

dren. As time passed, he helped erect a four-room house frame building behind St. Paul Baptist Church. Two teachers were added to help him, and eventually four more rooms were added from a building discarded by the Central School. St. Paul Baptist Church also donated a room for the school's use. This building became the Hampton Street School, and Sanders became the first black principal in Laurens. Early in his tenure, he established a program through which students at Hampton Street School could graduate from the tenth grade by attending half-day sessions.

In 1937, a high school for black students was built on Green Street and named for Sanders. He served as principal of that school as well as the Hampton Street School. During his career, he was listed in Ripley's "Believe It or Not" for having been an administrator in the Laurens County System for fifty-three years without missing a day. He died in September of 1945.²⁵

The next three individuals are natives of Fairfield County. Henry Lawrence McCrorey was born in Fairfield County on March 2, 1863. He received the B.A. degree from Biddle University in Charlotte, North Carolina in 1892, and was awarded the Bachelor of Divinity in 1902. McCrorey was an ordained Presbyterian minister.

He taught at Biddle University (now Johnson C. Smith University) from 1892 until 1907, and became President in 1907, serving in that office until 1947.

In addition to his church work, McCrorey was very much involved in educational activities. He was a delegate to the Negro National Educational Congress in 1912 and a delegate to the Southern Sociological Congress in 1915. He served as president of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools in 1923-24. He was also a member of the American Academy of Political Science and Editor of the *Quarterly Review of Higher Education Among Negroes*.²⁶

²⁵James MaCanic, "Thomas Sanders," An Article. Laurens County, March, 1976.

²⁶*Who Was Who in America*, Volume 3 (1951-60), p. 574.

McCrorey-Liston High School was named for him and another distinguished black individual from Fairfield County.

The second Fairfield County native, Kelly Miller, was born in 1863 near Winnsboro. He was educated at Howard and John Hopkins Universities. Most of his career was spent on the faculty at Howard University, where he served as a mathematician, then as a sociologist, and finally as Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

In addition to his efforts as an educator, Miller worked tirelessly to increase the opportunities for Blacks in America. He published numerous articles on race relations in newspapers and magazines. He also authored three books in which he discussed the discrepancies between theory and the practice of democracy for Blacks in the United States. Miller died in 1939.²⁷

The third person, Robert James Boulware, was born at Flint Hill on November 12, 1886. He attended the rural schools of Fairfield County and later the Brainerd Institute at Chester. He attended Biddle University, from which he received a Bachelor's degree in 1896. In 1901, he became principal of Clinton Normal and Industrial College in Rock Hill, South Carolina. He was elected president of Clinton College in 1906.²⁸

In 1896, the state of South Carolina established the Colored, Normal, Industrial and Mechanical College in Orangeburg.²⁹ Thomas E. Miller was named the first president and he was succeeded by Robert Shaw Wilkinson of Charleston.

Friendship Normal and Industrial Institute in Rock Hill had been founded in October of 1891 by Black Baptists in Chester and York Counties.³⁰

One of South Carolina's more illustrious citizens did not

²⁷Nick Aaron Ford, *Black Insights*, (Massachusetts: Xerox College Publishing, 1971).

²⁸A. B. Caldwell, ed., *History of The American Negro, South Carolina Edition* (Atlanta: A. B. Caldwell Publishing Company, 1919), II, pp. 43-44.

²⁹D. O. W. Holmes, *The Evolution of the Negro College* (New York: AMS Press, 1970), p. 151.

³⁰McMillan, p. 49.