

Civil Rights Greensboro and other community-based collaborations at UNCG

The African American Studies Program's 23rd
Conference on African American Culture and
Experience and 30th Year Anniversary Celebration

The University of North Carolina at Greensboro
18 October 2012



Background



CIVIL RIGHTS GREENSBORO

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May 21, 1969

Protests erupt at Dudley High School and spread to North Carolina A&T State University where gunfire breaks out between the National Guard and A&T students.

Civil Rights Greensboro provides access to archival resources documenting the modern civil rights era in Greensboro, North Carolina, from the 1940s to the early 1980s. During this formative period, Greensboro was an epicenter of activity, continuing a tradition that traces its roots back to the 19th century when members of the area's large Quaker population provided stops on the Underground Railroad.



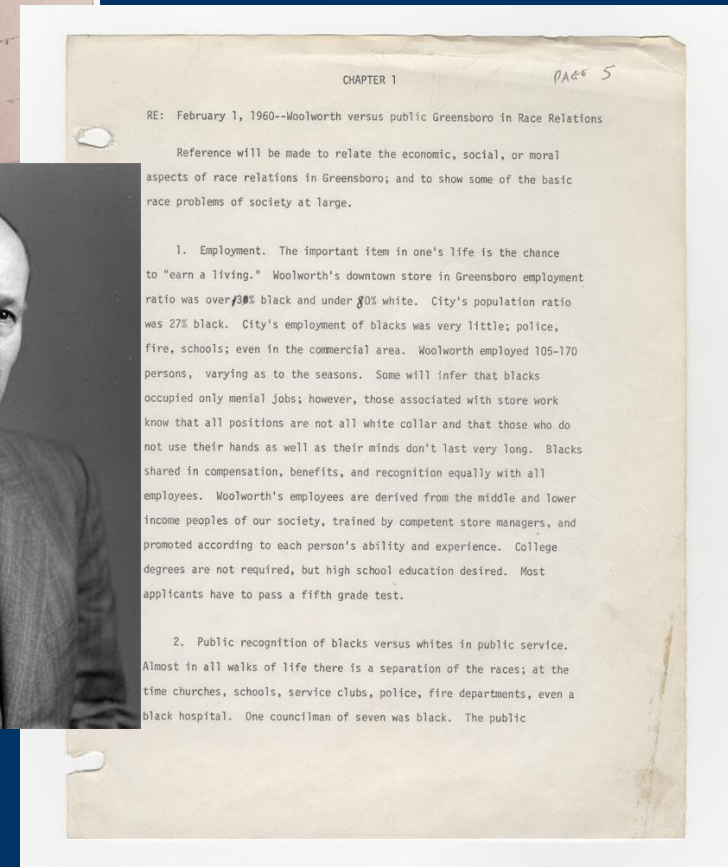
The concept

- Document the role of Greensboro and of the partner institutions in the postwar Civil Rights Movement.
- Mix photos, archival materials, clippings, scrapbooks, and oral histories to tell the story.



<http://library.uncg.edu/dp/crg/item.aspx?i=471>

“Curly” Harris scrapbooks



<http://library.uncg.edu/dp/crg/item.aspx?i=1158>

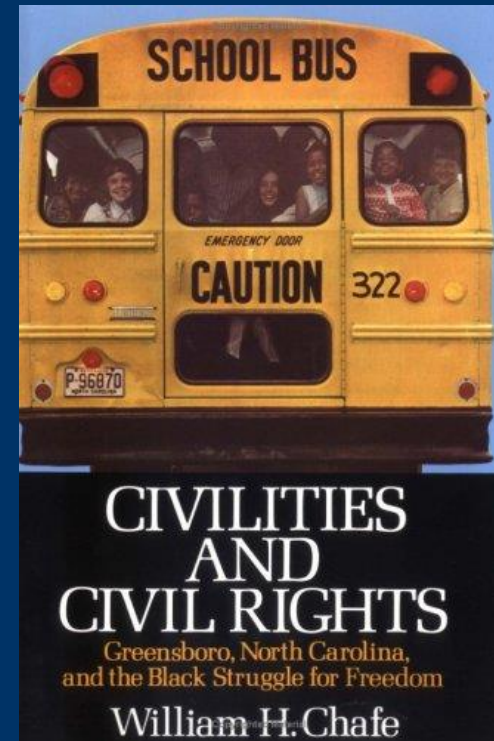
<http://library.uncg.edu/dp/crg/item.aspx?i=1006>

<http://library.uncg.edu/dp/crg/item.aspx?i=1228>

William Chafe interviews

Approximately 70, including:

- Ezell Blair
- Jibreel Khazan
- William Snider
- Nelson Johnson
- David Richmond



<http://www.worldcat.org/title/civilities-and-civil-rights-greensboro-north-carolina-and-the-black-struggle-for-freedom/oclc/4957224>

Greensboro Voices

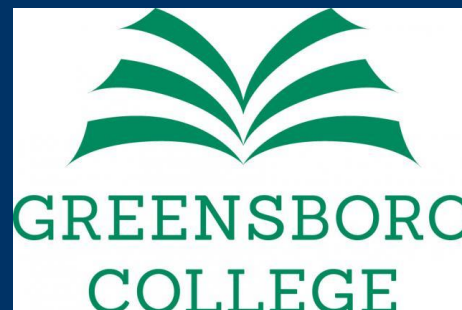
Approximately 135 including:

- Ezell Blair
- Jibreel Khazan and Franklin McCain
- Willa Player
- Floyd McKissick
- Vance Chavis
- Otis Hairston, Jr. and Otis Hairston, Sr.
- Geneva Tisdale

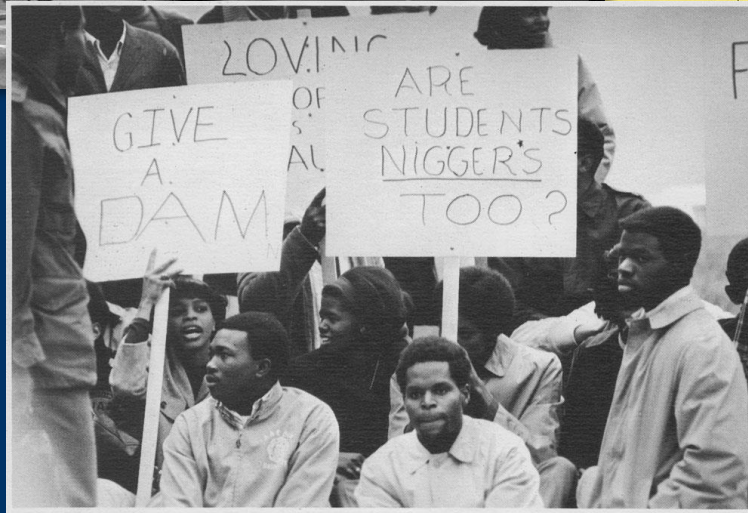


The partners

- UNCG
- Duke University
- Greensboro College
- Guilford College
- Greensboro Historical Museum



The result



FIRST Hulda		MIDDLE Elizabeth		ALIAS		CASE NO. 12672			
8674 Guilford College NC				AGE 19	SEX F	COL. W	MAR. S	OCCUPATION student	STATUS student
m, Pa.		YEARS IN CITY	HEIGHT 5'2"	WEIGHT 110 lb	TIME AND DATE OF ARREST 5-15-63 7:15 p.m.				
Cafeteria Arlet St.		City		PRIVATE PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> ? PUBLIC PROPERTY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TRACT		ARRESTING OFFICER AND BADGE NO. Cherry Melton		
UNIFORM TRAFFIC DET.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	VICE ADS OTHER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CHARGE Trespassing				WARRANT NO.	
DATE OF BIRTH 10-30-44		LOCATION OFFENSE COMMITTED			PRIVATE PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/>		ARREST NO.		
POLICE DEPARTMENT—RECORD OF ARREST								IDENT. NO. 58907	

Form C5-2

<http://library.uncg.edu/dp/crg/item.aspx?i=1334>
<http://library.uncg.edu/dp/crg/item.aspx?i=928>
<http://library.uncg.edu/dp/crg/item.aspx?i=611>



Greensboro Massacre, 1979

Death to the Klan flyer

Date: circa November 1979

Author: [Workers Viewpoint Organization](#)

Biographical/Historical abstract: See Communist Workers Party, U.S.A.

Additional contributor:

Description: This flyer announces the November 3, 1979 Death to the Klan march and conference to be held in Greensboro. The events were sponsored by the Workers Viewpoint Organization (later known as the Communist Workers Party) in response to recent overt Ku Klux Klan (KKK) activities held in China Grove, N.C. The march was violently confrontational between the Workers Viewpoint activists and KKK/Nazi members, resulting in the shooting deaths of five anti-Klan protestors. The event is known as the Greensboro Massacre.

Subjects:

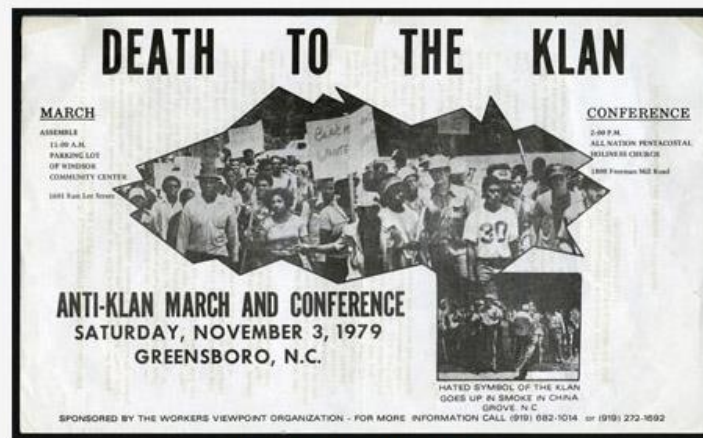
- [Greensboro Massacre](#)

Format of original: [Printed Materials](#)

Collection: [Miscellaneous Collection - J.A. Armfield Papers](#)

Repository: [Greensboro Historical Museum](#)

Item#: 9.69.1223



[Jump to complete document](#)

<http://library.uncg.edu/dp/crg/item.aspx?i=1223>

Greensboro Massacre, 1979


WORKERS VIEWPOINT End the Criminal Role of the U.S. Monopoly Capitalist Class. Fight For Socialism! The Proletariat and Oppressed People and Nations of the World, Unite!

POLITICAL ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST WORKERS PARTY, U.S.A.


VOL. 4, NO. 19 NOVEMBER 12, 1979 25 CENTS

They Defied Automatic Weapons with Bare Fists and Sticks

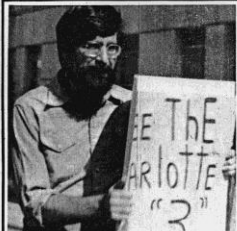
LONG LIVE THE INVINCIBLE COMMUNIST SPIRIT OF THE COMMUNIST WORKERS PARTY 5!




COMRADE CESAR CAUCE




COMRADE MIKE NATHANS



COMRADE JIM WALLER, CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER, CWP NATIONAL PRESIDENT, TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE



COMRADE BILL SAMPPSON



COMRADE SANDY SMITH


GREENSBORO, N.C.—“Long Live the CWP!” Signs Waller shouted as she craved over the body of her husband, defying a hail of bullets. Comrade Jim Waller, Communist Workers Party (CWP) Central Committee member and Trade Union Educational League professional assassin as they brother 3 anti-Klan demonstrators.

[Spring 1980]

FREE NELSON JOHNSON and THE GREENSBORO 3

Nelson The Target

Since Nov. 3rd, Nelson has been singled out as a target by the government and media in an attempt to discredit his leadership in Greensboro. Known, loved and respected in Greensboro, Nelson has spent all his life fighting the bourgeoisie and organizing black and white people. “That brother is an indigenous leader. And people who have lived in Greensboro recognize that,” says Ben Chavis.



On May 5th, 1980 Nelson Johnson, Rand Mazella and Willena Cannon will go on trial in Greensboro, N.C. The very trial of the Greensboro-3 is upside down justice; it is an attempt to blame the victim for the crime. But more than that, the trial of Nelson, Rand, and Willena is part of a national cover up of one of the most brutal, vicious government organized mass murders in the history of this country. Every justice loving person must act now to stop this cover up and Free the Greensboro-3.

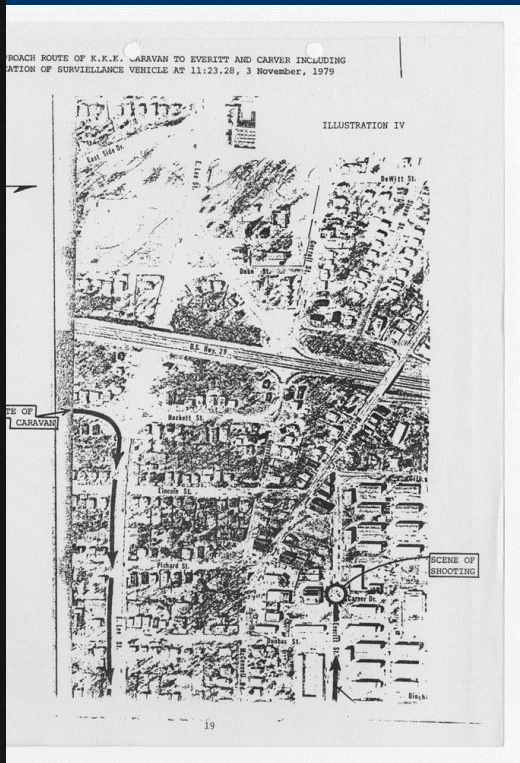
- COME TO GREENSBORO 3 RALLY ON MAY 3
- COME TO THE TRIAL OF GREENSBORO 3 ON MAY 5

THE GREENSBORO MASSACRE - WHAT HAPPENED?

On November 3rd in broad day light nine car loads of Klan and Nazis drove into Morningside Homes where about 100 people were singing and peacefully preparing for an anti-Klan march. The Klan and Nazi murderers pulled semi automatic rifles and pump shot guns from their vehicles and with deadly accuracy murdered five people, wounded nine others and terrorized the entire community. The five people murdered were members of the Communist Workers Party (CWP) and were recognized and effective leaders. What happened in Greensboro on November 3rd was cold blooded, pre-planned political murder.

The Greensboro Police Department knew the Klan and Nazis were armed. The police gave a known Klansman information about where the march would start and the route we planned to march. The police knew that this armed bunch of murderers were headed to Morningside Homes where 100 people were preparing to march. But the police did not tell the anti-Klan demonstrators one word about the armed approaching Klan and Nazi murderers. The police deliberately stayed away until the Klan and Nazi had murdered five people, wounded others and then coolly drove away.

As five of the most capable and dedicated organizers in this country - Jim Waller, Sandy Smith, Bill Sampson, Cesar Cauce and Mike Nathans lay dying from the Klan and Nazi bullets, the Greensboro police dashed on the scene and arrested Nelson, Rand and Willena as eight of the nine car loads of Klan and Nazi murderers drove away. Two weeks before the murders, Captain Gibson of the Greensboro Police Department told Nelson Johnson that the police would guarantee the safety of the march and the community. The police department refused to grant a permit until the anti-Klan demonstrators signed a statement saying that they would have no arms. The police then gave the Klan a copy of the signed statement saying that the marchers weren't suppose to have any arms! It is clear this was a set up - Klan/Nazi, police and FBI working together as they have always done. Now the government is bringing Nelson Johnson, Rand Mazella and Willena Cannon to trial.



<http://library.uncg.edu/dp/crg/item.aspx?i=1161>
<http://library.uncg.edu/dp/crg/item.aspx?i=1210>
<http://library.uncg.edu/dp/crg/item.aspx?i=1204>

do something bigger altogether



THE UNIVERSITY of NORTH CAROLINA
GREENSBORO

1960 sit-ins

[UNCG Home](#) > [The University Libraries](#) > [Civil Rights Greensboro Home](#) > Oral history interview with Jibreel Khazan and Franklin McCain by Eugene Pfaff

Oral history interview with Jibreel Khazan and Franklin McCain by Eugene Pfaff

Date: October 20, 1979

Interviewee: [Franklin Eugene McCain](#)

Biographical abstract: Franklin Eugene McCain (1942-) was one of four students from North Carolina A&T State University to stage a sit-in for desegregation at the F. W. Woolworth store in Greensboro, North Carolina, in 1960.

Interviewer: Eugene E Pfaff

Description:

In this transcript of an October 20, 1979, interview conducted by Eugene Pfaff with Jibreel Khazan and Franklin McCain primarily discuss the motivations, planning, strategies, participants, and activities of the 1960 sit-ins. The describe many of the specific community leaders, protest participants, negotiators, supporters, civil rights organizations, attorneys, and high school students involved on both sides of the desegregation issue in Greensboro. Khazan and McCain describe the formation of SNCC and their plans for urban renewal in Greensboro; they also comment on the backgrounds and personalities of themselves and the other two members of the "Greensboro Four," especially the pressures and effects of their February 1, 1960 sit-in at Woolworth's.

Subjects:

- [Business desegregation/sit-ins, 1960](#)

Format of original: [Oral History](#)

Collection: [GreensboroVOICES Collection](#)

Repository: [The University of North Carolina at Greensboro](#)

Item#: 1.10.607

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<http://library.uncg.edu/dp/crg/oralHistItem.aspx?i=607>



1960 sit-ins

Oral history interview with Jibreel Khazan and Franklin McCain by Eugene Pfaff

EUGENE PFAFF:

We are continuing in our discussion with Franklin McCain and Jibreel Khazan concerning the sit-ins in the Woolworth and Kress in Greensboro in the spring of 1960. And I'd like to ask you now, how extensive were the protests? Were they focused on Woolworth and Kress, or did they include other stores, other types of establishments that also practiced segregation?

JIBREEL KHAZAN:

Well, as I can recall, the protests were originally designed—Joe calls it—we call it—I call it the sit-down movement, you know, in equal rights. It was really designed to be carried out at the Woolworth lunch counter originally. But I remember Frank making a statement as the protest developed during the week. We didn't want to put the world on fire, we just wanted to eat. But behind it, we, I feel, did have the idea that this would catch on. We were hoping it would catch on and it would spread throughout the country, but it went even beyond our wildest imagination.

But the main instance was upon Woolworth's. And I think, during the third day, on Wednesday, the Woolworth lunch counters became—they were filled to capacity. And there were people walking throughout the store. Woolworth's may have had over three hundred people in that store, and that store was only designed to hold a hundred. [laughter]

FRANKLIN MCCAIN:

In order to accommodate the enthusiasm, we had to go someplace else. So, we elected to go to Kresge [sic—Kress] which was some one or two stores down the street. After going to Kresge—or Kress, I think at that time it was called—the thinking was we ought not just to single out these two stores and let everyone else go as though they'd gotten off clean. And thereafter, we went to places like the hamburger drive-ins, where, in fact, you didn't go in to sit down or anything. You just got curbside service to your car. But you still couldn't get service. We went to places like that.

We went to what was called The Hot Shoppe on Summit Avenue. We went to Eckerd's Drugs that had a counter as well, and also the O. Henry Hotel, which, I think, is torn now in Greensboro. We went there.

EP:

Did you receive service at any of these places?

FM:

Not any of those places did we receive service.

<http://library.uncg.edu/dp/crg/oralHistItem.aspx?i=607>



1960 sit-ins

Letter from parent of a WCUNC student about her daughter's participation in the Greensboro sit-ins

Date: June 3, 1960

Author: Frank L. B. Seaman, Mrs.

Biographical/Historical abstract: Mrs. Frank L. B. Seaman was the parent of a student enrolled at Woman's College in 1960.

Additional contributor:

Description: This three-page handwritten letter, dated June 3, 1960, is a response to an earlier letter from Gordon William Blackwell, chancellor of Woman's College of the University of North Carolina (WCUNC, now The University of North Carolina at Greensboro), from Mrs. Frank L.B. Seaman, the mother of a student at WCUNC. In the letter, Seaman discusses her daughter's maturity and religious convictions with respect to race relations, and states that she is certain that her daughter would not behave in a manner that would bring "undesirable repercussions" to the university.

Subjects:

- Business desegregation/sit-ins, 1960
- Race relations at UNCG

Format of original: Correspondence

Collection: Chancellor Gordon William Blackwell Records

Repository: The University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Box 27 JUN 6 1960
Altamonte Springs, Florida
June 3, 1960

Office of the Chancellor
The Woman's College of
The University of North Carolina
Greensboro, North Carolina
Attn: Gordon W. Blackwell

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of May 25th regarding my daughter Eugenia, I find it most difficult to believe that she had not heeded advice given to her by you.

Eugie, has been brought up in the religious teaching of the "brotherhood of man" and in a home atmosphere that helped her along to maturity of action in any field as soon as she was capable of assuming it. In my knowledge she has never defied adult advice from teachers, leaders or her parents.

We purposely chose W.C. as

[Jump to complete document](#)

<http://library.uncg.edu/dp/crg/item.aspx?i=248>

1960/1963 sit-ins

Action Provoked In Local Strike

Four students from Scott Hall at A & T College walked into F. W. Woolworth & Co. in Greensboro on Monday, Feb. 1, and asked to be served at the lunch counter. When they were not served, they sat there for many hours, thus precipitating the sit-down strike at the Woolworth's lunch counter.

Strikers Increase

The movement of the sit-down strike Tuesday with growing numbers. About twenty A & T students sat down at the lunch counter about being served during the day. Also, on Tuesday, a letter was written by the Student Committee for Justice, Greensboro, N.C., president of F. W. Woolworth & Co. in New York, asking the firm stand to eliminate discrimination.

Wednesday

Wednesday, the sit-down strike obtained service at the lunch counter at Woolworth's. The sit-down strike was growing. At one time, about twenty students from A & T and Bennett College occupied 63 of the 66 seats at the lunch counter. Waitresses were not allowed to serve other three seats. Bennett College students, three students from Bennett College, Lowry College, Washington, D. C., and students from Richmond, Va., and other colleges gave moral support in the sit-down strike. Students from other colleges might back the idea.

"Local Custom"

A spokesman from the sit-down strike in New York said the sit-down strike was the company's policy to maintain the "local custom" but that if the group of students succeeds in changing custom, the policy will change.

Seawell Speaks

State Attorney General Malcolm Seawell said that there is no North Carolina law that prohibits serving members of both races but, on the other hand, there is no law, that he knew of, that would force private businesses to serve members of both races.
(Continued On Page Three)

FUZZYMINDED PREACHER



BLESSINGS OF INTEGRATION



INFILTRATION IN OUR CHURCHES

and Stanley, minister of the First Baptist Church, Greensboro, N.C., said that he had not assured, Alderman that night that McDonald's students, as well as the manager in the presence

was meeting preceding the sit-down strike. Six or so negro students. Negotiations were not held since September, 1959. We were all white and the manager's attention was not given to the sit-down strike. This was all during the sit-down strike.

I was first and was the first when they served me. The negro demonstration told the others in the sit-down strike. We demanded service and the manager involved, asked the manager to be in the presence of a sit-down strike. We had asked Bill Thomas to be the first of us as

girl chose to leave. The manager finger-printed, had the manager called two people to be the first of us. We asked Mr. Pitts to be the first of us. We asked Pete Moore, who in

The following is an account by Beth Taylor of her recent experiences in connection with desegregation activities in Greensboro, N.C. Beth will probably be in Meeting for Worship June 2, if anyone wishes to discuss this further after Meeting for Worship.

I have just received a letter from Larry Miller suggesting that I relay to you the recent happenings in my life. I don't really know quite what to say, but shall first give the details of the incident and then the reactions of this in-name-only Quaker institution.

On Thursday, May 9, Bill Thomas, local chairman of CORE in Greensboro, called to notify me of a stand-in demonstration at McDonald's--a drive-in hamburger place--that Saturday. Two other freshmen and I went in. The turn-out was small because the leaders, negroes, were not there. The manager in the presence

with calling the president of the college, the dean of students, and dean of college, and came himself to get us out, much to our dismay. We would have preferred not to have been given special attention.



- <http://library.uncg.edu/dp/crg/item.aspx?i=1228>
- <http://library.uncg.edu/dp/crg/item.aspx?i=927>
- <http://library.uncg.edu/dp/crg/item.aspx?i=953>



Food service workers' strike

SGA SUPPORTS WORKERS

Date: March 29, 1969

Author: unknown

Biographical/Historical abstract:

Additional contributor:

Description: This March 29, 1969, article from *The Carolinian*, the student newspaper of The University of North Carolina at Greensboro (UNCG), reports that the UNCG Student Government Association (SGA) had voted to support striking food service workers who walked off the job on March 27, 1967. SGA also approved a resolution calling for better food quality and cleanliness standards, more meal pan options, and "considerable reservation" of whether ARA Slater should retain the food service contract. Some twenty-five largely minority workers walked out based on specific complaints related to pay rates, working hours, overtime provisions, wage reviews, breaks, severance requirements, and dismissal requirements, and there was also a student boycott of the cafeteria. Strikers returned to work on April 2, 1967. The strike was resolved with some concessions, and food service contractor ARA Slater retained its contract with UNCG. Two photos of the SGA meeting are included with the article.

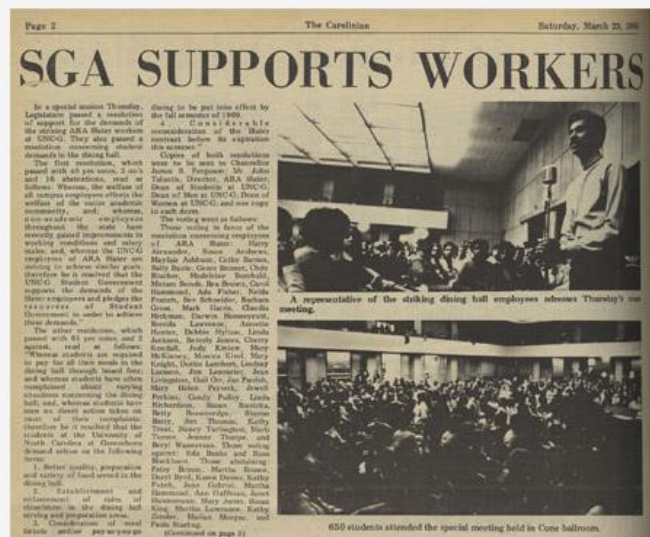
Subjects:

- [Food Service Workers' Strike, 1969](#)

Format of original: [Newspaper Clippings](#)

Collection: [Carolinian](#)

Repository: [The University of North Carolina at Greensboro](#)



[Jump to complete document](#)



Additional subject areas

- Black Power Movement
- Dudley High School/A&T protest, 1969
- School desegregation, 1950s
- School integration, 1960s-1970s
- UNCG Neo-Black Society



Context

All partners involved in contextual materials

Race Relations at Guilford College

Although Guilford College never had an official segregation policy per se, its faculty, staff, and trustees made decisions in the past that excluded, segregated, and limited people of color from participation and membership. Examples include exclusionary student admissions policies, inadequate or substandard pay for workers, disparities in staff and faculty hiring, and restrictions on campus lodging for people of color. These realities were at odds with the historic Quaker ideal of equality and with the personal beliefs of specific individuals within the college community.

While the college property includes land once used in the Underground Railroad and North Carolina Friends banned slaveholding by 1801, the diversity on campus still reflected the dichotomy and underlying racist attitudes of African descent are noticeably absent for the institution's first 125 years, except for a few years in the 1830s as the Quaker population in North Carolina faced serious decline. Many Quakers were abolitionists and had a significant number of African Americans lived in the area.

Quakers in the 1830s as the Quaker population in North Carolina faced serious decline. Many Quakers were abolitionists and had a significant number of African Americans lived in the area. Quakers were abolitionists and had a significant number of African Americans lived in the area. Quakers were abolitionists and had a significant number of African Americans lived in the area.

Race Relations at The University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Introduction

The University of North Carolina at Greensboro (UNCG) was established in 1891 as the State Normal and Industrial School, a college for women where coursework focused on business, domestic science, and teaching. In 1932, the school became the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina (WCUNC, or "WC" for short), a name that reflected a somewhat broader educational mission. Male students were first admitted in 1964, and in preparation, WC became The University of North Carolina at Greensboro in 1963, the name it retains to this day.¹

Located just west of downtown Greensboro, the university has always been an integral part of the city's civic life, educating many of its citizens and also providing a cultural context and performing arts center for residents. Students have also contributed greatly to the economic vitality of the city as a source of income for retailers, housing providers, and others. There is also a tradition of civic involvement by students, many of whom already have ties to the community upon entering the university.

Desegregation

Edward Kidder Graham, Jr., Chancellor of WCUNC from 1950-1956, has been described as "neither a specialist in race relations nor a visible champion of Negro rights", although his actions paint him as something of a sympathizer.² Prior to Graham's tenure, issues of race relations at WC had largely centered on allowing use of the college's facilities, particularly the library, by non-white members of the community. Graham had allowed limited use of these facilities, a procedure instituted by his predecessor, Walter Clinton Jackson. While a faculty council resolution instigated by Professor Warren Ashby had called for it in 1955, desegregation of the student body itself was not really an issue until 1956, when court order required that all three University of North Carolina campuses, including WC, begin desegregating all their facilities. Graham, who had weathered several other race relations controversies during his six years as chancellor, did not see the first black students admitted to WC; he departed to become dean of liberal arts at Boston University several months prior to their entrance.

<http://library.uncg.edu/dp/crg/topicalessays/racereluncg.aspx>
<http://library.uncg.edu/dp/crg/topicalessays/RaceRelGC.aspx>



Branding

Website was not UNCG “branded”:



The screenshot shows the website for 'Civil Rights Greensboro'. At the top, there is a header with the title 'CIVIL RIGHTS GREENSBORO' and a navigation menu with links for Home, Subjects, Collections, People, Timeline, Map, and Search. Below the header is a search bar with a 'Search' button and a link to 'Advanced Search Options'. To the left of the main content area, there are 'Browse Options' including 'Browse by subject' and 'Browse by format', along with a 'View Items' button. The main content area features a featured article titled 'May 21, 1969' with a photograph of a newspaper clipping that reads 'National Guard Swept A&T'. The article text describes protests at Dudley High School and North Carolina A&T State University. Below the article, a paragraph states that the website provides access to archival resources documenting the modern civil rights era in Greensboro, North Carolina, from the 1940s to the early 1980s.

<http://library.uncg.edu/dp/crg/>

What we learned

- Building on each other's collection and infrastructure strengths.
- Collaboration breeds better content.
- Collaborative projects have more credibility.

Going forward: Focus areas

- Priority focus areas:
 - UNCG history
 - Women's history
 - Performing arts
 - Local and regional history



Ad hoc collaboration at UNCG

- City directories project
- Greensboro pictorials project

Greensboro City Directory. 1896-97.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS DIRECTORY.

Agt., agent; ave., avenue; bds., boards; bet. between; bey., beyond; com., commission; com. mer., commission merchant; cor., corner, dep., depot; do., ditto; e., east; emp., employe; ft., freight; fact., factory; Gr., Greensboro; h., house; ins., insurance; mfg., manufacturing; mfrs., manufacturers; mgr., manager; pres., president; propr., proprietor; P. O., postoffice; r., rooms; s., south; st., street; w., west; wid., widow; wks., works; tob., tobacco; genl. mdse., general merchandise; supt., superintendent; So. Ry., Southern Railway; C. F. & Y. V. R. R., Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad; N. C. R. R., North Carolina Railroad; Gr. B. & T. Co., Greensboro Brick and Tiling Co.; Gr. I. & C. Co., Greensboro Ice and Coal Co.; Gr. Sp. & B. Wks., Greensboro Spoke and Bending Works; Cape Fear M. Co., Cape Fear Manufacturing Co.; Gr. S. & B. Co., Greensboro Sash and Blind Co.; Guilf. L. M. Co., Guilford Lumber Manufacturing Co.; So. F. & W. Co., Southern Finishing and Warehouse Co.; Normal, State Normal and Industrial School; Gr. Fu. M. Co., Greensboro Furniture Manufacturing Co.

WHITE DEPARTMENT.

Abbott Miss Carrie B, h 2005 Keogh
Abbott Geo (Sula), wks Laundry, r 107½ w Market
Abbott J C (Julia C), h 2005 Keogh
Abbott J Leslie, wks So F & W Co, h 319 Lindsay

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS DIRECTORY.

Agt., agent; ave., avenue; bds., boards; bet. between; bey., beyond; com., commission; com. mer., commission merchant; cor., corner, dep., depot; do., ditto; e., east; emp., employe; ft., freight; fact., factory; Gr., Greensboro; h., house; ins., insurance; mfg., manufacturing; mfrs., manufacturers; mgr., manager; pres., president; propr., proprietor; P. O., postoffice; r., rooms; s., south; st., street; w., west; wid., widow; wks., works; tob., tobacco; genl. mdse., general merchandise; supt., superintendent; So. Ry., Southern Railway; C. F. & Y. V. R. R., Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad; N. C. R. R., North Carolina Railroad; Gr. B. & T. Co., Greensboro Brick and Tiling Co.; Gr. I. & C. Co., Greensboro Ice and Coal Co.; Gr. Sp. & B. Wks., Greensboro Spoke and Bending Works; Cape Fear M. Co., Cape Fear Manufacturing Co.; Gr. S. & B. Co., Greensboro Sash and Blind Co.; Guilf. L. M. Co., Guilford Lumber Manufacturing Co.; So. F. & W. Co., Southern Finishing and Warehouse Co.; Normal, State Normal and Industrial School; Gr. Fu. M. Co., Greensboro Furniture Manufacturing Co.

COLORED DEPARTMENT.

Adams Alf, carpenter, h Warnersville, bey lims
Adams Annie, washer, h 967 w McCulloch
Adams Cordelia, wid, washer, h 522 e Gaston
Adams Jno (Delilah) brickmason, h Warnersville, bey lims

<http://libcdm1.uncg.edu/cdm/ref/collection/GSOCityDir/id/55>



NC Runaway Slave Ads


North Carolina Runaway Slave Advertisements, 1751-1840

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Home >> NC Runaway Slave Advertisements


NC Runaway Slave Advertisements



Twenty-five Dollars Reward

Recent Additions

Receive updates for this collection.



50 Dollars Reward, \$25 Reward, 10 Dollars Reward, Twenty Dollars Reward, \$20 Reward, \$20 Reward

About this collection

The *North Carolina Runaway Slave Advertisements* project provides online access to all known runaway slave advertisements (more than 2300 items) published in North Carolina newspapers from 1751 to 1840. These brief ads provide a glimpse into the social, economic, and cultural world of the American slave system and the specific experience within North Carolina. Working from microfilmed copies of these rare publications, the project team scanned the ads to provide digital images, create full-text transcripts and descriptive metadata, and develop a searchable database. The NCRSA website includes digital scans of the ads, contextual essays to address their historical research value, full text transcripts, an annotated bibliography to aid researchers, and a searchable database.

Browse all advertisements

Browse by county:
Anson County (N.C.)

Browse by decade:
1750-1759

Additional material:

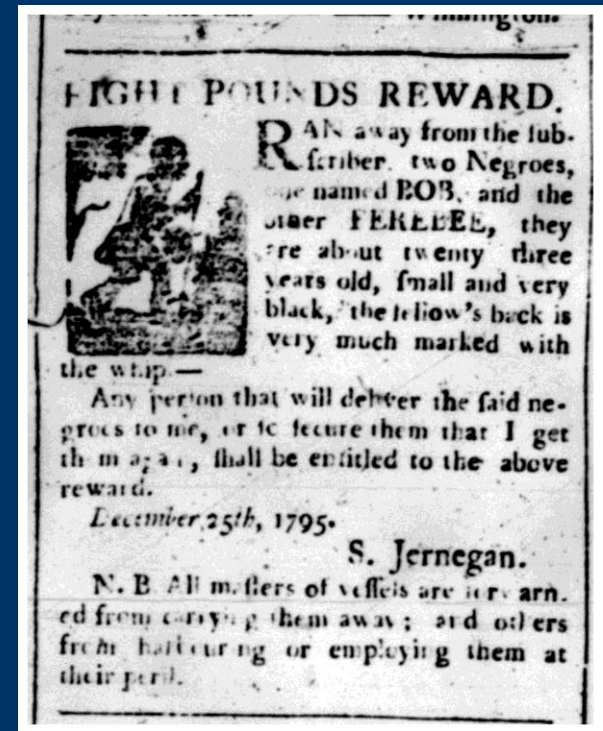
- A brief history of slavery in North Carolina
- Noteworthy trends in the advertisements
- Annotated bibliography

<http://libcdm1.uncg.edu/cdm/landingpage/collection/RAS>



NC Runaway Slave Ads

- Collaborative project with NC A&T State
- Placed 2300 runaway slave ads online with transcription and enhanced discovery
- Scanning and metadata work performed at both institutions

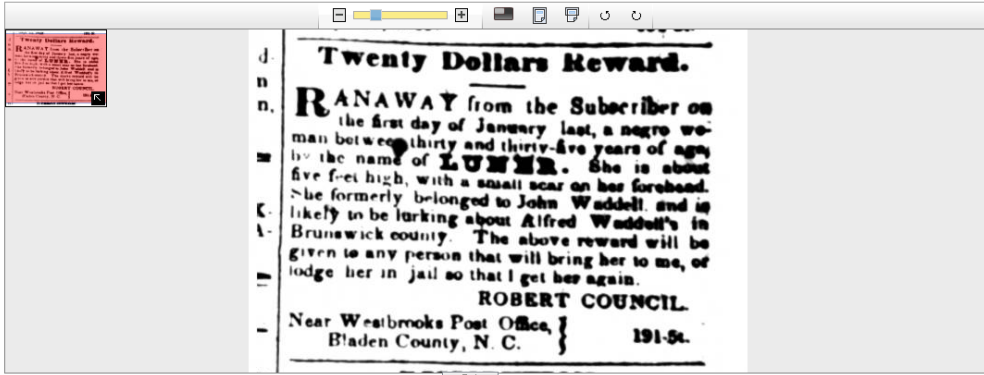


<http://libcdm1.uncg.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/RAS/id/838>

NC Runaway Slave Ads

Twenty Dollars Reward

View Description Download Print



Twenty Dollars Reward.
RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the first day of January last, a negro woman between thirty and thirty-five years of age by the name of LUNER. She is about five feet high, with a small scar on her forehead. She formerly belonged to John Waddell and is likely to be lurking about Alfred Waddell's in Brunswick county. The above reward will be given to any person that will bring her to me, or lodge her in jail so that I get her again.
ROBERT COUNCIL.
Near Westbrooks Post Office, }
Bladen County, N. C. } 191-5t.

Description

Rating ★★★★★ Based on 0 rating(s)

Headline **Twenty Dollars Reward**

Newspaper name **Wilmington Advertiser, 1837-1840**

Date of advertisement **1839-09-13**

Page **3**

Person placing ad **Robert Council**

Date of departure **1839-01-01**

County of residence **Bladen County (N.C.)**

Presumed or intended destination **Brunswick County (N.C.)**

Slave name(s) **Luner**

Slaveholder **Robert Council**

Former slaveholder **John Waddell**

Transcript **Twenty Dollars Reward.& lt; br /& gt; & lt; br /& gt; RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the first day of January last, a negro woman between thirty and thirty-five years of age, by the name of LUNER. She is about five feet high, with a small scar on her forehead. She formerly belonged to John Waddell and is likely to be lurking about Alfred Waddell's in Brunswick county. The above reward will be given to any person that will bring her to me, or lodge her in jail so that I get her again.& lt; br /& gt; & lt; br /& gt; ROBERT COUNCIL.& lt; br /& gt; & lt; br /& gt; Near Westbrooks Post Office,& lt; br /& gt; & lt; br /& gt; Bladen County, N.C.)& lt; br /& gt; & lt; br /& gt; 191-5t.**

Subject-LCSH **Fugitive slaves--North Carolina--History--Sources**
Slaves--North Carolina--History--Sources

<http://libcdm1.uncg.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/RAS/id/2287>



Digital Library on American Slavery

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Digital Library on American Slavery

- Search For Petitions
- Search By Name
- Browse Subjects
- Help With Searching
- Glossary of Terms

[Browse Subjects](#) [Search By Name](#) [Search the Petitions](#)

Search the Petitions

Underwritten by a "We the People" grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, The Digital Library on American Slavery is a cooperative venture between the Race and Slavery Petitions Project and the [Electronic Resources and Information Technology Department of University Libraries at The University of North Carolina at Greensboro](#). The Digital Library offers a searchable database of detailed personal information about slaves, slaveholders, and free people of color. Designed as a tool for scholars, historians, teachers, students, genealogists, and interested citizens, the site provides access to information gathered and analyzed over an eighteen-year period from petitions to southern legislatures and country courts filed between 1775 and 1867 in the fifteen slaveholding states in the United States and the District of Columbia.



Currituck County Courthouse and Old Jail
Currituck, North Carolina

Information in the petitions can be accessed in three ways. To search the petitions by keyword, select geographic and date criteria then enter a search term or phrase below. To search the database for specific named individuals, select the [Search By Name](#) tab. To see petitions associated with particular historical, legal, or cultural topics, select the [Browse Subjects](#) tab.

State:

Filing Year(s)

From: To: Include relevant records with no date:

Keywords

AND OR EXACT PHRASE

Search

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<http://library.uncg.edu/slavery/>



Digital Library on American Slavery

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Browse Subjects Search By Name Search the Petitions

Details for SMITH, Andrew M. C. ([Andy]) in Petition 21385747

Name: SMITH, Andrew M. C. ([Andy])
Petition: 21385747 filed in South Carolina, 1857
Role in Petition: defendant
Color and Gender: white male
Status:

Identified Immediate Family:

Economic Profile: HIRING - 1855 - Answer, Andrew M. C. Smith
SALE - 1855 - Answer, Andrew M. C. Smith
SALE - Circa 1846 - Answer, Andrew M. C. Smith
SALE - Circa 1846 - Answer, Andrew M. C. Smith
SALE - Circa 1855 - Answer, Andrew M. C. Smith

Age:
Birth:
Death:

Owned slaves?: Yes.
Occupation:
Skills:
Diseases:

Physical Attributes:
Moral Attributes:
Plantations
Literate?:
Urban?:
Runaway?:

Punishments Received:
Term Slave:
Freedom:

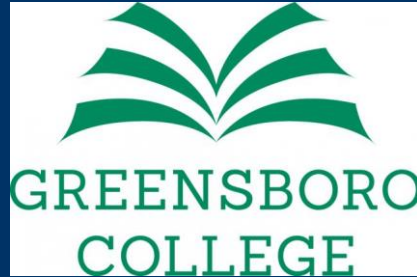
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<http://library.uncg.edu/slavery/pDetailsNew.aspx?pID=43022&s=2>



Textiles, Teachers, and Troops

- Partnership between all five Greensboro universities and colleges plus the local history museum.



Textiles, Teachers, and Troops

- Two-year LSTA-funded project
- Will incorporate preexisting materials and add 175000 scanned images/pages
- Precursor to an even larger collaborative local history portal



<http://libcdm1.uncg.edu/cdm/ref/collection/GSOPatriot/id/25290>



In summary

- Collaboration with community partners is hard work.
- It involves compromise and considerable extra effort.
- The bureaucratic hurdles can expand exponentially with each new partner.
- There's more wear and tear on your resources.

But it's worth it!



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