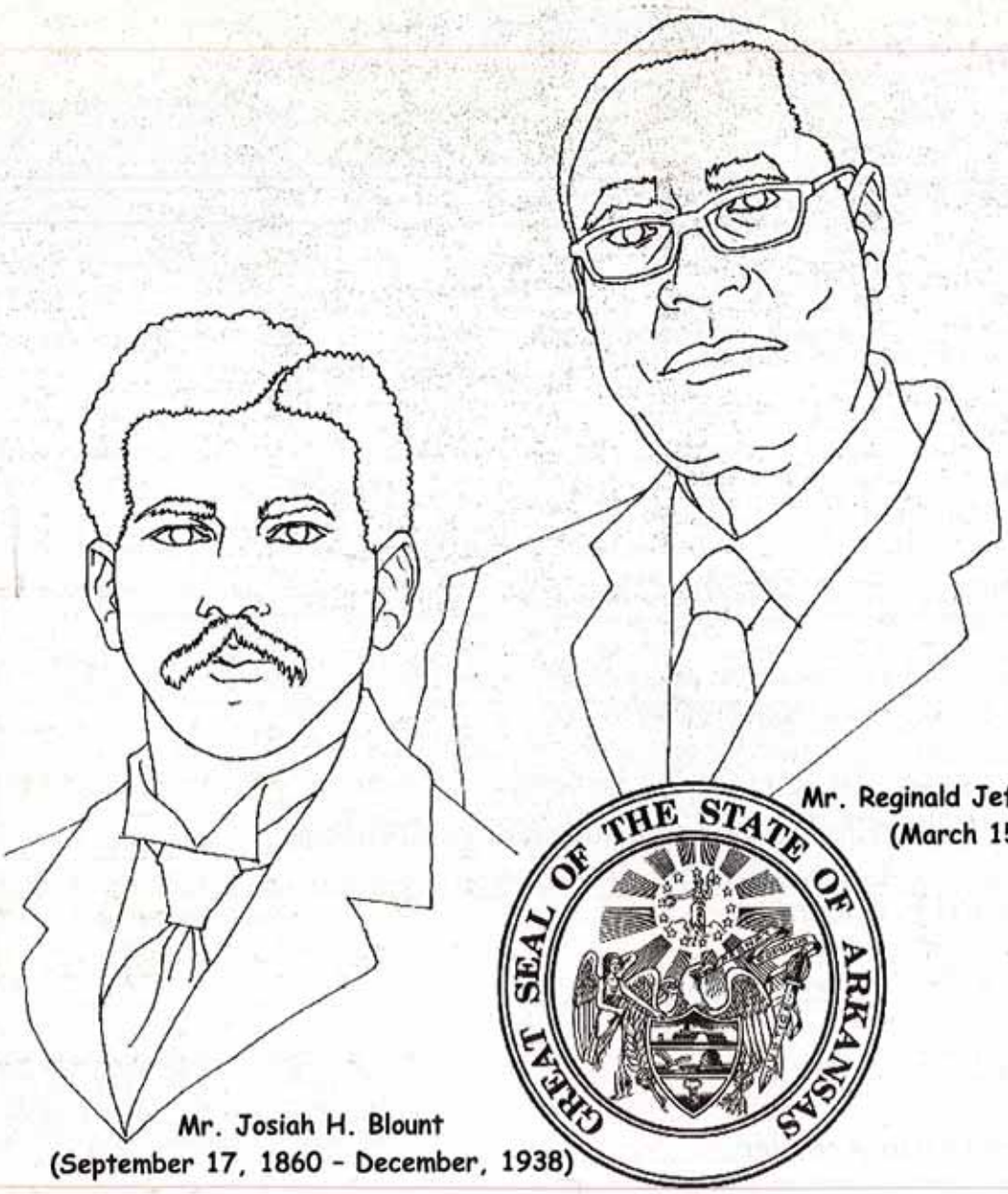


Mr. Reginald Jeffrey (RJ) Hampton
(March 15, 1936 -)

Mr. Josiah H. Blount
(September 17, 1860 - December, 1938)

Josiah H. Blount was born on September 17, 1860 to Madison and Queen Blount, both former enslaved, in Clinton Georgia. His father was a well respected and talented mechanic who owned more than 400 acres of land at the time of his death. Although nearly illiterate, Madison instilled the necessity and the desire for education in all of his children, four of whom, including Josiah, became educators. Josiah Blount received his education from Walden University in Tennessee and moved west to Forrest City, Arkansas after graduation, where he was an educator and educational administrator for more than 40 years. He was a wealthy man, owning a large amount of property. Josiah Blount was a well educated man who believed that he had the responsibility to give the gift of knowledge to others, especially children. Mr. Blount was also one of only two 33rd degree Masons in the State of Arkansas during the early 1900's and served as Deputy Grand Master of the state for four years. A well respected man throughout the state, in 1921 he became the first African American in the State of Arkansas to run for governor, running as a Republican candidate.

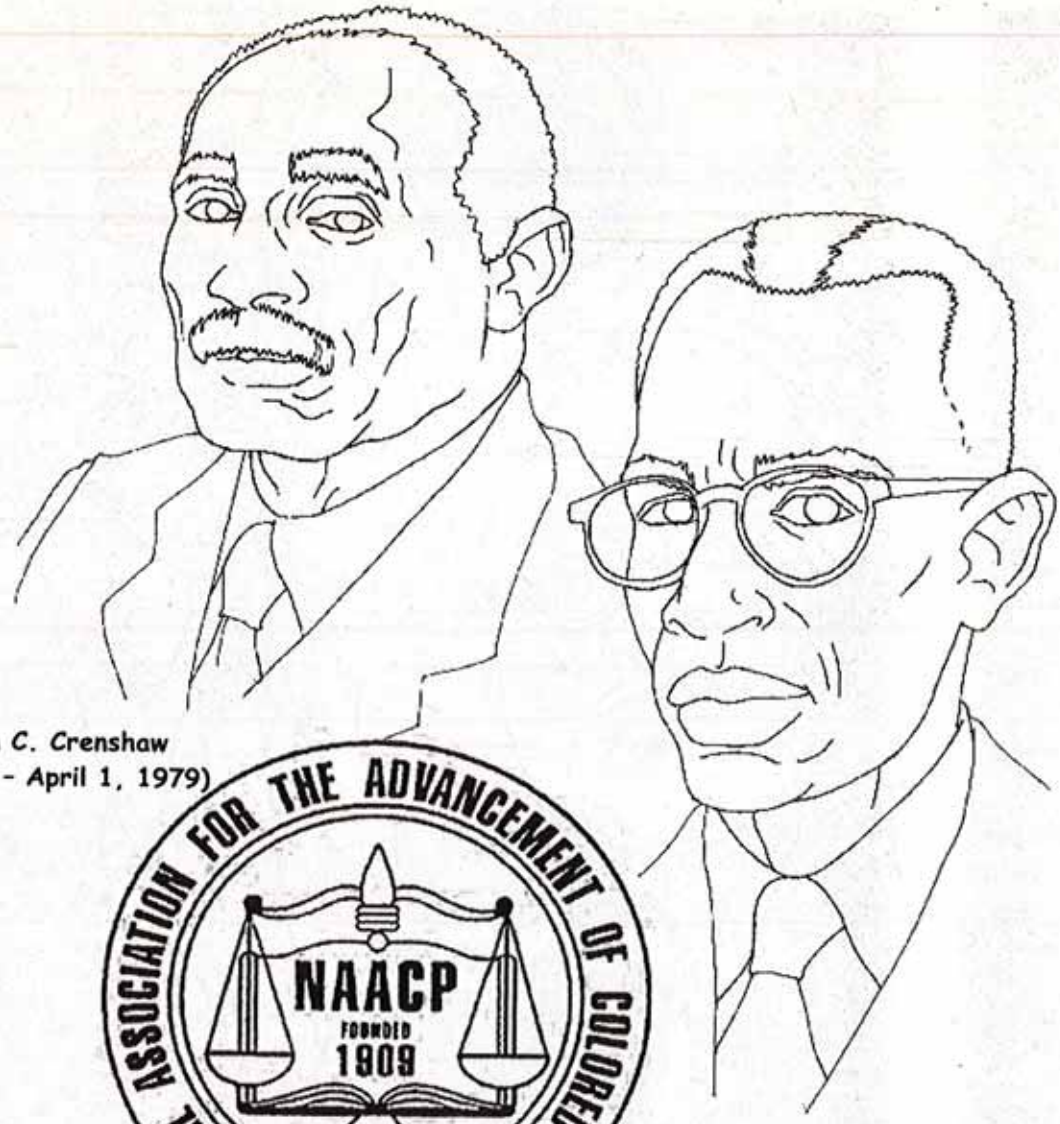
Reginald Jeffrey Hampton was born and raised in Newport, Arkansas where he attended school. He continued his education by attending Shorter Junior College, Philander Smith College, American University of Washington, D.C. as a Rockefeller scholar, and Miami School of Business. Dr. Hampton was President of Shorter College from 1968 to 1971 and again from 1976 to 1980. He owned and published the Pine Bluff newspaper *Arkansas Mirror*, which ran from 1967 to1970, ran a public relations firm and owns several real estate holdings. He also has been a pastor with the A.M.E. Church. Dr. Hampton became involved in Arkansas politics while in college during the 1957 Central High Crisis. He managed the local Lyndon Johnson presidential campaign in 1964 and in 1970, he became the first black man since reconstruction to run for governor in Arkansas when he ran against Winthrop Rockefeller as a Republican candidate.

State Representative, Henry Wilkins, III
(January 4, 1930 to February 20, 1991)

State Representative, Richard Mays, Sr.
(August 5, 1943 —)

Henry Wilkins, III received his Bachelor's degree in Political Science from the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff, and went on to receive his Master's degree in Political Science from the University of Atlanta, writing his thesis on the Cold War. In 1972, he was one of the first African Americans elected as State Representative since the 1893 post-segregation era. Mr. Wilkins served Arkansas as a State Representative, representing Jefferson County, for nineteen years until his untimely death in 1991, when his wife, Dr. Josetta E. Wilkins, assumed his seat. During his appointment as State Representative, Mr. Wilkins wrote several bills that that became laws, helping advance civil rights for all Arkansans as well as providing for our health, safety and welfare. He also successfully penned Act 833 of 1983 which added Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Birthday, Jan. 15, to the calendar as an "official holiday" in the state of Arkansas.

Richard Mays, Sr. received his B.A degree from Howard University in Washington, D.C. and graduated from the University of Arkansas School of Law. After law school, Mr. Mays served as the Pulaski County Deputy Prosecuting Attorney. In 1972, he was elected to the Arkansas General Assembly in 1972, becoming among the first African Americans elected to serve as State Representative since the 1893 post-segregation era. Mr. Mays is a former Arkansas Supreme Court Justice appointed by President Clinton during his first term as Governor of Arkansas, and in 1990 Mr. Mays was appointed to the Arkansas Ethics Commission by then Governor Clinton and served as its first chairman. Today, Mr. Mays serves as co-chair for the Arkansas Claims Commission while maintaining his successful law firm, Mays, Byrd & Associates.



Reverend Joseph C. Crenshaw
(December 7, 1883 - April 1, 1979)

Mr. Lucious Christopher Bates
(1904 - August 22, 1980)

Reverend Joseph C. Crenshaw was born on December 7, 1883 to Milton Crenshaw, who was enslaved, and his wife, Mary Keyes. Reverend Crenshaw grew up in the Arkansas Delta where his parents were sharecroppers. During his adult life, he ran a successful tailor's shop in downtown Little Rock for many years. Reverend Crenshaw was a civil rights activist and believed in nonviolence as a way to solve conflicts using his religious faith as a weapon against violence and waiting patiently for the courts to bring about change and progress. He was quoted as saying "We must fight in the courts and not in the streets if we are to make lasting progress." He joined the national chapter of the NAACP in 1919 and helped establish the Arkansas chapter. Reverend Crenshaw was one of the unsung heroes of the Central High School Crisis, serving as president of the NAACP and working alongside Daisy Bates and others to bring about desegregation using his quiet strength. Although he was a powerful and formidable leader in the advancement of civil rights, Reverend Crenshaw was known as peaceful and humble man of God.

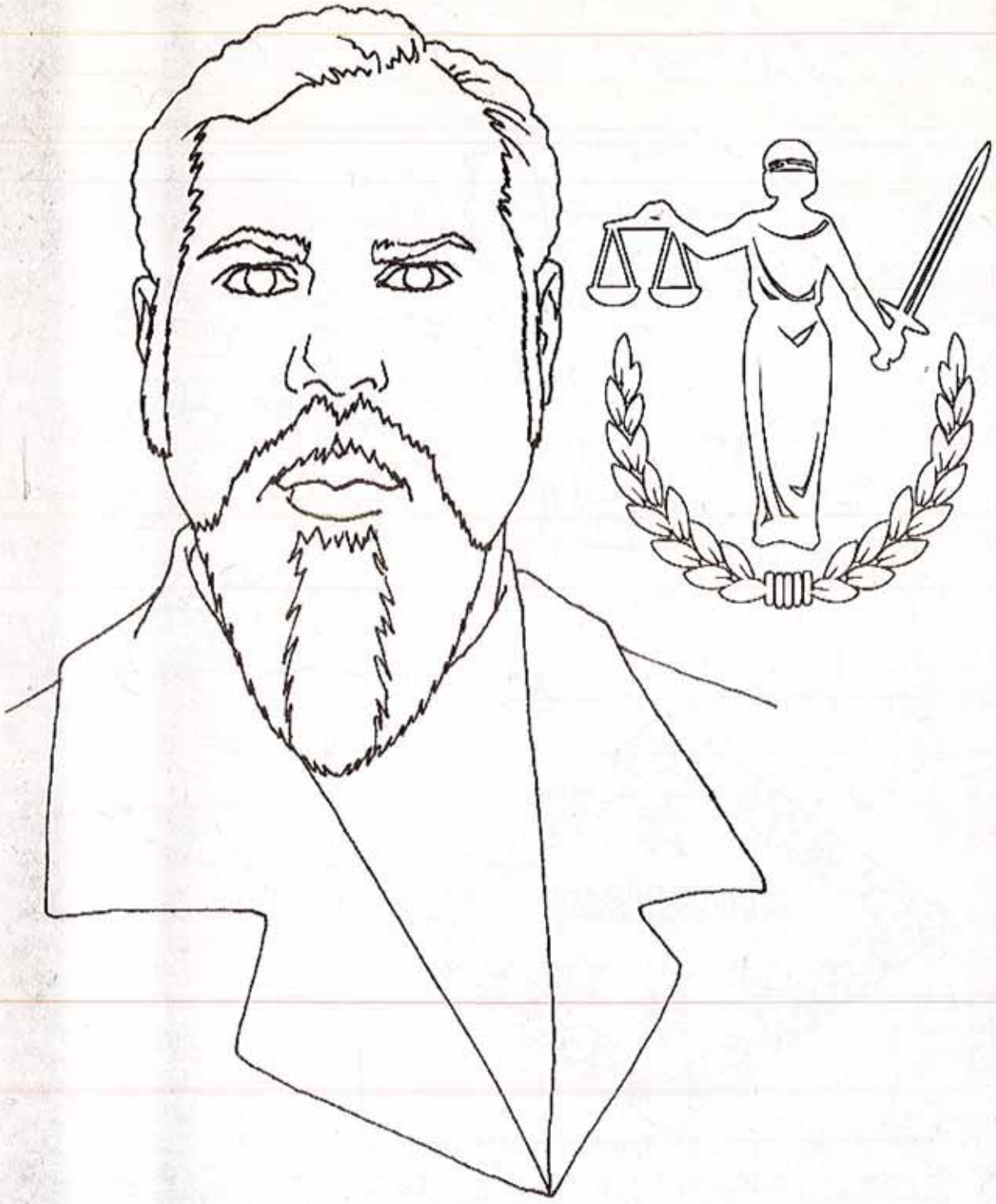
Lucious Christopher Bates, also known as L.C., was the founder of the *Arkansas State Press* newspaper in which he and his staff wrote about the battle against racism and segregation until the paper closed in 1959. Mr. Bates also played a large role in the successful fight to achieve the right of African Americans to vote in the Arkansas Democratic Party. Mr. Bates was a member of the executive committee of the Little Rock chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and along with his wife Daisy, helped lead the fight that resulted in the admittance of the first nine black students to Little Rock's Central High School in 1957.

Wiley Austin Branton, Sr., Attorney at Law (December 13, 1923 - December 15, 1988)

Wiley Austin Branton, Sr. was born in Pine Bluff on December 13, 1923. He was a civil rights activist in Arkansas. Wiley Branton was a strong advocate for the right to vote by all Americans. A key figure in helping to desegregate the University of Arkansas School of Law, he later filed suit and was chief counsel against the Little Rock School Board in a case that went to the U.S. Supreme Court as Cooper v. Aaron. This landmark historical case *paved the way for desegregation at Central High School in Little Rock as well as many other schools throughout Arkansas and the south.* In 1962, the major American civil rights leaders of the day, which included Roy Wilkins, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Whitney Young, Jr., unanimously approved the selection of Mr. Branton as the first Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council's Voter Education Project, based in Atlanta, Georgia. The Project was a cooperative effort that successfully registered over 600,000 black voters in eleven states and helped create the momentum for the 1965 Voting Rights Act. His work to end legal segregation and inequality in Arkansas and the nation helped advance civil rights for all Arkansans.

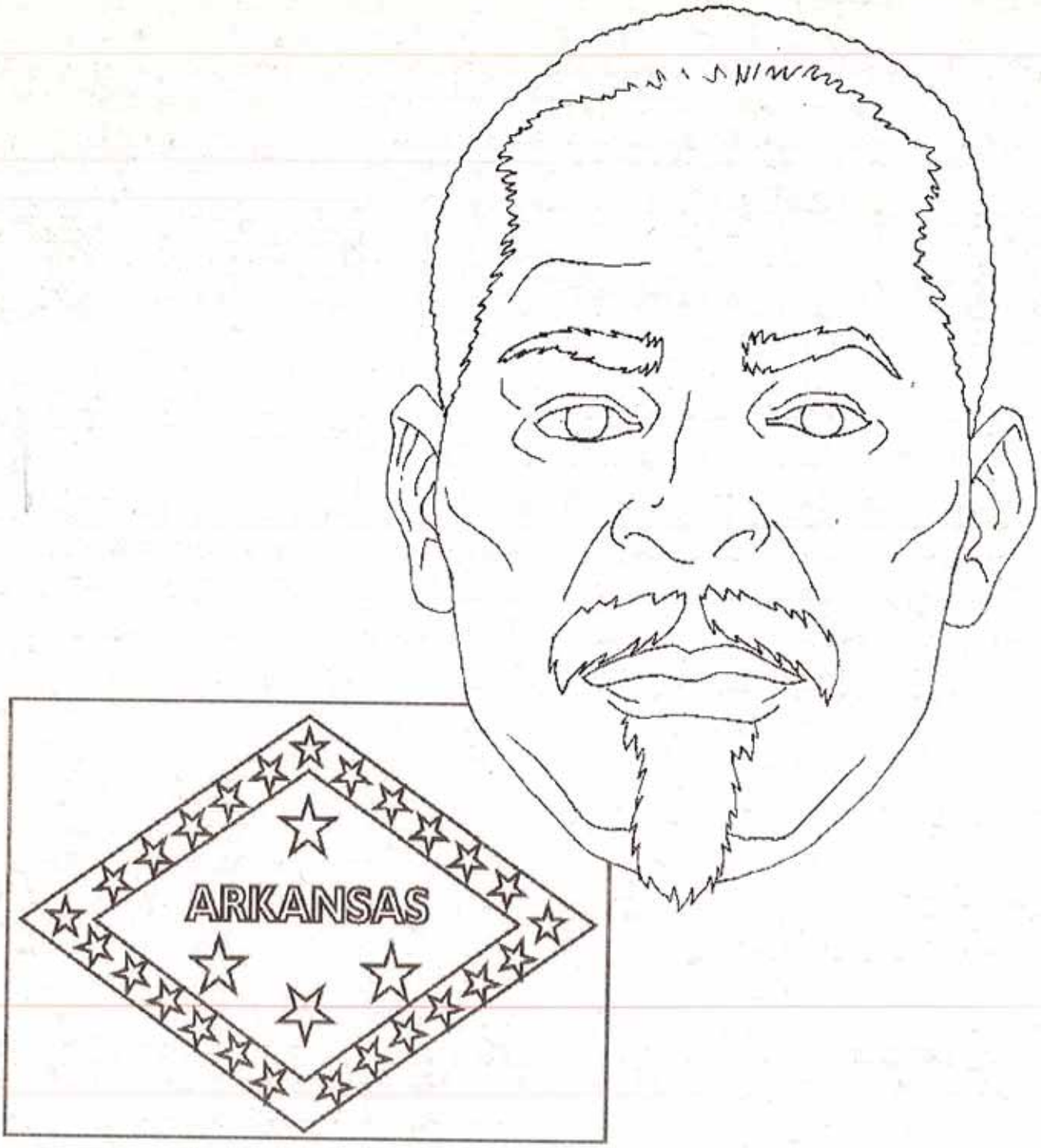
Judge Andree Roaf (March 31, 1941 - July 1, 2009)

Andree Layton was born on March 31, 1941, in Nashville, Tennessee, to William W. Layton, a government official, and Phoebe A. Layton, an educator. Judge Roaf grew up in Columbus, Ohio, and in White Hall and Muskegon Heights, Michigan. She attended Michigan State University where she received a BS in zoology in 1962, but decided to change careers and she attended law school at the University of Arkansas William H. Bowen School of Law, where she graduated with top honors in 1978 and became a lawyer. On January 17, 1995, Judge Andree Layton Roaf became the first African-American woman and only the second woman to ever serve on the Arkansas Supreme Court when she was appointed by then-Governor Jim Guy Tucker. Judge Roaf served until 1996 and was appointed by Governor Mike Huckabee and then later elected to a judgeship on the Arkansas Court of Appeals where she served until December 2006. On May 30, 2007, Judge Roaf was appointed to serve as the director of the Federal Office of Desegregation Monitoring, overseeing desegregation cases in Pulaski County.



Mr. Moses Aaron Clark (August 15, 1834 – April 10, 1924)

Moses Aaron Clark was born near Germantown, Tennessee, on August 15, 1834. While still enslaved, Clark taught himself to read and write, and he also learned to be a barber. Moses Clark was freed during the Civil War and joined the Union army and fought in Tennessee. He returned to Helena after the Civil war, and in 1866 he became one of the first black business owners in Helena by opening a barbershop. During the 1870s, Moses Clark studied law, passed the bar exam, and became a lawyer. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1871, becoming one of the first African Americans elected to the judiciary in Arkansas, where he served until 1880. Moses Clark was one of the most successful African American men of his time as a lawyer, political figure, real estate owner, planter, and businessman.

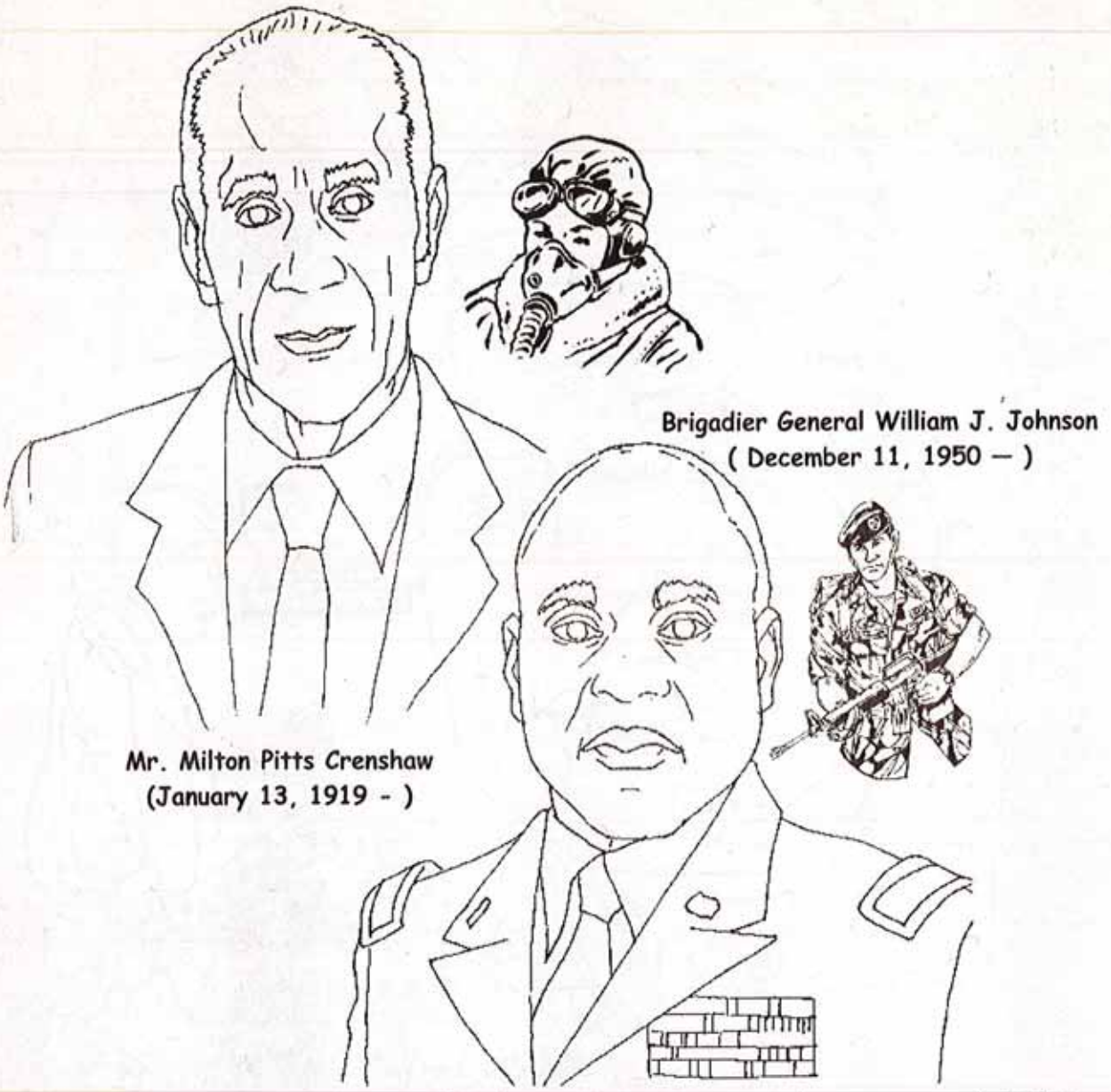


Mr. Isaac Taylor Gillam, Sr. (1839 - April 18, 1904)

Isaac Taylor Gillam, Sr. was born into slavery in Hardin County, Tennessee. His exact birth date is not known. Isaac Taylor Gillam, Sr. was an important African-American leader in Little Rock during the post-Civil War Era. He served on the Little Rock City Council, the Arkansas General Assembly, and served two terms as Pulaski County coroner. He enlisted in the Union army at Little Rock, and where he achieved the rank of first sergeant. Isaac Taylor Gillam proved that a man of color could have influence in politics and create change. He helped lead the fight for equal rights for all Arkansans.

Mr. Pickens W. Black (1861 - May 9, 1955)

Pickens W. Black was born in slavery around 1861 to his mother Mary Johnston and her second husband, who took the name of the man who claimed ownership of them. Once Mr. Black left his childhood home in Alabama, he saved the money he earned from working different jobs and purchased his first 40 acres of land near Newport, Arkansas in an area that would later be known as Blackville. Mr. Black was also an excellent agriculturalist, eventually owning more than 8000 acres of land and employing more than 350 sharecroppers, both black and white. Mr. Black owned many successful businesses, including a general store which was burned down several times because others resented his success. He would always rebuild the store bigger and better than before to show his resilience. Mr. Black was a community developer, helping many other African Americans become both businessmen and land owners themselves. He gave his time, land and money to ensure the education of children in the Blackville School district and was almost completely responsible for all of their educational advancements.

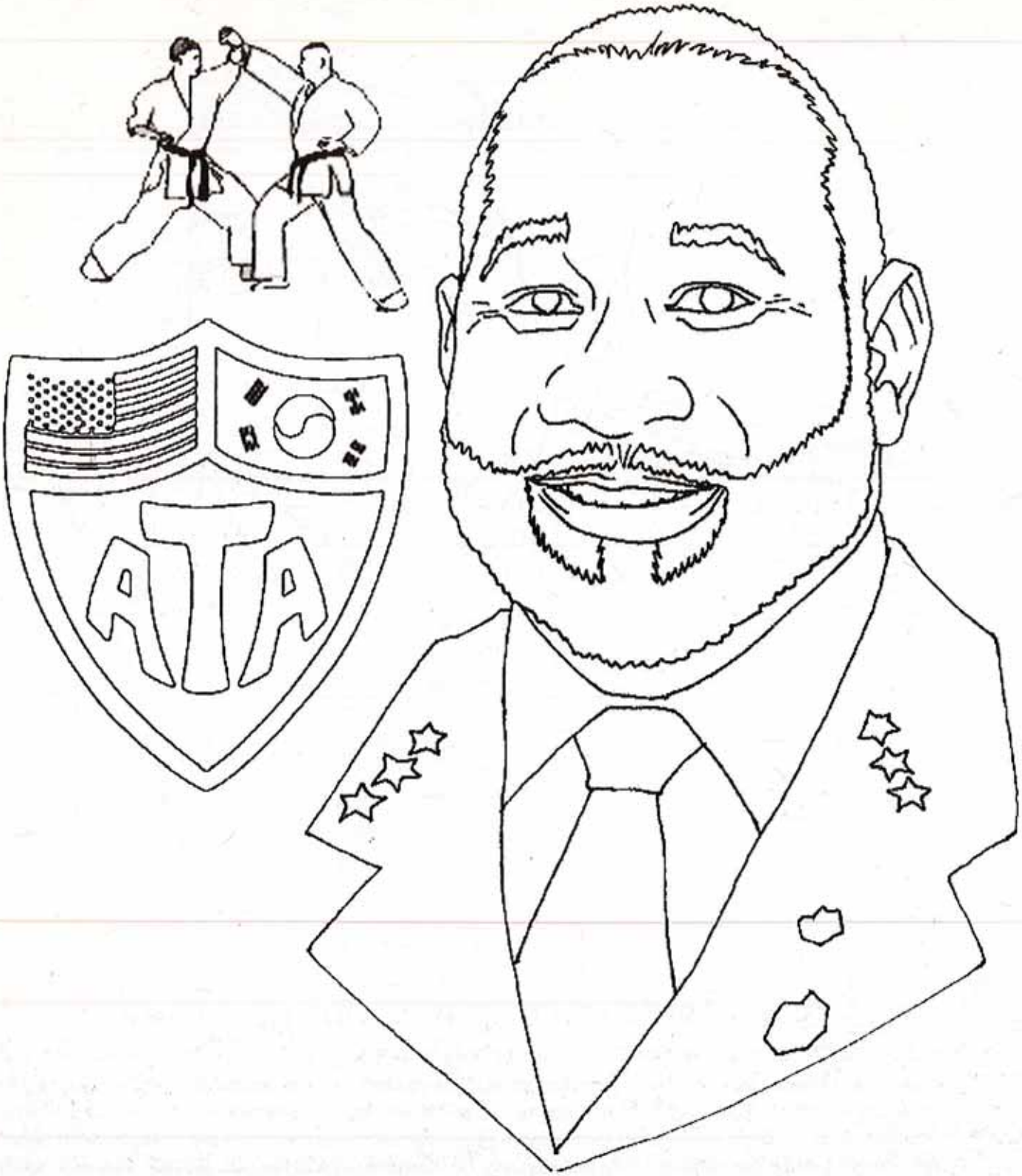


Mr. Milton Pitts Crenshaw
(January 13, 1919 -)

Brigadier General William J. Johnson
(December 11, 1950 —)

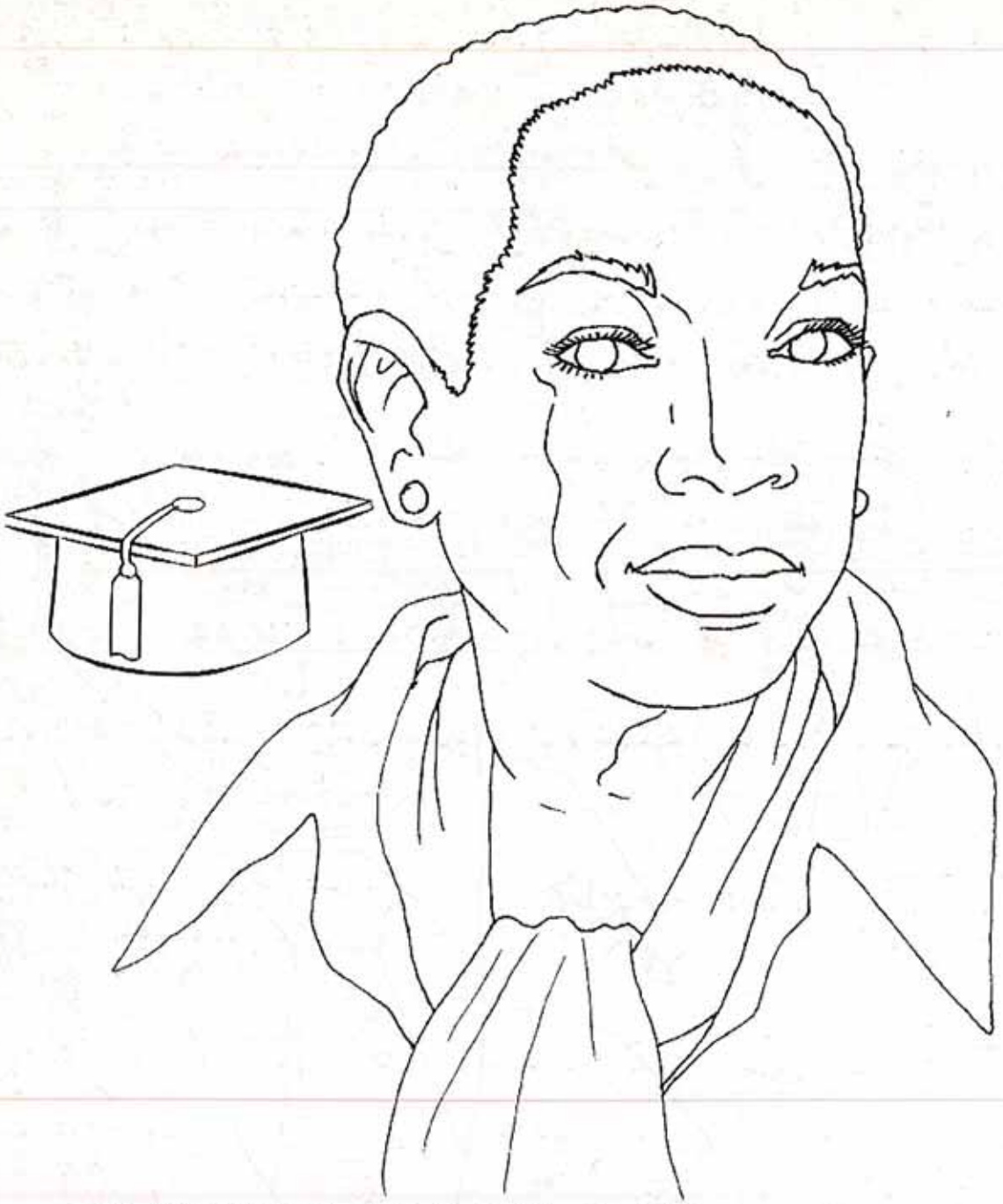
Milton Pitts Crenshaw was one of the original Tuskegee Airmen, a segregated group composed of African-American Army Air Corps cadets, other staff, and civilians known as the Tuskegee Airmen. These individuals maintained various roles at the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, including flight instructor, pilot, flight officer, engineer, bombardier, navigator, radio technician, air traffic controller, parachute rigger, weather observer, medical professional, and electronic communications specialist. The term "original" was applied to the individuals who received government and civilian instructional training while at Tuskegee between 1941 and 1946. Mr. Crenshaw was one of the first African Americans in the country and the first from Arkansas to be trained by the federal government as a civilian licensed pilot.

Brigadier General William J. Johnson is the first African American General in the 205 year history of the Arkansas National Guard. General Johnson served as an enlisted soldier in the Arkansas National Guard for five years before attending the Arkansas National Guard's Officer Candidate School at Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas, where he received his commission. He earned a Bachelor of Arts in Organizational Management from Philander Smith College in 1994, and a Master of Science in Strategic Studies from the United States Army War College in 2001. During his military career, General Johnson earned several awards and decorations, including the Meritorious Service Medal, the Army Commendation Medal and the Army Reserve Components Achievement Medal, to name just a few. Brigadier General William J. Johnson currently serves the Arkansas National Guard as Assistant Adjutant General. In this position, he serves as the chief advisor and principal assistant to The Adjutant General of Arkansas. General Johnson acts as the Adjutant General in his absence.



Chief Master Richard E. Anderson (March 3, 1951 -)

Chief Master Richard E. Anderson is the first African American to reach his 8th degree black belt in the American Taekwondo Association and is the highest ranking African American in an estimated 400,000 members of the ATA, The World Traditional Taekwondo Union and the Songahm Taekwondo Federation combined. Having been with the ATA for 39 years, Chief Master Anderson teaches discipline through Taekwondo at his martial arts school, "Camp Positive," in Little Rock to mostly low income and at risk youths, where he stresses the importance of academic achievement by encouraging good grades and a "Yes I Can" mindset.

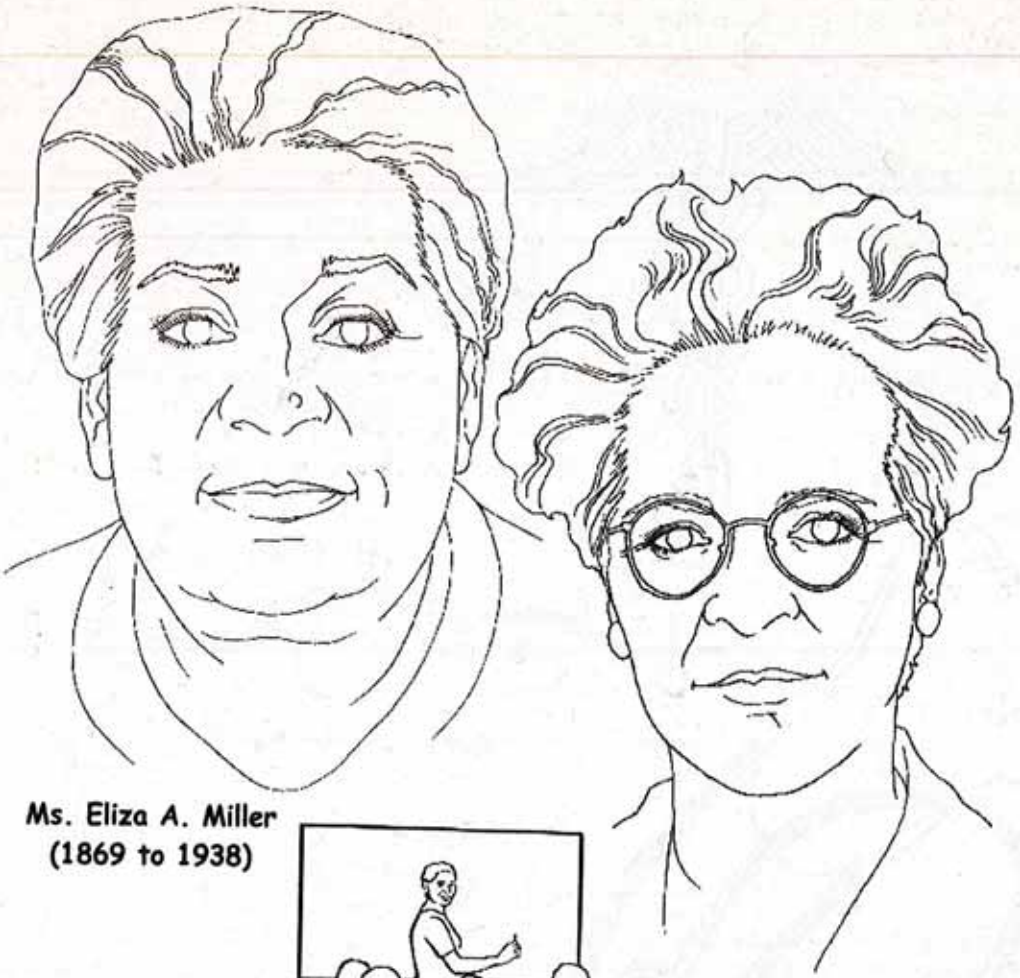


Dr. Mamie Phipps Clark, Ph.D. (October 18, 1917 - August 11, 1983)

Mamie Phipps was born on October 18, 1917, in Hot Springs, Arkansas to Harold H. Phipps, a physician, and Kate Florence Phipps, who assisted in his practice. Ms. Phipps Clark was the second African American person (her husband Kenneth Clark was the first) and the first African American woman ever to earn a doctorate in psychology at Columbia University. Her research regarding children's race-recognition and self-esteem began during college and continued with her husband, Dr. Kenneth Clark after college. The research, which was based on children coloring pictures and playing with dolls created by Dr. Phipps Clark, showed that black children became aware of their racial identity as early as three years old and as a result they began to view themselves negatively, reflecting society's ideals. This research was key to the success of several desegregation hearings nationwide, including the monumental 1954 case *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*, in which the United States Supreme Court declared segregation in education to be unconstitutional because it caused African American students to feel like second class citizens. Dr. Phipps Clark also co-founded the Northside Center for Child Development in New York, which was one of the first agencies to make psychological services available to poor African American children. Dr. Phipps Clark served as the Executive Director from 1946 until her retirement in 1979.

Ms. Lena Lowe Jordan, RN (April 6, 1884 – April 26, 1950)

Lena Lowe was born on April 6, 1884, in Georgia, to Hollin and Martha Lowe. She spent her childhood in Georgia and then trained as a nurse at the Charity Hospital of Savannah. She moved to Little Rock (Pulaski County) from Cordele, Georgia, in the 1920s and began her career as a registered nurse in Arkansas as head nurse at the Mosaic State Templars Hospital in 1927. Ms. Jordan founded the Lena Jordan Hospital in the 1930s which was a small hospital that gave general care to black people in Little Rock. She mortgaged her own home to run the hospital. The hospital was open to all black patients, regardless of their ability to pay. Jordan's belief was that "The Lord Provides." The physicians who worked at the hospital, both black and white, did not get paid, allowing patients to pay what they could afford. In addition, she began a unique training program for young black women who wanted to become practical nurses.



Ms. Eliza A. Miller
(1869 to 1938)

Ms. Ila Upchurch
(May 20, 1892 - September 2, 1989)

Born in 1869 in Arkadelphia, Arkansas, **Eliza Miller** was a remarkable woman who was well ahead of her time. Ms. Miller was a promoter of education, a generous contributor to many charitable organizations, a landowner and business woman. She served as a trustee at Arkansas Baptist College in Little Rock and gave money so that black students had the opportunity to attend college that could not afford it otherwise. Valuing education, she gave land as well as money to the Helena School District so that they could build a school for black students. The school was dedicated in 1926 and was named the Eliza Miller School (later renamed Eliza Miller Junior High School in 1970). In 1978 the original school site was replaced by Eliza Miller Park and dedicated to Ms. Miller for her contributions to the community. Today, to honor Ms. Miller's legacy, the middle school in the Helena-West Helena school district still bears her name. Ms. Miller was also the first woman in Arkansas, black or white, to build and operate a movie theater. Her theater, "The Plaza Movie Theater," was also the only black-owned theater in Helena, which she ran until her death in 1938.

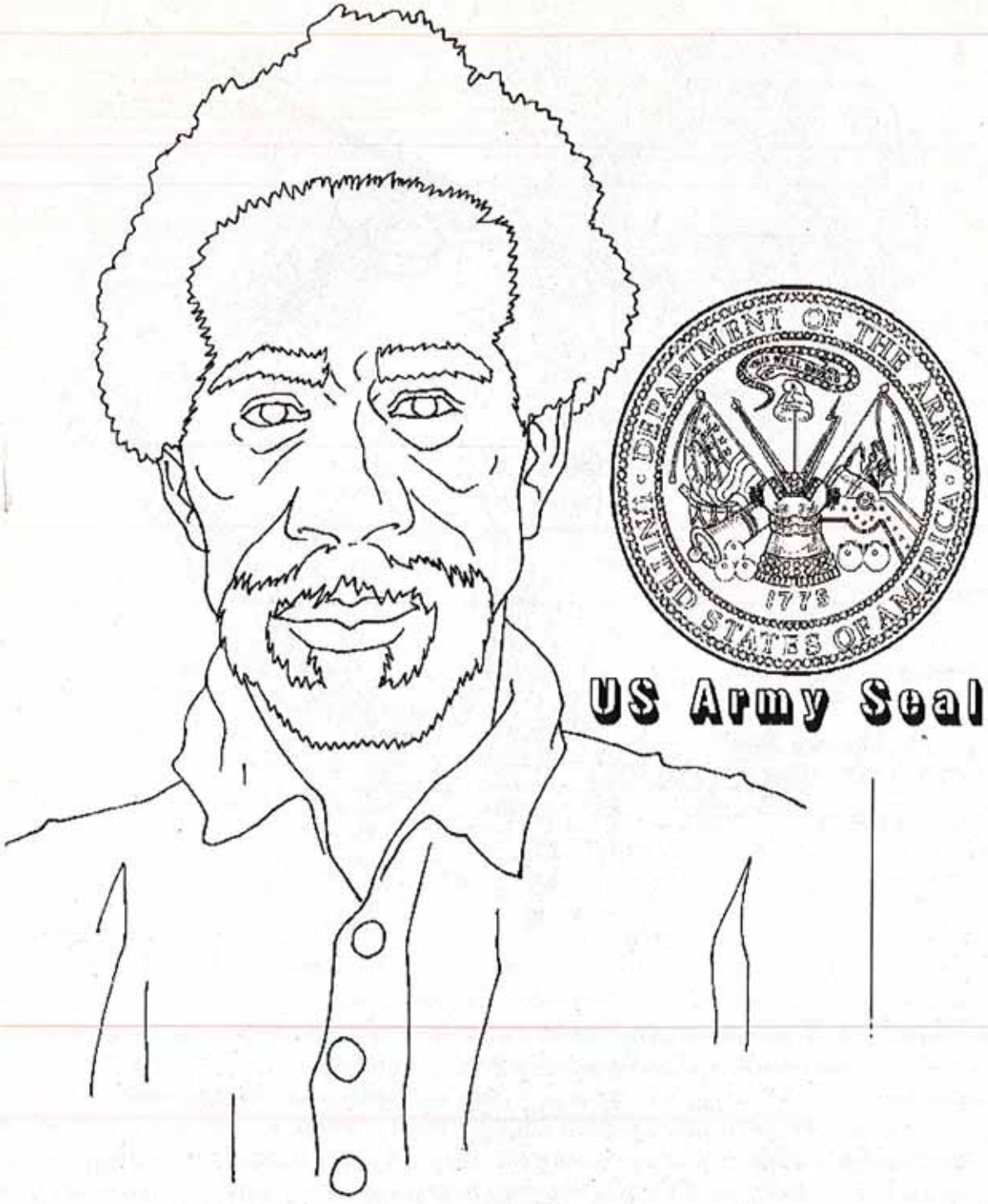
Ila Dedia Upchurch was born at Buena Vista, Mississippi, on May 20, 1892. She was the daughter of James Upchurch, a farmer, and his wife Rachael. She was educated in local schools and attended a training school in Okolona, Mississippi. Ms. Upchurch became a Home Economics teacher and was working in Hughes, Arkansas, when she came to the attention of state education officials. They asked her to go to Nevada County as a Jeanes Supervisor whose duties included assisting teachers, improving public health and nutrition and advancing community development. Ms. Upchurch served as a Jeanes Supervisor in Nevada County from 1925 to 1950. She was very successful and became very influential in the Black community. A new school built at Sweet Home along present-day Highway 24, was named for her and the community became known as "Upchurch." Ms. Upchurch also served in several state organizations and worked in a program to provide training for returning Black veterans after World War II. Ms. Upchurch remained in Prescott after the end of her teaching career and did fine sewing for both the White and Black communities. The Ila Upchurch Community Center was organized and named in her honor.

Ms. Florence Price
(April 9, 1887 – June 3, 1953)

Sister Rosetta Tharp
(March 20, 1915 - October 9, 1973)

Florence Beatrice Smith was born in Little Rock on April 9, 1887, to James H. Smith and Florence Gulliver Smith. As a child, Florence Price received musical instruction from her mother, and she published musical pieces while still in high school. She attended Capitol Hill School in Little Rock, graduating as valedictorian in 1903. After graduation, she studied at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston, Massachusetts (a remarkable achievement for a black woman at that time), where she received degrees as an organist and piano teacher. Ms. Price composed more than 300 works, ranging from small to large and varying in style. Florence Beatrice Smith Price was the first African-American female composer to have a symphonic composition performed by a major American symphony orchestra. The Chicago Symphony Orchestra performed her *Symphony in E Minor* on June 15, 1933. The work was later performed at the Chicago World's Fair as part of the Century of Progress Exhibition.

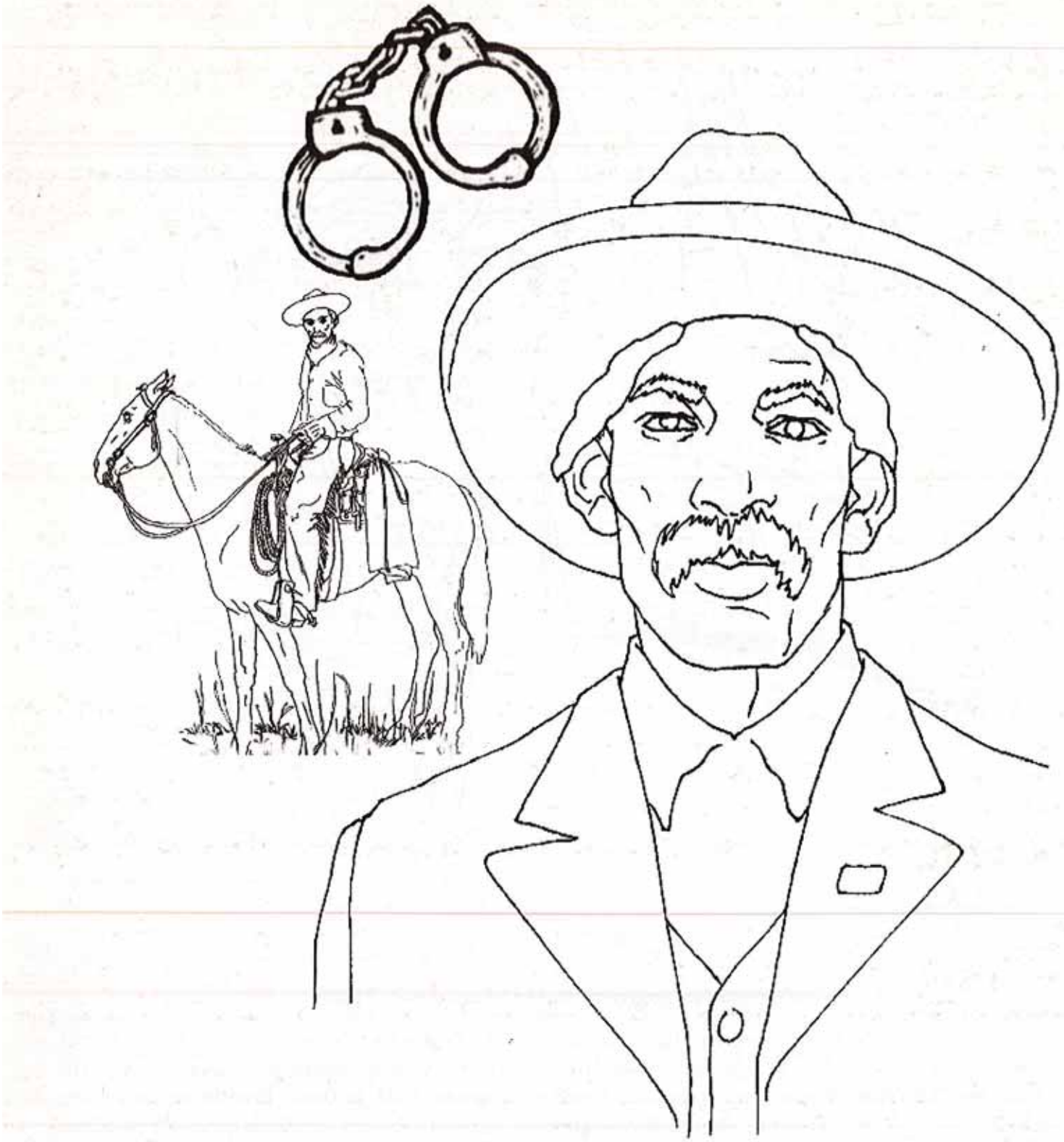
Rosetta Nubin was born in Cotton Plant on March 20, 1915, to Katie Bell Nubin, an evangelist, singer, and mandolin player for the Church of God in Christ. By age six, Rosetta regularly performed with her mother, singing a mix of gospel and secular music styles that would eventually make her famous. She was one of gospel music's first superstars, especially known for her amazing talent playing guitar as she played individual tones, melodies, and riffs instead of just strumming chords. Ms. Tharpe was the first gospel performer to record for a major record label, Decca, and she was one of the first performers to crossover from gospel to mainstream music. Rosetta NubinTharpe has influenced many legends in music, including Bob Dylan, Little Richard, Elvis Presley, who recorded her songs, and Arkansan Johnny Cash, who spoke of Sister Tharpe's impact on his music. Her music and influence still continues years after her death, and in 1998 the U.S. Postal Service issued a Rosetta Tharpe postage stamp to commemorate this musical icon.



US Army Seal

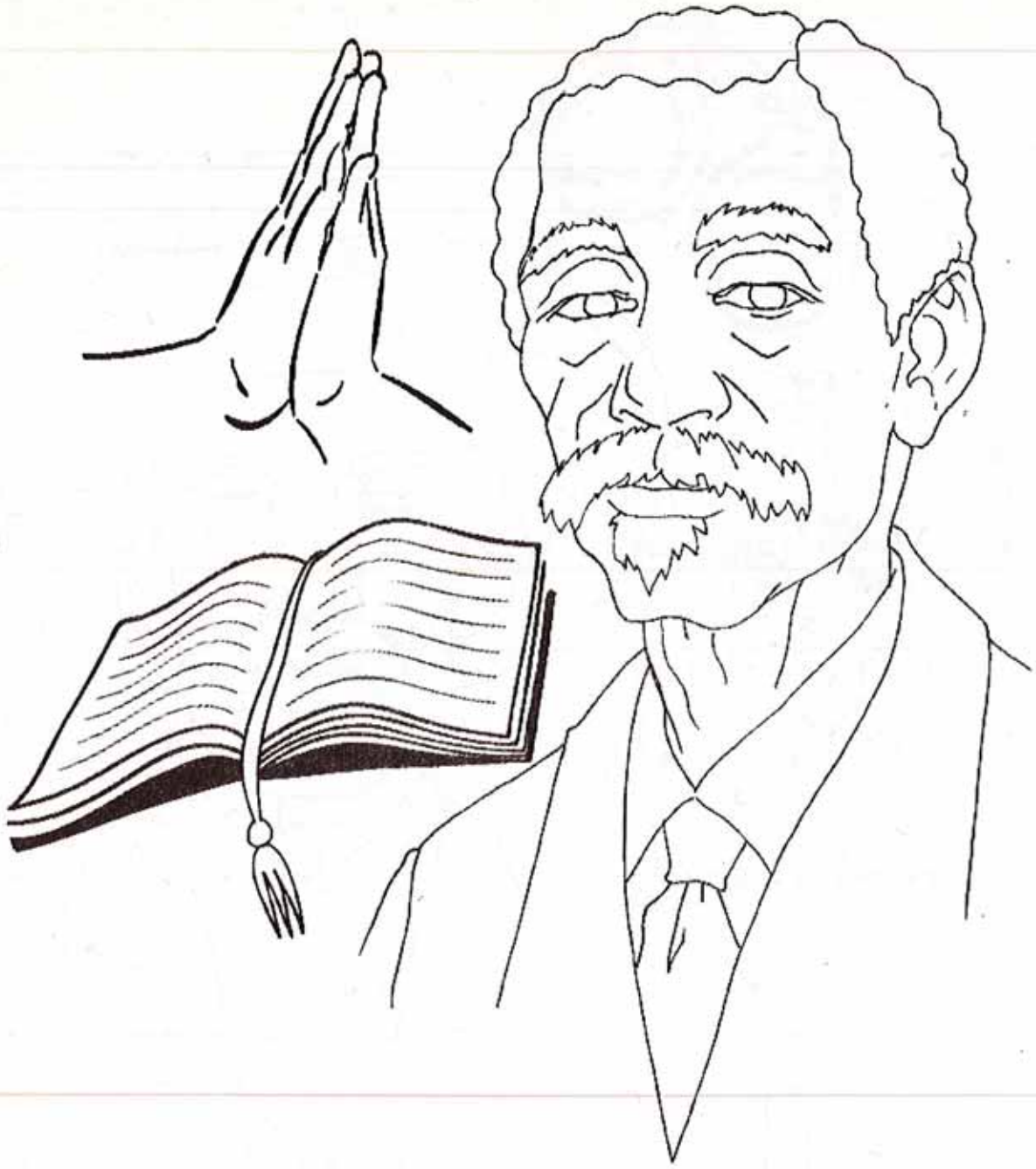
Mr. Pompey Factor (1849 - March 28, 1928)

Pompey Factor was born in 1849 in Arkansas to Hardy Factor, a black Seminole chief and Indian scout, and an unknown Biloxi Indian woman. Pompey Factor served in the U.S. Army as a "Seminole Negro Indian Scout," which was part of the 24th Infantry, during the Indian Wars. The Indian Scouts' duties included tracking the movements of Indians who remained free and refused to move to reservations and to determine their strengths and weaknesses. Indian Scouts were not expected to fight in battles, but frequently did, and in 1875, Pompey Factor received America's highest military decoration, the Congressional Medal of Honor, for heroic actions during the course of the Red River War, which was part of the Indian Wars.



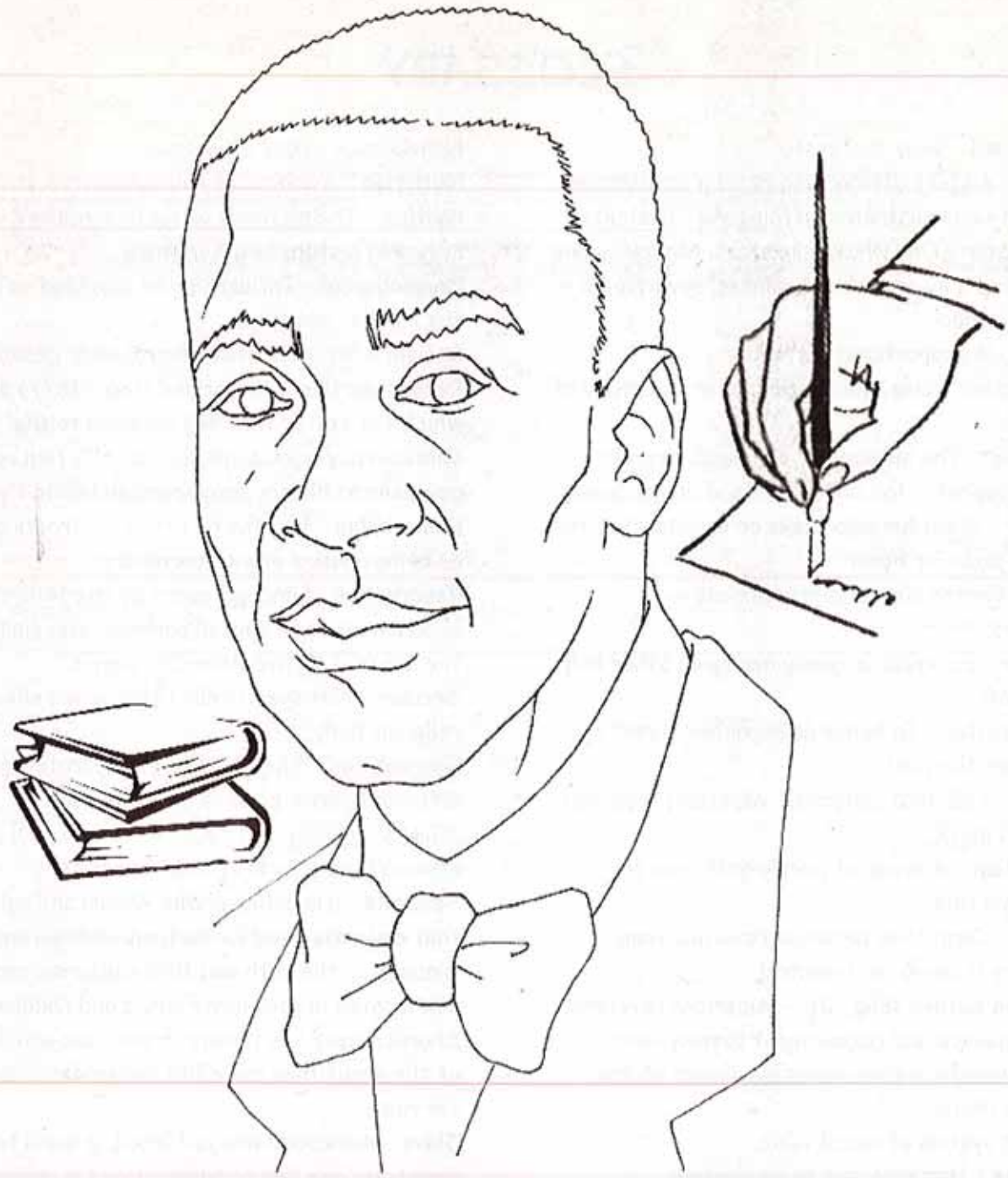
Deputy Marshall Bass Reeves (July, 1838 – January 12, 1910)

Bass Reeves was born into slavery in Crawford County in July 1838. He escaped slavery and found a new home in Indian Territory (modern-day Oklahoma) with the Creek and Seminole Indians. It is thought that he served with a Native American military unit during the Civil War. In 1875, Reeves became a deputy U.S. marshal, making him one of the first black federal lawmen west of the Mississippi River. He became a legend during his lifetime for his ability to catch criminals, especially under difficult circumstances. Belle Starr, a famous female outlaw of the time, turned herself in at Fort Smith when she found out Reeves had the warrant for her arrest. Bass Reeves was such an outstanding lawman that he once caught nineteen horse thieves at one time and even arrested his own son for murder.



Reverend Nathan Warren (1812 - June 3, 1888)

Nathan Warren was born into slavery in 1812 and raised in the District of Columbia. He came to Arkansas with Robert Crittenden, the first secretary of Arkansas Territory, who claimed ownership of him. It is thought that Reverend Warren's ownership was transferred around 1832 to Daniel Greathouse, who freed him in 1835. After becoming free, Reverend Warren ran a successful bakery, providing goods for weddings and major social events for both blacks and whites. In 1844, he and his brother Henry were able to purchase their brother James, making him a free man. Reverend Warren and his family left Arkansas for a short time around 1856 when the Arkansas General Assembly almost passed a law that would make all free African Americans leave the state. The law did pass in 1859. It was during his time out of Arkansas that Reverend Warren became involved with the African Methodist Episcopal Church. He returned to the Little Rock area in 1863 and held several different jobs, eventually owning a bakery and continuing his involvement with the AME church. Around 1865 Reverend Warren helped found the first African Methodist Episcopal Church in Arkansas, Bethel A.M.E., in North Little Rock. He was very talented in music, composing dozens of black spirituals, including "Resurrection Song," as well as several other religious hymns. He also became known as Little Rock's leading fiddler, where he played at both black and white dances.



Mr. Samuel S. Taylor (November 21, 1886 - May 17, 1956)

Samuel Shinkle Taylor was born on November 21, 1886, to the Reverend Marshall W. Taylor and Catherine Hester Taylor in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Taylor was well accomplished and held both a bachelor's and master's degree in education. He worked as a professor, teacher, author, minister and journalist during his lifetime. He also worked with the Urban League and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) for improvements in education and civil rights. Samuel Taylor was head of the Department of Education at Philander Smith College from 1927 to 1929, and he taught mathematics at Dunbar Junior High School in the early 1930s. In 1946 became Registrar and Dean of Education at Shorter College. As a writer, he was one of only two African-American interviewers for the Arkansas Federal Writers' Project, a 1936-1938 collection of oral history narratives from ex-slaves. He also wrote and compiled *Survey of Negroes in Little Rock and North Little Rock*. Samuel Taylor was an associate editor for the Arkansas State Press from 1949 to 1956. In his later years, he served as a Methodist minister and led a congregation at the Lonoke St. James Methodist Episcopal Church.

GLOSSARY

Accomplished – Very successful.
Adjutant - A staff officer who helps a commanding officer with administrative affairs. An assistant.
Administrator - One who administers, especially one who works as a manager in a business, government agency, or school.
Advocate - A supporter or defender.
Agriculturalist - One who specializes in the study of farming.
Bombardier - The member of a combat aircraft crew who operates the bombsight and drops bombs.
Candidate - A person who seeks or is nominated for an office, prize, or honor.
Careers - Chosen pursuits; professions or occupations.
Charitable - Generous in giving money or other help to the needy.
Commemorative – To honor an important event or person from the past.
Composer - One that composes, especially a person who writes music.
Congregation - A group of people gathered for religious worship.
Discipline - Controlled behavior resulting from disciplinary training; self-control.
Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. - American reverend whose eloquence and commitment to nonviolent tactics formed the civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s.
Ethics - A system of moral value.
Formidable - Inspiring awe or admiration.
Hymns - Songs of praise or thanksgiving to God.
Influence - A power affecting a person, thing, or course of events.
Judiciary - A system of courts of law for the administration of justice.
Momentum - driving power or strength.
Mortgage - a legal agreement in which a person borrows money to buy property (such as a house) and pays back the money over a period of years.
Narrative - A story that is told or written.
Navigator - One who operates the device that guides the course of an aircraft or missile.
Negatively - Unpleasantly; disagreeable
Nonviolence - Lack of violence.
Nutrition - A source of nourishment; food.
Politics - The methods or tactics involved in managing a state or government.
Psychological - Influencing or intended to influence the mind or emotions.
Racism - Discrimination or prejudice based on race.
Reconstruction - The period (1865-1877) during which the states that had seceded to the Confederacy were controlled by the federal government before being readmitted to the Union.
Remarkable - Worthy of notice. Attracting notice as being unusual or extraordinary.
Reservation - Land set apart by the federal government for a special purpose, especially one for the use of a Native American people.
Secular - Not specifically relating to religion or to a religious body.
Segregation - The practice of separating people of different races, classes, or ethnic groups, as in schools, housing, and public or commercial facilities, especially as a form of discrimination.
Seminole - a member of the American Indian tribes that emigrated to Florida from Georgia and Alabama in the 18th and 19th centuries and that are now located in southern Florida and Oklahoma.
Sharecropper - A tenant farmer who gives a share of the crops they raised to the landlord in exchange for rent.
Slave - somebody who is forced to work for somebody else for no payment and is regarded as the property of that person.
Spirituals - a religious song usually of a deeply emotional character.
Successful - Having obtained something desired.
Superstars - An extremely famous and successful performer, athlete, etc.
Symphonic - Harmonious in sound.
Unanimously - being in complete harmony.
Unconstitutional - Not in accord with the principles set forth in the constitution of a nation or state.
Valedictorian - The student with the highest academic rank in a class who delivers the valedictory at graduation.

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AMLKC Staff

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Rhonda Johnson, Executive Assistant
Jennifer Oakley, Chief Fiscal Officer
Walter Washington, Program Coordinator

The Honorable Mike Beebe, Governor

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Arkansas Martin Luther King, Jr. Commission
501 Woodlane Drive, Suite 122 South
Little Rock, AR 72201
(501) 683-1300 or (888) 290-KING (5464)
http//www.arkingdream.org
http//www.arkingdream.org
http//faceboook.com/AMLKC