

## Charlotte Hawkins Brown Museum <sup>[1]</sup>

### Charlotte Hawkins Brown Museum

by Alexander R. Stoesen, 2006

See also: [Brown, Charlotte Hawkins](#) <sup>[2]</sup>; [Palmer Memorial Institute](#); <sup>[3]</sup>[Museums](#) <sup>[4]</sup>

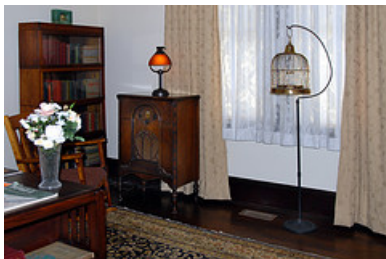


Early faculty members at Palmer Memorial Institute. Charlotte Hawkins Brown is in the center on the back row. Courtesy of North Carolina Office of

The [Charlotte Hawkins Brown Museum](#) <sup>[5]</sup> is located in eastern [Archives and History](#), call # N\_83\_12\_10, Raleigh. <sup>[4]</sup> [Guilford County](#) <sup>[6]</sup> at the site of the former [Palmer Memorial Institute](#) <sup>[3]</sup>, which [Brown](#) <sup>[2]</sup> founded in 1901 as a private school for [Black](#) <sup>[7]</sup> children. Brown was born in Henderson in 1883 but grew up in Cambridge, Mass., and graduated from a public high school there. She returned to North Carolina in 1901 to teach in a church school at Sedalia under the [American Missionary Association](#) <sup>[8]</sup>. The school closed after one year, but in 1902, after obtaining financial support from friends in New England, Brown opened the Palmer Memorial Institute, naming it after the president of [Wellesley College](#) <sup>[9]</sup>, [Alice Freeman Palmer](#) <sup>[10]</sup>, who had befriended her back home. It began in a log house, but by 1908 the school owned three substantial buildings and 200 acres of land. Later it became a preparatory school for middle- and upper-class Black Americans.

An excellent teacher and fund-raiser, Brown received support from Black and white people in both the South and the North. New England businessman and philanthropist Galen L. Stone and his family were by far the most generous supporters of her school. As the years passed, Brown suffered age-related problems but retained ultimate power as the school's financial officer for several years after giving up the presidency that she had held for 50 years. She died on 11 Jan. 1961, the recipient of six honorary degrees.

Described as "one of the most significant experiments in Negro education in the country," Palmer Institute fell victim to the desegregation of education in North Carolina. The school lost the generosity of previous contributors, who were uninterested in supporting what undoubtedly would remain a segregated school, and a new generation of [African Americans](#) <sup>[7]</sup> saw little need for the school's continued operation. Thus, both the white and the Black communities began to abandon Palmer for other interests and schools.



Inside the Charlotte Hawkins Brown Museum. Image courtesy of NC Culture.

<sup>[11]</sup>After the Alice Freeman Palmer Building burned to an empty shell in February 1971, questions about the school's future became acute. Although plans for the new year were complete, the trustees abruptly closed the institute in the summer of 1971. The property was ceded to [Bennett College](#) <sup>[12]</sup>, which sold a portion of it to the Chicago-based [American Muslim Mission](#) <sup>[13]</sup> in 1973. The Muslim Mission intended to use it as a training center for missionaries, but by 1980 internal difficulties within the mission ended long-term plans for the site. A few years later a group of alumni and friends of Palmer Memorial Institute made plans to preserve it as a memorial to Charlotte Hawkins

Brown. They began to raise money and to seek state funding to purchase the buildings and grounds.

In 1983 the General Assembly appropriated funds for the purchase of the site and its 14 buildings. Four years later, the Charlotte Hawkins Brown Museum was designated a North Carolina State Historic Site; in 2006 it remained the only state historic site dedicated specifically to the achievements of an African American and a woman. Five of the site's buildings are official projects of Save America's Treasures <sup>[14]</sup>, a public-private partnership dedicated to the preservation of the country's irreplaceable cultural and historic resources.

#### References:

Richard F. Knapp, ed., *North Carolina's State Historic Sites: A Brief History and Status Report*(1995).

Constance H. Martena, *The Lengthening Shadow of a Woman: A Biography of Charlotte Hawkins Brown*(1977).

Sandra N. Smith and Earle H. West, "Charlotte Hawkins Brown," *Journal of Negro Education* 51 (Summer 1982).

Charles W. Wadlington and Richard F. Knapp, *Charlotte Hawkins Brown and Palmer Memorial Institute: What One Young African American Woman Could Do* (1997).

#### Additional Resources:

Charlotte Hawkins Brown Museum: <https://historicsites.nc.gov/node/51> <sup>[15]</sup>

Teacher Materials for the Charlotte Hawkins Brown Museum, NC Historical Sites: <https://historicsites.nc.gov/all-sites/charlotte-hawkins-brown-museum/educators> <sup>[16]</sup>

#### Image Credit:

Inside the Charlotte Hawkins Brown Museum. Image courtesy of NC Culture. Available from <https://www.flickr.com/photos/ncculture/3118607380/> <sup>[11]</sup> (accessed August 24, 2012).

#### Subjects:

21st Century (2001-present) <sup>[17]</sup>

Black and African American People <sup>[18]</sup>

Culture <sup>[19]</sup>

Education <sup>[20]</sup>

Great Depression (1929-1941) <sup>[21]</sup>

Museums <sup>[4]</sup>

N.C. Industrial Revolution (1900-1929) <sup>[22]</sup>

Places <sup>[23]</sup>

Post War 20th Century (1946-2000) <sup>[24]</sup>

World War II (1941-1945) <sup>[25]</sup>

#### Authors:

Stoesen, Alexander R. <sup>[26]</sup>

#### Origin - location:

Greensboro <sup>[27]</sup>

#### From:

Encyclopedia of North Carolina, University of North Carolina Press. <sup>[28]</sup>

1 January 2006 | Stoesen, Alexander R.

---

**Source URL:** <https://ncpedia.org/charlotte-hawkins-brown-museum>

#### Links

[1] <https://ncpedia.org/charlotte-hawkins-brown-museum> [2] <https://ncpedia.org/biography/brown-charlotte-hawkins> [3] <https://ncpedia.org/palmer-memorial-institute> [4] <https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/museums> [5] <http://www.nchistoricsites.org/chb/> [6] <https://ncpedia.org/geography/guilford> [7] <https://ncpedia.org/african-americans/introduction> [8] <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/19996/American-Missionary-Association-AMA> [9] <http://new.wellesley.edu/> [10] <http://www.giving.umich.edu/giving-impact/index.php?page=gifts-in-time-freeman> [11] <https://www.flickr.com/photos/ncculture/3118607380/> [12] <https://ncpedia.org/bennett-college> [13] <http://kids.britannica.com/comptons/article-203030/Islam> [14] <http://www.preservationnation.org/travel-and-sites/save-americas-treasures/> [15] <https://historicsites.nc.gov/node/51> [16] <https://historicsites.nc.gov/all-sites/charlotte-hawkins-brown-museum/educators> [17] <https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/21st-century-2001> [18] <https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/african-americans> [19] <https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/culture> [20] <https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/education> [21] <https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/great-depression-> [22] <https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/nc-industrial-rev> [23] <https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/places> [24] <https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/post-war-20th-cen> [25] <https://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/world-war-ii> [26] <https://ncpedia.org/category/authors/stoesen-alexander-> [27] <https://ncpedia.org/category/origin-location/piedmon-21> [28] <https://ncpedia.org/category/entry-source/encyclopedia->