

Civil Rights Greensboro:

A blueprint for ongoing community
engagement in digital history projects

Social Entrepreneurship in Action:
Digitizing Our Cultural History
LLAMA Webinar
19 September 2012



UNCG Digital Projects background

- First coordinator hired in 2005: an archivist.
- Grant funding for *Civil Rights Greensboro* and most digitization done under her watch.
- How do I fit into this picture?



The concept

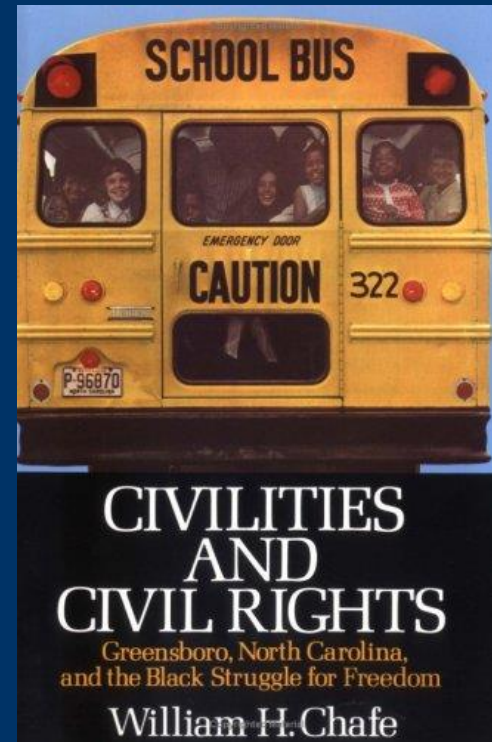
- Document the role of Greensboro and of the partner institutions in the postwar Civil Rights Movement.
- Mix photos, archival materials, clippings, scrapbooks, and oral histories to tell the story.



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

Precursors

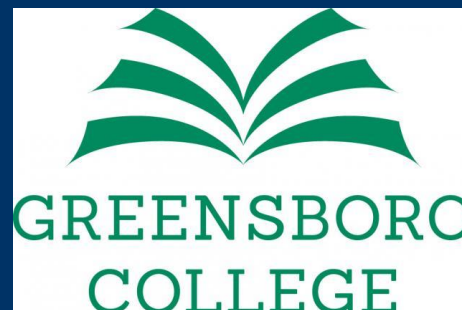
- “Curly” Harris scrapbooks
- William Chafe oral history interviews
- *Greensboro Voices* project



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

The partners

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



Project Manager's role

Coordination and outreach

Communication skills and “translation”

- Librarians
- Archivists
- Museum professionals



Shared workflow documents

Greensboro Civil Rights Project															Comments		Share		
File Edit View Insert Format Data Tools Help															All changes saved				
fx																			
A	B	C	L	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE
	date	interviewer	audio	reviewed	initial date	RB review	initial date	supervisor review	initial date	bio/interview summary	initial in DB?	tagged	initial date	notes					
1																			
2	Allen, Carolyn	undated	y	y	RB		1/23/2009	y		CSM	4/2/2009	y	RB	y					
3	Ashby, Warren (1)	9/25/1974	William Chafe	n	see notes	RB		y		CSM	4/3/2009	y	RB	y	n				post as PDF? lots of [unclear] spaces.
4	Ashby, Warren (2)	10/3/1974	William Chafe	n	see notes	RB	11/17/2008	y		CSM	4/3/2009	y	RB	y	y	RB	4/3/2009		poor quality; multiple unclears, incoherent sentences
5	Bailey, Tom	7/9/1977	William Chafe	y	y	RB	11/18/2008	y		CSM	3/17/2009	y	RB	y	y	RB	3/19/2009		
6	Bardolph, Richard	7/11/1972						NA					n						
7	Bell, Tatt	10/13/1977	William Chafe	y	y	RB	11/12/2008	y		CSM	3/20/2009	y	RB	y	y	RB	3/20/2009		
8	Bishop, Rev. Cecil (1)	1977		y	y	KB	12/2/2008	y	RB	2/26/2009	y		CSM	3/31/2009	y	RB	y	RB	4/1/2009
9	Bishop, Rev. Cecil (2)	10/13/1977		y	y	KB	12/1/2008	y	RB	12/15/2008	y		CSM	3/31/2009	y	RB	y	RB	3/31/2009
10	Blackwell, Randolph	5/5/1973		n	y	RB	2/23/2009	y		CSM	4/3/2009	y	RB	y	y	RB	4/6/2009		
11	Blackwell, Randolph notes	undated	n										n		n				
12	Blair, Ezell and Corene	5/13/1973		y	y	RB	2/18/2009	y		CSM	4/7/2009	y	RB	y	y	RB	4/7/2009		
13	Bluetenthal, Joan	7/13/1977		n	y	RB	12/19/2008	y		CSM	4/7/2009	y	RB	y	y	RB	4/8/2009		notes at the end of the transcript
14	Bowles, Mrs. Charles	9/24/1974		n	y	RB	2/19/2009	y		CSM	4/8/2009	y	RB	y	y	RB	4/8/2009		can we track down her first name?
15	Brandon, Lewis	7/1978	William Chafe	y	y	KB	11/17/2008	y	RB	11/19/2008	y		CSM	4/9/2009	y	RB	y	RB	4/9/2009
16	Breathett, George	undated		y	y	RB	1/27/2009	y		CSM	4/14/2009	y	RB	y	y	RB	4/14/2009		
17	Brown, Sarah Mendenhall	7/14/1974		damaged	y	RB	2/19/2009	y		CSM	4/14/2009	y	RB	y	y	RB	4/14/2009		
18	Brown, Walter R. "Dub"	5/21/1977	Scott Ellsworth	y	y	KB	11/21/2008	y	RB	3/10/2009	p/15, min 22		y	RB	y	n			notes at the beginning on Robert Hudgins, wife Lucille present to understand
19	Chavis, Vance (1)	5/20/1973		partial	y	RB	2/25/2009	y		CSM	4/15/2009	y	RB	y	y	RB	4/16/2009		
20	Chavis, Vance (2)	5/20/1973		y	y	RB	3/4/2009	y		CSM	4/16/2009	y	RB	y	y	RB	4/20/2009		
21	Coley, Nell	10/15/1974		damaged	y	RB	1/20/2009	y		CSM	4/17/2009	y	RB	y	y	RB	4/20/2009		
22	Dawson, Eddie	5/26/1977	Scott Ellsworth	n	y	RB	1/6/2009						y						
23	Dowdy, Lewis	1/21/1975	William Chafe	n	y	RB	11/24/2008	y		CSM	4/19/2009	y	RB	y	y	RB	4/20/2009		
24	Edmonds, Rev. Ed	undated	William Chafe	n	y	RB	12/5/2008	y		CSM	4/20/2009	y	RB	y	y	RB	4/20/2009		
25	Elam, Jack	undated		y	y	KB	11/24/2008	y	RB	12/9/2008	y		CSM	4/23/2009	y	RB	y	RB	4/23/2009
26	English, Ike	undated		y	y	RB	1/26/2009	y		CSM	4/23/2009	y	RB	y	y	RB	4/24/2009		
27	Evans, Dr. George	undated		y	y	KB	11/24/2008	y	RB	2/17/2009	y		CSM	4/24/2009	y	RB	y	RB	4/24/2009
28	Falkeners, Mr. & Mrs. Waldo	7/19/1972		n	y	RB	12/15/2008						n		n				
29	Flora, Joe	9/26/1974	William Chafe	y	y	KB	12/3/2008	y	RB	2/11/2009	y		CSM	4/25/2009	y	RB	y	RB	4/27/2009
30	Ford, Robert	6/17/1977		y	y	KB	12/4/2008	y	RB	2/26/2009	y		CSM	5/12/2009	y	RB	y	RB	5/12/2009
31	Ford, S. N. (interview and FBI information)	undated		n									n		n				don't use
32	Foster, John (1)	2/19/1973	William Chafe	y	y	KB	11/20/2008	y	RB	2/18/2009	y		CSM	5/18/2009	y	RB	y	RB	5/18/2009
33	Foster, John (2)	2/14/1973	William Chafe	y	y	KB	11/21/2008	y	RB	2/16/2009	y		CSM	5/13/2009	y	RB	y	RB	5/14/2009
34	Gardner, Plato	5/26/1977	Scott Ellsworth	y	y	RB	11/10/2008						n		n				date changed to reflect this is most likely the 2nd interview.
35	Hairston, Otis (1)	7/17/1972		n	y	RB	2/6/2009						n		n				don't post
36	Hairston, Otis (2)	1977		n	y	KB	12/1/2008	y	RB	2/24/2009	y		CSM	5/19/2009	y	RB	y	RB	5/19/2009
37	House, Walter A.	undated		n									n		n				audio ends before transcript
38	Hudgins, D. Edward	7/6/1972		n	y	RB	12/15/2008						n		n				post all or just interview summary?
39	Hudgens, Eula	12/17/1974		n	y	RB	11/30/2008						y		y	y	RB	5/22/2009	
40	Hudgins, Robert	5/19/1977	Scott Ellsworth	y	y	KB	11/24/2008	y	RB	12/2/2008					n				

Google Docs workflow



Shared workflow documents

Use this page to edit Items to the database.

Masked:	<input type="checkbox"/> (required)
Repository:	UNC Greensboro ▾ (required)
Collection Name:	Neo-Black Society Records ▾ (required)
Creator:	Greensboro Daily News.. ▾ (required)

Contributor:

First name:	<input type="text"/>
Middle Name:	<input type="text"/>
Last name:	<input type="text"/>
Suffix:	<input type="text"/>

Item Overview:

Title: (required)
Black Unit Funding Restored

Description:
This is a photocopy of part of an article published in the <cite class="newspaper">Greensboro Daily News</cite> on April 1, 1973, which reports on UNCG Chancellor James

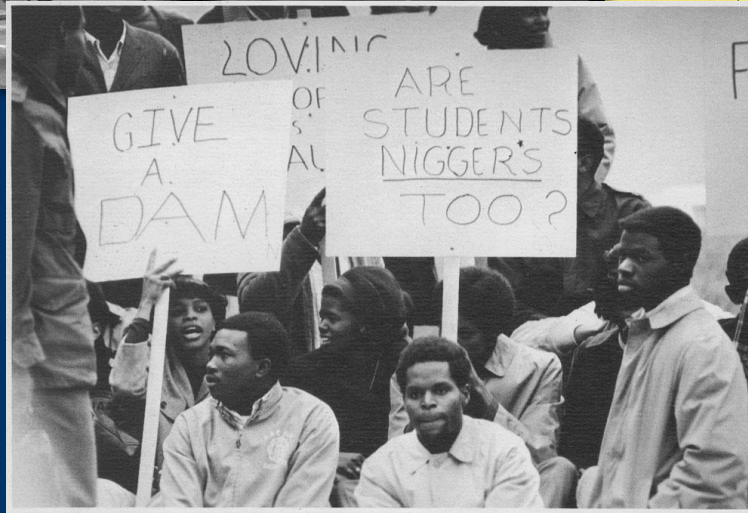
Content Management System

Workflow and collaboration

- Student workers and interns
- Partner meetings



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>



Death to the Klan

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:

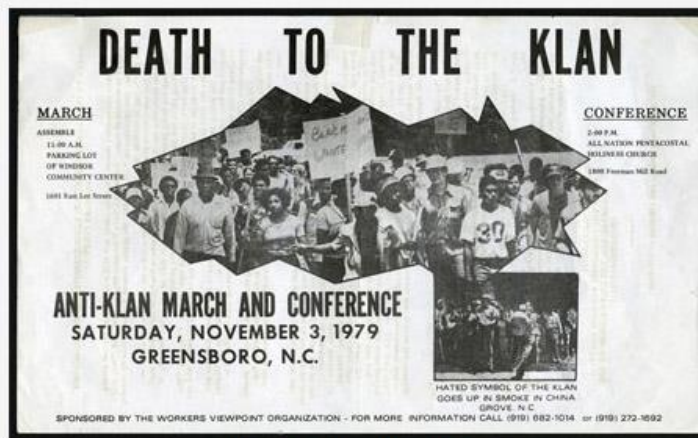
- [Greensboro Massacre](#)

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>

Oral history

[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. They 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>



Oral history

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>



Letter

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
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>

Clipping

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.

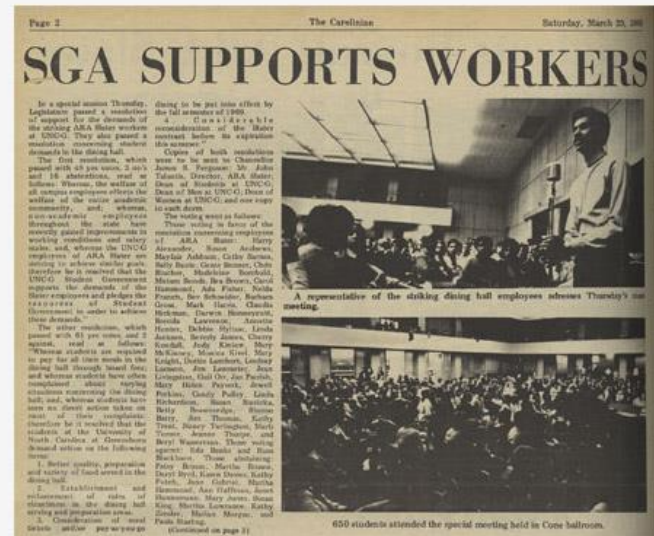
Subjects:

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

Format of original: [Newspaper Clippings](#)

Collection: [Carolinian](#)

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



[Jump to complete document](#)

<http://library.uncg.edu/dp/crg/item.aspx?i=843>

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/>

Credit

Equal credit given to all partners

Collections

Civil Rights Greensboro currently contains digital copies of materials held at five archival repositories in North Carolina:

- University Archives & Manuscripts of [The University of North Carolina at Greensboro](#)
- The Friends Historical Collection at [Guilford College](#)
- The Brock Historical Museum of [Greensboro College](#)
- Rare Book, Manuscript, and Special Collections Library at [Duke University](#)
- [Greensboro Historical Museum](#)

Materials available on this website are selections from various collections at each of these institutions. While no collection has been digitized in its entirety, all the collections represented in CRG contain items which document some aspect of the struggle for civil rights in Greensboro, North Carolina.

To learn more about the repositories and view a list of collections from each, select Browse by Repository.

Browse by Repository

To learn more about specific collections and view a list of digitized items from each, select Browse by Collection.

Browse by Collection

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



What we learned

- Building on each other's strengths, particularly in collection development.
- Understand goals of each partner and allow them to contribute at their level of comfort.
- Cooperative strategies impress funders.
- Collaborative projects have more credibility.



Going forward: Teamwork

- Digital projects priorities team
 - Head of Electronic Resources/IT (Chair)
 - Head of Cataloging
 - Head of Special Collections and Archives
 - Digital Projects Coordinator (that would be me...)



Going forward: Teamwork

- Shared positions
- Consultants and project teams
 - Metadata Cataloger
 - Project Archivists
 - Reference Librarians
- Collaboration is *assumed* within the library—and increasingly within the community too.



Going forward: Focus areas

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



Historic Pittsburgh

Historic Pittsburgh

Texts

Maps

Images

Finding Aids

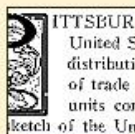
Census

Chronology

Videos

Historic Pittsburgh is a comprehensive collection of local resources that supports personal and scholarly research of the western Pennsylvania area. This Web site enables access to historic material held by:

- [Archives Service Center, University of Pittsburgh](#)
- [Carnegie Museum of Art](#)
- [Chatham University Archives](#)
- [Historical Society of Upper St. Clair](#)
- [Library & Archives at the Heinz History Center](#)
- [Monroeville Historical Society](#)
- [Northland Public Library](#)
- [Oakmont Carnegie Library](#)
- [Pitcairn Historical Society](#)
- [Pittsburgh History & Landmarks Foundation](#)
- [Point Park University Archives](#)



Texts

Search or browse over 1,200 books about Pittsburgh published in the 19th and early 20th centuries. We recently added a new text collection comprised of Pittsburgh city directories.



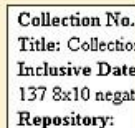
Maps

Search and view Hopkins Real Estate maps, the Warrantee Atlas of Allegheny County, Flood Commission maps, and Geodetic and Topographic Survey maps of Pittsburgh.



Images

Search and browse nearly 28,000 images visually documenting Pittsburgh from the collections and archives of many local cultural heritage institutions and historical societies.



Archival Finding Aids

Search and browse guides to the contents of over 1,500 archival and manuscript collections from the Archives Service Center at Pitt and the Library & Archives at the Heinz History Center.

<http://digital.library.pitt.edu/pittsburgh/>

Historic Pittsburgh

- Partners include:
 - University of Pittsburgh
 - Carnegie Museum of Art
 - Chatham University
 - Heinz History Center
 - Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Foundation
 - Several historical societies and public libraries



Creating Communities

The screenshot shows the 'Creating Communities' website. At the top right is the Denver Public Library logo. The main heading is 'CREATING YOUR community'. Below this is a search bar and a navigation menu with links for HOME, COMMUNITIES, EVENTS, PARTNERS, ABOUT, CYC APP, and FAQ. A login section on the right includes fields for 'Username or Email:' and 'Password:', with 'Sign up!' and 'Forgot your password?' links, and a 'Log in' button. The main content area features a large banner with the text '& connect & preserve your Colorado history' and a photo of a group of people. To the left of the banner is a vertical bar labeled 'WELCOME 0'. To the right is a vertical bar with numbered links: '1 SETTLE IN', '2 SIGN UP', '3 GET CONNECTED', '4 CONTRIBUTE', '5 COLLECT', '6 EVENTS', and '7 RESOURCES'. Below the banner, there is a section for 'MY COMMUNITIES' with a message: 'Be sure to check out YOUR photos in the 2012 Denver County Fair Community' and 'You haven't joined any communities yet. Why not get started?'. A 'NEW COMMUNITIES' section is also visible at the bottom.

<http://creatingcommunities.denverlibrary.org/>

Creating Communities

- Partners include:
 - Denver Public Library
 - Aurora History Museum
 - Historic Denver, Inc.
 - City and County of Denver
 - Several historical societies, libraries, and archives



Digital Forsyth



FORSYTH COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
DIGITALFORSYTH

Home

Photos

Stories

Community



Scene inside the first Hanes Knitting factory

« Previous Next »

EXPLORE!

Tobacco and textiles played a role in Forsyth County from the very beginning of the Wachovia settlement. But from the 1880s to the 1980s, these two industries dominated the industry and cultural environment of Winston-Salem like no others. Working with fabrics started simply... [«Read more»](#)

Search this site

★ *What's New!*

Check out [The Daily Shuffle!](#) It's a new way to explore Digital Forsyth. Each day brings a new shuffle!

Got a couple minutes? We want to know what you think. Take [our survey](#).

YOUR COMMENTS



[Comment on Alumni Day](#) by [Sylvia Conrad](#)

Friday, September 14, 2012 4:20 pm

The first gentleman, 3rd row on the left is my great uncle, Lafayette Anderson Cook. Cook School in Winston-Salem is named in his honor.

Remember when...?

Have our photographs brought back memories? [Share your memories](#) with us. We'd love to hear them.

Let us know...

<http://digitalforsyth.org/>



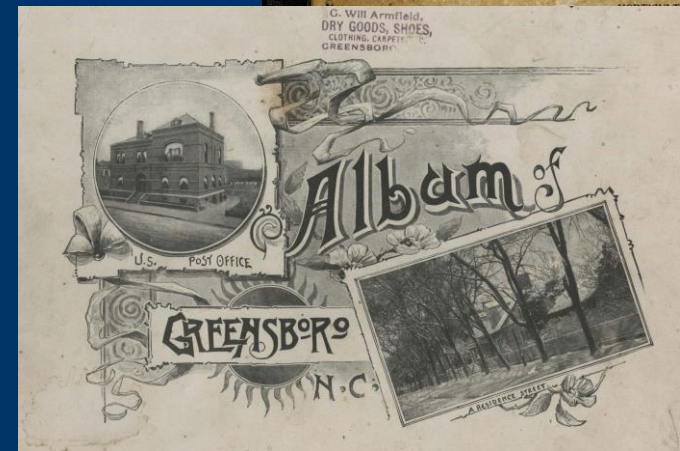
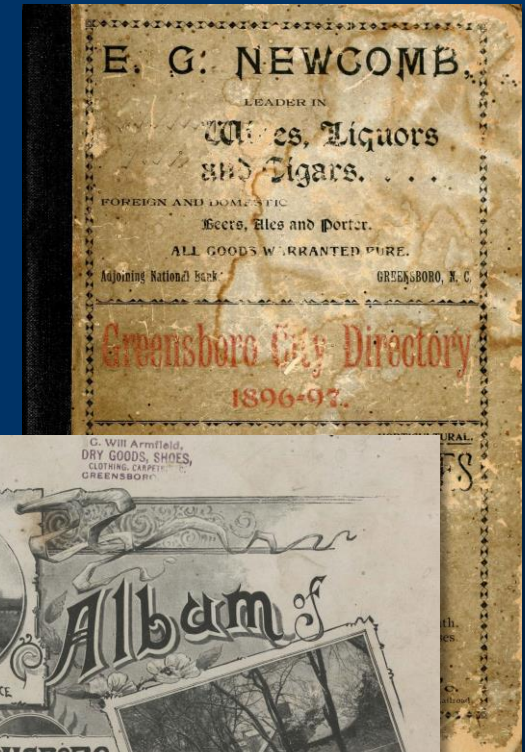
Digital Forsyth

- Partners include:
 - Wake Forest University
 - Winston-Salem State University
 - Forsyth County Public Library
 - Old Salem Museum



Ad hoc collaboration at UNCG

- City directories project
- Greensboro pictorials project
- Consultation and cooperation with other institutions



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

<http://libcdm1.uncg.edu/cdm/ref/collection/GSOPics/id/95>

NC Runaway Slave Ads


North Carolina Runaway Slave Advertisements, 1751-1840

Home Browse All Log in ? Help

Search Search Advanced Search

Home >> NC Runaway Slave Advertisements

NC Runaway Slave Advertisements



Twenty-five Dollars 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.)

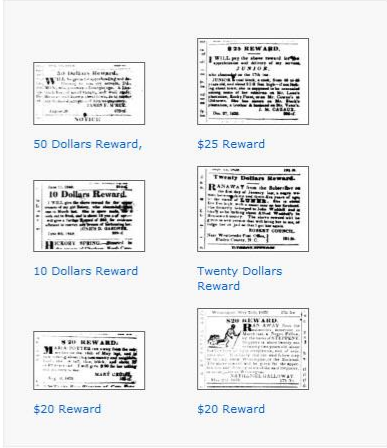
Browse by decade:
1750-1759

Additional material:

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

Recent Additions

Receive updates for this collection.



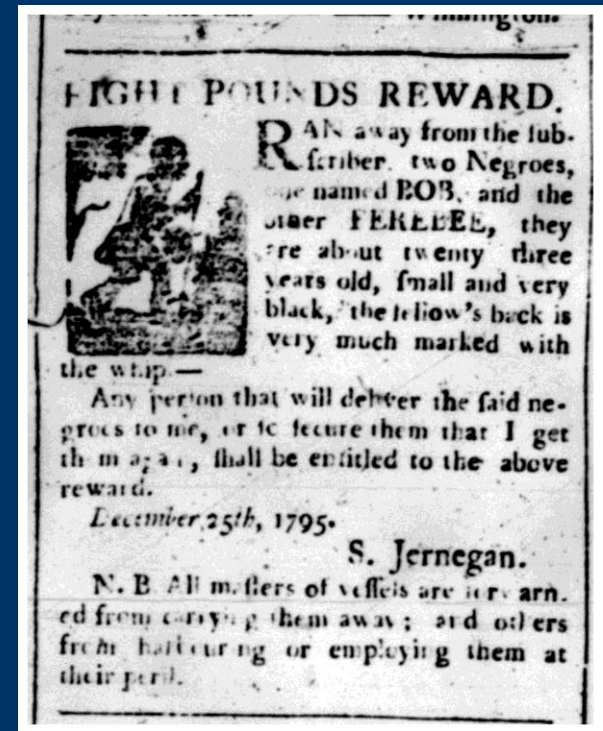
50 Dollars Reward, \$25 Reward, 10 Dollars Reward, Twenty Dollars Reward, \$20 Reward, \$20 Reward

<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

- Successes:
 - Outreach to sister institutions
 - Learning about institutional culture and challenges
 - Getting to know colleagues face to face
 - Learning collaborative workflow techniques



NC Runaway Slave Ads

- Challenges:
 - Bureaucracy and finance
 - Communication issues
 - Infrastructure (for hiring student workers, etc.)



North Carolina Runaway Slave Advertisements, 1751-1840

Home Browse All Log In Help

Search Search Advanced Search

Home » NC Runaway Slave Advertisements » Bibliography

Annotated Bibliography

By Amanda Fonorow

Bassett, John S. *Slavery in the State of North Carolina*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1899.

This slim Victorian volume presents the interesting but untold thesis that the treatment of slaves prior to about 1831 was markedly better than their treatment after that date. According to Bassett, the public debate about slavery became more impassioned and polarized because of the national political climate as new territories applied for statehood and because of the increase in the productivity of cotton plantations due to the cotton gin. These developments, according to the author, led to severe legal restrictions and punishments for slaves who roamed afield or ran away. Later historians would attribute the same effects to the public hysteria prompted by the Nat Turner Rebellion.

Cecelski, David S. *The Waterman's Song: Slavery and Freedom in Maritime North Carolina*. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 2001.

Users of the digital collection will notice that the bulk of the ads mention that slaves are likely to have escaped to New Bern, Wilmington, or other North Carolina coastal towns and "forewarn all persons or masters of vessels from carrying them off." North Carolina's inland waterways provided a means of labor and escape for runaway slaves, but were also home to a slave economy of their own. The slave population was disproportionately situated on the coast, and the effect that this had on the slave economy, culture, and on slave movement between bondage and freedom has, prior to Cecelski's work, been largely ignored. This is the only monograph that fully explores slavery on the state's coast and inland waterways, demonstrating the significance of Black maritime culture and the connections to its Afro-Caribbean roots. It is thoroughly indexed, and includes maps and illustrations to supplement the text.

Drake, Thomas E. *Quakers and Slavery in America*. Gloucester, Mass: P. Smith, 1965.

Drake traces changing Quaker attitudes about slavery, from approved slave owning to radical abolitionism. This portion of the North Carolina population contributed to the State's relatively small slave population and ambivalent attitudes toward slavery and the Civil War. Quakers and Slavery in America documents changing attitudes and radical activism among Quakers chronologically, and includes an extensive index for reader navigation.

Finkelman, Paul. *Fugitive Slaves*. New York: Garland, 1989.

Volume six of the series *Articles on American Slavery* includes twenty-five articles from noted historians, republished from major journals and magazines. These articles provide nuanced and varied points of view about fugitive slaves, many of which are geographically focused. Others study the extradition of runaways and the politics of slave hunters, the social significance of runaway slaves and newly-free blacks in the North, and the Underground Railroad. Of particular interest to North Carolina scholars is Larry Gara's "Friends and the Underground Railroad," originally published in *Quaker History*. Quakers are an important part of North Carolina's history and played key roles in the rise and fall of slavery in the South. The shift in Quaker attitudes about slavery is a fascinating area of study in its own right, and can be explored further in Drake's *Quakers and Slavery in America*.

Finkelman, Paul. *Southern Slavery at the State and Local Level*. New York: Garland, 1989.

Volume seven of the series *Articles on American Slavery* includes nineteen articles that have "influenced our understanding about slavery." Of particular interest to this project are Clement Eaton's "Slave Hiring in the Upper South: A Step Toward Freedom," which documents the changing practices of obtaining slave labor in the 1840's and 1850's from purchase to hire. Though the slaves being hired were still legally the property of their masters, the freedom to travel to other plantations and experience new environments and people inevitably provided opportunity for escape and signaled the downfall of slavery as an institution. John Franklin's "The Enslavement of Free Negroes in North Carolina," discusses free blacks who sought enslavement for a variety of reasons – a longstanding system of oppression chief among them. This practice set the stage for post-Civil War acquiescence to an oppressive system among newly freed slaves. Finally, Haliburton's "Black Slave Control in the Cherokee Nation," documents the cooperation of Carolina and Virginia Cherokee Indians with white slaveholders to return escaped slaves to their masters and sheds light on the dynamic between slaveholding tribes and their chattel.

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



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>



Textiles, Teachers, and Troops

Opportunities

- Community outreach
- Opportunity for all partners to assess our digital strategies and collection goals and how we can complement each other
- Facilitates communication on more than just the current project



Textiles, Teachers, and Troops

Applying what we've learned:

- Allowing partners to determine in advance their level of participation
- Learning from budget mistakes
- Google Docs for workflow and metadata creation
- Project Manager as liaison *and* visionary.



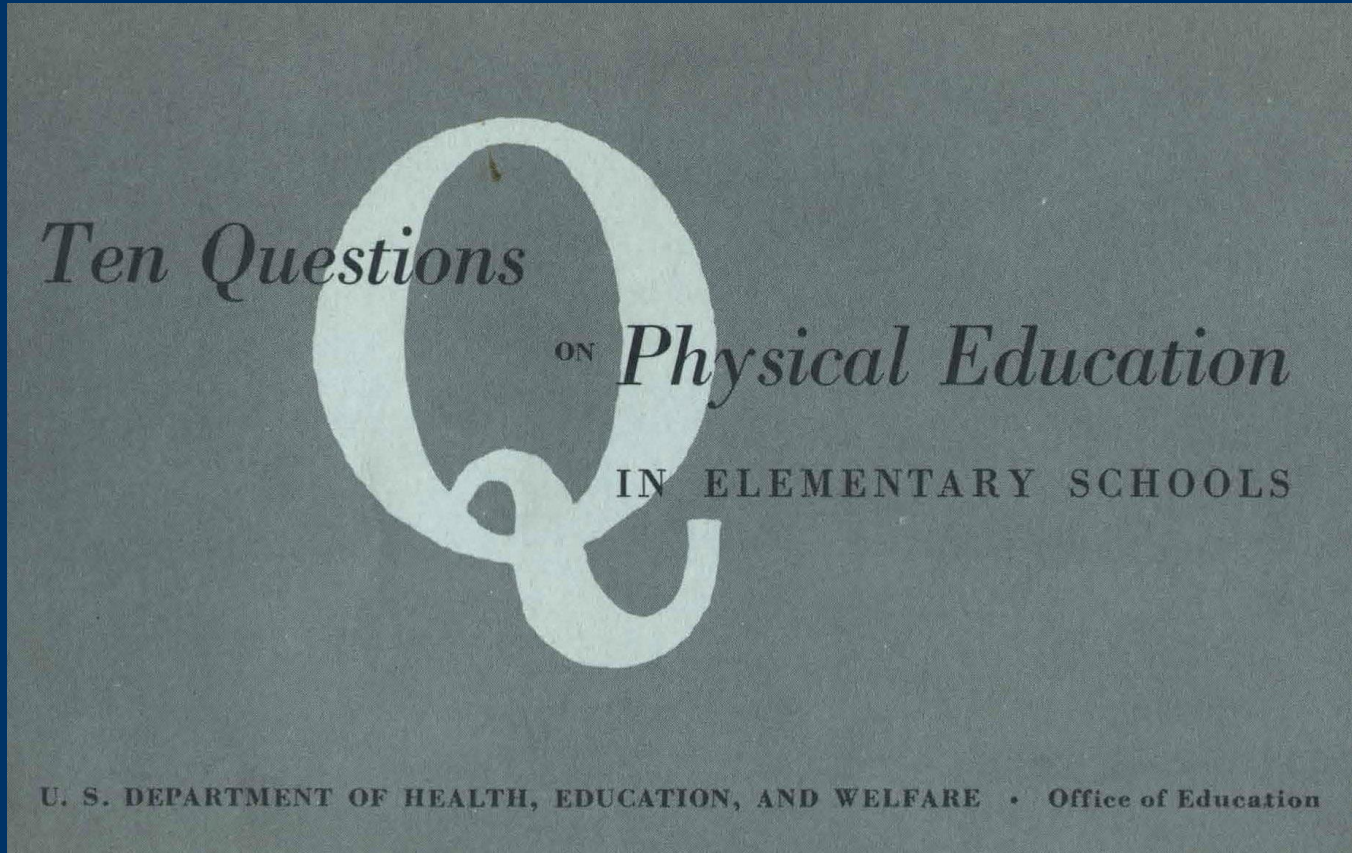
In summary

- 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!



Questions?



<http://libcdm1.uncg.edu/cdm/ref/collection/PEPamp/id/4766>

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<http://uncgdigital.blogspot.com>

<http://facebook.com/uncgdigital>



Entrepreneurial Librarian Conference: Social Entrepreneurship in Action

May 16 & 17, 2013 on the campus of the University
of North Carolina at Greensboro

About the Conference:

<http://cloud.lib.wfu.edu/blog/entrelib/>

Call for Proposals:

<http://cloud.lib.wfu.edu/blog/entrelib/2013-conference/call-for-proposals/>

