



THE CHILDREN'S HOME | EDUCATION & BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

Hallie Q. Brown (1845? - 1949) Elocutionist, Educator, Reformer



Hallie Q. Brown was the daughter of former slaves and spent her childhood in Pittsburgh and in Chatham, Ontario, Canada. She graduated from Wilberforce University in Ohio in 1873 and began her early career teaching in rural schools located in South Carolina, Mississippi and eventually Dayton, Ohio.

In 1887, she was awarded her master's degree from Wilberforce University – the first woman to reach that accomplishment.

From 1892-1893 she worked at the Tuskegee Institute under Booker T. Washington. Later in 1893, she became a full professor at Wilberforce University. It was during this period that Brown became noted as a particularly gifted orator and began lecturing on the temperance movement as well as on African-American related issues, which still saw huge swaths of racial divides in the U.S. at the time.

Her speaking prowess brought her international acclaim, especially in Great Britain, where she spoke about African American life in the U.S. She made several appearances before Queen Alexandrina Victoria, including having tea with the queen in July 1889. In London, she represented the United States at the International Congress of Women in 1899.

In 1893, she was chosen to be a presenter at the World's Congress of Representative Women held in Chicago. She was also the president of the Ohio State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, the National Association of Colored Women, and spoke at the Republican National Convention in 1924.

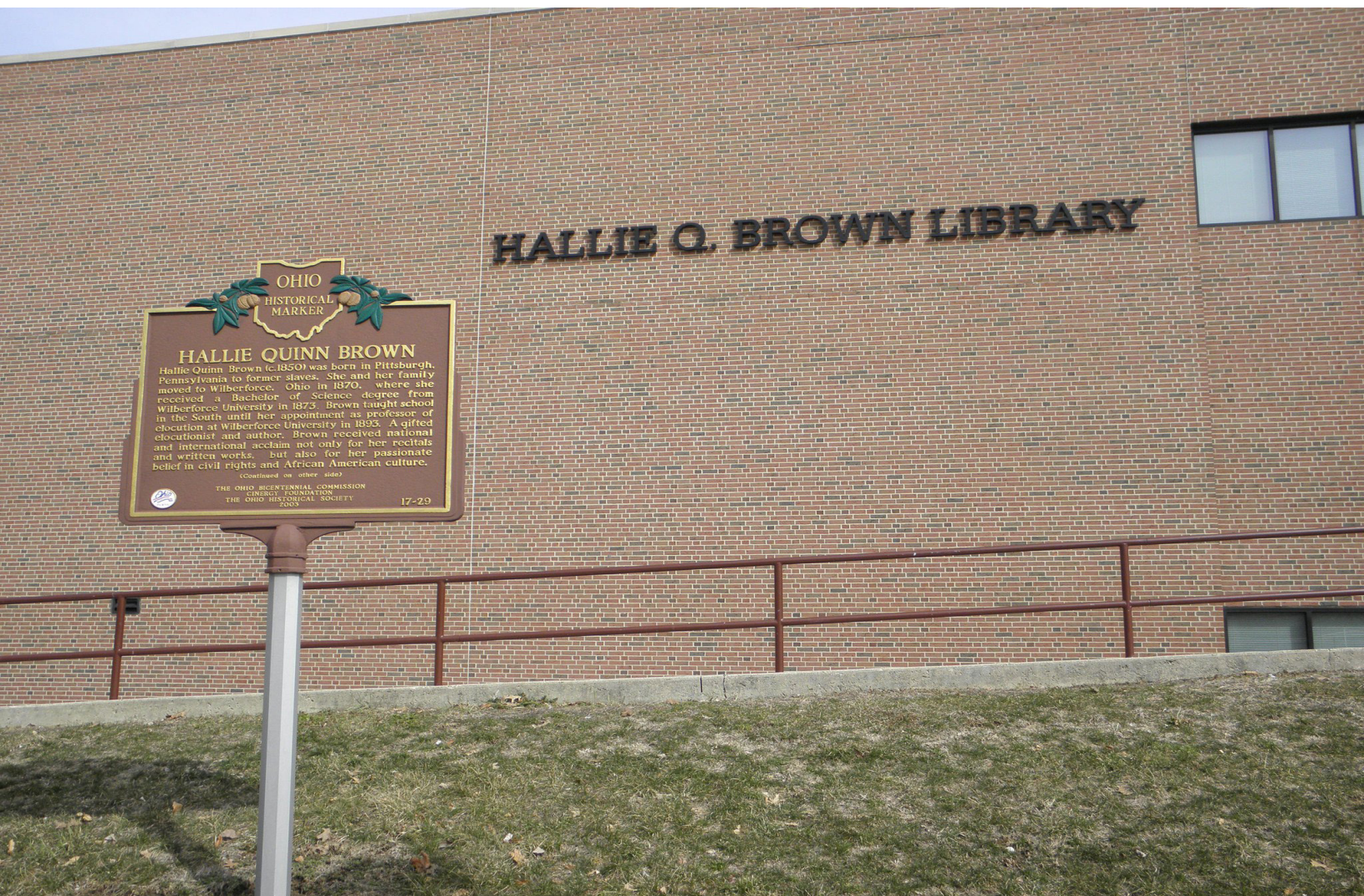
She used her academic credentials and gifts with the spoken word as a platform to speak out against the predominant prejudices leveled at African-Americans so prevalent in early 20th-century America. In 1925, she spoke against segregated seating in a Washington D.C. auditorium housing the All-American Musical Festival of the International Council of Women. In response to her resonating speech, 200 black entertainers boycotted the event and other participants at the conference refused to attend.

She was also a key character in the Harlem Renaissance, which provided an outlet for African-American

music, fiction, poetry, and art fueled by intellectual circles comprised of some of the greatest minds of the time period.

The Hallie Q. Brown Community Center in St. Paul, Minn., the Hallie Q. Brown Memorial Library at Central State University in Wilberforce, Ohio, and the Hallie Q. Brown Scholarship are named in her honor.

She is buried in Cedarville, Ohio.



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Celebrating African-
American History Month
2020





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Dr. Solomon Carter Fuller (1872 - 1953)
Physician, Psychiatrist, Pathologist,
Professor

Dr. Carter was born in Monrovia, Liberia, the grandson of former slaves who had immigrated to Liberia from Virginia in 1852. In Liberia, Fuller developed an interest in medicine and eventually moved to the United States, which was still deeply prejudicial toward men and women of color in large portions of the country. Fuller graduated from the Boston University School of Medicine in 1897 and then moved to Munich, Germany, where he studied psychiatry. Much of his research and schooling was under the tutelage of Alois Alzheimer, who was the pioneer



behind the pathology and eventual clinical diagnosis of pre-senile dementia – what would become known as “Alzheimer’s Disease.”

Throughout the course of his career, Dr. Carter made significant contributions to the mental health field, most notably his groundbreaking studies regarding how the human brain changes in patients with Alzheimer’s.

After World War I, the Tuskegee Home was opened to care for African-American soldiers of color who fought in The Great War, but were often denied treatment and services because of racial segregation. Dr. Fuller, despite having to work within a prejudicial system, tirelessly recruited and trained African-American psychiatrists to care for and treat these disabled soldiers.

The Dr. Solomon Carter Fuller Mental Health Center in Boston, the American Psychiatric Association’s Solomon Carter Fuller Award, and Fuller Middle School in Framingham, Mass., are named in his honor.