

## **Michael Eure Show Transcript**

*Special Guest Earl Ijames*

Recorded 1/24/18

EURE: Hello this is Michael Eure, and I'd like to invite you to The Michael Eure Show featuring student hosts and very special guests talking about a variety of interesting topics. You can find us on the Eagle Stream YouTube Channel.

EURE: Well good morning, welcome to The Michael Eure Show. I'm glad to be here today with Earl Ijames, curator from the North Carolina Museum of History, he is also going to be a Black History Month speaker at Way Tech. Tell us a little bit about yourself, Earl, the audience is gonna be excited about today, go ahead.

IJAMES: Thank you, Michael, and thank you for having me at Way Tech, I'm a curator at the North Carolina Museum of History in downtown Raleigh, across from our historic state capital. I've been serving as a curator there for the last ten years, where I curate artifacts related to African American history, Indian history, also Civil War history. The one thing I particularly enjoy is collecting local history and helping people interpret and also create cultural tourism economies from our history and culture by doing things along the research or promoting historic highway markers. But one of the most fun aspects of my job allows me to be a farmer, I'm a farmer in Johnston County and I also curate agricultural artifacts at the State Museum of History and collect those items.

EURE: Okay.

IJAMES: And so that's one of the pursuits and so before that ten-year period 2008, I served 18 years at the State Archives as a reference archivist and photo archivist and general correspondence archivist.

EURE: Okay, now tell us a little bit about the upcoming African American culture celebration, which I know you're on board yet.

IJAMES: Yes.

EURE: But you have a whole room that you're doing, now tell us about, is some agriculture in that too, right.

IJAMES: It is, great, thanks Michael. Yes, our African American cultural celebration at the North Carolina Museum of History, this is the 17th year of the event and this year's theme is From Africa to the Americas for 2018, and as we know 2019 will also commemorate the So that theme is somewhat consistent with we might next year, but along that line, of course we have a fantastic lineup that you can see on the website. But I host what's called a history, film and enterprise segment.

EURE: Right.

IJAMES: Which, one of the presenters is Grocers on Wheels, which explores food deserts.

EURE: Demetrius Hunter.

IJAMES: Demetrius Hunter that's right yes and so I actually was working with Demetrius just yesterday and finalizing his presentation. And Demetrius comes from a line of two farmers, and they have a farm that dates back to 1868, literally acquired after slavery. And so, he's gonna be talking about that farm talking about the history of it, talking about what they have been doing for what they're planning to do in the future for timber.

EURE: Okay.

IJAMES: And agriculture, and also what Demetrius is going to convey to our audience are farmers for people of color.

EURE: Okay.

IJAMES: Who were farmers and he's gonna have some terrific examples of that also. So, the history of Film Enterprise just one presenter, the film segment, Two Nations will be exploring another community of color way in eastern North Carolina called Free Union Piney Woods.

EURE: Yeah, and I know someone from Piney Woods.

IJAMES: Do you?

EURE: I've been there and it's like native Americans there, right?

IJAMES: Well you're exactly right, historically, that was the northernmost confederacy of the Tuscarora Indians and the Tuscarora Indians, of course, were relocated, and I say that with quotes, by the British government during the colonial era after the Tuscarora war in 1713. And so, they were relocated to Ithaca, New York and Niagara Falls, for your audience in New York. Where after the United States became a nation, the United States recognized them as New York Indians, when they are really the largest Indian tribe in North Carolina.

EURE: Okay.

IJAMES: Or in the Carolinas, for that matter and the most powerful Indian tribe-

EURE: Okay.

IJAMES: In the Carolinas for that matter but that area present day Martin County, Berkley County, Northeastern North Carolina

EURE: Right.

IJAMES: Was the northern most confederacy and if you drew a line down the coastal plain of North Carolina basically parallel to highway 13

EURE: Right.

IJAMES: To Duplin County which would have been the southernmost, that area, of their confederacy, of course that's between, Fort Naruto which is in Green County, Snow Hill, in that area.

EURE: So, we definitely want you to talk about how those two connected, and I'm thinking about, when you talk about Bertie and Herbert, there's some Meherrin Indians up in Winston.

IJAMES: Yes.

EURE: And I know that's further north, but they're smaller.

IJAMES: They're a smaller tribe of Indians literally nestled on that, what's now the Herring River in Northeastern North Carolina. Is Gapes County in that area.

EURE: Gapes, yes.

IJAMES: Yeah, and so they're one of our recognize tribes in North Carolina and along that line we also have an American Indian Festival at the Museum of History in November before Thanksgiving. Which, behind our African American culture celebration which draws almost 10,000 people every year. I mean we like to bill as not only the kickoff of Black History Month but as one of the largest if not the largest indoor African American history and heritage events in the South, if not the country.

EURE: And we are really very excited about it if you have never come, you got to come, it's three floors of entertainment, arts, crafts, speakers, workshops, all kinds of stuff for the whole family, and it's free.

IJAMES: Food, too.

EURE: Yeah free and then food, too.

IJAMES: Yes.

EURE: They even have cooking demonstrations.

IJAMES: That's right, yes that's one of the segments as you know Mike and for our audience our celebration is segmented as I mentioned I host a History Film and Enterprise where there's music.

EURE: Yeah we have Gospel, we have African drummers, we have Steppers we just have.

IJAMES: John Canoe.

EURE: John Canoe.

IJAMES: Yes.

EURE: And the drum line from from Golsborough.

IJAMES: Yes, that's right, yes.

EURE: What was the name of that group again? They turned out every time.

IJAMES: I think it's one of the high school bands-

EURE: I don't think it's high school, I think it's a community organization, but it's composed of high school students it's really good.

IJAMES: And speaking of Goldsboro, one of the favorite projects, all of them are my favorites, but as I mentioned I do Civil War and I serve on our state Civil War committee and one of the projects that we're working on is Out of Goldsboro Is about the United States colored troops.

EURE: Right.

IJAMES: And a little people know, and history almost literally wrote out the fact that General Sherman raised a regiment of United States colored troops along Sherman's march. Which a lot of people don't realize actually went through North Carolina and ended just west of Dermot and Bennett place. But while at Goldsboro after capturing Goldsboro, General Sherman raised a regiment of their primary objective was to rebuild the railroad hub of Goldsboro which if a lot of people don't know railroad hubs were very precious in the South. There was Atlanta, which a lot of people know about, but a lot of people don't know about Goldsboro, which was equally significant and so it was captured by General Sherman in his march. And at that point, the United States Colored Troops, 135th USCT, rebuilt the railroads and literally built a corduroy road from Goldsboro-Raleigh, which had been no continuous route before that time. A lot of us drive on that road as Highway 70 today, so they built that, just in finishing they built that road for General Sherman to march into Raleigh and occupy Raleigh.

EURE: Well, tell me about the groups that are coming, you have some re-enactors, right?

IJAMES: Yes.

EURE: Of the colored troops?

IJAMES: That's right, of course, the 135th Inc Presentation, part of it will be to raise reenactors for the outfit in Goldsboro. But to support that effort on the 35th United States Colored Troops are headed up by Dr. Malcolm Beech out of Kinston. Who is also the President of the United States Colored Troops Living History Association in Washington, DC. So, they're gonna be down with the United States Colored Troop reenactors. And so, what we're gonna do is procession and post the colors-

EURE: Right.

IJAMES: In the room, but what a lot of people don't know, is we have reenactors that are gonna fold the colors. Who are gonna be Sons of American Revolution, which is also one of our presenters down in Harlow, North Carolina which is maybe 50,

EURE: Yeah, Newburn, I was gonna ask you about that.

IJAMES: And Carteret County is one of the oldest communities of color in America founded in the 1600s by free people of color. Well they raised a predominantly company of patriots of color that fought with George Washington. And the patriots during the American Revolution. And so they since raised a chapter of Sons of the American Revolution, which is the country's only predominantly black chapter. There are some members here who are beginning to discover and understand that there were, in fact, enslaved their free people of color. Who fought In the American Revolution on both sides, really for the British and for the patriots. And John Travis, to that end, is an American patriot who is Raleigh's first teacher and preacher.

EURE: And Travis Heights.

IJAMES: And Travis Heights is named for him, right. So, So the-

EURE: And he's also related to Ben Travis.

IJAMES: That's right and Ben Travis, right.

EURE: Oxford.

IJAMES: And Oxford and county, that's right. So, the Sons of American Revolution reenactors will, along with the United States Colored Troop reenactors, will retire the colors at the end of the program. So it's gonna be something to see and I

understand we're gonna be live streaming it also. With the North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources.

EURE: Okay.

IJAMES: And also, you could probably check on the museum website at [ncmuseumofhistory.org](http://ncmuseumofhistory.org).

EURE: That's wonderful, and I'm hoping that I'll be able to be there to do a part of it. At least get some B-roll for my next show. And I'm gonna come back to the museum, but because you're speaking at Wake Tech. And I know that we talked about agriculture a little bit.

IJAMES: Yes, yes.

EURE: Tell us about your topic and what your talking about.

IJAMES: This is one of my favorite topics, of course, I mentioned food, I like food. And one of the things that I do on my farm is grow plants that are indigenous to Africa. That were literally placed on slave ships along with our ancestors who were enslaved from Africa. And so, one of the things I do to help better explain the transatlantic slave trade and the advance of the slave economy in the New World and particularly in the South. Or in Carolina, as we call it the Carolina Charter back in 1663 was explaining how slavery developed. As a part of early fabric, particularly in the Carolina Charter where there were land grants. Many times allotted with Africans who were enslaved. And so, some of those first Africans were people, if you look in the records of the archives, were called Guinean people. So they were brought over, and then clearing the farm. But the next wave of Africans who were brought over were farmers. And there was a systematic way about transatlantic and slavery because it was the largest.

EURE: It was a system?

IJAMES: If not the largest business in the world at that time. So, you had Lloyd's of London and Aetna and these large farms. Now, that invested back then and may be even still profiting from it. But the fact is, that is was a big business. So, people took precautions enslaving other people to maximize their business efforts. So what they would do, literally, after the clearing the forest. The next folks tended to be people from the part of Africa around Senegal. Where it's very swampy, like it is down in Gates County.

EURE: Yeah.

IJAMES: And down in Washington County.

EURE: Elizabeth City.

IJAMES: Elizabeth City and that area, well around that line. Those folks were literally placed in slave ships with rice. And so, what I explain to people, a lot of the Africans thought they were gonna be eaten. Cuz a lot of these folks, nobody ever had a record of any of those folks returning once they got on those ships in those shackles.

EURE: Okay.

IJAMES: And so, what we know is that those folks who were brought over many times in the Charleston South Carolina.

EURE: I was gonna say, cuz South Carolina was very,

IJAMES: Taken off.

EURE: Very rice for minute.

IJAMES: And the King's Highway, Highway 17 I think it is.

EURE: Okay.

IJAMES: That goes from.

EURE: Virginia?

IJAMES: No, it actually goes to Virginia. But it actually started in Charleston South Carolina as the King's Highway.

EURE: Hm-mm.

IJAMES: And it goes King George III for that, but it goes to Georgetown for King George III. And then, it goes on to what's now Eastern North Carolina. And so, but Africans who were enslaved were trafficked from Charleston up to places like New World. And the eventual land and the account's done, and eventually in the tar borough. But what we have to substantiate that as one of our state historic site summer set place.

EURE: Okay.

IJAMES: We have noticed by DNA, that many of the formerly enslaved people were Senegalese, who grew rice.

EURE: Right.

IJAMES: They're for just side columns on both plantations. And so, we explain that advent of food ways and culture came as a way of slavery. So, once that second wave

of Africans evolved, the third wave of people who were moving further inland as the forests were clear. And the coastal plain, for example, where we grow sweet potatoes. Collared greens, okra, cantaloupe, watermelon's one of my favorite. Things like that, which grow in well drained semi tropical type climates and soils which will literally transfer from Africa with the people, the food. And explain that I also translate that in today's food ways and of our basic diet for the American South. Rice, sweet potatoes, collared greens, okra, things like that and where they originate. And it allows for people to have a softer palette so to speak. If there's a soft way to teach about slavery, but at the end of the programs, what I like to do is prepare a dish to kind of bring it home, so speak. And in this case, we're gonna be, well, I'm not, in this case I'm gonna do the lecture. But of course, we have an outside caterer who's gonna do collard greens East African style with olive oil, very healthy. And also sweet potato pie, one of my favorites, from sweet potatoes harvested down in eastern North Carolina last year.

EURE: And that's gonna be February 21st.

IJAMES: Yes.

EURE: Or 28th, 21st.

IJAMES: Yes.

EURE: It'll be at the Northern Wake campus, at Wake Tech.

IJAMES: Yes.

EURE: Be looking for it, lunchtime.

IJAMES: Very good.

EURE: 12 to 1.

IJAMES: Yes.

EURE: So we plan on being there. But you made me think about the Waterways.

IJAMES: Yeah.

EURE: You know, we talk about the Underground Railroad.

IJAMES: Yes.

EURE: But there was also that waterway.

IJAMES: Well.

EURE: And Harriet Jacobs I believe, go ahead.

IJAMES: Well Harriet Jacobs out of Edington, wrote one of the first abolitionist pamphlets. In fact, many people say incited the Civil War, her pamphlet where she wrote about having been enslaved in Edington. And hiding out from an abusive slave holder in the attic for seven years.

EURE: I know, I found that fascinating.

IJAMES: For seven years she hid out in the attic. And so you can read about this story of course, but Harriet Jacobson the book is available at the Musuem Gift Shop. But, what she eventually did was she was whisped away through the many waterways and swamps and canals and estuaries in Northeastern Carolina. Which was the predominant way our formerly enslaved ancestors sought freedom. And so, this is also. Point, if I can point out. Freedom seekers, they were not refugee slaves, not runaway slaves. Freedom seekers running away from slavery and so in our vernacular one of the things I like to do is to convey that because in many respects we still enslave our former enslaved ancestors. By calling them slave, which were property.

EURE: Right, and I also wanna probably let you know we're gonna invite you back again to do a special edition because we had these technical difficulties. And you have so much information to share. Tell us about some of your sister museums that are gonna have exhibits, and all the cultural resources across the state where African-Americans influenced it.

IJAMES: Yes, well, of course, I mentioned the Museum of History, but we're the flagship of the museums around this state. There's Mountain Gateway up in the western part of the state. The Museum of the Albemarle down in your native northeastern North Carolina.

EURE: And just tell us a little bit about the highlights of those particular museums.

IJAMES: Well, one of my favorites is down at the Museum of the Albemarle is they have an old liquor still, which with having you as a native of northeastern North Carolina, that's part of the culture and history down there. And so many people are often intrigued about that, and want to learn more about it, so as part of the artifacts for the Museum of History, we share those types of artifacts with our sister museums as well as help to cultivate.

EURE: All right, and he has a question for us, come on, Doc.

Q&A: Yes, Mr. Ijames, what are the black history roots? Are there any historic landmarks in Princeville, North Carolina?

IJAMES: Princeville's one of my favorite places, yes. Actually Princeville is America's first town incorporated by our formerly enslaved ancestors in the country. And it's product of reconstruction which was actually almost an accidental product because it was by no means the largest or even the most prominent community after slavery for people of color. But it's located down on the Tar River across from historic Tar Borough, which is an enclave literally established by the British King George III in 1760. So it goes back as a longstanding black community. Actually it predates 1760 because that's when it was incorporated, but in 1729 when we became a royal colony, it actually was a landing port for naval stores and inland slavery. So that community is well approaching 300 years in and of itself, that African-American community. But Princeville is known mostly for having been flooded out. Through Hurricane Floyd in 1999, and again this past year with Hurricane Matthew in, actually it was two years ago, 2016. And so, but one of the things that we've done to help save Princeville is to highlight the fact that it's that historical landmark, of being the oldest community incorporated by our formerly enslaved ancestors in the entire country. It was incorporated in February of 1885, it was founded literally as Freedom Hill as General Terry's Union Troops came through and literally read the Emancipation Proclamation on that hill that's right over top overlooking Guitar River. So there's a historic landmark, highway marker as I mentioned I work on the historic highway markers a lot of times, it's called Freedom Hill and it denotes that spot. And so it's a historic town and I'm working with the town and some other folks in helping to revitalize and also help to bring that life in the history as part of it's economic future.

EURE: Wonderful and I remember when you highlighted Princeville at one of these programs and it might have been a black history program. But I remember they brought the senior citizens and all folks from Princeville and the museum highlighted them.

IJAMES: Yes it is, they were featured, as a presenter maybe seven or eight years ago made, when *Across the River* was released, that's a film about the 1999 flood. But one of the things as part of that research is we indicated, is that wasn't the first time Princeville flooded. Many times formerly enslaved people and even free people of color, the only land they could acquire was flood plain. And so unfortunately that, and many other places where if you look on the news after Hurricane Matthew you would've thought that maybe all of eastern North Carolina was predominantly black. But the fact of the matter is those communities historically were located in flood plains, because that was the only land available to formally enslaved and free people of color.

EURE: And even Zora Neale Hurston talked about it when she'd talk about the bottom in Florida, Eatonville. So it's normal, wherever you go.

IJAMES: Eatonville, and what you'll find a lot of times, is the railroad will go through them just like the railroad at Eatonville in Florida, parallels Highway 4. Well, there's a railroad that goes through there, the Seaboard Railroad.

EURE: And you brought up the dividers, because the river is a divider between Tarboro and Princeton. And Rocky Mountain has a railroad track, of course.

IJAMES: Well, Rocky Mountain was founded as a railroad town, 1849, the Atlantic Coastline Railroad. Well later, but the railway that extends from Weldon on the Virginia border to Wilmington, when it was complete it was about 140 miles, it was the longest railroad on Earth, when it was completed.

EURE: In North Carolina?

IJAMES: In North Carolina.

EURE: Wow.

IJAMES: Yes, in 1840.

EURE: And probably had some African-Americans helping build the railroad.

IJAMES: Well, of course, and in fact, the records are in the state archive. And you can find, for example, the North Carolina Railroad that emanates from Goldsboro across to Charlotte which is the current corridor for Highway I-85. There are records in the state archives where enslaved people were hired out to build those railroads.

EURE: What is the cultural resource centered in that area? Is it Horton, somebody Horton from there that wrote, it's in that Halifax area?

IJAMES: In Halifax County?

EURE: Yes, cuz Weldon isn't. Weldon.

IJAMES: Well, Weldon's actually.

EURE: Northampton.

IJAMES: No, it's right on the border there. It's right on the Roanoke River on the border of Northampton and Halifax County. And if you look on a map of east North Carolina, I hope you can draw one up, but it draws a straight line down to Wilmington. Well, there's no straight line, there are several, as we pointed out, Tar River, Pamlico River Basin, the Noose river which is very swampy, Cape Fear River, the Yakima River. All of those river basins had to be intersected in order to build that railroad. That is a tremendous feat, both engineering and labor wise, and that's without backhoes and power equipment. So formerly enslaved people built those railroad beds four feet high. Along that line, if you ever wondered, I wondered if you've seen a railroad bed that's four feet high, and if you ever wondered how a steel track got on top of the railroad bed without a crane.

EURE: Well we're gonna go quickly and I think we're gonna go over a little bit if we can. Tell us a little bit about Fayetteville and a little bit about Asheville and their black history.

IJAMES: Well let's talk about Fayetteville, we have two presenters in the history of film and enterprise segment of this year's African American culture celebration. Dr. Ernest Goodson, who's a Stafford trained orthodontist.

EURE: Okay.

IJAMES: And he's also probably most famously known for being married to Judge Patricia Timmons-Goodson.

EURE: Yeah.

IJAMES: And he's a practicing orthodontist in Fayetteville, who will give us a history of dentists, where he has uncovered evidence of formerly enslaved people who were dentists. And this goes along the line of what we teach all the time. Many former enslaved, the notion of most enslaved people were cotton pickers, tobacco.

EURE: Right.

IJAMES: Farmers is what I call them.

EURE: Right.

IJAMES: Because they literally brought farming from Africa to here.

EURE: Right.

IJAMES: Right so.

EURE: And I'm glad that you brought that up.

IJAMES: Right so but the, Doctor Goodson is talking about those enslaved people coming all the way up to here In Oberlin, for example, which is probably the most prominent community of free people of color settled in Raleigh. In the middle of Raleigh now Oberlin was a community, and was another community where there was the state's first black dentist, out of Oberlin, and so he's gonna present. I don't wanna steal his thunder, but along that line, and also this is the sesquicentennial.

EURE: See you like those words.

IJAMES: Fayetteville State Universtity.

EURE: Wow.

IJAMES: Which is one our state's historical black colleges and universities, North Carolina.

EURE: And it's the second oldest state university in North Carolina, only behind UNC.

IJAMES: Well-

EURE: It was not founded as a state school.

IJAMES: Well, it wasn't, but-

EURE: Right.

IJAMES: As old Howard School by Bishop James Walker Hood, who was one of the first black Republicans, the chairman of the first black Freedmen's Convention in the South, held in Raleigh at St. Paul's AME Church.

EURE: Is that Hood Seminary?

IJAMES: Hood Seminary. He founded Hood Seminary and later became Livingstone College. So he's essentially responsible for both of those, but he is the, and as I wrap up the primary architect of what I wanna bring other people's attention to, this is the 150th anniversary of our state's 1868 constitution, which will be on exhibit at the museum starting tomorrow, on Friday, I'm sorry, and for Saturday. But our state's 1868 constitution is the most progressive state constitution in the south today, much less, 150 years ago. Among it, what it did is it abolished slavery again. Remember 1865 convention but it had to re-abolish the slavery again in 1868. It guaranteed suffrage to all males, which became political fodder for the conservatives, because they would men of color who were formerly enslaved who could vote at a time when white females could not.

EURE: Right.

IJAMES: So this is a, but the last thing is it guarantees the privileges of education, which sets the basis for uniform school education, Wake Tech and of course our historical black colleges emerge, I mention we're the country's largest arbiter, the country's largest incubator of historically black colleges, and the first in the south.

EURE: Right, and we don't wanna go into particular schools, but I do wanna talk about George Henry White, and he's from that harbor area, or that's the only courthouse with an African American, is that right?

IJAMES: Well, not so, George Harry White has a genealogy, has an interesting genealogy. He's born in a place called Tar Hill, North Carolina, literally Tar Heel.

EURE: Wow.

IJAMES: Hacking turpentine, and pine tree, and he's adopted by the Spalding family, who would free people of color down in Blade and Columbus County area, and so, he's educated. He becomes a Howard University trained lawyer, and eventually rises through the ranks as one of our state's 125 known black Republican legislators between 1865 and is known as the last black Republican legislator from the South during reconstruction. But he was born in Tar Hill, grows up in that Blade and Columbus County area, goes to DC comes back home, and runs for office, and out of Newborn, North Carolina, which was Jerry in 1870 as the second correctional district. Literally the first census after freed people, after enslaved people were counted free in the census, the conservatives in the legislature gerrymandered a second congressional district out of which he was elected as the last black Republican representative. A congressman, I should say, which as I end, culminates, his ten year ended right after in 1901 after the 1898 coup de tat in Wilmington where he cannot come back to North Carolina, because of the racial violence and literally the set up of Jim Crow and segregation. So President Theodore Roosevelt gave him a job as a postmaster in Washington DC, but one of the things he's noted for is during the the coup de tat in Wilmington, he was able to successfully locate a large segment of Wilmington's prosperous black population out of Wilmington to the Cape May swamps of New Jersey. And when you go to New Jersey today, there's a historic Whitesboro that's surrounded by five star villas.

EURE: Okay.

IJAMES: On the south of. So that's North Carolina history.

EURE: And I'm gonna hurry up and ask in a few minutes. The Cheatham White Scholarship is what made me think about it.

IJAMES: Henry Plummer Cheatham.

EURE: Yes.

IJAMES: Henry Plummer Cheatham, interestingly, was the brother in law of George Henry White. They married the renowned beautiful daughters of a Tarboro black Republican named Henry Cherry, who was a member of the 1868 Constitutional Convention. But Henry Plummer Cheatham established the Oxford Colored Orphanage.

EURE: In Oxford?

IJAMES: In Oxford, North Carolina, Granville County. And that's what he's known for, but he was elected to that black Congressional 2nd District a term before George Henry White, and they literally flipped a coin to determine who would go first.

EURE: Okay, and is there anything final that you wanna say?

IJAMES: Well, I thank you for this opportunity to come and share with the online audience, and I'm really looking forward to our program during black history month.

EURE: Yes.

IJAMES: And really this is, I look at it as a way of teaching and explaining, and helping people better understand our shared history, because it's not only black history month, it's all of our history.

EURE: Yes.

IJAMES: And I mentioned, I do a lot of genealogy, and I find a lot of times when many people who think they're one race are not.

EURE: Right.

IJAMES: And I tell people, as a farmer, there are many different stacks of wood in that woodpile.

EURE: And I wanna say this program is for everybody,

IJAMES: It is.

EURE: It is not just for African Americans, it's for Caucasians, it's for international, it's for everybody, and everybody's there, and it's a wonderful-

IJAMES: Well, and many of our presenters are people of varying races, and so black history, African American history-

EURE: Is history, it's American history.

IJAMES: It's fact, it's American history, and so it's free and open to the public. Ask people to come as early as you can, the museum opens at 9AM. We could get 10,000 people there.

EURE: Yeah.

IJAMES: The weather's gonna be beautiful.

EURE: And you know we've had ice storms before.

IJAMES: We're gonna have NASCAR stock cars.

EURE: Wow.

IJAMES: So this is gonna be, with our outdoor vendors, this is gonna be fun again this year. 17<sup>th</sup> Annual African American Culture Celebration.

EURE: Bring your family, bring your friends, and I will be there, and for you online students, if you see me, come see me. So we can get you involved with helping us broadcast on Eagle Stream and we're gonna try to bring it live when Earl comes back to Tech on February 21st.

IJAMES: Correct.

Q&A: We're sending a survey out right now. Please let us know how you viewed this broadcast, so that we can improve future broadcasts. The survey should be popping up in your window right now. If you don't see the survey, there is a link that I just texted in the chat bar. Please consider filling out our survey, so that we can improve future broadcasts.

EURE: All right, and the next broadcast will be 11 o'clock on Wednesday, February 14th, and then we'll do a special with Earl Arms on February 21st. He speaks at 12, but we're gonna get him in here at 11 again. Thank you.

IJAMES: Great. Thank you Mike.

EURE: Thanks again.

IJAMES: All right.