

st simons island black history

****Exploring St Simons Island Black History: A Journey Through Time and Resilience****

St Simons Island black history is a rich tapestry woven with stories of resilience, culture, and profound contributions that have shaped the island and the broader coastal Georgia region. Nestled along the southeastern coast of the United States, St Simons Island is often celebrated for its scenic beauty and charming coastal lifestyle, but its African American heritage holds equally compelling narratives that deserve acknowledgment and exploration.

Understanding the black history of St Simons Island means diving into centuries of experience—from the era of slavery and plantation life to the vibrant communities that emerged post-emancipation, and the ongoing efforts to preserve and honor this legacy today. Whether you're a history enthusiast, a visitor to the area, or someone keen on African American heritage, learning about St Simons Island's black history offers a window into the cultural heartbeat that continues to influence the island's identity.

The Roots of St Simons Island Black History

The story of African Americans on St Simons Island begins in the early colonial period. Like much of the American South, the island's early economy was heavily reliant on plantations and enslaved labor. Enslaved Africans were brought to the island primarily to work on rice and cotton plantations, enduring harsh conditions while contributing significantly to the island's agricultural prosperity.

Slavery and Plantation Life

During the 18th and 19th centuries, St Simons Island was home to several large plantations. These plantations depended on enslaved Africans who brought with them knowledge of rice cultivation and other agricultural skills vital to the local economy. The enslaved community on the island developed their own cultural practices, blending African traditions with the realities of life in bondage.

This period was marked by immense hardship but also by acts of resistance and survival. Oral histories and archaeological studies have revealed how enslaved people maintained family ties, practiced spiritual traditions, and subtly defied the oppressive systems around them.

Post-Emancipation and Freedmen's Communities

Following the Civil War and the emancipation of enslaved people, many African Americans on St Simons Island established their own communities. These freedmen's settlements

became centers of cultural resilience, with churches, schools, and mutual aid societies playing pivotal roles.

One such community was the historically significant area known as Harrington, which became a hub for black families building new lives in freedom. Churches like the First African Baptist Church, founded in the 19th century, remain landmarks that tell the story of faith and perseverance.

Notable Figures and Contributions

St Simons Island black history is also marked by individuals who made lasting impacts locally and beyond. From educators and clergy to artisans and civic leaders, the contributions of African Americans helped shape the social and cultural fabric of the island.

Leaders in Education and Civil Rights

Education was a cornerstone for many African American families on the island. Despite limited resources and systemic barriers, black educators on St Simons Island worked tirelessly to ensure that younger generations had access to schooling. These efforts laid the groundwork for future civil rights activism.

In the 20th century, local leaders played important roles in challenging segregation and advocating for equality. Their stories are preserved in oral histories and local archives, highlighting the courage and determination that characterized the community's push for justice.

Cultural Contributions and Legacy

The cultural imprint of African Americans on St Simons Island extends beyond history books. From music and folklore to culinary traditions, the black community's influence is woven into the island's identity. Gullah-Geechee heritage, for example, is a vital part of this cultural landscape, reflecting the unique language, crafts, and storytelling traditions passed down through generations.

Visitors to the island can experience this heritage through local festivals, museums, and cultural tours that celebrate the Gullah-Geechee people and other African American communities.

Preserving and Celebrating Black History on St

Simons Island

In recent years, there has been a growing movement to preserve and highlight the black history of St Simons Island. These efforts are crucial for educating both residents and visitors about the island's full historical narrative.

Historic Sites and Museums

Several landmarks and museums on and near St Simons Island offer insights into African American history. The St Simons African American Heritage Coalition is one such organization dedicated to preserving historic sites and promoting awareness.

Places like the Cannon's Point Preserve not only protect natural landscapes but also include archaeological sites where artifacts related to African American history have been uncovered. Visiting these sites offers a tangible connection to the past and an educational experience about the people who lived there.

Cultural Events and Educational Programs

Annual events such as Juneteenth celebrations and Gullah festivals provide opportunities to engage with the island's black history in a lively and meaningful way. Schools and community groups have also incorporated black history into their curricula, ensuring that younger generations appreciate the significance of this heritage.

Local storytellers and historians often lead tours and talks, sharing personal stories and historical facts that bring the past to life. These programs help foster a deeper understanding of the complexities and triumphs found in St Simons Island black history.

Exploring St Simons Island Black History Today

For those interested in exploring St Simons Island black history firsthand, there are several ways to engage:

- **Take a guided heritage tour:** Many local organizations offer guided tours focusing on African American historical sites and communities.
- **Visit museums and cultural centers:** Places like the Coastal Georgia Historical Society provide exhibits and resources on black history in the region.
- **Attend cultural festivals:** Participating in local events provides insight into ongoing traditions and community celebrations.
- **Explore historical landmarks:** Sites such as the First African Baptist Church and

Cannon's Point Preserve offer educational plaques and information.

Engaging with these resources not only enriches your understanding but also supports efforts to preserve and honor the contributions of African Americans on the island.

St Simons Island black history is a powerful reminder of the resilience and spirit of a community that has shaped this coastal paradise in profound ways. By exploring its stories, traditions, and landmarks, we gain a fuller appreciation of the island's past and the ongoing legacy that continues to inspire. Whether you are walking along the marshes, visiting historic churches, or listening to the stories of local elders, the echoes of St Simons Island's black history provide a meaningful connection to a vital part of American heritage.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the significance of St. Simons Island in African American history?

St. Simons Island holds significant African American history as it was home to many enslaved people during the colonial period and played a role in the Gullah-Geechee culture, preserving unique traditions and heritage.

Are there any historic African American landmarks on St. Simons Island?

Yes, notable landmarks include the African American Heritage Trail, which highlights important sites such as the historic Harrington School and the African American cemeteries that tell the story of the island's Black community.

How does St. Simons Island celebrate Black History Month?

St. Simons Island celebrates Black History Month through various events, including cultural programs, historical tours, lectures, and community gatherings that honor the contributions and history of African Americans on the island.

What role did St. Simons Island play during the Civil Rights Movement?

While St. Simons Island was relatively quiet compared to larger cities, it was still part of the broader Civil Rights Movement in Georgia, with local African American residents advocating for equality and justice during the 1960s.

Where can I learn more about the Gullah-Geechee culture on St. Simons Island?

You can learn more about the Gullah-Geechee culture by visiting local museums, cultural centers, and guided tours on St. Simons Island that focus on this unique African American heritage, as well as through community events and storytelling sessions.

Additional Resources

St Simons Island Black History: Uncovering the Legacy of African Americans on Georgia's Historic Coast

st simons island black history is a vital yet often overlooked chapter in the broader narrative of the American South. Situated off the southeastern coast of Georgia, St Simons Island carries a layered past shaped by indigenous populations, European colonization, and the enduring presence of African Americans. Exploring the island's black history reveals the resilience, cultural contributions, and ongoing struggles of the African American community from the colonial era through Reconstruction and into modern times. This article delves into the historical significance of black residents on St Simons Island, shedding light on their roles in shaping local society, economy, and culture.

Historical Context of African Americans on St Simons Island

The presence of African Americans on St Simons Island dates back to the early 18th century with the establishment of British colonial settlements. Enslaved Africans were forcibly brought to the island primarily to work on rice and cotton plantations, which thrived due to the region's fertile soil and favorable climate. The island's black population was integral to the agricultural economy, providing labor that sustained the plantation owners' wealth.

During this period, the institution of slavery dictated the social and economic hierarchy. African Americans on St Simons Island faced brutal conditions, systemic oppression, and cultural suppression, yet they managed to preserve aspects of their African heritage through oral traditions, music, and religious practices. The island's black community was a microcosm of the larger Atlantic World's complex interplay between African, European, and Native American cultures.

The Impact of the Civil War and Emancipation

The Civil War marked a turning point in the lives of African Americans on St Simons Island. As Union forces moved through coastal Georgia, many enslaved people seized the opportunity to escape bondage. The Emancipation Proclamation and subsequent Union occupation led to the establishment of freedmen communities on and around the island.

Following emancipation, African Americans on St Simons Island faced both new opportunities and persistent challenges. Freedmen endeavored to claim land, establish schools, and participate in local governance despite widespread resistance from white residents. Reconstruction-era policies briefly improved social and political rights for black Georgians, but the rise of Jim Crow laws and segregation curtailed these gains in the late 19th century.

Cultural and Social Contributions of Black Residents

African Americans have contributed significantly to the cultural fabric of St Simons Island over centuries. Their influence is evident in various domains, including music, cuisine, religious life, and folklore. The Gullah-Geechee culture, associated with black communities along the southeastern coast, has left an indelible imprint on the island. This culture blends African linguistic patterns, culinary traditions, and spiritual beliefs, enriching St Simons Island's identity.

Religious institutions played a central role in sustaining the community's cohesion. Historically black churches on the island served not only as places of worship but also as centers for education, political organization, and social support. These churches often became the backbone of African American life, fostering resilience amid adversity.

Education and the Fight for Equality

Education was a key arena in the struggle for African American advancement on St Simons Island. After emancipation, freedmen established schools despite limited resources and hostile environments. These educational efforts reflected a broader determination among black residents to secure literacy, economic independence, and civil rights.

In the 20th century, the civil rights movement brought renewed focus to the inequalities faced by African Americans on the island. Activists worked to dismantle segregation in schools, public spaces, and employment. Though progress was gradual, these efforts paved the way for greater inclusion and representation.

Preserving Black History on St Simons Island Today

Recognition of St Simons Island black history has grown in recent decades, with efforts to preserve historic sites and promote education about African American heritage. Institutions such as the St. Simons African American Heritage Coalition have been instrumental in documenting stories, curating exhibits, and hosting events that celebrate black culture and history.

Prominent landmarks linked to African American history include former plantation sites, churches, cemeteries, and neighborhoods established by freedmen. These sites provide tangible connections to the past and serve as educational resources for residents and visitors alike.

Challenges and Opportunities in Historical Preservation

Despite progress, challenges remain in fully integrating African American narratives into the island's mainstream history. Limited funding, competing tourism interests, and gaps in historical records complicate preservation efforts. However, community-driven initiatives and partnerships with academic institutions offer promising avenues to overcome these obstacles.

Investing in digital archives, oral history projects, and inclusive museum programming can enhance public understanding of the island's black heritage. This approach not only honors the contributions of African Americans but also enriches the cultural tourism appeal of St Simons Island.

Comparative Perspectives: St Simons Island and Other Coastal Communities

When compared to neighboring coastal areas such as Sapelo Island and Sea Island, St Simons Island shares common themes in black history but also exhibits unique features. Like St Simons, these islands were central to the Gullah-Geechee culture and the legacy of plantation agriculture.

However, St Simons Island's proximity to mainland Georgia and its development as a resort destination have shaped different socio-economic dynamics. The interaction between tourism, preservation, and community identity presents distinctive challenges and opportunities in commemorating African American history.

The Role of Tourism in Shaping Historical Narratives

Tourism has been a double-edged sword for African American heritage on St Simons Island. On one hand, it has generated economic benefits and raised awareness of the island's diverse history. On the other hand, commercialization risks oversimplifying or marginalizing black historical experiences in favor of more marketable narratives.

Balancing heritage tourism with authentic representation requires thoughtful collaboration among historians, community leaders, and industry stakeholders. Ensuring that black history is not relegated to a footnote but recognized as integral to the island's identity is essential for sustainable cultural preservation.

Exploring St Simons Island black history invites a deeper appreciation of the complexities

and richness of African American experiences on Georgia's coast. Through ongoing research, education, and preservation, this history continues to inform the island's present and future.

St Simons Island Black History

st simons island black history: Gullah Geechee Heritage in the Golden Isles Amy Lotson Roberts, Patrick J. Holladay PhD, 2019-08-12 The Golden Isles are home to a long and proud African American and Gullah Geechee heritage. Ibo Landing was the site of a mass suicide in protest of slavery, the slave ship Wanderer landed on Jekyll Island and, thanks to preservation efforts, the Historic Harrington School still stands on St. Simons Island. From the Selden Normal and Industrial Institute to the tabby cabins of Hamilton Plantation, authors Amy Roberts and Patrick Holladay explore the rich history of the region's islands and their people, including such local notables as Deaconess Alexander, Jim Brown, Neptune Small, Hazel Floyd and the Georgia Sea Island Singers.

st simons island black history: Encyclopedia of African American History Leslie M. Alexander, Walter C. Rucker, 2010-02-09 A fresh compilation of essays and entries based on the latest research, this work documents African American culture and political activism from the slavery era through the 20th century. Encyclopedia of African American History introduces readers to the significant people, events, sociopolitical movements, and ideas that have shaped African American life from earliest contact between African peoples and Europeans through the late 20th century. This encyclopedia places the African American experience in the context of the entire African diaspora, with entries organized in sections on African/European contact and enslavement, culture, resistance and identity during enslavement, political activism from the Revolutionary War to Southern emancipation, political activism from Reconstruction to the modern Civil Rights movement, black nationalism and urbanization, and Pan-Africanism and contemporary black America. Based on the latest scholarship and engagingly written, there is no better go-to reference for exploring the history of African Americans and their distinctive impact on American society, politics, business, literature, art, food, clothing, music, language, and technology.

st simons island black history: The Fortney Encyclical Black History Albert Fortney Jr., 2016-01-15 The Encyclical Black History has been created for the critical and lack of vital Afro-Centric Multi-Curriculum text in urban school systems and is a necessity for African Americans. This book was created with careful and serious attention to biographical names that identifies history, culture as well as biblical characters. The reason why of this encyclical history can be explained with the facts and proof/evidence of the following. The point that has socio-psychological implications at the unconscious as well as the conscious level is the great little white racist lie, seen long enough, becomes the truth; like, portraying a white Jesus Christ who was a black man. Dr. Alvin Poussaint, a Black psychiatrist associated with Harvard University and others have observed and explained the most tragic part of all of this is that the African American has come to form his self image and self-concept on the basis of what white racists have laid down as a guide or prescribed. Therefore, black men and women learn quickly to hate themselves and each other more than their white oppressor. There is almost infinite evidence that racism has left almost irreparable scars on the psyche of Afro-Americans that burden with an unrelenting, painful anxiety that drives the psyche to reach out for a sense of identity and self-esteem. Poussaint and others say that black children, especially learn to hate themselves at very early ages. Studies reveal their preference for white dolls over black ones. One study reported that black children in their drawings tend to show blacks as small, incomplete people and whites as strong and powerful. To conclude, in western color symbolism white is positive and black negative. Many people might ask why the contributions of Africa should be included in American curriculum? Is because they bleach and still rob black history

and culture with black pictured as white that lie, leaves us mentally-dead, angry, and without purpose, of where we are going! Human culture is the product of all humanity, not the possession of a single racial or ethnic group. Afro-centric Multicultural education's major aim is to close the gap between Western ideals of equality, justice and practices that contradict these ideas. Stereotype people of color and people who are poor have just about no opportunities to become free of perspectives that are monoculture, that devalue African culture victimize them mostly having an inability to fully function effectively in society. Many of these problems could be miraculously remedied with astonishing results if explained of black scientific achievements, which occurred in black Africa. There are also white African Americans living in the U.S.A. besides black African Americans, should make the distinction. Carl Sandburg (1979) related a dialogue between a white American and an American Indian which illustrates the need for multicultural education: The white man drew a small circle in the sand and told the red man, This is what the Indian knows, and drawing a big circle around the small one, this is what is what the white man knows. The Indian then took the stick and swept an immensely big ring around both circles and said, this is where the white man and the red man knows nothing.

st simons island black history: Encyclopedia of African American History, 1896 to the Present Paul Finkelman, 2009 Alphabetically-arranged entries from A to C that explores significant events, major persons, organizations, and political and social movements in African-American history from 1896 to the twenty-first-century.

st simons island black history: Ebony, 1990-02 EBONY is the flagship magazine of Johnson Publishing. Founded in 1945 by John H. Johnson, it still maintains the highest global circulation of any African American-focused magazine.

st simons island black history: Southern Black Women and Their Struggle for Freedom during the Civil War and Reconstruction Karen Cook Bell, 2023-12-21 This rich and innovative collection explores the ways in which Black women, from diverse regions of the American South, employed various forms of resistance and survival strategies to navigate one of the most tumultuous periods in American history – the Civil War and Reconstruction era. The essays included shed new light on individual narratives and case studies of women in war and freedom, revealing that Black women recognized they had to make their own freedom, and illustrating how that influenced their postwar political, social and economic lives. Black women and children are examined as self-liberators, as contributors to the family economy during the war, and as widows who relied on kinship and community solidarity. Expanding and deepening our understanding of the various ways Black women seized wartime opportunities and made powerful claims on citizenship, this volume highlights the complexity of their wartime and post-war experiences, and provides important insight into the contested spaces they occupied.

st simons island black history: Low Country Gullah Culture, Special Resource Study, 2003

st simons island black history: History and Memory in African-American Culture Genevieve Fabre Professor of American Literature University of Paris, Robert O'Meally Professor of English and African-American Studies Columbia University, 1994-10-29 As Nathan Huggins once stated, altering American history to account fully for the nation's black voices would change the tone and meaning--the frame and the substance--of the entire story. Rather than a sort of Pilgrim's Progress tale of bold ascent and triumph, American history with the black parts told in full would be transmuted into an existential tragedy, closer, Huggins said, to Sartre's No Exit than to the vision of life in Bunyan. The relation between memory and history has received increasing attention both from historians and from literary critics. In this volume, a group of leading scholars has come together to examine the role of historical consciousness and imagination in African-American culture. The result is a complex picture of the dynamic ways in which African-American historical identity constantly invents and transmits itself in literature, art, oral documents, and performances. Each of the scholars represented has chosen a different site of memory--from a variety of historical and geographical points, and from different ideological, theoretical, and artistic perspectives. Yet the book is unified by a common concern with the construction of an emerging African-American

cultural memory. The renowned group of contributors, including Hazel Carby, Werner Sollors, Veve Clark, Catherine Clinton, and Nellie McKay, among others, consists of participants of the five-year series of conferences at the DuBois Institute at Harvard University, from which this collection originated. Conducted under the leadership of Genevieve Fabre, Melvin Dixon, and the late Nathan Huggins, the conferences--and as a result, this book--represent something of a cultural moment themselves, and scholars and students of American and African-American literature and history will be richer as a result.

st simons island black history: History and Memory in African-American Culture

Geneviève Fabre, Robert G. O'Meally, 1994 The relation between history and memory has become an object of increasing attention among historians and literary critics. Through a team of leading scholars, this volume offers a complex picture of the dynamic ways in which an African-American historical identity constantly invents and transmits itself in books, art, performance, and oral documents.

st simons island black history: African American Almanac Leon Thomas Ross, Kenneth A.

Mimms, 2024-10-14 Congress prohibited slave trading in 1808, Lincoln University was chartered in 1854, Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863 and in 1916 Carter G. Woodson published the first issue of Journal of Negro History--all on January 1 of their respective years. This is a day-by-day guide to African American achievements and those happenings that have affected their history, including the birth dates of many significant men and women. The people and events are drawn from all walks of life: politics and government, civil rights, sports, entertainment, journalism, court decisions, writers and others. The work is fully indexed.

st simons island black history: Colonial American History Stories -1665 - 1753 Paul R.

Wonning, Colonial American History Stories - 1215 - 1664 contains almost 300 history stories presented in a timeline that begins in 1655 with the performance of the first documented play performed in British North America and ends with the switch from the Julian to the Gregorian Calendar in 1752. This journal of historical events mark the beginnings of the United States and serve as a wonderful guide of American history. These reader friendly stories include: September 27, 1540 - Society of Jesus (Jesuits) Founded By Ignatius Loyola December 19, 1675 - The Great Swamp Fight September 19, 1676 - Bacon's Rebellion - Bacon Burns Jamestown April 18, 1689 - 1689 Boston Revolt February 29, 1692 - Sarah Good, Sarah Osborne and Tituba Accused Of Witchcraft in Salem, Massachusetts May 22, 1718 - Edward Teach - Blackbeard - Begins Blockade of Charlestown. November 02, 1734 - Daniel Boone Born December 08, 1741 - Vitus Bering Died December 23, 1750 - Ben Franklin Attempts to Electrocute a Turkey December 31, 1752 - Julian/Gregorian Calendar Switch Complete timeline, journal, events, stories, united states, beginnings, guide

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Publishing. Founded in 1945 by John H. Johnson, it still maintains the highest global circulation of any African American-focused magazine.

st simons island black history: From Slavery to Fighting for Recognition: Black Warriors for Freedom, Equality and Integration Dr Sylvester Caraway Jr., 2021-04-30

This book is dedicated to our Black military soldier's past, current, and future military soldiers that came from the continent of Africa and were forcibly brought to the New World, the United States of America as slaves who also defended the beginning of America.

st simons island black history: Timetables of African-American History Sharon Harley,

1996-01-19 From Simon & Schuster, Timetables of African-American History chronicles the most important people and events in African-American history. Organized for easy reference in the popular timetables format, an illustrated chronology of the African-American experience covers significant people and events since 1492 in categories including Religion, Fine Arts, Law and Legal, Sports, and Science and Technology.

st simons island black history: Dream Dancers: E Pluribus Unum— The Battle for American

Equality 1924-1947 Spencer Jourdain, 2016 In writing (vol. 2), Journey to the Promised Land, Jourdain discovered that, like oral histories and stories, the black Negro spirituals, country blues,

and worksongs sung by Tommy McLennon, Blind Willie McTell, Mississippi John Hurt, Huddie Ledbetter and others, lent much deeper understanding of the history-changing post/Civil War era.

st simons island black history: A Day in United States History - Book 1 Paul R. Wonning, Written in a this day in history, format, this collection of North American colonial history events includes 366 history stories. The historical collection of tales include many well-known as well as some little known events in the saga of the United States. The easy to follow this day in history, format covers a wide range of the people, places and events of early American history. Diverse Historical Stories Learn about the establishment of the first public museum, the first magazine published in the colonies and the first protest against slavery. Readers will find tales about Benjamin Franklin, James Oglethorpe, Patrick Henry and Christopher Columbus. Little Known Historical Events Many little known events like Lord Berkley selling half of New Jersey to the Quakers, a slave revolt in New York and the 1689 Boston revolt. This Day in History The this day in history, format includes 366 stories of United States history in every month of the year, allowing readers to read one interesting history tale a day for an entire year. It is a great introduction to history for children. This day in history, colonial history, history tales, historical collection, history events, history stories

st simons island black history: Georgia Off the Beaten Path® Janice McDonald, 2016-08 Whether you're a visitor or a local looking for something different, Georgia Off the Beaten Path shows you the Peach State with new perspectives on timeless destinations and introduces you to those you never knew existed--from the best in local dining to quirky cultural tidbits to hidden attractions, unique finds, and unusual locales. So if you've been there, done that one too many times, get off the main road and venture Off the Beaten Path.

st simons island black history: At the Feet of the Elders: A Journey into a Lowcountry Family History Darius M. Brown, 2023-11-15 Winner: 2024 Phillis Wheatley Book Award Historical-Family Stories The disintegration of slavery in the Lowcountry of South Carolina began with the federal occupation of Beaufort in 1861. After the Battle of Port Royal, slave owners fled their plantations, simultaneously freeing thousands of enslaved people who labored on cotton plantations throughout the Sea Islands of Beaufort County, South Carolina. Despite slavery destroying the knowledge of family histories in many African American families, Darius Brown illustrates the journey of his ancestors from the colonial period, American Civil War, and thereafter. In this book, the lives of his ancestors are illuminated with the use of archival records that shed light on their arrival from Africa, experiences during slavery, and their lives as freedmen. At the Feet of the Elders is an astonishing account that shows the resilience and perseverance of a people who were held tightly in the grip of chattel slavery. It honors the tradition of preserving oral histories, genetic genealogy, and serves as a template on how to reconstruct the lives of enslaved people.

st simons island black history: Balancing Written History with Oral Traditions Hassimi Oumarou Maiga, 2009-09-10 This book offers a unique interpretation of Africa's legacy to the world and the worldwide African Diaspora through bringing to light the sociocultural contributions of the Songhay people and the cosmopolitan empire they established in West Africa.

st simons island black history: Fun with the Family Georgia Dan Thalimer, 2008-02-12 From panning for gold to riding white-water rapids, Georgia's best places to play are detailed in this guide.

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Saint Thomas the Apostle Roman Catholic Church, Phoenix, AZ We are located at 24th St. & Campbell in Phoenix. See what's happening in the parish. Support St. Thomas the Apostle Parish. Make a request in our Online Parish Office. Learn more about

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St. Joseph "To know Christ Jesus and fulfill His Great Commission." The Parish now remains open after the 8:00 AM daily Mass. Hours are Monday through Thursday 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM, and Friday

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