

Southern Research Report #6

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African Americana in North Carolina and at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill



Fall 1995

Academic Affairs Library
Center for the Study of the American South
IRSS Faculty Working Group in Southern Studies

The silhouette on the cover is one of the earliest representations of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Cut by Mrs. William Hooper in 1814, it is part of the Graves Papers in the Southern Historical Collection. The original silhouette is on display in the Manuscripts Department, Wilson Library, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The Department houses not only the Southern Historical Collection, but also the University Archives.

This publications was made possible with support from:

Randleigh Foundation Trust
Kenan Foundations
Southern Historical Collection

Southern Research Report #6

**African Americana in
North Carolina and at the
University of North Carolina
at Chapel Hill**

Edited by Timothy D. Pyatt

with a preface by
David Moltke-Hansen

Fall 1995

Academic Affairs Library
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Preface

Since the 1910s, the University of North Carolina has built among the richest collections of African Americana in the world. No institution has fuller documentation of slavery in the American South or of slavery's aftermath. None holds more recordings of gospel, blues, and oral traditions from the Carolinas and Virginia. And the University's opinion polling data archive is unequalled for the region. Students of interracial cooperation in the twentieth-century South generally do much of their research at Chapel Hill as well, as do almost all students of North Carolina subjects. The University's holdings of demographic, economic, and other business as well as public health data are preeminent in the region also. Oral history holdings, both from the Federal Writers Project and from the University History Department's Southern Oral History Program, give voice to many experiences and communities neglected in the written record.

Yet the University is only one component of the extraordinary array of resources offered by North Carolina libraries and archives. To use UNC's resources to greatest advantage, one needs to understand at least summarily what other institutions hold. In part this is because librarians at Chapel Hill have been careful neither to duplicate unnecessarily the holdings of sister institutions nor to compete inappropriately with other institutions for individual collections. Despite the really extraordinary resources committed collectively by these institutions over more than three-quarters of a century, however, many aspects of African American history and life are still not adequately documented even for the Tarheel State.

Recognizing that large gaps exist in the record, librarians and faculty of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill joined representatives of many other institutions in the state in 1989 to create the North Carolina African American Archives Group (NCAAAG). With strong leadership from the African American community in the state, that group received a major grant from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission to survey the African Americana holdings in North Carolina and to assess their needs against the backdrop of African Americana documentation initiatives across the country. The hope remains that the

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gathering of this information will lead both to enhanced cooperation among African Americana collectors and to greater efforts to fill the gaps in the documentation of the experience of African Americans in North Carolina.

We have prepared this issue of the *Southern Research Report* to further these gains as well as to help researchers. By showing what we have done, and what we have, to document African Americans, we hope that we will not only invite additional gifts and deposits of similar material, but, even more importantly, also call attention to the areas where our holdings are weak, so that we and others may start to work to correct these deficiencies.

Clearly, despite our growing investment and continued diligence, we have not done enough to help gather or generate documentation of African American businesses, churches, social organizations, and other institutions or African American families, professionals, artists, politicians, and other individuals across North Carolina. We are planning to do more. Indeed, we started when helping to create NCAAG. Our purpose is not to see this hitherto neglected material come to Chapel Hill only, or even principally, but rather to see it go to, or be developed by, responsible institutions across the state. We recognize that often other institutions have closer or more developed contacts with particular communities. If, as a result, these institutions can bring in or develop critical documentation, that advances the cause.

The same spirit has guided the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in many ways at least since the early twentieth century. It was then that President Edward Kidder Graham declared that the University's borders were coterminous with the state. Reinforcing the wisdom of such a vision is a growing awareness that all institutions of higher learning and culture must face the future with diminished expectations. Consequently, we must share opportunities and burdens alike, if we are to serve the people of North Carolina to the best of our ability.

This publication represents such sharing. Forty-five institutions contributed to it. A federal grant made these contributions possible, just as private funding, from the Randleigh Foundation Trust, made the printing possible. The list of contributors is only a partial reflection of the depth and range of consultation that took place.

The sharing extends across borders in two ways. The University Press of Virginia is publishing portions of this volume electronically in its African Americana guide series. Second, several institutions in North Carolina hold important documentation of African Americans across the South and beyond.

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill brings more than important holdings, or acute awareness of deficiencies in the historical

record, to the shared enterprise of documenting the African American experience in North Carolina and across the broader region. In 1995, the Academic Affairs Library's Southern Historical and Folklife Collections opened the John M. Rivers, Jr. Audio Preservation Studio and the Ben M. Jones, III Media Studio. These are among the few, and among the most sophisticated, such facilities in an archive in the whole South. Yet they are only the first stages of a much more ambitious program to enhance and sustain the University's ability to address the preservation and access needs of audio and moving image collections. With these capacities developed at Chapel Hill, few other North Carolina institutions will need to invest in such specialized facilities and activities, and the University at Chapel Hill will continue its efforts to collect audio and moving image documentation of the African American experience in North Carolina and neighboring states as comprehensively as possible. At the same time, the University is sharing its facilities with other institutions on a cost-recovery or joint access basis as time and funding permit.

The Introduction to each part of this volume explains that part's purposes and acknowledges debts of gratitude incurred there. Here I wish to give more general thanks. University Librarians James Govan and Joe Hewitt have unfailingly supported the significant investments of time and resources represented by this volume, as has Marcella Grendler, Associate University Librarian for Special Collections and Planning. Tim Pyatt cheerfully agreed to take on the critical task of editing the volume and brought his considerable automation skills to bear in the process. The Office of the Provost provided funding for additional editorial support through the Center for the Study of the American South. Manuscripts Department staff members Richard Shrader, John White, Enola Guthrie, Steven Green, Susan Ballinger, and Linda Sellars all pitched in to help improve the volume, marshalling student help in the process. Most of their names, and the names of their student assistants, do not appear among the contributors, but the volume would not have appeared without their timely and knowledgeable help.

The whole North Carolina African American Archives Group effort has benefited from the guidance and commitment of Benjamin Speller, Dean of the School of Library and Information Science at North Carolina Central University. His deft hand, together with the support of such figures as John Hope Franklin, Grand Master William Parker of the Prince Hall Masons, Howard Clement, and William Clement, promises long-term success for the Group's work. The continued support of State Archivist David Olson and of his superiors in the State Division of Archives and History and the State Department of Cultural Resources, is essential as well. Related projects that have originated with Bob Smith's African American Educational Archives Initiative at Wayne State University, in

partnership with North Carolina Central University, have added significantly to what is reported here as well. These projects have received substantial funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities. Selected results of this ongoing work are being reported via the University Press of Virginia's electronic guide series to African Americana, as well as via Wayne State's online catalogs and the Online Computer Library Center. Users of this guide should consult these databases for fuller and more up-to-date information on aspects of the holdings reported here.

David Moltke-Hansen
November 1995

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Guide to African American Documentary Resources in North Carolina

Edited by
Timothy D. Pyatt



Compiled by
Linda Simmons Henry
Lisa Parker



Under the Direction of
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Funded in Part by
National Historical Publications & Records Commission,
Grant #89-003

Chapel Hill, NC
Summer 1995

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INTRODUCTION

Challenging Heritage: African American Documentary Resources in North Carolina

North Carolina is rich in materials for the study of African American history and life. Yet these important resources have never been adequately accessible. This guide is one step toward the correction of a glaring deficiency. Through it, for the first time, researchers can get a brief overview of the terrain of African Americana holdings in the Tarheel State. Used together with a growing number of repository-level guides to African Americana, this overview should make North Carolina's holdings of these important materials among the most accessible in the United States.

The guide is a product of the ongoing work of the North Carolina African American Archives Group. Organized in the fall of 1989, the Group has as its goals the promotion of the fuller documentation of the African American experience in North Carolina; the support of the work of African American collections, especially in historically black colleges and universities; the better preservation of, and enhanced access to, African Americana holdings in the state, and promotion of the wider appreciation and use of the records of African Americans in North Carolina.

Fueling these ambitions has been recognition of the fact that North Carolina is in growing danger of losing important resources for the study of African American history and life. Few members of the state's black community want to commit their personal records to the larger repositories in the state—institutions with which they have had few connections and from which they have not always been able to expect adequate attention to African American subjects. On the other hand, few traditionally black institutions have had the financial, human, and physical resources to organize, preserve, and provide public access to their institutional records and holdings of private papers. Moreover, despite the riches in the written record, much of the African American experience has never been committed to paper: it needs to be captured through oral histories, the recording of religious services, photographs, and other, non-textual means. Yet another factor militating against adequate documentation of African American history and life, as North Carolina African American Archives Group members early realized, is the preoccupation of most institutional African Americana collectors with slavery, Reconstruction, or Civil Rights and personages important in these stories; other dimensions and leaders of the African American community have received much less concerted attention.

Despite this relative neglect, there are significant holdings in North Carolina repositories across the breadth of the African American experience, as this guide makes clear. The guide is one outcome of a National Historical Publications and Records Commission grant, awarded in 1992, to North Carolina Central University on behalf of the North Carolina African American Archives Group. Another NHPRC-supported project, sponsored by Wayne State University, helped add data on oral history holdings. A National Endowment for the Humanities award, also to Wayne State's African American Educational Archives project and North Carolina Central University, is supporting in depth surveys of the archival holdings of North Carolina's eleven historically black colleges and universities. As these data are compiled and these institutions feel ready, repository-level guides will appear to deepen the summary presentations of holdings in this statewide guide and to complement the collection-level guides to the African American holdings of some of the larger and better funded archival repositories in the state.

North Carolina African American Archives Group members hope that wider knowledge of the more than 2,500 African American collections and tens of thousands of volumes of printed works in the Tarheel State's more than forty-five repositories of these materials will lead private citizens, organizations, and businesses to deposit or donate their historical records in appropriate repositories. Members also hope that the Group's NHPRC-funded collection of data on the status of African Americana holdings' organization, maintenance, and needs will inform future collaborative as well as individual institutional grant applications to leverage improvement of the documentation of the African American experience and care of the African American record in North Carolina. To this end, the Group is working with the North Carolina State Historical Records Advisory Board and the African American Educational Archives Initiative.

Funding for the publication of the printed version of this guide was provided by the Randleigh Foundation Trust to the Southern Historical Collection of the Academic Affairs Library of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The University of Virginia Press is publisher of the guide in its electronic form, so is making its Virginia and the North Carolina state guides to African Americana research resources available together in a visionary effort to enhance scholarship on African American history and life. As individual institutional guides are made available, they will be seamlessly linked to this electronic version of the statewide guide for North Carolina, providing access to the remarkable wealth of North Carolina African Americana holdings. In their electronic forms, the statewide and individual repository guides will be regularly updated with sup-

port from Southern Historical Collection staff. This support is only possible because of the encouragement of University Librarians James Govan and Joe Hewitt and Associate University Librarian for Special Collections Marcella Grendler of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Researchers owe gratitude not only to the funders, compilers, editor, and publishers of this guide, but also to the leadership of Benjamin Speller, Dean of the School of Library and Information Science of North Carolina Central University, director of the NHPRC-funded needs assessment and survey project, and to David Olson, NC State Archivist and NHPRC project co-director. That these men were able to draw on the time and knowledge of dozens of people from the archival, historical, and civic leadership circles of the state is testimony to the respect in which they are held and to the broadening commitment of North Carolinians to a critical part of their story.

**David Moltke-Hansen,
Director, Southern Historical Collection; Co-director, NHPRC Project
September 1995**

Editor's Note

This guide contains entries of varying length and detail contributed by North Carolina repositories with original research materials documenting African Americans. Entries are arranged geographically by city and repository. Each entry gives the repository's address, telephone number (and fax, if available), hours of operation, and services offered. In several cases, INTERNET addresses are provided as well.

A more extensive version of this guide has been published electronically by the University Press of Virginia.

Every attempt has been made to make this guide as accurate as possible. Comments, additions, corrections, and revisions are welcome. Please send comments to: MSS@email.unc.edu

Timothy D. Pyatt
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University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Chapel Hill, NC 27514

ASHEVILLE

**Southern Highlands Research Center
Ramsey Library
University of North Carolina at Asheville
1 University Heights
Asheville, NC 28804-3299**

Phone: (704) 251-6645 Fax: (704) 251-6012

Open: Monday 1:00pm-4:00pm; Thursday - Friday 9:00am-Noon;
hours subject to change, please call prior to visit

Services: photocopying available

The Black Highlanders Collection, including photographs, correspondence, and related materials documenting the African American experience in Asheville. Oral histories of prominent African Americans in Asheville are also present.

BEAUFORT

**Carteret County Public Library
210 Turner Street
Beaufort, NC 28516**

Phone: (919) 728-2050 Fax: (919) 728-1857

Open: Monday-Friday 9:00am-9:00pm; Saturday 9:00am-5:00pm

Vertical file information on African Americans in Carteret County and North Carolina.

BOONE

**Appalachian Collection
University Hall
Appalachian State University
Boone, NC 28608**

Phone: (704) 262-4041

Open: Contact prior to visit

As part of the Appalachian Oral History Project, some interviews with African Americans were done. Transcriptions of some interviews are available.

CHAPEL HILL

Manuscripts Department
CB #3926, Wilson Library
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Chapel Hill, NC 27514-8890

Phone: (919) 942-1345 Fax: (919) 962-4452

Email: MSS@email.unc.edu

Open: Monday-Friday, 8:00am-5:00pm, Saturday, 9:00am-1:00pm

Services: photocopying available

The Manuscripts Department of the Academic Affairs Library of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill has a long tradition of documenting the history and culture of the American South. Because African Americans have played an integral and leading role in forming that history, records relevant to African American life and culture comprise a prominent portion of our holdings of more than 14.5 million items.

The **Southern Historical Collection** holds more records of Southern plantations, from their beginnings through the early twentieth century, than any other repository. These records contain extensive documentation of the lives of African Americans and race relations. The Collection also holds the papers of many reformers, activists, and progressive organizations that include documentation of African Americans. Among these collections are records of such organizations as Penn School on St. Helena Island, S.C.; the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen; and the North Carolina Fund. The papers of public figures such as Jessie Daniel Ames, head of the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching; civil rights activist Allard Lowenstein; and University of North Carolina President Frank Porter Graham are also present. Available, too, are the papers of prominent African Americans such as Durham leaders William and Josephine Clement and author Mary Mebane. The Southern Oral History Program also contains interviews with many African Americans.

The **Southern Folklife Collection** documents African American musical and oral traditions such as the blues, gospel, spirituals, work songs, rhythm and blues, story telling (animal tales, tall tales, legends, rhymed narratives), and pre-blues secular music among others. The Collection also includes recordings of religious expression such as chanted sermons, congregational singing, prayers, testimonies, and hymn singing. These holdings represent one of the country's largest collections of African American musical

and oral traditions from the American South — more than 20,000 recordings and related paper documentation, photographs, and moving image materials.

The **University Archives** document African American students and faculty as well as the desegregation of both the Chapel Hill campus and the UNC system through administrative records.

The full text of selected inventories (i.e., detailed descriptions with folder and box lists), as well as a summary guide to the University Archives, are present on the library's INTERNET server.

A comprehensive guide to the Department's African American related collections is available as part of *Southern Research Report #6*.

North Carolina Collection
CB# 3930 Wilson Library
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Chapel Hill, NC 27514-8890

Phone: (919) 962-1172 Fax: (919) 962-4452

Open: Mon-Fri 8:00am-5:00pm; Saturday 9:00am-1:00pm; Sunday

Services: photocopying available

The collections are described in an essay by Robert G. Anthony, Jr., Curator of the North Carolina Collection, entitled "A Long and Continuing Tradition: African Americana in the North Carolina Collection," which appears in *Southern Research Report #6*. The Collection contains over a quarter million published items and a half million photographs.

The North Carolina Collection began collecting African Americana in 1918, when then Curator Mary L. Thornton, acquired *The History Of The Negro Baptists Of North Carolina*, by J. A. Whitted, published in 1908. Even before the Collection was formally organized as a separate department in 1917, there was already in the library a small but significant nucleus of materials on African Americans in North Carolina. Today, a significant portion of the more than a quarter million printed items and half million photographic images in the Collection may be of interest to researchers studying the African American experience in the Tar Heel state.

Included are publications pertaining to the life and culture of African Americans in North Carolina under such topical headings as: religion and church histories; autobiographies and biographies; creative writing; newspapers; arts and crafts; education and educational institutions; local histories and genealogical abstracts; clippings files; and photographs.

The acquisition of publications relating to the African American experience in North Carolina has been an important goal of the NCC since its creation. Today African Americana is among the most heavily used material in the Collection. In the years to come, the Collection will continue to identify and acquire materials appropriate for adding to these holdings. Researchers interested in the preservation of published African Americana relating to the Tar Heel state are urged to notify the North Carolina Collection of important local or limited quantity publications. This will help the Collection continue its long tradition of acquiring African Americana.

CHARLOTTE

**Inez Moore Parker Archives and Research Center
James B. Duke Memorial Library
Johnson C. Smith University
Charlotte, NC 28216**

Phone: (704) 378-1029/1031 Fax: (704) 378-3525

Open: By request

Services: photocopying available

The Inez Moore Parker Archives contain approximately 150 cubic feet of materials, with one-third arranged into record groups and series. Within the groups, some files are arranged, boxed and described. Others are merely shelved together. The remaining two-thirds are almost totally unorganized.

**Special Collections
Atkins Library
University of North Carolina at Charlotte
Charlotte, NC 28223**

Phone: (704) 547-2449 Fax: (704) 547-3050

Open: Monday-Friday, 8:00am-5:00pm

Services: photocopying available

The following African American History Collections are available at UNC Charlotte:

Fred D. (Frederick Douglas) Alexander (1910-80) Papers, 1908, 1931-89. 112,500 items, including 195 photographs (62.50 ft.). Public papers of

a Charlotte politician and civil rights leader.

Kelly M. (Kelly Miller) Alexander (1915-85), ca. 1948-85. ca. 72,000 items (40 ft.). Papers relating to his presidency of the Charlotte and N.C. branches of the NAACP and to his membership on and chairmanship of the national board of directors.

American New Left Collection, 1960-75. 325 items (2 ft.). Pamphlets, broadsides, newspapers, and other printed items published by various radical groups based largely in the Midwest, especially Milwaukee, Wisc.

Stanford R. (Stanford Raynold) Brookshire (1905-90) Papers, 1960-72. 15,300 items (9.25 ft.). Chiefly official papers of Charlotte's first four-term mayor (1961-69).

Carver College Records, 1957-63. 23 items. Materials relating to Carver College, which was operated by the Charlotte City School Board (1949-58) and the Charlotte Community College System (1958-63) as the black counterpart of predominately white Charlotte College.

Julius L. (Julius Levonne) Chambers (1936-) Papers, 1902 (1967-75). 7,650 items (12.75 ft.). Files of a Charlotte attorney and his firm, Chambers, Stein, Ferguson, and Lanning, relating to their representation of the plaintiffs in the landmark case, **Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education**, that established busing as a constitutional method for desegregating schools.

Charlotte-Mecklenburg Community Relations Committee Records, 1960-69. 1,875 items (1 ft.). Records of a committee established in 1961 by the mayor of Charlotte to help ease racial tensions and to assist in the gradual desegregation of public facilities.

William Arthur Cooper (1895-1974) Papers, 1918-41. 900 items. Papers of an African-American artist and minister of Charlotte's Clinton Metropolitan AME Zion Church during the 1930s.

Harveu B. (Harvey Bernard) Gantt (1943-) Papers, 1983-87. 9,000 items (5 ft.). Comprised exclusively of Gantt's official files as the first African-American mayor of Charlotte (1983-87).

Elmer Henry Garinger (1891-1982) Papers, 1916-81. 101 items. Miscellaneous papers of a Charlotte educator and state legislator.

Harry (Harry Lewis) Golden (1903-81) Papers, 1898-1981. Ca. 326,410 items, including 568 photographs (181.25 ft.). Papers of a journalist, best-selling author, and civil libertarian.

Joseph W. (Joseph Williamson) Grier (1915-) Collection, 1951, 1964, 1975. 100 items. Papers relating to the attempt to integrate city-owned

Bonnie Brae Golf Course (1951) and to Richardson Preyer's unsuccessful NC gubernatorial campaign (1964).

Eunice F. Hargett Collection, 1992. 4 items. Interviews with three African-American women about their lives growing up in Cove City, N.C.

Reginald A. (Reginald Armistice) Hawkins (1923-) Papers, 1954-86. 1,800 items (2 ft.). Papers of a Charlotte dentist, minister, and civil rights activist, who was the first African-American to run for governor of N.C.

Benjamin S. (Benjamin Shambaugh) Horack (1917-) Papers, 1952, 1968-71. 760 items, including 58 vols. (4 ft.). Papers of a Charlotte attorney relating to his defense of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education in the landmark case, **Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education**, the case in which the US Supreme Court ruled that busing to achieve racial integration of public schools is constitutional.

Mary Norton Kratt Papers, 1949-85. 175 items. Items created and collected by a Charlotte historian and author.

C. A. (Colbert Augustus) McKnight (1916-86) Papers, 1929-87. 9,900 items (5.50 ft.). Papers of an editor of **The Charlotte News** (1949-54) and **The Charlotte Observer** (1955-76).

North Carolina Fund Records, 1963-68. 53 items. Selected records of an anti-poverty demonstration project.

Maggie (Margaret Whitton) Ray Papers, 1972-74. 600 items. Papers of the chair of the Citizens Advisory Group, formed in 1973 to develop pupil assignment guidelines for desegregating Charlotte-Mecklenburg schools.

T. J. (Thomas James) Reddy (1945-) Papers, 1967-85. 5,400 items (3 ft.). Papers of a Charlotte artist, poet, civil rights activist, and UNC Charlotte alumnus, highlighting his role as one of the Charlotte 3 and his interest in the civil rights movement.

Addison H. (Addison Hardcastle) Reese (1908-77) Papers, 1951-76. 3,600 items (2 ft.). Papers of a key supporter of UNC Charlotte, relating to his membership on the boards of Charlotte College and UNCC, the UNC system, and other state-wide groups concerned with higher education.

Archives
Roman Catholic Diocese of Charlotte
P.O. Box 36776
Charlotte, NC 28236

Phone: (704) 377-6871 Fax: (704) 358-1208

Open: Two days per week (usually Tuesday and Thursday),
9:00am-3:30pm, or by appointment

Services: photocopying available

Microfilm copies of sacramental records for three African American churches in N.C.: St. Anthony of Padua, Asheville (1935-1973); St. Joseph, Monroe (1943-1980), and Our Lady of Victories, Salisbury (1943-1970). These parishes are closed. Microfilmed copies of sacramental records for the following African American parishes, which are still active in the Diocese of Charlotte, are available: Our Lady of Consolation (formerly Our Lady of Perpetual Help), Charlotte, 1941-1991; St. Mary (formerly Our Lady of the Miraculous Medal), Greensboro, 1928-1991; Christ the King, High Point, 1940-1991; St. Helen, Spencer Mountain, 1961-1969; St. Benedict the Moor, Winston-Salem, 1941-1991.

DALLAS

Gaston County Museum of Art & History
P.O. Box 429
131 West Main Street
Dallas, NC 28034-0429

Phone: (704) 866-3437 Fax: (704) 922-7683

Open: Tuesday-Friday 10:00am-5:00pm, Saturday 1:00pm-5:00pm,
Sunday 2:00pm-5:00pm; call prior to visit

The Museum houses the Twitty Family-Lincoln Academy papers (1920s-1960s). Includes miscellaneous items related to various members of the African American Twitty family and the Lincoln Academy. Collection consists of photograph albums, ledgers, and genealogical material. The papers of the Excelsior Credit Union of Gastonia (1934-1981), formerly the largest minority-owned credit union in North Carolina, are also available.

DURHAM

American Dance Festival Archives

P.O. Box 90772

Durham, NC 27708-0772

Phone: (919) 684-6402 Fax: (919) 684-5459

Open: by appointment only

Services: photocopying available

The Archives document the work of African American choreographers such as Katherine Dunham, Talley Beatty, Donald McKayle, Eleo Pomare, Pearl Primus, and Bill T. Jones. In 1987 the ADF created the Black Tradition in American Modern Dance project to preserve, celebrate, and enhance public understanding of the significant contributions of African American choreographers to the development of this indigenous American art form. The ADF archives contain tapes of the panel discussions and performances from this project. The ADF has published two works in conjunction with this project: *The Black Tradition in American Modern Dance* and *African American Genius in Modern Dance*.

Duke University Archives

Box 90202

341 Perkins Library

Durham, NC 27708-0202

Phone: (919) 684-5637 Fax: (919) 684-2855

Email: archives@acpub.duke.edu

Open: Monday-Friday, 8:00am-5:00pm; please contact the Archives prior to your visit. Access to and use of certain types of records is restricted by Federal law and/or University policy. Some records may be in off-site storage and advance notice is required for use.

Services: photocopying available, tape and film duplication on request

The Duke University Archives preserve many record groups that document African American life and experience, primarily at Duke University. Descriptions of relevant collections follow:

Crum, Mason, 1887-1980. Papers, 1885-1974. 8.9 linear ft.

History: Educator, author, Methodist minister; born Frederick Mason Crum; A.B. Wofford College, 1909; Ph.D., University of South Caro-

lina, 1925; Ll.D, 1950. Prof. of Biblical Literature, Duke University, 1930-1957. Author, *Gullah: Negro Life in the Carolina Sea Islands* (1940) and other works.

Stumpf, W.A., 1899- . Papers, [1943]-[1955]. 2.5 linear ft.

Restriction: Access to and use of student records is governed by FERPA. History: Wippert A. Stumpf was Professor of Education, Duke University, 1948-1968. B.S. Univ. of Illinois, 1922; M.A. Univ. of Chicago, 1934; Ph.D., Univ. of Chicago, 1941. Previously a school teacher and administrator for WPA programs, Stumpf was interested in and published in the areas of educational, administration, buildings, integration.

Duke University. Black on White Steering Committee Records, 1988-1989. .4 linear ft.

History: The Committee was appointed by Malcolm Gillis, Vice-Provost for Academic Affairs and Dean of the Graduate School.

Thompson, Edgar, 1900-1989. Papers, 1915-1985. 5.0 linear ft.

History: Educator, sociologist, and expert on plantation society in the South, Thompson was Prof. of Sociology at Duke from 1935 to 1970. B.A., Univ. of South Carolina; M.A., Univ. of Missouri; Ph.D., Chicago. Compiler, "The Plantation: An International Bibliography" (1983). Chair, Center for Southern Studies, Duke University, 1965-68. Hugh le May Fellow, Rhodes University, S. Africa. President of the Southern Sociological Society, 1961.

Duke University. African Studies Committee Records, 1967-1976 (bulk). 1.7 linear ft.

History: The committee was a part of the Commonwealth Studies Center.

Allen Building Takeover Collection, 1969. 1.3 linear ft.

History: On February 13, 1969 a group of black students occupied the main administration building at the University.

The Duke Vigil Collection, 1968. 3.3 linear ft.

History: A silent demonstration at Duke University, April 5-11, 1968, following the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King.

In addition a number of theses, dissertations, and honors papers on African American related topics are present.

Special Collections Library
Duke University
Box 90185
Durham, NC 27708-0185

Phone: (919) 660-5820 Fax: (919) 684-2855

Open: Fall and Spring Semesters, Monday-Thursday 9:00am-9:00pm;
Friday 9:00am-5:00pm; Saturday 1:00pm-5:00pm; Remainder of
Year; Monday-Friday 9:00am-5:00pm; Saturday 1:00pm-5:00pm

Services: photocopying available (with some restrictions)

The Special Collections Library at Duke University contains more than 200,000 printed volumes and upwards of 9,500,000 items in manuscript and archival collections. Among these holdings are a wealth of material concerning African American history and culture. The library safeguards letters, lists, ledgers, photographs, films, and rare books documenting some three centuries of African American experience. The collection is especially strong regarding nineteenth century slavery, and African American life in the post World War Two civil rights era.

Descriptions of many of the Library's collections are available in several of the library's manuscript guides: Richard C. Davis and Linda Angle Miller's *Guide to the Cataloged Collections in the Manuscript Department of the William R. Perkins Library, Duke University* (1986) and Jennifer Morgan and Virginia Daley's *Retrieving African-American Women's History: A Methodological Guide to Sources in the Perkins Library Manuscript Department* (1989). Parties wishing a more detailed reckoning of African American materials at Duke are strongly urged to use the Morgan and Daley guide as a starting point. Those desiring information about the Special Collections Library in general should request the library's brochure.

The library is continually working to expand the scope and depth of its African American holdings. Special Collections is especially interested in documentary materials concerning African American life in the post World War Two civil rights era and items regarding African American life in the Jim Crow South (the 1890s through the 1930s).

The address to the library's World Wide Web home page is as follows:

<http://odyssey.lib.duke.edu>

James E. Shepard Memorial Library
1801 Fayetteville Street
North Carolina Central University
Durham, NC 27707

Phone: (919) 560-6473 Fax: (919) 560-6055

Open: Monday-Friday, 8:00am-5:00pm

Services: photocopying available

Summaries of collections documenting African American follow:

African American Studies Collection.

15,000 basic books on the life and history of African Americans (Reference, Reserve and General Collection).

Microform Collections

- Anti-Slavery Propaganda Pamphlet Collection.
- Black Biographical Dictionaries 1790-1950.
- Black Culture Collection.
- Black Newspapers/Periodical Collection.
- The Life and Works of Paul Lawrence Dunbar.
- Malcolm X Surveillance Files.
- Marcus Garvey Investigation File.
- Martin Luther King, Jr. Assassination File.
- Papers of the NAACP.

The Charles D. Martin Collection.

Collection of books by and about African Americans in America, South America, Africa, and the West Indies purchased by North Carolina Central University in March 1950. The collection was assembled by the late Dr. Charles Douglas Martin, a West Indian Moravian minister. The collection includes numerous works from the Slavery period in the United States, and many of the works are written by slaves and ex-slaves. Other items in the collection include Anti-Slavery pamphlets, old newspapers, first editions of novels by William Wells Brown, and selections from Paul Lawrence Dunbar, Phyllis Wheatley, Charles W. Chestnutt, W. E. B. DuBois, and Countee Cullen. In addition, representative works of many southern writers of the last century are also among the books in this collection.

The Charles Douglas Martin Papers.

The Papers of Dr. Charles Douglas Martin (1873-1942), consisting of correspondence, postcards, and pictures.

The Reference Department of the James E. Shepard Memorial Library houses memorabilia and newspaper clippings of presidents/chancellors, faculty, and staff, including:

- Dr. James Edward Shepard (1875-1947), founder and president of the National Training School and Chautaugua (1910-1947) which is presently known as North Carolina Central University.
- Alfonso Elder (1898-1974), second college president from (1948-1963) North Carolina Central University.
- Dr. Samuel Proctor Massie (1919-), third college president from (1964-1966).
- Dr. Albert N. Whiting (1917-), fourth president and first chancellor of North Carolina Central University (1967-1984).
- Dr. Leroy Walker, second chancellor of North Carolina Central University (1983-1986).
- Dr. Tyronza R. Richmond (1940-), third chancellor and sixth leader of North Carolina Central University (1986-1991).
- Dr. Donna Jean Benson (1954-), interim chancellor of North Carolina Central University (1992-1993).
- Julius Chambers (1936-), fourth chancellor of North Carolina Central University (1993-).
- Mary Bohanon (1948-1975), founder of the Drama Department at North Carolina Central University.
- Diana S. Dent (1938-1960) first chairman of the Home Economics Department at North Carolina Central University.
- Wayne Dunn (1977-1979) counselor in the Academic Skills Center at North Carolina Central University.
- Helen G. Edmonds (1911-), Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, University's Interior Committee, and Professor Emerita (1941-1977).
- Dr. Ruth C. Edwards (1931-1957) chairman of the Department of Music at North Carolina Central University.
- Dr. William E. Farrison, Chairman of the English Department at North Carolina Central University (1939-1970).

- Dr. John Hope Franklin (1915-), professor of History at North Carolina Central University.
- Dr. Octavia B. Bowers Knight, Professor of Education at North Carolina Central University (1961-1982).
- Louise Latham (1948-1968), Dean of Women at North Carolina Central University.
- Dr. Helen S. Miller, chairperson of Nursing Department (1956-1982).
- Pauline F. Newton (1924-1963), English professor at North Carolina Central University.
- Dr. C. G. O'Kelly, professor at North Carolina Central University and instructor of extension groups throughout the state.
- Herman Riddick (1945-1968), coach at North Carolina Central University.
- Dr. James Taylor (1926-1970), Dean of Men, Professor of Psychology and Executive Director of the James E. Shepard Memorial Foundation.
- Dr. Albert Turner, Dean of the School of Law (1942-1965) at North Carolina Central University.
- Dr. Carroll T. Willis (1923-), Chairman of the Department of Commerce at North Carolina Central University.

African American Resources Program
School of Library and Information Sciences
North Carolina Central University
1801 Fayetteville Street
Durham, NC 27707

Phone: (919) 560-5213/6485 Fax: (919) 560-6402

Hours: By appointment

Services: Photocopying at cost. Duplication of photos, when permissible, at cost.

The William Tucker Collection of Black Authors and Illustrators is made up of eleven separate collections. The Collection's emphasis is children's literature and is named for William Tucker, the first known Black child to be born in America.

Each individual collection is unique, but the overall Collection consists of notes, working drafts, sketches, typescripts, galleys, correspondence,

and autographed books. Authors represented are:

- Ashley F. Bryan (1923-)
- Alexis De Veaux (1948-)
- Elton C. Fax (1909-)
- Tom Feelings (1933-)
- Lorenz Bell Graham (1902-1989)
- Eloise Greenfield (1929-)
- Jesse Jackson (1908-1983)
- Sharon Bell Mathis (1937-)
- Dorothy W. Robinson (1929-)
- Charlemae Hill Rollins (1897-1979)
- Beth Pierre Wilson

Selena Warren Wheeler Collection
Stanford L. Warren Branch Library
1201 Fayetteville Street
Durham, NC 27707

Phone: (919) 560-0270 Fax: (919) 560-0271

Open: Mon-Thurs 9:00am-9:00pm; Fri 9:30am-6:00pm; Sat 9:30am-6pm

Services: photocopying available

The Collection contains a range of historical and contemporary materials on the history and culture of Blacks in America; historical and contemporary materials on African history and culture as they directly relate to the Black experience in America; and rare and irreplaceable volumes of the Black experience. The Collection covers the entire spectrum of the Black experience: philosophy, religion, social sciences, technology, the arts, literature, history, biography, fiction, and reference. The collection also contains 54 oral history interviews conducted with library staff, community leaders, friends of the library, and library patrons to celebrate 77 years of public service at the Stanford L. Warren Branch Library.

ELIZABETH CITY

**G.R. Little Library
Elizabeth City State University
100 Parkview Drive
Elizabeth City, NC 27909**

Phone: (910) 335-3411

Open: Contact prior to visit

Oral histories of Elizabeth City State University graduates; some transcripts available. Some interviews pertain to the Oral History Commission. The official records of the University are also available.

FAYETTEVILLE

**State and Local History Division
Cumberland County Public Library
300 Maiden Lane
Fayetteville, NC 28301**

Phone: (910) 483-7878

Open: Contact prior to visit

The Oral History Collection contains several interviews with African Americans. Some transcripts available.

**University Archives
Fayetteville State University, Chesnut Library
1200 Murchison Road
Fayetteville, NC 28301-4298**

Phone: (919) 486-1613 Fax: (919) 486-1746

Open: Monday-Friday 8:00am-6:00pm

Services: photocopying available

Archival records from campus offices, including annual reports and administrative files, accreditation materials, catalogs, yearbooks, campus newspaper, programs, and photographs. Specifically included are minutes, annual reports, special reports, records (subject files) primarily from the office of the Chancellor and Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs. Also, manuscripts and personal papers related to two former chief executives, Charles Waddell Chesnut and James Ward Seabrook, are present.

GREENSBORO

Holgate Library, Bennett College
900 East Washington Street
Greensboro, NC 27401-3239

Phone: (919) 370-8685 Fax: (919) 378-0511

Open: Access is upon request/approval of Head Librarian

Services: photocopying available

The Constance Hill Marteena Room contains speeches and poetry by African American women; documents from the Palmer Institute; and writings of Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Dr. Willa Player, and others. The General Archives include video and audio recordings of commencements and other events as well as documents pertaining to the history of the college.

Greensboro Public Library
201 N. Greene Street
P.O. Box 3178
Greensboro, NC 27402-3178

Phone: (910) 373-2471 Fax: (910) 333-6781

Open: Monday-Thursday 9:00am-9:00pm; Friday-Saturday 9:00am-6:00pm; Sunday 2:00pm-6:00pm

Services: photocopying available

Videos, audiotapes, and transcripts of interviews with people involved with the 1960 Woolworth's store sit-in. Also available is a bibliography of articles from the Greensboro newspapers concerning sit-in demonstrations.

Special Collections/ University Archives
F.D. Bluford Library
North Carolina A & T State University
1601 E. Market Street
Greensboro, NC 27411

Phone: (919) 334-7159 Fax: (919) 334-7783

Open: Monday-Friday 8:00am-5:00pm; also by appointment with Reference staff

Services: photocopying available

The Collection has materials documenting the history of the institution from 1891 to the present. Relevant collections include: Presidents and Chancellors papers (1892-1993); President's wives papers (1891-1925, 1955-1960); Board of Trustee/Secretarial Records (1891-1897, 1908-1921, 1946-1959, 1960-1969, 1970-1977); George Simkins papers (materials relating to the court cases of the 1950s-1970s, Gillespie Park Golf Course papers, Moses H. Cone Hospital papers, Wesley Long Community Hospital papers, and North Carolina Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights reports); John Wray Family papers; Photograph Collection; Virgil Stroud scrapbook; R.E. Jones papers; Armand Richardson papers (1947-1974); Boisey W. Barnes Papers; and Gerald Marteen Film Collection; as well as large portions of the University Archives.

Special Collections/ University Archives

Jackson Library

University of North Carolina at Greensboro

Greensboro, NC 27412-5201

Phone: (919) 334-5246 Fax: (919) 334-9057

Open: Monday-Friday 8:00am-5:00pm (see note below)

Services: photocopying available

The History Department has undertaken an oral history project related to the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s in Greensboro and Guilford County. The audio tapes and transcripts from this project are part of Special Collections/University Archives.

GREENVILLE

Sheppard Memorial Library

530 Evans Street

Greenville, NC 27858

Phone: (919) 830-4588 Fax: (919) 830-4587

Open: Contact prior to visit

The Pitt County Oral History Project, conducted by 7th and 8th grade students in 1981, contains some interviews with African Americans.

**Special Collections, Joyner Library
East Carolina University
Greenville, NC 27858**

Phone: (919) 328-6671 Fax: (919) 328-4834

Open: Monday-Friday 8:00am-5:00pm; Saturday 10:00am-2:00pm

The East Carolina Manuscript Collection contains more than 150 separate collections containing substantive documentation of African American life. Included are major holdings containing pension applications describing the enlistment, training, and service of African Americans in the U.S. Army and U.S. Navy (1862-1866); correspondence, notes, and biographical information on Dr. George Washington Carver; federal court files on school desegregation (1960s-1970s); as well as a wide range of documentation on race relations, entertainment, education, slavery, politics, and Reconstruction. Also, among the repository's missionary collections are substantial holdings concerning life in various parts of Africa (1902-1979). The videotapes from a grant to document six African American families in their homes are also present.

LEXINGTON

**Davidson Room
Davidson Community College
P.O. Box 1287
Lexington, NC 27293**

Phone: (704) 248-8186 Fax: (704) 246-8531

Open: Monday-Friday 8:00am-9:00pm; appointment preferred

Services: photocopying available

Significant holdings on the Hairston Clan, an African American organization, and the Cooleemee Plantation.

LILLINGTON

**Harnett County Library
P.O. Box 1149
601 Main Street
Lillington, NC 27546**

Phone: (910) 893-3445 Fax: (910) 893-3001

Email: hcpl@unccs.edu

Open: Monday-Thursday 9:00am-9:00pm; Friday 9:00am-5:00pm; Saturday 9:00am-1:00pm; Summer hours vary

Manuscripts from Harnett County African American families and African American churches.

MARS HILL

**Appalachian Room
Mars Hill College
Mars Hill, NC 28754**

Phone: (704) 689-1394

Open: Contact prior to visit

The Oral History Archives contain interviews conducted by Mars Hill College faculty and staff during 1981-1983 concerning the cultural and social history of African Americans in the Southern Appalachian Region.

MONTREAT

**Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.)
Dept. of History
P.O. Box 849
Montreat, NC 28757**

Phone: (704) 669-7061 Fax: (704) 669-5369

Open: Monday-Friday 8:30am-4:30pm

Services: photocopying available

Materials pertaining to Presbyterian church work by and with African Americans in the South; and African American missionaries overseas, primarily in Zaire.

RALEIGH

North Carolina African American Historical Society
P.O. Box 26334
Raleigh, NC 27611

Phone: (919) 715-2548

Open: Contact prior to visit

The North Carolina Black High School Project contains interviews of teachers, principal, and students at traditional African American High Schools in N.C. prior to integration.

North Carolina State Archives
109 East Jones Street
Raleigh, NC 27601-2807

Phone: (919) 733-3952 Fax: (919) 733-1354

Open: Tuesday-Friday 8:00am-5:30pm; Saturday 9:00am-5:00pm

The N.C. State Archives is the official repository for all official state and local government records. In addition, some private records are available. A summary of African American documentary resources at the State Archives follows:

Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Alpha Theta Omega Chapter.
Chapter and "Man of the Year" scrapbooks, 1972-1990.

Excelsior Masonic Lodge.

Organized in Raleigh on May 5, 1875 as a "Lodge of Emergency." Records consist of three volumes of minutes from 1875 to 1900. Rough membership and financial records are found in the back of the three volumes.

St. Agnes Service Board, 1952-1960.

Established in 1952 under the sponsorship of the Raleigh Council of United Church Women, the Board served as a ladies auxiliary to the St Agnes Hospital of Raleigh. St. Agnes was established in 1896 as a general hospital for Negroes. The records consist of minutes, committee reports, correspondence, and a membership list.

Good Samaritan Hospital, Charlotte, 1891-1960.

Good Samaritan Hospital was organized in 1889 under the auspices of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Charlotte. It was the first Hospital in the United States built and operated exclusively for blacks. Records consist of minutes, annual reports, and other related materials.

Asa T. Spaulding papers, 1943-1974 (MfP. 151).

Microfilm collection of papers of Spaulding, a Durham businessman and president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, including several speeches and articles (1943, 1966-1971) by Spaulding on insurance, management, and civil rights. Also includes materials for seminars on minority directors.

Slave Collection (P.C. 1629).

Collection of original and photocopies documents relating to slavery in North Carolina. Includes deeds of gift and bills of sale for slaves, permission for slaves to marry, court cases relating to murder trials and reimbursement of owners for executed slaves, documents relating to the insurrection conspiracy in Bertie County (1802), letters and petitions concerning the emancipation of individual slaves, and documents relating to free blacks wanting to reside in North Carolina.

Ozette Pittman Bell Collection, 1856, 1922-1940 (P.C. 1622).

Family papers of Bell, including a Nash County certificate that Mrs Elizabeth Boon of Halifax County was a free negro (1856); monthly attendance reports (1922-1923) by Mrs. Almyra Boone Pittman, principal of a Negro School in Enfield; her membership card in the N.C. Negro Teachers Association (1940); and a letter of recommendation from the superintendent of the Halifax County Schools (1937) for builder Carey Pittman.

J.M. Pickel Collection, 1896-1920 (P.C. 1434).

Papers of Dr. Pickel, chemistry professor at Leonard Schools of Medicine and Pharmacy, Shaw University, and feed chemist for the N.C. Department of Agriculture. Papers include seventeen roll books, 1896-1913, with student information, course outlines, lists of experiments, and comments.

Aaron Burtin Hunter Collection (P.C. 142).

Papers of Dr. Hunter, Episcopal minister and principal of St. Augustine's School for Negroes in Raleigh (later St. Augustine's College). Consists largely of Dr. and Mrs. Hunter's diaries.

James Henry Harris papers, 1848-1890 (P.C. 1319)

Papers of Harris, a free black from Granville County and Republican legislator. Papers include an affidavit proving Harris to be a free black; his appointment as a recruiting officer in Indiana to raise black troops during the Civil War; materials relating to the Union League; his appointment to solicit for the New England Freedmen's Aid Society; his appointment as a Raleigh city commissioner; notification of his election as a presidential elector (1872); and broadsides and endorsements of Harris as a candidate for Congress and as a delegate to the Republican National Conventions.

James Boon papers (P.C. 99)

Papers of Boon, a free black carpenter of Franklin County, including let-

ters of reference, receipts, deeds, notes, court summons, agreements, and accounts which show something of the difficulties of the life of a free black.

Winston-Salem State University, 1899-1928.

Winston-Salem State University was originally established as the Slater Industrial Academy in Winston-Salem in September 1892. It was later acquired by the state (1905) and the name changed to Winston-Salem Teachers College (1925). Records include minutes of the Slater Industrial Academy and Winston-Salem Teachers College Board of Trustees (1899-1928) and of the Slater Hospital Board of Managers (1899-1919).

Human Relations Council, 1963-1977.

The Council was established on January 13, 1963 by Governor Terry Sanford as the Good Neighbor Council to encourage employment of qualified people without regard to race and to urge youth to become better trained and qualified for employment. Almost immediately, however, the council became an instrument for resolving the racial tension that arose because of the civil rights and integration movements. The Council's name was changed to the Human Relations Commission in June 1971, and it became the Human Relations Council during 1972-1973. Records include speeches, plans for Brotherhood Week and Race Relations Sunday; correspondence with colleges concerning minority enrollment; materials on cases of alleged discrimination; questionnaires on employment practices of state agencies; information on state wide meetings of the Good Neighbor Council; correspondence with the counties on racial incidents; and materials relating to specially funded EEOC and law and order projects.

Department of Public Welfare, Consultant for Negro Work, 1925-1960.

About 1925, the Department of Public Welfare established a State Division of Negro Welfare. The division worked principally with the counties in establishing welfare programs for black recipients. Included are records of black prison inmates, correspondence on the employment of blacks in welfare work, correspondence with black juvenile correctional institutions, public welfare institutes and meetings, correspondence with colleges concerning the training of black social workers, and minutes of the Advisory Committee on Training and Correction.

Department of Public Instruction, Division of Negro Education, 1900-1961.

The Division of Negro Education began as the office of the Associate Supervisor of Rural Elementary Schools with the responsibility for promoting Negro education. Records include correspondence of the director (1907-1960); correspondence of the Division of Cooperation in Education and Rare relations (1934-1946); articles and speeches of N.C. Newbold, long-

time director of the Division (1922-1948)' subject material concerning accreditation, Negro normal schools and colleges, Jeanes Fund and reports, Rosenwald Fund, General Education and Slater Fund appropriations, and reports; and high school principals' annual reports (1922-1950).

Slave Papers.

Virtually every county existing in 1860 has a body of documents referred to by the State Archives as "Slave Papers." These papers may include civil and criminal actions papers relating to slaves, bills of sale for slaves, petitions to sell slaves, bonds for slaves permitted to carry arms, petitions for emancipation and emancipation bonds, patrol records, depositions and other records concerning runaway slaves, permits for slaves to work, inquests into the death of slaves, etc. These records are designated for some counties as records of slaves and free persons of color and contain records dating through the Reconstruction period.

Marriage Records.

In the period following the adoption of the state constitution of 1868, several North Carolina counties maintained marriage records that distinguished between blacks and whites. These records may take the form of marriage licenses, marriage registers (or record of marriages), and indexes to marriages. The inclusive dates vary from county to county, but only in isolated instances do such records document the marriages of blacks prior to 1868. The records generally show the name of the bride and groom, date of marriage, and person performing the marriage. The State Archives primarily has microfilm copies with originals retained by the respective counties.

Cohabitation Records, 1866-1868.

Prior to 1865, slaves in North Carolina were not legally permitted to marry, although many lived together as husband and wife. Following the end of the Civil War, the North Carolina General Assembly enacted legislation (March 10, 1866) which ordered former slaves to have their marriages recorded. Originally the marriages were to be registered before September 1, 1866, but in 1867 that deadline was extended to January 1, 1868. Information found in the records include the names of the man and woman, length of time they had lived together prior to 1866, and the name of person before whom the statement was made. Additional information such as names and number of children, names of former owners, and date of cohabitation can occasionally be found.

North Carolina Central Orphanage.

Established in Oxford (1883) as the Colored Orphanage of North Carolina with a board of directors comprised of ministers from the various black denominations in the state. The records consist of microfilm copies

of minutes (1932-1970) and histories (1883-1941).

Other African American historical materials held by the State Archives include the films of H. Lee Waters (1936-1942), some of which show African Americans and their communities in twelve N.C. cities (Albemarle, Angier, Burlington, Chapel Hill, Concord, Durham, Hillsborough, Lumberton, Monroe, Rockingham, Wadesboro, and Wake Forest). Various work prints and negatives of the motion picture series produced by the North Carolina Film Board in the mid-1960s under the title "Minority Report," which presented the reason behind racial protest in North Carolina. Videotape copy of the Wilmington Ten at Central Prison during a news conference held on January 24, 1978. Interview with Aunt Harriet Parker, born a slave, ca. 1858. "Bull City Blues," a study of the black business community that existed in Durham from the 1920s to the 1940s.

Prezell R. Robinson Library
St. Augustine's College
1315 Oakwood Avenue
Raleigh, NC 27611

Phone: (919) 516-4148

Open: Contact prior to visit

Materials pertaining to the history and development of the College, including oral histories of alumni.

University Archives
North Carolina State University
Box 711
Raleigh, NC 27695-7111

Phone: (919) 515-2273

Open: Monday-Friday 8:00am-5:00pm

Services: Photocopying available

A number of collections contain materials pertaining to African Americans; these include records from the following:

- Chancellor's Office (1951-1952, 1954-1958)
- Provost's Office (1954-1957)
- Division of Student Affairs (1951-1969)
- University Student Center (1954-)
- School of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Agricultural Extension

Service

- Blacks in Extension (1947-1974)
- Director's Office (1951-1959)
- 4-H Club Office (1937-1962)
- Annual Reports of Negro Agricultural Extension Service (1916-1958) [microform]
- Photograph Collection from Agricultural Extension and Research (ca.1924-1959)

Richard B. Harrison Public Library
Wake County Public Libraries
1313 New Bern Avenue
Raleigh, NC 27610

Phone: (919) 856-5720

Open: Monday-Thursday 9:00am-9:00pm; Friday-Saturday 9:00am-6:00pm; closed Sunday

Services: photocopying available

The Mollie Huston Lee Collection, a valuable noncirculating collection on the African American experience, was started by the first black librarian in Wake County. The Lee Collection has grown to become a special collection containing over 8,000 volumes on African Americans, composed of both adult and juvenile fiction and non-fiction books, periodicals, newspapers, pamphlets, and vertical file materials by and about African Americans in Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina, and the United States. Copies of the *Carolinian* are available in the original book form and on microform dating back to 1945. The vertical file collection includes the Raleigh Historic Properties Commission's Oral History Collection of transcripts and cassette tapes (*Raleigh's Roots*) documenting the lives of African Americans in Raleigh communities. Interviews explore life in the communities, describe boundaries, note community landmarks, and institutions. The publication, *Culture Town: Life in Raleigh's African American Communities* (book and cassette), was a result of this project. The Lee vertical files are strong in local biographies that may not be available elsewhere. The book collection is accessible through an automated catalog.

Shaw University Library
118 E. South Street
Raleigh, NC 27611

Phone: (919) 546-8455 Fax: (919) 831-1161

Open: By appointment only

Services: photocopying available

Materials reflecting the history and educational programs of Shaw University, the oldest historically black institution of higher education in the South are available. The bulk of the papers are from the President's Office, including James Cheek (1963-1969). Also minutes from the trustees and the Academic Council (1900s-1960) and records of the Registrar's Office (1930s-1960s) are present. A guide to the collection is available.

Oral history interviews with former University presidents, graduates, professors, and others are available as well.

SALISBURY

North Carolina Synod Archives
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
1988 Lutheran Synod Drive
Salisbury, NC 28144

Phone: (704) 633-4861 Fax: (704) 638-0508

Open: Tuesday 9:30am-Noon; some Thursdays and by appointment

Services: photocopying available

Materials relating to the presence of slave members appear in older congregational records and in the minutes of the North Carolina Synod and the Tennessee Synod; records of African American Lutheran congregations; records of the short-lived Alpha Synod (an African American Lutheran Synod in N.C., 1899-1890); and other materials pertaining to African American Lutheran history in N.C.

**Heritage Hall
Livingstone College
701 West Monroe Street
Salisbury, NC 28144**

Phone: (704) 638-5664 Fax: (704) 638-5667

Open: Monday-Friday 9:00am-4:00pm, and by appointment

Services: photocopying available

Records of the A.M.E. Zion Church, including minutes, photographs, correspondence, and related materials; library of W.J. Walls; museum artifacts.

TARBORO

**Local History Collection
Edgecombe County Memorial Library
909 Main Street
Tarboro, NC 27886**

Phone: (919) 823-1141

Open: Monday-Thursday 9:00am-9:00pm; Friday 9:00am-6:00pm; Saturday 9:30am-5:00pm

Services: Photocopying available

Oral history interviews of the Oral History of Agriculture in Edgecombe County project conducted in June of 1987. The interviews include several African Americans and cover the changes in agriculture and rural life in Edgecombe County during the 20th century.

WASHINGTON

**Brown Library
P.O. Box 1988
Washington, NC 27889-1988**

Phone: (919) 946-4300 Fax: (919) 975-2015

Open: Monday-Thursday 9:00am-9:00pm; Friday 9:00am-5:00pm; Saturday 9:00am-1:00pm; Sunday 1:00-5:00pm

In addition to extensive genealogical resources, the North Carolina Room contains manuscripts pertaining to a few African American families in the vicinity of Beaufort County and the surrounding region.

WENTWORTH

Historical Collections Room
Rockingham Community College
P.O. Box 38
Wentworth, NC 27375

Phone: (910) 342-4261 Fax: (910) 349-9986

Open: Monday-Thursday 7:45am-9:00pm; Friday 7:45am-5:00pm

Services: photocopying available

African American history material from Madison, N.C. (Franklin Family). Several oral history interviews of local residents pertaining to African American history are available as well.

WILMINGTON

Cape Fear Museum
814 Market Street
Wilmington, NC 28401

Phone: (910) 341-4350 Fax: (910) 341-4307

Open: Contact prior to visit

Oral History Collection containing interviews with African Americans and others conducted in preparation of exhibitions at the Museum.

William Madison Randall Library
University of North Carolina at Wilmington
601 South College Road
Wilmington, NC 28403-3297

Phone: (910) 395-3276 Fax: (910) 395-3078

Open: Monday-Friday, by appointment

Services: photocopying available

Materials relating to the Civil War, desegregation, and civil rights in New Hanover County, Virginia, and other portions of the U.S. including: the

McDonald-Howe Family papers (1861-1966); the Edwin E. Kirton private papers (1926-1986); the Hubert A. Eaton, Sr. private papers (ca.1950-1989); the McGuire Collection of Letters from Black Soldiers (1941-1946); the Austin Joseph Holiday papers (1949); the Kellog Family papers (1811-1834); and Source Documents for the Wilmington Riot of November 10, 1898. Several related collections are also available.

WINSTON-SALEM

**North Carolina Room
Forsyth County Public Library
660 West Fifth Street
Winston-Salem, NC 27101**

Phone: (910) 727-2152 Fax: (910) 727-2549

Open: Mon-Thurs 9:00am-9:00pm; Fri 9:00am-6:00pm; Sat 9:00am-5:00pm; Sun 1:00-5:00pm (except Memorial Day thru Labor Day)

Services: photocopying available

The Frank Jones Photograph Collection contains images of African Americans; the only existing African American newspaper for Winston-Salem, the *Winston-Salem Chronicle* (Ernest Pitts, editor) is available on microfilm (Sept. 5, 1974-1993).

**North Carolina Baptist Historical Collection
Wake Forest University
P.O. Box 7777 Reynolda Station
Winston-Salem, NC 27109-7777**

Phone: (919) 759-5089 Fax: (919) 751-9831

Open: Monday-Friday, 8:30am-5:00pm

Services: photocopying available

The N. C. Baptist Historical Collection contains a number of collections pertaining to African American Baptists in North Carolina. Included are general works and state convention materials, association records, and individual church records. A 1993 guide to these records, *North Carolina African American Baptist Research Sources* is available for the Collection.

Rare Books & Manuscripts Department
Z. Smith Reynolds Library
P.O. Box 7777
Wake Forest University
Winston-Salem, NC 27109

Phone: (919) 759-5755 Fax: (919) 759-9831

Open: Monday-Friday 8:30am-5:00pm, and by appointment

Services: photocopying available, with restrictions

Maya Angelou personal papers (1934-) including manuscripts, correspondence, screenplays, reviews, audio tapes, photographs, and posters; J.C. Price personal papers (ca.1870-1893) including manuscripts, correspondence and speeches.

O'Kelly Library
Winston-Salem State University
601 Martin Luther King Drive
Winston-Salem, NC 27110

Phone: (910) 750-2440 (Main) (910) 750-2455 (Archives)
(910) 750-2459 (Fax)

Open: 8:00am-12:00, 1:00pm-5pm, Monday-Friday

Services: Photocopying available

The University Archives contains some correspondence of former faculty and staff, college catalogs, yearbooks, newspaper clippings, University publications, student newspapers, photographs, published reports, and other information on the history of the University.

**African Americana
in the
Academic Affairs Library,
the North Carolina Collections,
and the Manuscript Department**



African American Resources in the Library's General Collections

by Luke Swindler and Patricia Buck Dominguez

INTRODUCTION

Librarians and faculty at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (UNC-CH) have collected materials by and about African Americans at the research level for most of this century. As a result, the African Americana holdings on campus are remarkable for their breadth and depth. This article outlines the historical development of the library's collections, indicates their scope, and summarizes their subject strengths. It concentrates on the holdings in the library's general rather than special collections.

HISTORY

The modern development of the library's African Americana research collections began in the 1930s. During that decade, J. G. de Roulhac Hamilton founded the Southern Historical Collection and began to amass large manuscript holdings that included significant collections of materials related to the social and economic conditions of African Americans. About the same time UNC-CH and Duke University received grant funds to purchase published materials on "[a]ll aspects of Negro history, literature, education, economic and social conditions, religion, health, etc."¹ By the beginning of the Second World War, UNC-CH and Duke together had amassed more than ten thousand volumes of African Americana. Faculty and librarians have continued to give high priority to the development of the African American collections through the years, often supplementing state funds with grants.

The extensive holdings of audio-visual materials by and about African Americans date from the 1970s, with the development of the Non-Print Collection in the Undergraduate Library, and the 1980s, with the founding of the Southern Folklife Collection in Wilson Library. The creation of the Machine-Readable Data Files Center in Davis Library, also in the 1980s, enabled librarians to begin collecting electronic materials related to African American studies. During the 1990s grant funds for the cooperative purchase of Southern Americana allowed librarians at UNC-CH, Duke, and North Carolina State University to further expand their African Americana collections.

SCOPE

The African Americana collections at UNC-CH cover all subjects in the humanities, fine arts, social sciences, law, and health sciences. They encompass all relevant physical formats: printed volumes, microforms, computer files, sound and music recordings, moving images, photographs, maps, and manuscript and archival materials.

By any measure, these collections are among the largest and most distinguished in the country. Whether one counts the number of titles in various Library of Congress classifications or subject categories or evaluates holdings according to standard bibliographies, the African Americana collections at UNC-CH compare favorably with those at universities as distinguished as Harvard, Columbia, and Yale.

The largest concentrations of materials are in the Davis, Wilson, and Undergraduate libraries. Important segments are also found in the Art and Music libraries and in the computer files collections of the Institute for Research in Social Science. Because these materials cover all subjects, come from all over the world, and appear in all formats, more than a score of librarians in nearly a dozen library units select African Americana.

COLLECTIONS OVERVIEWS

Although the largest concentration of African Americana in the general library collections is in the classification range covering E184.5-E185.9, most printed materials by and about African Americans are spread throughout the Library of Congress and Dewey classes. If one looked under the subject heading "Afro-Americans—Education," for example, nearly all the books would be found in the L class, while works by and about African American writers are in the P class. In addition, there are large numbers of printed government documents, microforms, and computer files related to African Americans that are not cataloged.

Humanities

The library collections include tens of thousands of books and serials by and about African Americans in all areas of the humanities. There are special strengths in folklore, history, literature, and religion.

Folklore: Because faculty and librarians at UNC-CH have been responsible for developing the folklore collections for the Research Triangle for the past 50 years, holdings are particularly strong in folklore in general and in African American folklore in particular. Works on African American folktales, crafts and folksongs are especially well

represented. These print materials are supplemented by slides, audio and video recordings, and dozens of documentary films on African American folklore in the Nonprint Collection in the Undergraduate Library and the sound recordings in the magnificent Southern Folklife Collection in the Manuscripts Department.

History and American Studies: Although many titles on African American history appear in the E184.5-E185.9 classification range, many more do not. Books about slavery, histories of African American military units, and biographies about African Americans, for example, often appear elsewhere. In addition to books and serials, the library has many African American newspapers on microfilm, notably the *Black Newspaper Collection*, and in electronic formats, particularly *Ethnic Newswatch*, a compact disc with full-text coverage of current African American newspapers.

The Documents Section of the Davis Library Reference Department holds a number of important collections dealing with the political, economic, and historical development of African Americans from 1789 to the present. They comprise another rich body of resources, including exceptional files of federal and state publications. The federal congressional and executive department series, state legislative journals, and colonial and state records are particularly strong. Some examples include annual reports and general publications from the Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands Bureau (Freedman's Bureau 1865-1878), the Civil Rights Commission, the Equal Rights Opportunity Commission, and the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. The library also has voluminous congressional materials on important legislation dealing with the history of equal rights, dating from investigations into such historical events as Ku Klux Klan activities in the 1870s and early 1900s. Documents can be found by coming to the Reference Department and using major indexes such as the *Monthly Catalog of U. S. Government Publications*, the *Serial Set Index*, and the *CIS Index*, or by talking with the reference librarians.

The Microforms Collection holds numerous collections of important primary materials dealing with African American history. A partial list includes the *Papers of the Pennsylvania Abolitionist Society, 1775-1916*; the *Anti-Slavery Collection, 18th-19th Centuries*; the *Federal Writers' Project Slave Narratives*; the *W. E. B. DuBois: The First Four Decades of His Published Writing*; the *Carter G. Woodson Collection of Negro Papers*; and the *Microfilm Edition of Slavery and Anti-Slavery Pamphlets from the Libraries of Salmon P. Chase and John P. Hale*.

The Nonprint Collection includes dozens of feature and documentary films relating to various aspects of African American history. Most noteworthy among them are those relating specifically to Civil Rights. These include *Eyes on the Prize*, *Thurgood Marshall*, and a series of films on Martin Luther King.

The Rare Books Collection in Wilson Library includes a number of rare books, Confederate Imprints, and Southern pamphlets that document the period of the Civil War and early African American suffrage. It also has numerous journals, proceedings, and tracts both advocating abolition and justifying slavery.

Literature: African American specialists in the English Department have helped librarians identify African American writers whose works should be in the library. Thanks to their advice, the library's coverage of hundreds of African American authors is comprehensive. Unfortunately, it is not always easy for users to identify these authors using the online catalog. They may need to ask librarians for help in locating them.

In addition to most current literary books and major reprint series such as the *Schomburg Library of Nineteenth-Century Black Women Writers*, the libraries also have important microform collections of rare materials. Foremost of among these is *Black Literature, 1827-1940*, which will eventually contain over 150,000 pieces of fiction, poetry, book reviews, and literary notices from approximately 900 black periodicals and newspapers. In addition, the library also has the Database of African American Poetry, 1760-1900, on CD-ROM, which has complete texts of hundreds of poems—including anti-slavery ballads and broadsides—by dozen of African American men and women. This database permits users to perform complicated searches and bring together information in ways that were not possible before.

The Nonprint Collection in the Undergraduate Library has a number of audio and video interviews with African American authors. It also has films based on works by African American authors, including *Roots* and the *Autobiography of Miss Jane Pittman*.

There are many books, serials, and manuscripts relating to African American writers in the special collections housed in Wilson Library as well. The Rare Books Collection includes, among its earliest volumes, the poetic works of Phyllis Wheatley, a native African and slave. The Rare Book Collection also has more recent materials recording the strengthening of the African American voice in this century, particularly in the genres of drama and poetry. The holdings span the

range of the black experience from such classics as the first proof editions of Richard Wright's *Black Boy* and *Native Son* to the first print appearances of contemporary African American writers.

Religion: Although the Library at UNC-CH has tended to rely on its cooperative relationship with the Duke Divinity School Library for research materials on religion, the collections here nevertheless include hundreds of titles on Christianity and Islam that may be of interest to students of African Americana. In addition, the Library has special strengths documenting the crucial role of the churches and their ministers in the African American community.

Fine Arts

The Fine Arts materials on African Americans include not only books and serials, but films, video and sound recordings, and musical scores. Although a few of the books in these areas can be found in Davis Library, most of the titles are located in the Art or Music Libraries, or in the Nonprint Department of the Undergraduate Library.

Art: The Sloane Art Library in Hanes Hall has a good collection of books and exhibition catalogues on African American art and artists. Much of this material is classed in N6538.N5, but publications on individual artists are interfiled with those on other American artists working in the same medium (NB 237 for American sculptors, ND237 for American painters). There are a number of bibliographies of African American artists and art. Of these, the most comprehensive by far is *250 Years of Afro-American Art*, which contains 25,000 citations to the life and work of 3900 artists.

Film: The Nonprint Collection in the Undergraduate Library holds a large number of films by and about African Americans. They include films by African American film directors, such as Spike Lee, Bill Duke, and Spencer Williams; films relating to the African American experience, such as *Bill Cosby on Prejudice*; films on African American issues, themes and stories, including *I Remember Harlem*; films on African American women, especially *Maya Angelou: And Still I Rise*; films on African Americans in politics, particularly *Race for Mayor*; and African Americans in the theater, notably *Negro Ensemble Company*. For a complete listing of titles and subject categories, check with the staff in the Nonprint Collection of the Undergraduate Library.

Music: The Music Library has books, scores, and sound and video recordings in many areas of music by and about African Americans.

Except for rare music items, which are housed in the Music Library's Rare Book Room, all the Music Library's print material (both books and scores) is available in open stacks. Please note that the most comprehensive listing for the Music Library's holdings is the Music Library's public catalogs for printed material and for sound recordings, both audio and video, and that large portions of the collections are *not* listed in Davis Library's online or card catalogs. If users cannot find the materials about African Americans that they need, they should ask a librarian in the Music Library for help.

Social Science

Campus libraries have extensive collections of social science documentation on all aspects of the African American experience. They cover all disciplines, with the strongest holdings in politics and civil rights, sociology and race relations, and statistical data on social and economic conditions.

Political Science and Civil Rights: The library's general collections contain virtually every significant book on the civil rights movement. In addition, the library possesses extensive microform collections of unpublished documentation on the major civil rights organizations, such as CORE, SNCC, and the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. There are also collections of major African American leaders, including the FBI files on Martin Luther King, Jr., Jesse Jackson, and Malcolm X, and the papers of Bayard Rustin.

Sociology and Race Relations: The library has comprehensive holdings of the major controversies related to African Americans, particularly those involving race relations and social conditions. These include abolitionist tracts of the ante-bellum era, modern studies of the Ku Klux Klan, and current works on Afro-centrism. Davis Library also has almost all federal government publications related to African Americans, including important unpublished materials from the National Archives in microform.

Economics and Socio-Economic Data: Over the last several years Davis Library has acquired hundreds of statistical files on magnetic and optical disk covering almost all socio-economic characteristics of the country's African American population. Some of these are quite extensive. The 1990 federal census, for example, is projected to exceed 200 CD-ROMs. In almost every case, users can analyze these data by race and manipulate the information by any number of additional variables, such as sex, age, or geography.

CONCLUSION

The libraries at UNC-CH have one of the largest and best collections of materials related to African Americans in the country. Many individuals have worked hard over many decades to build them. Librarians invite faculty and students to use these splendid collections of African Americana to their fullest advantage and to suggest new acquisitions.



A Long and Continuing Tradition: African Americana in the North Carolina Collection

by Robert G. Anthony, Jr.

On February 7, 1918, Charles Lee Smith, president of Edwards & Broughton Printing Company in Raleigh wrote Mary L. Thornton that he was mailing three books she had recently requested for the North Carolina Collection. Among the titles Smith reported shipping was *The History Of The Negro Baptists Of North Carolina*, by J. A. Whitted, published by Smith's firm in 1908.

Thornton's request for the Whitted book, which she made shortly after her appointment as first curator of the North Carolina Collection, illustrates the beginning of a long and continuing tradition of acquiring publications relating to the African American experience in North Carolina. Even before the Collection was formally organized as a separate department in 1917, there was already in the library a small but significant nucleus of materials on African Americans in North Carolina. Over the years, the Collection's curators and staff have added greatly to those holdings. Today, a significant portion of the more than a quarter million printed items and half million photographic images in the Collection may be of interest to researchers studying the African American experience in the Tar Heel state.

Religion and Church Histories

Whitted's history of African American Baptists is but one of many publications about the religious life of African Americans in North Carolina found in the Collection. There are, for example, a significant number of other denominational histories, such as Wm. Joseph Barber's *The Disciple Assemblies Of Eastern North Carolina* and Linda D. Addo and James H. McCallum's *To Be Faithful To Our Heritage: A History Of Black United Methodism In North Carolina*. Over the years, the Collection has also acquired histories of individual African American churches (i.e. Grace African Methodist Episcopal Zion in Charlotte, Mount Olive Baptist in Lewiston, and Oberlin Baptist in Raleigh.)

Researchers may also find useful the Collection's holdings of publications issued by religious bodies, such as minutes, journals, and programs for statewide, regional, or local conventions and meetings. For example, the Collection owns copies of the 1919 and 1923 minutes of the Cape Fear Annual Conference of the A.M.E. Zion Church and the published proceedings for the 1921 annual session of the Woman's Home & Foreign Missionary Convention of the Brunswick-Waccamaw Missionary Baptist Association.

At times, various historically white churches have sponsored separate units to organize religious work among African Americans. The Collection holds publications from several such groups. From the Archdeaconry for Work among Colored People, Episcopal Diocese of North Carolina, for example, it has copies of the published minutes of the annual convocation for nine of the years between 1905 and 1927 inclusive. Unfortunately, the publications of such religious groups, whether issued by African American churches or by historically white churches, were usually printed in limited quantity and not distributed widely. In many cases, the North Carolina Collection will have only a few issues—occasionally only one—from a particular group. But often this small run will be the sole surviving records for these organizations.

Autobiographies and Biographies

The personal stories of not only ministers and religious leaders, but also African American teachers, business leaders, physicians, athletes, politicians, writers, and many more North Carolinians from additional professions can be found in the Collection's extensive holdings of autobiographies and biographies. Some are lengthy books, while others may be short pamphlets or unpublished theses and dissertations. In still other autobiographical and biographical publications, former slaves tell or have their life stories told. In the past few years, for example, the Collection has added autobiographies/ biographies of escaped slaves Harriet Jacobs and Moses Roper; contemporary minister/political leader Joy Johnson; Episcopal priest Pauli Murray; Wilmington physician Hubert Eaton; basketball star Michael Jordan; and writer Charles W. Chestnutt, to name but a very few.

Creative Writing

Creative writing by African American North Carolinians such as Chestnutt has been collected assiduously. Published verse by George Moses Horton, slave poet of Chatham County and Chapel Hill, a special printing of "On the Pulse of Morning," the presidential inauguration poem by Winston-

Salem resident and Wake Forest University professor Maya Angelou, and works by late nineteenth and early twentieth century poet James Ephraim McGirt represent the range of materials available. Writings by contemporary African American novelists, poets, and dramatists who either are from or set their works in North Carolina, such as Gerald Barrax, Linda Beatrice Brown, Jaki Shelton Green, Randall Kenan, Lenard D. Moore, and Samm-Art Williams are also present.

Several African American writers, such as Charles Chesnutt and Maya Angelou, are the subjects of an increasing body of literary criticism of African American belles-lettres. The Collection, of course, also offers numerous examples of fiction and poetry with African American characters and/or other references to African Americans in the Tar Heel state but written by non-African American authors.

Newspapers

Journalistic endeavors by Tar Heel African Americans is another area of writing well documented in the North Carolina Collection. In the latter years of the Reconstruction and early years of the Jim Crow periods, several newspapers appeared with African American communities as their primary intended audiences. Between 1877 and 1894, it is estimated that at least twenty African American newspapers were established in the state, although most lasted less than two years and offered only small press runs. From various sources, the North Carolina Collection has acquired microfilm copies of a number of these papers.

More recent acquisitions have included sizable microform runs of several major long-established African American papers, such as the *Star Of Zion* (Salisbury/Charlotte), *Carolinian* (Durham), and *Charlotte Post*. Although the Collection maintains subscriptions to paper copies of only a few current newspapers of any type, preferring to invest periodically in microforms of backfiles, it does receive and retain paper copies of several African American community newspapers. These include *The Carolina Times* (Durham), *Carolina Peacemaker* (Greensboro), and *Winston-Salem Chronicle*. In addition, a complete run of *Black Ink*, the newspaper of the Black Student Movement at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, is available.

Arts and Crafts

African American artists too figure in the holdings of the North Carolina Collection. Exhibition catalogs featuring the works of painters, such as Romare Bearden, Minnie Evans, and Selma Burke, have been acquired.

Several lists of active African American artists are also available for use in the Collection's Reading Room. Free African American cabinetmaker Thomas Day of Caswell County has been the subject of one major exhibition and a number of articles, and the North Carolina Collection Gallery owns a sampler chest he crafted. Published materials on African American music and dance have also been collected, plus a limited number of audio-visual recordings.

Education and Educational Institutions

Researchers may be interested as well in the Collection's holdings of publications by or about various educational institutions associated with African Americans. Among these are catalogs, newsletters, and other publications from historically African American schools and colleges. Some are from institutions that still operate. Others, however, document the activities of now defunct schools and colleges, such as Palmer Memorial Institute at Sedalia, Plymouth State Normal School, and the Orange County Training School at Chapel Hill. Although usually only a handful of issues of a publication may have been preserved, they nevertheless offer insight into the operations and nature of the institutions that produced them.

In addition, there are among the Collection's holdings publications from several educational organizations, such as the *North Carolina Teachers Record* (1930-1970), the quarterly of the North Carolina Teachers Association. Statistical and sometimes narrative information on state and local government support of public schools and colleges for African Americans during the age of segregation can sometimes be found in separate publications or sections of general reports issued by state government agencies.

Charitable and Social Institutions

Materials from various charitable and social institutions important in the lives of African Americans in North Carolina can also be found in the Collection. For example, there are a number of reports and pamphlets from the Central (Colored) Orphanage of North Carolina at Oxford and the programs since 1952 of the annual Debutante Ball of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority held in Raleigh. Yearbooks, programs, brochures, fliers, and other printed materials distributed by African American clubs and social organizations from around the state have been acquired. Published histories of a variety of private and public institutions seeking to promote the public welfare, especially in the African American community have also been collected. Recent acquisitions in this area include monographs such as *Through The Years, 1867-1977: Light Over Darkness: A History Of*

The North Carolina School For The Negro Blind And The Deaf, by M.H. Crockett and Barbara Crockett Dease, and *Stanford L. Warren Branch Library: 77 Years Of Public Service: A Phoenix In The Durham Community*, by Beverly W. Jones.

Local Histories and Genealogical Abstracts

The Collection also acquires local histories of African American communities, a growing field of interest for historians, both professional and amateur. For example, the Collection recently obtained histories of the towns of James City and Navassa and the Greensboro communities of Mount Zion and Warnersville, plus a pictorial history of African American life in Charlotte and Mecklenburg County. A number of local historians and genealogists are abstracting public records relating to African Americans, such as cohabitation bonds, marriage records for former slaves, and free African Americans in census returns. Other abstractors and compilers have focused on transcribing cemetery gravestones, and a genealogical society has published abstracts from the records of the North Carolina Freedman's Savings & Trust Company. The North Carolina Collection seeks to acquire copies of such published abstracts and lists.

Clippings files

The Collection's newspaper clippings files provide another valuable source for information on African Americans in North Carolina. Prior to 1975, hundreds of clippings from a number of different newspapers and on a variety of African American-related subjects were clipped, pasted on tagboard, and microfilmed. Then paper prints were produced from the microfilm and bound in four volumes labeled "Negroes in North Carolina." These are available for use in the Reading Room. Subject clippings dated after 1975 are currently being microfilmed, and copyflo prints of these articles should be available in the Reading Room soon. Biographical clippings have not been separated by race of individual featured, and those on African Americans will be found throughout the 264 bound volumes in the Reading Room, which cover through 1989. Clippings from more recent years have been pasted on tagboards and are available at the Reading Room reference counter.

Photographs

An extensive collection of approximately a half million photographs and photographic negatives also comprise a major resource for research in the North Carolina Collection. Countless images among these holdings depict African Americans or some aspect of African American life in North

Carolina. Individuals wishing to conduct pictorial research should make an appointment to meet with the Collection's photographic archivist, who can offer guidance in the use of these materials.

The Card and Online Catalogs

Researchers interested in the published materials found in the North Carolina Collection will want to begin by consulting with a member of the Reading Room staff and then by examining the card and online catalogs. Most recent acquisitions and some of the more significant older materials are now represented in the online catalog. But it is essential to remember that cataloging records for more than three-quarters of the Collection's holdings are available only in the paper card catalog.

Publications may, of course, be identified by checking cataloging records in the card and online catalogs under specific titles or authors. Several topical subject headings, however, will also prove especially useful for researchers interested in materials on the African American experience in North Carolina. For example, there are more than twenty-three inches of catalog cards with the subject tracings Afro-American—, Afro-Americans, North Carolina—Negro— and North Carolina—Negroes.

Most of these rather general tracings are divided further by more specific subheadings, such as Art, Artists, Baptists, Education, Fiction, Lawyers, Newspapers, Poetry, Social conditions, Songs and stories, Suffrage, and numerous others. Additional important subject headings include North Carolina—Slavery, North Carolina—Race problems, and North Carolina—Race relations. Also, publications that concentrate on African Americans in particular communities may be traced under the names of individual cities or counties, such as Greensboro (N.C.)—Race problems and Pitt County (N.C.)—Negroes.

Reading Room staff are always willing to assist visitors in locating materials in the North Carolina Collection, and researchers are urged to make their needs known when they visit. Individuals studying African American religion may, for example, wish to talk with the staff member who has recently inventoried the Collection's holdings of publications issued by several African American denominations. Another staff member is active in a statewide African American history and genealogy organization and may be able to offer timesaving guidance in locating useful materials.

The acquisition of publications relating to the African American experience in North Carolina has been an important goal of the North Carolina Collection since its creation in 1917. Today African Americana is

among the most heavily used material in the Collection. In the years to come, the Collection will continue to identify and acquire materials appropriate for adding to these holdings. In the future, as the opportunity to publish becomes even more accessible—via desktop publishing, xerography, and other reproduction processes—the number of publications being produced will undoubtedly continue to increase. It can also be expected that the number of publications relating to African Americans in North Carolina will grow. Many of these will likely be issued by small printers or individuals, and it will be difficult for libraries to identify and acquire them. Researchers interested in the preservation of published African Americana relating to the Tar Heel state are urged to notify the North Carolina Collection of important local or limited quantity publications. This will help the Collection continue its long tradition of acquiring African Americana.



**A Guide to African American
Documentary Resources**

in

**the Manuscripts Department,
Wilson Library,
University of North Carolina
at Chapel Hill**

Compiled by

**Lauren A. Kerr
Katrin D. Hardikar**

Edited by

Timothy D. Pyatt and Richard A. Shrader



African American Documentation in the Southern Historical Collection: An Introduction

By Walter C. West and Linda W. Sellars

I have bin 7 years and I have not heard from none of you yet but I heard that Truston Kimberly was dead; I often think of the children I have 3 children a living and they are well at the present....I am doing very mutch the same work that I did when I was in the america and the longer I live in Africa the better I like it.

— Susan Caphart, St. Paul's River,
Liberia, to John Kimberly, her former
"owner," Chapel Hill, N.C., 1 March
1859.²

The quote above demonstrates the wealth of material present in the Southern Historical Collection that documents the lives of African Americans. Included are letters written by African Americans from the early nineteenth century to the 1990s; letters written by white Southern slaveholders; lists of the births and deaths on Southern plantations, and records of work that slaves performed there, of instruction they received, of their clothing, medical care, weddings and funerals. From later years there are photographs of black students, teachers, housekeepers, and union activists, and oral history interviews with politicians, tenant farmers, bank executives, social workers, and physicians. The value of these collections to researchers exploring the lives of African Americans is sometimes obscured by the fact that much of the documentation was created or accumulated by white Southerners. This brief essay is an effort to suggest the range of possibilities in these holdings and some avenues of approach to them.

The Manuscripts Department at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill is the preeminent national center for research on the American South. The Department, composed of the Southern Historical Collection, the Southern Folklife Collection, and University Archives, opened its doors for researchers in January of 1930. By 1948 the department's founder, Joseph Grégoire de Rouilhac Hamilton, had amassed more than two million manuscripts documenting the South. By the 1970s, in coop-

eration with the History Department, the Department began accumulating one of the largest oral history collections in the region—now known as the Southern Oral History Program Collection. By the mid-1980s, in response to interests and initiatives in the English Department, the University acquired the nucleus of what was to become the Southern Folklife Collection, which opened to the public in 1989. To enhance documentation of African Americans by North Carolina institutions, the Department was an active participant in the formation of the North Carolina African American Archives Group (NCAAG). With help from NCAAG, several initiatives, including this guide, have helped steer collection and access development. In 1995 the Manuscripts Department expanded its horizons again with its Southern Broadcast Media History Collection. Today the Department's collections have grown to encompass more than 14.5 million items (32,000 linear feet) of manuscripts, photographs, audio tapes, acetate disks, video tapes, and archival film footage.

The Southern Historical Collection, known for preserving plantation records, also makes many other groups of extensive and richly detailed records available for public research. Included among the plantation papers are some of the most disturbing documents imaginable—advertisements offering human beings for sale, letters pleading for the release of enslaved loved ones, descriptions of terribly inhumane disciplinary tactics. Other documents offer details of the work lives of blacks on Southern plantations. There are lists and descriptions of agricultural, domestic, and industrial tasks performed—managing plantations in the absence of owners, caring for crops and animals, caring for homes and children of whites, serving Civil War soldiers and college students, producing iron and textiles, and prospecting for gold in California. Descriptions of such events as weddings, religious instruction, and worship, when combined with other sources, also help develop a sense for the social and community lives of enslaved persons. Most directly, of course, much of this record presents the perspective of whites on blacks, and it is most helpful in studying the relations between the races.

Important parts of antebellum records of African Americans in the Southern Historical Collection are now available on microfilm in two series produced by University Publications of America, "Records of Antebellum Southern Plantations" and "Slavery in Antebellum Southern Industries." All, or the pertinent parts, of more than 300 collections appear in these series. These and many other collections filmed by the Manuscripts Department are available on interlibrary loan.

Emancipation fundamentally changed the basis for relationships between whites and blacks in the South, and the pattern of documentation

of African Americans in the Southern Historical Collection is therefore quite different for the period following the Civil War. Toward the end of the War, whites began to comment in letters, diaries, and elsewhere on the behavior and status of newly freed blacks. Financial records of plantations reflect new arrangements for labor that evolved into the sharecropping system. Politically involved white Southerners discussed strategies for containing the aspirations of blacks. And the records of white-run schools, churches, and other organizations reflect the experiences of blacks in various social and public spheres.

Documentation of African Americans in the South in the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries is present in many collections. Especially rich are papers revealing relations between whites and blacks and black political influence. The Department's postbellum holdings also document African American institutions and individuals. These holdings include records of the Penn School on St. Helena's Island in South Carolina (which also contain letters from Robert Smalls, an ex-slave and member of Congress); the register of a black Sunday School in Lincolnton, N.C., in the William A. Hoke Papers; receipts in the William M. Gordon Papers of a black orphanage in Oxford, N.C.; and letters from black writers W. H. Quick and David Bryant Fulton in the Stephen B. Weeks Papers.

The experience of southern African Americans between the World Wars is documented in numerous types of collections, including papers of politicians, scholars and other educational leaders, white social activists, and social and economic change organizations. There are also, for the first time, collections of papers of some blacks themselves and oral narratives of blacks, some made during this period and some collected later with extensive reminiscences of these decades.

The Southern Historical Collection holds the papers of legislators and other politicians for this period from Louisiana, Alabama, Texas, Tennessee, and Arkansas as well as Southeastern states. These include extensive correspondence concerning issues of the period. Virtually all of them contain material relating to race relations in both private experience and public policy. An example is the collection of Lee Slater Overman, Democratic senator from North Carolina, 1903-1930. Overman's papers include letters discussing voting rights of blacks and other matters involving the lives of black North Carolinians.

Numerous collections of social scientists and other academicians and of college presidents and other educational leaders are also available. Many of these individuals either studied the lives of African American southerners or took an active interest in the education of African Americans. Howard

Odum and Guy Benton Johnson, sociologists at the University of North Carolina, for example, collected statistics and stories of southern blacks in the 1920s and 1930s and promoted writings by and about their subjects. Odum coordinated studies of black life in the 1920s, collected black work songs, corresponded with southern black leaders, and helped organize the Southern Regional Council, the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Cooperation, and other organizations that promoted improved race relations. He also coordinated a "subregional photographic study" that resulted in hundreds of striking photographs of blacks in many settings in Virginia and North Carolina, 1939-1940. All of these activities are well-documented.

In addition to the papers of educators, the Southern Historical Collection holds the records of numerous white activists and interracial organizations operating to improve the lot of African Americans in the 1920s and 1930s and beyond. Among the activists are Howard Kester and Jesse Daniel Ames; among the organizations are the Southern Tenant Farmers Union and the Southeastern Cooperative League. Other collections document the work of activists and organizations who began their work in the interwar period, but were more prominent in the 1940s and 1950s. Among these are Willis D. Weatherford, James McBride Dabbs, and the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen.

Papers of politicians, journalists, white social activists, social and economic change organizations, and papers of African Americans themselves document the lives of African Americans in the South since World War II. There are also oral histories and interviews of blacks and whites in which they discuss race relations and the experience of African Americans.

Political leaders at the local, state, and national level addressed the issues of race relations and the civil rights of African Americans in the postwar period. The Southern Historical Collection's postwar political collections are primarily from North Carolina, although there are also political papers from other states. Many of these collections contain material relating to race relations. Especially rich in such material are the papers of Allard Kenneth Lowenstein, a political activist, lawyer, teacher, speaker, U.S. Congressman from New York, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, and founder and leader of several organizations. Lowenstein was active in Democratic reform politics in New York and in the civil rights movement in the 1960s. Along with his other activities, his papers document his work as a legal advisor to the civil rights movement in Mississippi in 1963-1964, recruiting college students for the 1964 Mississippi Freedom Summer project, and as a national board member for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

The responses of state political leaders to the civil rights movement are documented in collections such as the papers of North Carolina governors Luther Hartwell Hodges and Terry Sanford. On the local level, the papers of Adelaide Walters, a member of the Board of Aldermen of Chapel Hill, N.C., contain correspondence and other material about the civil rights movement and African Americans in one community.

Journalists wrote and spoke about African Americans during World War II and in the postwar period. The papers of Jonathan Daniels, editor of the Raleigh, N.C., *News and Observer*, for example, contain correspondence, writings, and other material relating to race relations, including school integration in the South. Daniels's papers also contain material about African Americans during World War II, when he served as assistant to President Franklin Roosevelt. Letters, articles, and speeches of Mark Ethridge, editor and publisher of the Louisville, Ky., *Courier-Journal* and editor of New York *Newsday*, also address the issues of segregation and civil rights.

The Southern Historical Collection also holds papers of white social activists and scholars as well as the records of organizations working for social and economic change. Papers of individuals include those of Olive Matthews Stone, who studied African Americans in Alabama and was involved in the work of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and the Southern Negro Youth Congress; Marion A. Wright of South Carolina, who was a board member of Penn Community Services and the Southern Regional Council; and Robert E. Seymour, who was a Baptist minister and civil rights leader in Chapel Hill, N.C. Records of organizations include the archives of the North Carolina Fund, which contains documents relating to an experimental anti-poverty program in North Carolina in the 1960s; the Southern Justice Institute papers, 1978-1993, relating to legal challenges to racial discrimination, obstruction of voting rights, and school segregation; and Greensboro Civil Rights Fund documents relating to court cases stemming from an attack by members of the Ku Klux Klan and the Nazi Party on Communist Workers Party demonstrators in Greensboro, N.C., in 1979.

Increasingly, the Southern Historical Collection is acquiring material created by African Americans. Most of these collections are of post-World War I material. Notable among these are records, 1922-1941, of the Janitors' Association of the University of North Carolina; Wilson L. Newman correspondence with George Washington Carver, 1926-1943; papers, 1929-1949, of the Foust family in Alamance County, N.C.; diaries and scrapbooks, 1929-1963, of Hubert Samuel Robinson, civic leader in Chapel Hill, N.C.; and papers, 1937-1945, of David J. Gilmer, director of the Trinity

Mission in Greensboro, N.C. The largest and most recent of these collections are the papers, 1947-1990, of William A. Clement, North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company executive and Durham, N.C., civic leader and the papers, 1936-1985, of Josephine Dobbs Clement, member and chair of the Durham City Board of Education and Durham County Commissioner.

In addition to the written record contained in these manuscript collections, the Southern Historical Collection also houses the Southern Oral History Program Collection, which consists of tapes or transcripts of nearly 1500 interviews and oral histories of black and white Southerners. Particularly revealing of the African American experience are the interviews about Southern politics, the individual biographies, interviews with notable North Carolinians, with Southern women, about the foodworkers' strike at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, about the North Carolina Fund, and about the press and the civil rights movement.

Editors' Note

The majority of the over 650 collections documented in this guide are plantation records from the antebellum, Civil War, and Reconstruction periods. Entries for these collections discuss topics such as slaves as plantation labor, and later, the hiring of freedmen. Nearly twenty percent of the entries, however, describe twentieth-century collections that cover topics such as desegregation, bussing, and civil rights or musical and oral traditions of African Americans, primarily in the South. These modern collections are noted by an asterisk (*).

The entries are arranged alphabetically by collection name. Listed after the collection name is the collection number and the date span of the entire collection. The entries describe only the portions of collections pertaining to African Americans, with complete summary records for collections available through the library's online catalog. The full text of selected inventories (detailed guides to individual collections) are present on the library's INTERNET server.

This guide would not have been possible without the hard work of a number of staff, both past and present. We are especially grateful to our compilers. The project was first started by Katrin Hardikar, a N.C. State University intern. The bulk of the work was done by Lauren Kerr, a UNC-CH graduate student. Enola Guthrie also assisted with the data entry. Special thanks go to Steve Green, Linda Sellars, John White, and Cheri Wolfe who helped with individual guide entries.

An electronic version of this guide is available from the University Press of Virginia. The University of Virginia's Alderman Library staff members Michael Plunkett, Curator of Special Collections, and David Seaman, Coordinator of the Electronic Text Center, both provided much needed technical support and encouragement.



*African American Girl with Churn in Randolph County, N.C. July 1939.
Photograph by Dorothea Lange. [From the Howard Odum Papers, # 3167B-
269]*

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- September 3, 1839 letter from slave to master. [From the Cameron Family Papers, #133], page 96.
- “Mary Dunc” and her granddaughter “Mary Catherine,” 1939. [From the Mary Susan Ker Papers, #P1467-51], page 143.
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- Eating “white dirt,” a white clay found in several parts of the county (Greene County, Ga., June 1941). [From the Raper Papers, #P3966-1320], page 176.
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- Definition of offenses involving slaves and slavery in Halifax County, N.C. (ca. 1859). [From the Cary Whitaker Papers, #767], page 205.

[179A]

\$ 50.00 Reward !!



Ran away from the Yard Corner of Jackson & Green
Street, Augusta Ga. on the evening of ^{the 24th} ~~the 25th~~ of
1863 a Woman "Lolly", whose likeness I had seen
She is thirty years of age, light complexion - hesitates
somewhat about ^{her} ~~her~~ ^{to}, and is not a very healthy
woman - but rather good looking, and a fine set of
teeth. Never changed her owner and had been a house
servant always. ^{It is thought she had been introduced}
to by some White Man, being herself a stranger to
this City, and belonging to a Charleston family. —
If the faithful postmaster will, to Antoine
Boullain City = Augusta Ga. — 11 11

Augusta Police Station
1.
Louis Manigault, owner of Lolly

Manuscript runaway slave notice. [From the Manigault Family Papers, # 484]

Collection Descriptions

JAMES LUSK ALCORN PAPERS, #5, 1850-1880.

Chiefly letters written by Alcorn, brigadier general of Mississippi state forces, Republican governor, and U.S. senator, to his wife. Letters discuss Union soldiers freeing slaves (1862); Alcorn's relations with slaves and freed blacks (1862-1864); the marriage of Northern white women to blacks (1865); and the status of free blacks in the South (1865). The collection also contains two plantation inventories and Alcorn's diary, which contain slave records (1855-1865).

ALEXANDER AND HILLHOUSE FAMILY PAPERS, #11, 1758-1976. Correspondence and estate and family records of the families of Adam Leopold Alexander, a Scottish planter who emigrated to Georgia, and of David Hillhouse, a Connecticut native living in Ga. Alexander's correspondence discusses his relationships with free blacks and suggests he maintained close ties with former slaves after Emancipation (subseries 1.1). Microfilm available.

GEORGE WASHINGTON ALLEN PAPERS, #2711, 1832-1932.

Predominantly correspondence between George Washington Allen, planter of Opelika and Lafayette, Alabama, and Alexander A. Allen, planter and lawyer of Bainbridge and Lexington, Georgia. Topics include the management of slaves (1832-1865); the murder of an Alexander relative in Ala. by a slave (1849); and former slaves renting houses in Tuskegee in order to qualify for the vote (1868). Microfilm available.

JAMES AND CHARLES B. ALLEN PAPERS, #1697-z, 1788-1796; 1856-1869.

Papers of the family of Colonel James Allen of Warren, Mississippi, Provost Marshal of Freedmen. Includes a notebook containing records of accounts with "Indians and Negroes" (1788-1796). Microfilm available.

JOHN MEBANE ALLEN PAPERS, #4118, 1852-1889.

Letters to Allen of Arkansas from friends and relatives in Alamance County, North Carolina, including some letters relating to the hiring and sale of slaves. Included is a letter to "Aunt Jenny," a slave owned by Allen, which discusses important events in the lives of related slaves still living in N.C. (1856). Typed transcript only; location of originals unknown.

YOUNG ALLEN PAPERS, #4411, 1783-1927.

Correspondence, deeds, estate records, and other financial and legal items

of Allen, farmer and slave owner in Wake County, North Carolina, and of members of his family. Legal and financial items include records of slave sales. The collection also includes a bawdy poem about a white parson and a black woman (before 1865).

WILLIAM RUTHRAUFF AMBERSON PAPERS, #3862, 1919-1968; 1971.*

Correspondence and other papers of Amberson, native of Pennsylvania, while he was a professor at the University of Tennessee Medical School at Memphis, advisor to the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, and trustee of the Delta and Providence Cooperative Farms in Mississippi. Discussions at times relate to race relations.

JESSIE DANIEL AMES PAPERS, #3686, 1920-1963.*

Correspondence, speeches, reports, clippings, scrapbooks, photographs, and other materials of Ames of Texas, Georgia, and North Carolina. Papers concern Ames's work in the Texas Interracial Commission, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, and the Association of Southern Women Against Lynching. Included are case histories of individual lynchings investigated by the ASWAL (mostly 1933); notes on the Federal Anti-Lynching Bill (1934-1937); and letters pertaining both to race relations (1944-1946) and to a training school for delinquent African American girls (1929).

EDWARD CLIFFORD ANDERSON PAPERS, #3602, 1813-1882.

Family letters and assorted volumes of Anderson, U.S. Navy officer, Confederate officer, planter, politician, and businessman of Savannah, Georgia. Correspondence covers various topics including black Union soldiers (1863) and African Americans living in Savannah (1868). Manuscript volumes include slave papers which document slave births and deaths (1817-1866) and blankets and shoes distributed to slaves (1853-1866). Anderson's diary mentions conferences to establish an African American hospital (1870), a riot connected with segregation on street cars, African American education in Savannah, and national race relations (1872). Microfilm available.

EDWIN ALEXANDER ANDERSON PAPERS, #3387, 1878-1939.

Personal correspondence, chiefly 1883-1903, of Anderson of Wilmington, North Carolina, an admiral in the U.S. Navy. Letters pertaining to a visit to Liberia describe his meeting with slave-owning Africans and with former American slaves (1886) and discuss the native populace and religious customs of inhabitants of the Gabon River and Congo River Basin areas (1887). Note: Portions of Anderson's papers are also available at Duke University.

ZOE LEE HUNTER ANDERSON PAPERS, #2385, 1804; 1819; 1835.
Miscellaneous papers belonging to Anderson of South Carolina which include records of the division of an estate and the sale of its slaves.

ALEXANDER BOYD ANDREWS PAPERS, #2412, 1678-1946.*
Largely correspondence of Andrews, a Raleigh, North Carolina, lawyer active in legal, civic, religious, and educational groups. The collection contains letters pertaining to Andrews' interest in legal education, adult illiteracy, and the training of African American teachers in N.C. Included are a letter concerning Andrews' article "Negro Congregations and Communicants" (1939) and a letter from Andrews to Clifford P. Morehouse of *The Living Church* recording African American church statistics (1943).

IKE FRANKLIN ANDREWS PAPERS, #4404, 1969-1984.*
Primarily correspondence relating to the congressional career of Andrews, a Democrat representing North Carolina's 4th Congressional District from 1972-1984. The collection contains correspondence on bussing and civil rights.

STARK ARMISTEAD PAPERS, #1210-z, 1716-1832.
Two letters and forty-six deeds, plats, and legal papers of the Armistead family of Windsor and Plymouth, North Carolina. The bulk of the collection relates to Armistead's purchases of property and slaves in Bertie, Washington, and Chowan Counties, N.C.

ARNOLD AND SCREVAN FAMILY PAPERS, #3419, 1762-1903.
Papers of members of the Arnold family of Providence, Rhode Island, and Bayou County, Georgia, and of the Screvan family of Savannah, Ga. The collection contains business and family correspondence, financial and legal writings, farm journals, and genealogical information. Papers include -1861), medical bills for treatment of slaves (1762-1826), and slave lists (1811-1869). Also documented are family disputes over the ownership of 60 slaves (1833?); Northern attitudes toward slavery (1849); attempts to stop the flow of runaway slaves behind Union lines (1862); and relations with free black Union soldiers (1864). Microfilm available.

ARCHIBALD HUNTER ARRINGTON PAPERS, #3240, 1744-1909.
Chiefly business and agricultural papers of Arrington, planter of Nash County, North Carolina, and Democratic member of the 27th and 28th U.S. Congresses (1841-1845) as well as of the first Confederate Congress (1861). Plantation records contain slave lists, slave bills of sale, hiring agreements, and birth dates; records of provisions given to, and contracts made with, freedmen (1866-1895); and overseer contracts (1789-1909).

Materials relating to Arrington's political career include notes on laws regulating the oversight of slaves (1841-1845). Microfilm available.

JOHN DURANT ASHMORE, #2343-z, 1853-1859.

The plantation journal of Ashmore, planter of Sumter and Anderson districts, South Carolina, member of the South Carolina House of Representatives, and Democratic congressman. Some entries mention individual laborers, presumably slaves, by name, although most describe groups of workers as "hands." Microfilm available.

E. S. ASKEW LETTER, #2881-z, 1951.*

An open letter from Askew of Windsor, North Carolina, addressed to Fred M. Vinson, Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, explaining to him the master race theory and the danger he considers inherent to the amalgamation of races in the United States.

EVERY FAMILY PAPERS, #3289, 1796-1951.

Correspondence and financial and legal records of the Avery and Marsh families of Petite Anse Island Plantation (later Avery Island) near New Iberia in Iberia Parish, Louisiana, and of Baton Rouge, La. Included are slave bills of sale, some of which include a form, signed by the slave, agreeing to move to La. (1817-1827, 1836-1843); bills for the medical treatment of slaves; records of a jail fee paid for a runaway slave; and a document freeing mulatto slaves (1856). Correspondence covers various topics including runaway slaves (1814, 1846-1847); the desertion by former slaves of plantations (1863); supplies and work contracts for former slaves (1866); and African American voting (1866-67, 1890). The collection also contains a ledger recording anecdotes about family servants before and after slavery. Microfilm available.

BACOT FAMILY PAPERS, #916-z, 1767-1887.

Correspondence, financial and legal papers, and other items of the Bacot family, cotton planters of the Mars Bluff Plantation near Florence in Darlington District, South Carolina, and partners in the Jarrot and Bacot Drug Store in Florence, S.C. Materials relate chiefly to plantation management. Included are slave lists (1853); documents relating to freedmen working at Mars Bluff (1866, 1867); and a medical services contract between freedmen and a local physician (1866-1867). Microfilm available.

JAMES B. BAILEY PAPERS, #38, 1847-1885.

Personal correspondence, financial and legal papers, and other materials of Bailey, county treasurer and Superintendent of Labor for the Engineers Department of Eastern District Florida. The collection contains a list of

slaves assigned to the Engineer's Department of Eastern District Florida (n.d.). Microfilm available.

JOHN LANCASTER BAILEY PAPERS, #39, 1785-1874.

Primarily family correspondence and papers of Bailey of Pasquotank County, Hillsborough, and Asheville, North Carolina, superior court judge, 1837-1863. The collection contains deeds of gift and sale of slaves in the 1840s and 1850s; papers concerning lands and slaves (1821-1829); and a letter describing Northern attitudes toward slavery and abolitionists (1860).

DANIEL HOARD BALDWIN LETTERS, #4128, 1859-1869.

Analytical letters from D.H. Baldwin, merchant of Savannah, Georgia, and New York City, to William Baldwin of Massachusetts. A group of letters written from 1860 to 1861 discuss the secession crisis; the role of slavery and the Republican party in precipitating the crisis; the South's determination to achieve independence; and Baldwin's own opinions on the South. Later letters (1867-1869) analyze Reconstruction and race relations, and include a proposal by Baldwin to import laborers from Africa for Southern planters.

GEORGE J. BALDWIN PAPERS, #850, 1856-1927.*

Collection documents segregation in Georgia streetcars, 1903-1908.

JOHN BALL AND KEATING SIMMONS BALL BOOKS, #1811, 1779-1911.

Records of Comingtee, a Cooper River, South Carolina, plantation in Charleston District (later Berkeley County), and of other rice plantations of the Ball family, including Stoke, Kensington, and Bridway. Volumes contain slave records listing supplies issued, births and deaths, names, and other data (1780-1833, 1836). Microfilm available.

WILLIAM J. BALL PAPERS, #1820, 1804-1890.

Records of three generations of the Ball family and a group of Cooper River plantations, Charleston District (later Berkeley County) South Carolina. Included are records of slave births, the names of slave mothers, and slave deaths (1808-1835, 1838-1879); an account of blankets and cloth distributed to slaves (1821-1833, 1840-1860); and a hog killing record that details the distribution of meat to slaves (1819-1834). Microfilm only.

EVERARD GREEN BAKER DIARIES, #41-z, 1848-1876.

Personal diaries and plantation journal of Baker of Jefferson, Panola, and Hinds Counties, Mississippi, containing references to farming, household matters, philosophical ideas, recipes, and rules for plantation living. Dia-

ries record events in the lives of Baker's slaves, including illnesses, holidays, and an attack on an overseer (26 May 1854). In 1865, Baker writes about emancipation and his efforts to hire free blacks as plantation workers, and mentions his attendance at a "Negro preaching and ordination" in 1867. Microfilm available.

GEORGE SCARBOROUGH BARNESLEY PAPERS, #1521, 1837-1918.

Barnesley, of Woodlands Plantation, Cass County, Georgia, and Sao Paulo, Brazil, was a Confederate soldier, hospital steward, medical student, and assistant surgeon in the 8th Georgia Regiment, who emigrated to Brazil after the Civil War. The collection contains correspondence, reminiscences, scrapbooks, printed pamphlets, and other material. Included are a letter mentioning Barnesley's plan to teach the slaves on Woodlands Plantation, Ga., how to read (1854) and a plantation journal listing family slaves and hired slaves (1859-1861). Microfilm available.

DANIEL MOREAU BARRINGER PAPERS, #3359, 1797-1873.

Family, business, and political papers of Barringer of Cabarrus County and Raleigh, North Carolina, UNC student, lawyer, legislator, U.S. representative, minister to Spain, and Democratic Party member and chairman. Correspondence discusses the execution of slaves accused of killing a white woman (1828); the buying of slaves (1849; 1863); a "Negro convention" at which a former Barringer slave was a secretary (1865); conditions of Southern freedmen (1865, 1867); a "Negro procession" and meeting in Lexington, N.C. (1869); and requests for aid for two brothers convicted of illegal activities associated with the Ku Klux Klan (1871). References to the purchase of slaves express attempts to keep slave families intact.

DAVID CRENSHAW BARROW PAPERS, #1251, 1834-1893.

Correspondence and other papers of Barrow and members of his family of Lexington, Georgia. The collection includes slave bills of sale and a receipt from a jailor for a runaway slave (1850). Correspondence, generally relating to Barrow's plantations in various parts of Ga., discusses preaching to slaves (1859); slave insurrections and runaways (1860-1865); promises made to slaves concerning the percentage of crops they would receive; efforts to keep slaves out of Sherman's path (1865); attempts to raise slave troops and an advisement against the use of slave soldiers in the Confederacy (1865); an agreement with "Tillman, a freedman" for labor (1865); and voting (1872).

ROBERT RUFFIN BARROW PAPERS, #2407, 1811-1858.

This collection includes the original and a typed transcription of the plantation journal, 1857-58, of Barrow, sugar planter and canal operator in Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana. The journal documents the relationship between plantation owner and overseer, and between overseers, field slaves, and slave drivers. It also contains slave lists, accounts of resistance and punishments, and tasks assigned slaves, and includes information on slave births, deaths, and illnesses as well as items distributed to slaves and run-aways. Microfilm available.

MARY E. BATEMAN DIARY, #47, 1856.

The diary of Bateman of Argyle Plantation near Greenville, Washington County, Mississippi. Entries occasionally refer to slaves and overseers. Microfilm available.

ALFRED BATRÉ LETTERS, #49-z, 1805.

Letters to Mrs. J. J. Walker in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, from Batré in Mobile, Ala., containing news of slaves.

BATTLE FAMILY PAPERS, #3223, 1765-1955.

An extensive collection of business and personal papers and correspondence of the Battle family, whose members were intimately involved in N.C. politics, the Episcopal Church, and the University of North Carolina. Letters contain references to the drowning of a young slave (1847); fear of a slave insurrection in Raleigh (1847); the annual hiring of slaves (1855, 1856, 1863); illnesses among slaves (1855-1856); a young slave's attempt to poison her slaveholders (1861); reparation requested for the death of a slave hired out to the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad (1864); an account of the trial and conviction of slaves who robbed a smokehouse (1864); a request that Kemp Plummer Battle serve as a nominal master of a slave sent to Raleigh to seek carpentry work (1865); the mistreatment of an African American by a group of whites in Chapel Hill, N.C. (1866); criticism of the Emancipation Proclamation and Reconstruction (1867); comments on the racial climate in Chapel Hill (1868); a congressional investigation into the Ku Klux Klan (1871); and an invitation of "colored citizens" to Kemp Plummer Battle to deliver an address on the anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation (1876). The collection also contains two slave bills of sale (1832, 1856).

BAYSIDE PLANTATION RECORDS, #53, 1846-1852; 1860-1866.

Daily record of the activities at Bayside, a large plantation on Bayou Teche (near New Iberia) Louisiana, and at an unnamed plantation on Bayou Millet, near Opelousas, La. The record was kept by a proprietor, Francis DuBose

Richardson, by members of his family, and by overseers, and discusses the management of slaves and free labor. Entries also note illnesses among slaves (1842-1852) and give an assessment of personal property that includes slaves (1846). Microfilm available.

HAMON BELL PAPERS, #4084-z, 1738-1841.

Legal papers of and letters received by Bell of Camden County, North Carolina. Some of the papers pertain to the sale and exchange of slaves. Microfilm available.

HERMAN BELL COLLECTION, #20261, 1967.*

Interview, conversation and narrative in Gullah dialect by African Americans Jim and Christina Milligan and Nettie Whaley, recorded by Herman Bell on Edisto Island, South Carolina in 1967. Topics of conversation include the Civil War, houses, food, fishing, school, local people, and some animal tales. [1 reel, FT1200]

HENRY LOUIS BENNING PAPERS, #2225, 1818-1897.

Primarily military papers of Benning, Confederate Army officer of Georgia and Virginia. Items relating to slavery include the summary of a Baldwin Superior Court case arising from the sale of blacks seized by the state of Georgia because of a violation of the U.S. law prohibiting the importation of slaves (1818); and information about a case brought before the Supreme Court of Georgia that involved the sale of slaves in connection with a mortgage foreclosure (1855). Microfilm only.

DIARIES OF OVERTON AND JESSE BERNARD, #62-z, 1824; 1856-1891.

Diary of Overton Bernard while he was a Methodist minister in Edenton, North Carolina and a bank employee in Portsmouth, Virginia; and of his son, Jessee Bernard, an Alachua County, Florida, lawyer. One entry in the elder Bernard's diary includes discussion of the demoralization of freedmen (1862).

JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIEN PAPERS, #63, 1778-1938.

Personal and legal correspondence of Berrien of Savannah, Georgia, constitutional lawyer, U.S. senator, and attorney general in Andrew Jackson's cabinet. Correspondence includes a discussion of the rights of "free persons of color" under the Constitution (1820). Microfilm available.

BERRYHILL FAMILY PAPERS, #2857, 1795-1801; 1838-1840.

Mainly prenuptial correspondence between Oliver Arms of Lincoln County, North Carolina, and Elizabeth Sprague of South Deerfield,

Massachusetts. In a letter dated 10 February 1839, Arms discusses the condition of Southern slaves, stressing their religious freedom. Microfilm available.

MARY JEFFREYS BETHELL DIARY, 1737-z, 1853-1873.

Personal diary of Bethell, who spent most of her life in Rockingham County, North Carolina. Entries reveal thoughts on the departure of slaves and difficulties with free blacks after the War. Microfilm available.

JOHN HOUSTON BILLS PAPERS, #2245-A AND B, 1843-1871.

Diary and miscellaneous papers of Bills, a Tennessee planter, merchant, and friend of U.S. President James Knox Polk. The diary contains references to the work, treatment, and prices of slaves.

JAMES B. BLACKFORD, COLLECTOR, PAPERS, #3760-z, 1822-1879.

Chiefly unrelated 19th century letters from several different states collected by Blackford of Richmond, Virginia. Writers and topics include a traveler in Mississippi who refers to the rental of several of his slaves to pick cotton during a temporary layover caused by a local yellow fever epidemic (1833); a slave owner in Shackelford, North Carolina, concerning possible charges brought against a slave for beating a slave owned by the writer (1835); and a Baptist minister in Vicksburg, Miss., to a minister in New York, expressing concern over the impact of the abolition movement on missionary efforts (1844).

BLACKFORD FAMILY PAPERS, #1912, 1742-1953.

The Blackford collection consists of correspondence and other papers of three generations of the Blackfords of Fredericksburg, Lynchburg, and Alexandria, Virginia. Much of the correspondence relates to the activities of the American Colonization Society and its counterpart in Great Britain, and documents the Blackford family's anti-slavery sentiments and their attempts to organize a colonization society in Fredericksburg. The collection includes discussion of fears of a large-scale slave insurrection in the slave states (1831); difficulties in educating black women to be teachers; the life of missionaries in Liberia (1836, 1843, 1845, 1852, 1855); freeing slaves to send to Liberia (1841); observations of South American slavery (1842-1843); anti-slavery views in Richmond, Va.; and opposition to the annexation of Texas as a pro-slavery plot to enable the South to secede (1844); the outfitting with tools of a slave manumitted by the Blackfords (1844); letters written by the slave Maria West for her blind owner and occasional personal notes from West herself (1846-1847); news of Abraham, a manumitted Blackford slave who joined a colony in Liberia (1845); op-

position faced by abolitionists in Fredericksburg, Va., and nationally (1849); views on slavery and colonization (1850); response to a plan to send slaves to the Amazon Valley (1851); Charles Blackford's opinion of the novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (1853); a pro-slavery argument and description of the treatment of slaves written by V.M. Randolph of Forkland, Ala. (1859); an account of the life, death, and philosophies of Richard Randolph, a Virginian who freed his slaves and moved to Ohio (1859); reaction to John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry (1860); the Northern working-class view of the war and slavery (1862); the secession crisis and Confederate army life (1861-1865); problems with freed slaves (1865); news of Liberia and the hope that emancipated slaves would join the African colony (1865); the idleness of freedmen and thievery among blacks and whites (1866); experiences of the white M. Payne in teaching black children (n.d.); and a description of a Danville, Va., race riot (1883).

ELIZABETH HOOPER BLANCHARD PAPERS, #3367, 1694-1954.

Family, professional, and business papers of Blanchard, author, art collector, and interior decorator of California and New York. This extensive collection contains correspondence, diary entries, clippings, pictures, and other background materials relating to Blanchard's book, *The Life and Times of Sir Archie: The Story of America's Greatest Thoroughbred*, as well as family letters written from a plantation near Columbus, Mississippi. The correspondence contains plantation letters from Sarah Amis that routinely mention the welfare of two slaves named Lethe and Sophia, including an 1840 note stating that Lethe gave birth to a child who was "right good looking and *not black* of course"; a letter from Sophia to Bettie and Sallie Amis (1858); a North Carolina letter referring to "old negroes" at the end of the Civil War (1867); a comment from Sallie Amis in Petersburg, Virginia that: "the niggas are as impudent as they can be" (1867); a report from Mamie Amis in San Francisco of Irish prejudice against free blacks (1869); and discussion of the political actions of blacks in Louisiana. (1870-1876).

JOHN HENRY WILLIAM BONITZ AND MARY (STOGNER) BONITZ PAPERS, #3865, 1863-1973.

This collection includes three scrapbooks containing newspaper clippings from the North Carolina Goldsboro and Wilmington *Messengers*, of which John Henry William Bonitz was co-proprietor. The clippings are primarily columns written by Bonitz or his wife. Volume 2 contains two photographs of two African Americans: Alexander Manly, an editor in Wilmington, N.C. (1898) and "Drake," a candidate for mayor in Wilmington in 1897. There is also a typescript copy of notes on Manly's background.

ELSIE H. BOOKER, COLLECTOR, PAPERS, #4580, 1712-1966.

Correspondence, business and legal papers, scrapbooks, genealogical information, pictures, and miscellaneous papers of the Markham, Leigh, Durham, Lloyd, and other families, chiefly of North Carolina. The collection contains business and legal papers primarily of the Shephard, Leigh, and Markham families of Orange and Durham Counties, N.C. Papers include a will which calls for the sale of land and slaves (1819); a property inventory listing slaves (1821); and documents relating to the hiring of slaves (1832, 1839). Among the Durham and Lloyd family correspondence is a letter of application for a position as a teacher at an African American public school in the Beth-Carr district, probably in Orange County, N.C. (1900). In addition, the collection contains post-Civil War letters of three African American families: the Goodwins of South Carolina, the Pickens of Connecticut, and the Mitchells of Durham, N.C.

BOROUGH HOUSE MANUSCRIPTS, #1597, 1815-1910.

Records of several generations of the Anderson family, physicians and planters near Statesburg, South Carolina. Included are a slave book and notes (1830); a contract for labor with free blacks (1865); and store accounts and advances made to free blacks (1866-1868). Microfilm available.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA. OLD HICKORY COUNCIL RECORDS, #4688, 1964-1985.*

Records of the Old Hickory Council of the Boy Scouts of America, Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Included are papers relating to integration of the troop (1964).

BOYKIN FAMILY PAPERS, #78, 1748-1932.

Family, business, and military papers of the Boykin family of Camden, South Carolina. Mainly business and plantation papers, the collection contains slave bills of sale; a typescript narrative entitled "The Tell-Tale Letter Picked Up by a Slave" (1865); and transcriptions of letters concerning John W. DeSaussure's emancipation of his slaves (1865). Post Civil War materials contain the paper "Articles of Agreement between Freedmen and Women and S. Boykin" (1868) and letters concerning labor problems on plantations (1865-1881).

ALICE D. BOYLE COLLECTION, #20127, 1960, 1971-1975.*

Seven tapes of stories of Demus Green, from a Gullah community in Charleston, South Carolina.

CHARLES WILLIAM BRADBURY PAPERS, #3011, 1817-1854.

Correspondence, financial and legal papers, memorandum books and dia-

ries of Bradbury, insurance agent of New Orleans, and other members of the Bradbury family of Manlius and Canandaigua, New York; Cincinnati and Montgomery, Ohio; Madison, Indiana; and New Orleans, Louisiana. Legal papers contain slave bills of sale, including an 1841 bill for a slave described as addicted to drunkenness. Microfilm available.

BRANCH FAMILY PAPERS, #2718, 1788-1919.

Personal, business, and political papers of four generations of the family of John Branch, planter and politician. Correspondence includes frequent references to plantation life, black slaves/workers, and concerns over the Civil War. Folder #134 contains an undated contract for labor with freedmen (late 1850s), and subseries 2.1.2 and 2.2.2 include information on freedmen. Microfilm available.

EUGENE CUNNINGHAM BRANSON PAPERS, #2610, 1895-1933.*

Professional correspondence and writings of Branson, educator, author, editor, president of the state Normal School of Georgia and head of its Department of Rural Economics and Sociology; and founder and head of the Rural Social Economics Program at the University of North Carolina. Letters discuss race relations in Orange Co., N.C., and elsewhere (1914, 1916-1917, 1920); lynchings (1915-21); African American land owners (1915); schools for African Americans (1917-1918); the northern migration of African Americans (1917); the University Commission on Race Relations (1918); the search for an African American "draft dodger" (1918); the work of the Southern Publicity Committee for better race relations (1918); wages of African American workers (1919); civil rights (1919); meetings of the Inter-Racial Committee (1919); recommendations for interracial work with the YMCA (1920); the increase of racial prejudice in the South (1921); attitudes toward the Ku Klux Klan (1922); fundamentalism and the Klan (1926); and the voting of southern African Americans (1927). The collection also includes addresses and essays on the ownership of farms by African Americans in Ga. (1886-1913); "The Negro Working out His Own Salvation" (1913); surveys of the African American population in Ga. (1911); information about African American churches in Ga. (1913); and statistics on slave ownership in N.C. (1915).

BRASHEAR AND LAWRENCE FAMILY PAPERS, #2355, 1802-1897.

Chiefly correspondence among members of the Brashear, Lawrence, and related Barr, Parker, Clay, Tilton, and Townsend families. Letters include references to buying slaves (1827) and the management of plantation slaves in New Orleans (1844-1860).

JOHN BRATTON LETTERS, #2216-z, 1861-1865.

A collection of letters written by Bratton, physician, state senator, and Confederate army officer from Winnsboro, South Carolina, to his wife. Letters discuss "free Negro volunteers" at Ft. Pickens, Battery Island, S.C. (1861) and Bratton's directions on the care of slaves in the event that Yankees reach his S.C. home (1865).

BRITTON AND MOORE FAMILY PAPERS, #4136, 1782-1890.

Legal papers, financial records, and family correspondence, chiefly 1850-1889, of the Blodgett, Britton, and Moore families of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Northampton County, North Carolina; and New Orleans, Louisiana. Correspondence includes two letters to Ellen (Britton) Moore from Howard Moore, the son of a former Moore slave, concerning his progress in a Raleigh, N.C., school. Financial papers contain records of the hiring of slaves (1854-1855) and the purchase of a slave (1850).

IVERSON LEWIS BROOKS PAPERS, #3249, 1793-1865.

Correspondence, financial and legal materials, and other items relating to Brooks's activities as teacher, Baptist preacher, and plantation owner of Georgia and South Carolina, and the activities of his family. Brooks, who amassed through marriage and purchase considerable holdings of land and slaves, was a staunch supporter of slavery. Included in this collection are letters from overseers discussing the condition of slaves on Brooks's Ga. plantation (1846-1855); letters documenting Brooks's desire to publish an account of the South's view on slavery, "A Defence of the South Against the Reproachments and Encroachments of the North: In Which Slavery is shown to be an Institution of God" (1850); receipts of slave sales (1787-1832); a document of inheritance concerning the management of slaves in Ga. (1831); and a slave list compiled for tax purposes (1861). Microfilm available.

JOHN PETERS BROUN PAPERS, #2448-z, 1819-1939.

Family correspondence of Broun, planter of Richland County, South Carolina, and Lowndes County, Alabama. Correspondence includes a letter advising Broun to sell Southern property due to the impending abolition of slavery (1842), and a letter recollecting past days of "loved and trusted slaves" (1933). The collection also includes a list of slaves and their supposed ages and valuations (1843). Microfilm available.

CATHERINE BARBARA BROUN PAPERS, #2389-z, 1861-1868.

Diary of Broun describing events and conditions in the area near her home at "Sunny Bank," Middleburg, Virginia, during and after the Civil War. She discusses her dealings with both Union and Confederate soldiers as they passed through her land and the behavior of enslaved and free blacks.

FRANK C. BROWN COLLECTION, #20022, 1936-1941.*

Recordings of sacred songs, worksongs, popular songs, and blues collected in North Carolina. Includes Pilgrim Singers, Boone State Prison Camp; Prymrolle Quartet, Boone State Prison Camp; Will "Shorty" Love, Durham; and various artists, Spear.

HAMILTON BROWN PAPERS, #1090, 1752-1907.

Extensive and varied business and personal papers of three generations of the prominent Brown family of Wilkes County, North Carolina, and the related Gwyn, Gordon, and Finley families. Antebellum papers dating from the 1770s contain a number of slave bills of sale and documents concerning the hiring out of slaves in Georgia, Virginia, and Tennessee; a series of letters from William Gwyn concerning arrangements to hire a particular slave couple (1835); and several letters from Indiana residents responding to runaway slave notices posted by Hamilton Brown (1835-1839). Also included are letters from slaves negotiating terms of hire (1830s-1840s) and contracts for hiring freedmen (1871-1907). Microfilm available.

BROWNRIGG FAMILY PAPERS, #2226, 1736-1944.

Correspondence and other papers of the Brownrigg family of Chowan County, North Carolina, and Lowndes County, Mississippi. Financial and legal materials contain many items concerning the buying and selling of slaves (1736-1862). Personal correspondence includes comments on the disposition of slaves (1885); the prayer of slave "old Dick" (1835); messages sent home from slaves travelling with their owners (1835); and an observation of the "kindly affectionate relations" between slaves and masters in southwest Virginia (1835). Microfilm available.

BRUMBY AND SMITH FAMILY PAPERS, #2780, 1833-1929.*

Miscellaneous papers of Laura M. Cole Smith and family of South Carolina. Series 2 includes an autobiographical sketch of James R. Brumby, a Confederate soldier and businessman, in which Brumby refers to going into business with an African American (1929). Microfilm available.

BRYAN FAMILY PAPERS, #96, 1704-1940.

Primarily business papers and correspondence documenting the professional and commercial activities and homelife of the families of James W., James A., and Charles S. Bryan. Correspondence covers topics such as the transfer and sale of slaves (1841); the murder of an overseer by a slave (1840); rumors of a slave insurrection in New Bern, North Carolina (1840); legal justice for the murder of a slave (1846); the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850; race riots in Boston (1851); the issue of a free black woman of British

citizenship who had been enslaved in America (1851); the issue of confiscated land given to freedmen (1883); the white supremacy movement (1890s); and the Ku Klux Klan (1920s). Microfilm available.

BRYAN AND LEVENTHORPE FAMILY PAPERS, #3994, 1797-1940.

Personal and business papers of the Bryan, Leventhorpe, Davenport, and Avery families, chiefly of North Carolina. Material prior to 1860 includes many documents relating to the buying and selling of slaves, and scattered Civil War items concern the secession crisis.

BRYAN AND MINOR FAMILY PAPERS, #2494-z, 1807-1918; ca. 1930s.

Scattered family letters (1807-1918), bible records, and Civil War reminiscences of the Bryan and Minor families of Georgia and Virginia. The collection contains papers relating to slavery and freedmen, including statements of a former slave and servant.

BULLOCK AND HAMILTON FAMILY PAPERS, #101, 1757-1971.

Personal and business correspondence and legal and financial papers of the Bullock and Hamilton families of Granville (now Vance) County, North Carolina, and Lowndes County, Mississippi. The Bullock papers contain a letter discussing opinions on slavery (1844) and the will of Sally Fain, an African American woman who owned slaves (1854). Hamilton family papers refer to the purchase, rental, and treatment of slaves and to the issue of runaway slaves as well as to the North's view on the treatment of slaves and the relocation of freed slaves to the North. The collection also contains a letter from a freedman in New Orleans who was trying to purchase his enslaved sisters from Hamilton (1851). Microfilm available.

EDWARD COURTNEY BULLOCK LETTER, #1913-z, 1860.

Letter dated October 26, 1860, from N. Bullock of Bristol, Rhode Island, to his nephew E. C. Bullock, a Eufaula, Alabama, lawyer, legislator, and secessionist. The letter gives N. Bullock's opinions on slavery, abolitionist theories, and New Englanders.

BUMPAS FAMILY PAPERS AND BOOKS, #1031, 1838-1972.*

Diaries, correspondence, and writings of a family of North Carolina Methodist ministers and editors of church publications. Materials include information concerning racial violence in Tennessee in 1946 collected by Paul F. Bumpas. A diary of Sidney D. Bumpas contains an account of the mistreatment of free black Lunsford Lane in Raleigh, N.C. (1842).

BURGWYN FAMILY PAPERS, #1687, 1787-1987.

Miscellaneous papers of the Burgwyn family of Northampton County, North Carolina, largely of William Hyslop Sumner Burgwyn. Volumes include plantation accounts, a personal diary, deeds and family letters. Financial and legal materials contain receipts of slave sales and slave lists (1830-61), and correspondence of Henry King Brown discusses the handling of slaves (1843). Microfilm available.

THOMAS A. BURKE ACCOUNT BOOK, #2348, 1848-1869.

Accounts kept by Burke of Rowan County, North Carolina, including records of slave hirings.

EDWINA BURNLEY MEMOIR, #1816, 1832-1870.

Memoir written by Edwina Burnley and Bertha Burnley Ricketts discussing the Burnley family history. Most of the manuscript focuses on recollections of childhood on the plantation "Somerset" in Copiah County, Mississippi, and details relations with relatives, neighbors, and slaves. Microfilm only.

THOMAS BURTON PAPERS, #4217, 1809, 1846, 1858-1921.

Correspondence, legal, and financial papers of Burton and his wife Nancy, both of Yanceyville, North Carolina. The collection contains correspondence from family members that discusses the prices of slaves in Mississippi, Georgia, and Alabama. Included is one letter of inquiry concerning the purchase of a female slave and her child.

BURTON AND YOUNG FAMILY PAPERS, #111, 1807-1911.

Family correspondence among members of four generations of the Burton and Young families of Granville, Lincoln, Cabarrus, and Mecklenburg counties, North Carolina. Included are papers sent to Sarah Virginia Burton Young by the managers of her plantation discussing the conduct of workers, especially rioting by freedmen, and the unsettled nature of local politics as related to freedmen's votes (1866-1896).

BURWELL FAMILY PAPERS, #112, 1750-1943.

This collection consists of personal, financial, and legal papers of the Burwell family of Warren, Vance, and Granville counties, North Carolina, and Mecklenburg County, Virginia, and the Williams family of Warren County, N.C. Included are letters which concern slave sales (1736-1799, 1832-1835); the hiring of slaves (1820-1835); the division of slaves according to an estate settlement (1850s); records of slaves hired and purchased (1830-1845, 1845-1860); letters of agreement between free blacks and William Henry Burwell of Va. (1866-1873); account books and farm

journals that record the birthdates of slaves and horses belonging to the Burwell family and slave purchases and sales (1805-1860); lists of both black and white members of the Tabernacle Society of the Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church in N.C. (1832-1850); and a school register for a black school in Vance County, N.C. (1881-1887).

ALGERNON LEE BUTLER PAPERS, #4034, 1928-1978.*

Judicial files, correspondence, and other materials of Butler, a Sampson County, N.C., lawyer (1931-1959), U.S. District Judge for eastern N.C. (1959-1978), and active member of the Republican Party. While serving as a judge Butler gained a reputation for his involvement in desegregating N.C. public schools and in numerous civil rights cases. The collection reflects his efforts in the civil rights movement and contains speeches that reveal his dedication to desegregation (1950s-1970s).

JOSEPH BUTTON PAPERS, #4664-z, 1897; 1924-1934.*

Primarily correspondence of Button, Virginia Commissioner of Insurance, 1925-1929. Correspondence reflects his involvement with the White Advisory Committee for the Richmond Colored Community Hospital Campaign (1927).

CAFFERY FAMILY PAPERS, #2227, 1830-1990s.

Largely personal correspondence of the Caffery and Richardson families of Iberia Parish, Louisiana. The collection includes information on plantation life and refers to white control over slaves and free blacks (1840, 1857, 1868). Microfilm available.

CAMERON FAMILY PAPERS, #133, 1757-1978.

The Cameron family of Orange and Durham Counties and Raleigh, North Carolina, was among the state's largest landowners and slaveholders during the antebellum period. Correspondence regards attitudes toward slavery; plantation management (1830s); runaway slaves (1847); a former slave's attempts to buy her children (1859); and the aftermath of emancipation, including the looting of Fairntosh Plantation by former slaves. Additional materials include a narrative about a test case brought by an African American servant (1865); slave lists and a slave ledger which provide information on the hiring and expenses of slaves, transfer of slaves, contracts to sell slaves, recording birth and deaths and slaves' occupations; student essays on slavery (1796-1805); an undated essay "A Peep into the Old Dominion" discussing problems of free labor; and an account book recording accounts for African Americans (1866). The collection also includes letters written to and from a former Cameron family slave living in Liberia (1840s) and letters from a slave in Alabama reporting on plantation business to the Camerons. Microfilm available.

Stagville 3 Sept. 1839

My Dear Master

me or much the same as you left me
Except Ben he had a chill on Sunday and Monday
I gave him a dose of Mr. W. Calomel and he had
no chill To day however he is no feverish with our
giving him quinine pills of 7 grains each because
bold in better and see or all the way The Dist
we can Judge Bally Sad Jones & Drent both
stern here yesterday and The Judge says he will
return on Friday or Saturday I shall try to write
100 hours & 6 Regs of land

Your faithful servant

Wigil

length

100 hours 569
6 Regs of land 1839

1352 Total

September 3, 1839 letter from slave to master. [From the Cameron Family Papers, #133]

JOHN LYLE CAMPBELL PAPERS, #1491, 1858-1870.

One letter to Professor Campbell of Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, from T. J. Jackson, describing the Lexington Sabbath School for African Americans (1858). Microfilm only.

CAPEHART FAMILY PAPERS, #1494, 1782-1983.

Correspondence, volumes, financial items, and other material (1811-1899) of the Capehart family of Scotch Hall Plantation, Bertie County, North Carolina, with some material concerning the Martin family of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The collection includes slave records (1840-1864), a recipe book containing a list of the names and births of former slaves who remained on the plantation after the war, and letters from Kate (Mary Carey Capehart) to her father (Cullen Capehart) mentioning freed blacks who wished to remain with their former owners (1866). Microfilm only.

GUY AND CANDIE CARAWAN COLLECTION, #20008, 1960s.*

Collection of several hundred sound recordings containing extensive documentation of musical and religious life in the Sea Island communities of Georgia and South Carolina as well as events relating to the Civil Rights movement of the 1960s.

BOB CARLIN COLLECTION, #20050, 1990.*

Interview with Preston Sylvester Fulp, blues guitarist in Walnut Cove, North Carolina, and family members.

EDWARD WARD CARMACK PAPERS, #1414, 1850-1942.

Papers, chiefly from 1890, of Carmack, editor of Nashville and Memphis, Tennessee, prohibitionist, U.S. Representative, and U.S. Senator. The collection contains material primarily relating to political activities. Included are photographs of black agricultural laborers and other plantation scenes in the vicinity of "Rosemary," a farm or plantation presumably in Alabama (probably Hale County), ca. 1890-1910. Microfilm available.

CARMICHAEL FAMILY DIARIES, #138-z, 1803-1850.

Diaries of various members of the Carmichael family of Augusta, Georgia, including the diary, 1837-1845, of Mrs. Eliza (Eve) Carmichael, which mentions family slaves. Microfilm available.

KATE S. CARNEY DIARY, #139-z, 1859-1862; 1876.

Diary of Carney, the daughter of a Murfreesboro, Tennessee, merchant, describing antebellum life in Murfreesboro and travel to various places. Many entries mention slaves, including a description of slaves purchased

and bestowed as a wedding gift (1859) and the marriage of slaves (1862). Microfilm available.

JULIAN SHAKESPEARE CARR PAPERS, #141, 1845-1924.*

Letters, telegrams, business and legal documents, maps, newspaper clippings, and miscellaneous papers pertaining to the business and personal affairs of Carr of Chapel Hill and Durham, North Carolina, manufacturer of tobacco products and Methodist Church and Democratic Party member. The collection includes a group of manuscript addresses and Sunday School lessons given by Carr, some of which discuss race relations in N.C. and throughout the South (1896-1923).

CARR, BARNES, AND BRANCH FAMILY PAPERS, #1392-z, 1837-1867.

Chiefly financial papers of various Wilson, North Carolina, residents, some of whom were members of the Carr, Barnes, and Branch families. Included are estate inventories and papers relating to the hiring of slaves.

FARISH CARTER PAPERS, #2230, 1794; 1806-1868.

Correspondence and financial and legal papers of Carter, planter, land speculator, and entrepreneur of Scottsborough Plantation, near Milledgeville, Baldwin County, Georgia, and of Coosawattee Plantation, Murray County, Ga. The collection primarily documents Carter's business activities, including the buying, selling, and hiring out of slaves. Letters also cover topics such as the treatment of slaves (1825); problems of slave management (1830-1850); news of house servants and field hands (1851-1858); effects of an ordinance passed in Marietta, Ga., concerning African Americans' autonomy to hire out their services and relating to their residences (1854); and marriage customs among slaves (1854). Financial and legal materials include bills of sale for slaves (1812, 1821); a certificate of character for a slave (1830); bills for hire of slaves (1840); and terms for hire of slaves (1850). The papers also document Carter's involvement in legal controversies over ownership of slaves in Florida. Microfilm available.

TOM CARTER AND CHUCK OSLYER COLLECTION, #20030, 1973.*

Two tapes of Willie Trice, blues singer and guitarist in Orange County, North Carolina.

ROBERT LOONEY CARUTHERS PAPERS, #1416, 1823-1870.

Letters and papers of Caruthers, lawyer, state legislator, Whig politician, founder and professor of law at Cumberland University, U.S. Representa-

tive, state supreme court justice, and Confederate governor of Tennessee. Papers include letters from nephew Jesse Caruthers of Yazoo County, Mississippi, which discuss hiring free blacks (1865-1867). Microfilm available.

LENOIR CHAMBERS PAPERS, #3827, 1907-1970.*

Correspondence, speeches, writings, and research materials of Chambers, native of North Carolina, newspaper editor, and author. The 1930s papers include an unpublished editorial about lynching, a news release from Atlanta, Georgia, about the Southern Commission on the Study of Lynching, and a mimeographed report about lynching from Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. Also included are a group of "Letters to the Editor" and correspondence on the Supreme Court decision on segregation in public schools (1954-1958); a report entitled "Press Coverage of the Desegregation Story" given at an American Society of Newspaper Editors convention (1955); information on the policies of newspapers in Norfolk and Princess Anne Counties, Virginia, concerning circulation to blacks (1956); drafts, booklets, and articles concerning school desegregation and the migration of blacks to the North (1958).

JOHN CHAVIS LETTERS, #2014, 1889-1892.

Letters sent by Kemp Battle, W. B. Phillips, and J. M. Horner to Edward A. Oldham regarding Chavis, an African American educator and minister.

JOSEPH BLOUNT CHESHIRE PAPERS, #146, 1828-1932.

Predominantly professional correspondence, speeches, writings and subject files documenting Cheshire's activities as a North Carolina Episcopalian clergyman and bishop, 1878-1932. Cheshire was actively involved in mission work and concerned with relations with African American Episcopalians in the Diocese. Issues of race relations within the Diocese are well documented throughout the collection. Speeches include "Church and the Negro," ca. 1885, and "Racial Episcopate," 1916. Subject files cover topics including "St. Augustine's School," "Convocation Among Colored People," and "Joint Commission on a Racial Episcopate."

CHEVES AND WAGNER FAMILY PAPERS, #147, 1814-1919.

Contains letters of the Cheves, Wagner, and related families, chiefly of South Carolina and Georgia, discussing negotiations to unite a Cheves household slave, Harry, with his wife, who was owned by another family (1819-1846). Microfilm available.

JOHN FRANCIS HAMTRACK CLAIBORNE PAPERS, #151, 1797-1884.

The Claiborne papers contain a small number of items relating to the personal life of Claiborne, lawyer, congressman, editor, and historian of Mississippi and Louisiana, and consist largely of materials collected by him in preparation of a history of Miss. Included are power-of-attorney papers of Ann Young of Washington, D.C., given to Claiborne for the purpose of recovering her minor son, a free black (1836); a long account of grievances of Margaret Forbush, the wife of a freedman, claiming that a group of white men deprived her of property and requesting the protection of the U.S. government and courts (1869); a reply to an unidentified anti-slavery treatise (Folder 60); fragments and drafts on slavery (Folder 62); and newspaper clippings on slavery (Folder 73).

MAXWELL TROAX CLARKE PAPERS, #259-z, 1854-1890.

Chiefly letters to Clarke from his father, Colin Clarke, planter and lawyer of Gloucester County, Virginia, describing hardships under Union occupation during the Civil War. Included are references to slaves leaving the plantation and taking property with them (1862-1863); Union arrangements for hiring free blacks (1862); a gift of \$50.00 from Fanny, a black nurse, to her white charge (1863); difficulties in purchasing clothes for blacks (1863); and "trouble" with blacks (1863).

THOMAS W. CLAWSON PAPERS, #2792-z, 1898.

Undated recollections of Clawson, then city editor of the Wilmington, North Carolina, *Messenger*, who was an eyewitness to the Wilmington race riot of November 1898. The collection also includes a notarized copy of the editorial concerning southern womanhood by black editor Alexander L. Manly, which preceded the riot.

CLEMENT COMER CLAY LETTER, #692-z, 1818.

A letter from Thomas Fearn, an Alabama native visiting England, to Clay, prominent lawyer and politician in Huntsville, Ala. The letter chiefly concerns Fearn's sentiments in favor of emancipation.

JOSEPH CLAY PAPERS, #1272, 1853-1880.

Papers of Clay, a member of the Georgia militia, include a record of slaves impressed to work on Savannah defenses (1864).

JOSEPHINE DOBBS CLEMENT PAPERS, #4444, 1936-1993.*

Professional and personal correspondence of Clement, an African American civic leader and educator who served as a member and chair of the Durham, North Carolina, City Board of Education. Her political activities include support for civil rights and women's rights.

WILLIAM A. CLEMENT PAPERS, #4024, 1947-1993.*

Personal and professional papers of Clement, an executive of the black owned and operated North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company and a civic leader in Durham, N.C. Correspondence, financial and business papers, and records document his activities with groups including the Durham Committee on Black Affairs, Penn Community Services, North Carolina Central University, and the Durham Progress Group. The collection also contains papers relating to Clement's family life and N.C. politics.

CAROLINE ELIZA CLITHERALL DIARIES, #158, 1751-1860.

The personal diaries of Clitherall, a plantation owner's wife and school teacher of Belleville and Waterloo, S.C., Thornbury Plantation, N.C., and Greensboro, Tuscaloosa, and Mobile, Ala. Entries detail the reception of Clitherall's mother by family slaves in N.C. (1784); the loss of slaves because of financial problems (1813); and Clitherall's attempts to instill religious beliefs in her slave Eliza (1853). Microfilm available.

HARRISON HENRY COCKE PAPERS, #1587, 1762-1904.

Chiefly personal correspondence of Cocke, planter and U.S. naval captain of Prince George County, Virginia, and of his family. Included are papers relating to Harrison Cocke's activities in the late 1840s when he commanded the *U.S.S. St. Louis* in the suppression of the illegal slave trade. Film available.

ROBERT COLES PAPERS, #4333, 1954-1990.*

Correspondence and writings of Coles, child psychiatrist, educator, social activist, writer and professor of psychiatry and medical humanities at Harvard University. A leading authority on poverty, racial discrimination, and minority children, Coles won recognition for his book *Children of Crisis: A Study in Courage and Fear*, based on his study of African American children in the South in the 1960s.

JOHN EWING COLHOUN PAPERS, #130, 1774-1961.

Mostly papers and correspondence of the family of Colhoun (1750-1802), lawyer, South Carolina legislator, and U.S. senator. Papers relate to plantation management and contain information on slave conditions, frequently mentioning runaways, their reasons for leaving, and their punishments, along with tasks assigned to particular slaves. The diary of James Edward Colhoun discusses the execution of two slaves for poisoning their master (1825-1826). Microfilm available.

CONFEDERATE ENGINEER DEPARTMENT RECORDS, #3442, 1863-1865.

Papers from the Confederate Army engineer's office at Charleston, South Carolina. Includes accounts for slave and free labor.

CECELIA CONWAY COLLECTION, #20033, 1974.*

Recordings of African American musicians who performed in clubs in vicinity of Carrboro and Chapel Hill, N.C. in the 1970s. Artists include "Dump" Fairo, a boogie woogie and blues piano player, and Jasper "Jack" Minor, guitarist. Recorded by Cece Conway in or near Chapel Hill, 1974. [4 reels, FT1722-FT1725]

CECLIA CONWAY AND TOMMY THOMPSON COLLECTION, #20139, 1974.*

Fretless banjo songs and tunes played by African American musician John Snipes, recorded by Cece Conway and Tommy Thompson in 1974. [4 reels, FT1766-FT1769] Banjo songs and vocals played and sung by African American musician Dink Roberts (b. 1895), recorded by Cece Conway and Tommy Thompson in Haw River, N.C., ca. 1974. These audio recordings complement video recordings (or film) made at the same event(s). [8 reels, FT1770-FT1777] Banjo and fiddle music played by Joe and Odell Thompson, recorded by Cece Conway and Tommy Thompson in Mebane, N.C. (1974). No other information available at time of writing. [7 reels, FT1778-FT1784]

HOMER A. COOKE MILITARY RECORDS, #3532, 1863.

Records of Cooke, a U.S. army quartermaster in the New Bern, North Carolina, area, including financial and personal records, accounts of garrison equipage, and records of quartermaster's stores. Many of the personnel were former slaves, then called "contrabands," hired as laborers and serving in the 2nd U.S. Colored Calvary.

CHARLES LEE COON PAPERS, #177, 1695-1931.*

Correspondence, writings, speeches, scrapbooks, teaching materials, and clippings of Coon of Wilson, North Carolina, an advocate of educational issues, including African American education. Coon was appointed Superintendent of North Carolina Negro Normal Schools (1904-1906), and discussions of African American education can be found throughout the collection, including correspondence with E. E. Smith, F. M. Kennedy, J. B. Dawdle, J. D. Raid, and Booker T. Washington, among others (1909, 1912-1913). Papers also discuss the northern migration and African American tuberculosis hospitals. Scrapbooks and other materials reflect Coon's various interests including N.C. history and juvenile crime among blacks and whites in N.C. (1910-1911).

WILLIAM COOPER DIARY, #1195-z, 1862; 1865; 1872; 1886.

The diary of Cooper, homeowner in Tuscumbia, Ala., and planter in Coahoma Co., Miss. Entries record daily incidents in plantation management, including his dealings with slaves and free black laborers. The diary mentions the sale of slaves (1862); supplies given to black workers on credit (1865, 1872); slave births (1865); and evangelical services held by Mrs. Frame, a black minister in Tuscumbia, Ala. (1886). Microfilm available (in part).

JOHN HAMILTON CORNISH PAPERS, #1461, 1833-1966.

This collection consists of a diary, writings, correspondence, sermons, and records of Cornish, Episcopal minister of Aiken, South Carolina. The diary records Cornish's experiences and thoughts on teaching and preaching in the S.C. low country. He includes his observations of plantation life and the treatment of slaves as well as of the black community's attendance of church services in Charleston and on Edisto Island, both in S.C., and mentions services held specifically for blacks. The collection also includes a register of black members of an Episcopal Church on the North Santee River (1843). Microfilm available (in part).

COUPER FAMILY PAPERS, 186-z, 1827-1955.

The bulk of this collection consists of a microfilm copy of personal correspondence and financial material of the Couper family of Glynn County, Georgia. Papers relate mainly to the family plantations and refer to workers and slaves. Materials include a deed for slaves and land (1827) and a list of plantation slaves recorded for the purposes of a mortgage deed (1861).

CALVIN JOSIAH COWLES PAPERS, #3808, 1773-1941.

Papers of Cowles (1821-1907), a Wilkes County, North Carolina, merchant specializing in roots and herbs, a Whig and post-war Republican, and a consistent promoter of land, mining, and railroad development in northwestern N.C. Included are slave bills of sale (1773-1839) and a letter concerning a young runaway slave (1857).

JAMES W. COX PAPERS, #3653, 1741-1889.

Scattered papers of Cox, businessman, local official at Kinston, North Carolina, and mayor of Goldsboro, N.C. The collection contains miscellaneous receipts and communications relating to the hiring of slaves (1861-65), including two items signed by Washington Duke (1863).

THOMAS EDWARD COX BOOKS, #3309, 1829-1830; 1844-1854.

Farm account books of Edward Cox, owner of six farms in Henrico County, VA, and physician's ledger/notebooks and farm account/day-

books of his son Thomas Edward Cox, physician and farmer in Henrico County. Included are slave lists as well as slave medical accounts (1847); a record of shoes given to slaves (n.d.); inventories of slaves owned by Thomas Cox (1854); and meat and meal allowances to slaves and white farm hands (1854). Microfilm available.

PORTIA CRAWFORD COLLECTION, #20154, 1960-1963.*

Dub of original disc recording submitted with Portia Crawford's MA thesis entitled "A Study of Negro Folksong from Greensboro, N.C. and Surrounding Towns" (UNC-CH, Folklore, 1965). Includes mostly unaccompanied singing by people aged ten to 106 and includes spirituals, children's songs, ballads, and animal songs. Recordings presumed to have been made between 1960 and 1963. [1 reel, FT1319]

WILLIAM LOUIS CRIGLAR PAPERS, #1196, 1847-1867.

Correspondence and miscellaneous papers of Criglar, owner of a lumber milling business with holdings in Escambia County, Alabama, and in the adjoining Florida counties of Escambia and Santa Rosa. The collection includes a slave list and a deed of bequest from Criglar to his wife which names and describes the slaves of the mill (1862). Microfilm available.

JAMES A CROCKER BOOK, #4119-z, 1843-1849.

A commonplace book and diary kept by Crocker, teacher of Warsaw, Wyoming County, New York, and of Falling Creek, Wayne County, North Carolina. The volume contains discussion of Whig opposition to the expansion of slavery with diary entries relating to Southern plantation life. Includes entries on the condition and treatment of slaves.

HARDY BRYAN CROOM PAPERS, #3772, 1822-1833.

Croom, native of North Carolina, botanist, and Florida planter, died with his family in the wreck of the steamer *Home* which sailed from New York for Charleston in 1837 and wrecked south of Hatteras. Papers in this collection were gathered in the course of litigation over Croom's estate and consist chiefly of his own correspondence. Included are letters concerning his plantation slaves. Microfilm available.

CUPOLA HOUSE PAPERS, #1493, 1695-1884.

A varied collection of business and personal papers, chiefly relating to persons living in, near, or connected with Edenton, North Carolina, to the affairs of the town and county and to the state government. The papers consist of public and private papers and records, several photographs, drawings, maps, and pamphlets. Included are numerous mentions of slaves.

JABEZ LAMAR MOROE CURRY PAPERS, #197, 1890-1903.

Letters from prominent Americans to Curry, a Southern educator and general agent of the Slater Fund for the education of freedmen. Included are two letters from Grover Cleveland and one each from James Bryce and Wade Hampton concerning Curry's work with freedmen (1899).

MOSES ASHLEY CURTIS PAPERS, #199, 1825-1929.

Personal and professional papers of Curtis, an Episcopal minister, teacher, and noted mycologist of Wilmington, Raleigh, and Hillsborough, North Carolina, and of Society Hill, South Carolina. The collection includes comments on DeRosset family slaves (1841-1842); a receipt for the sale of a slave (1846); letters discussing a DeRosset family neighbor charged with murdering a slave and the white community's outrage at the accused (1811); the acquisition of a preacher to minister to slaves (described as "a godless set") (1841); and the reception of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in England (1853). Curtis's personal diary contains entries that describe the panic and activities relating to the Nat Turner insurrection in Southampton County, Virginia, and the threat of an uprising in the vicinity of Wilmington, N.C. (1831).

EDITH MITCHELL DABBS PAPERS, #4285, 1791; 1860-1963.

Material related to the Penn Normal Industrial and Agricultural School and/or to life on St. Helena Island, South Carolina, compiled by Dabbs, collector and writer of the island's history. The collection includes an article or speech entitled "African Music," a short history of the Penn School; copy of a transcript of the diary of Laura M. Towne (1862-1864), one of the founders of the Penn School; a letter written by a plantation owner's wife (1791); and photographs of sketches of buildings on the island (sketches produced in the 1860s).

JAMES MCBRIDE DABBS PAPERS, #3816, 1914-1980.*

Papers of Dabbs, English professor, churchman, civil rights leader, and farmer of Mayesville, South Carolina, including records of Penn Community Services, a center for civil rights debates and conferences. Papers discuss, among other political and social issues, racial inequalities (1944-1970). The collection includes letters commenting on the treatment of blacks, occasional hate-mail letters prompted by Dabbs's civil rights activism and writings, Dabbs's articles on desegregation, and research material Dabbs collected in files, bearing titles such as "Freedom of Thought in Southern Colleges" (which contains correspondence between Dabbs and professors at Southern institutions about the issue of freedom to comment on desegregation events) and "The economic effect of the racial struggle."

CHARLES WILLIAM DABNEY PAPERS, #1412, 1715-1945.

Business and personal correspondence of the Dabney family of Virginia that includes a report from a slave of the cruelty of an overseer, requests for baby clothes for slaves, and a certificate of reward for the return of a runaway slave (1772). The collection also contains an undated letter from R. L. Dabney to the Head of the Freedmen's Bureau.

WILLIAM ROBERT INGE DALTON, #4148, n.d.

Miscellaneous papers including the Civil War reminiscences of Dalton, Confederate naval courier to Europe, and an account by Hamilton H. Dalton of his service with the U.S. Navy off the African coast and capture of slave ships. Photocopies only.

BESSIE HEATH DANIEL PAPERS, #4187, 1829-1860.

Three account books, a cipher book, an "album of remembrance," and pages of data from a family Bible belonging to the Daniel family of North Carolina. One account book contains a list of names and dates of slaves born (1813-1864).

JONATHAN DANIELS PAPERS, #3466, 1865-1982.*

Correspondence, writings, notes, clippings, pictures, and other materials of Daniels of Raleigh, North Carolina, free lance journalist and author, editor of the *Raleigh News and Observer*, wartime assistant to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and advisor and biographer of President Truman. Material throughout the collection relates to race relations, including school integration in the South.

NATHANIEL CHESLEY DANIEL PAPERS, #4251, 1836; 1851-1899.

Correspondence, financial and legal material, account books, and other material of Nathaniel Chesley Daniel and Anne H. Bullock Daniel, of Tranquility Plantation, Granville County, North Carolina. Included is a letter advising Anne of her inheritance of a slave (1856) and two photographs of three former slaves of the Daniel and Bullock families.

TOM DAVENPORT/DAVENPORT FILMS COLLECTION, #20025.*

Collection containing several hundred reels of audio tape and thousands of feet of moving image material, as well as correspondence, field notes, production logs, photographs, promotional material, and other documentation relating to films made by Tom Davenport. Several of Davenport's films pertain to African American subjects, notably "Born For Hard Luck" which looks at the life and times of medicine show performer, songster, and bluesman, "Peg Leg" Sam Jackson, and "A Singing Stream," which

examines the musical life and traditions of the Landis family and their gospel singing group, The Golden Echoes.

DAVES FAMILY PAPERS, #3967, 1708-1930.

Scattered family papers and data pertaining to the descendants of John Daves of New Bern, North Carolina, and related families. The collection includes a copy of a deed for sale of slaves (1816). Microfilm available.

DAVIDSON FAMILY PAPERS, #204, 1813-1937.

Family and business correspondence, account books, ledgers, and day books of members of the Davidson family of Mecklenburg and Gaston Counties, North Carolina. Includes letters discussing the high price of slaves in Florida and an investment scheme to purchase N.C. slaves to resell in Fla. (1836).

MATTHEW SMART DAVIS PAPERS, #4125, 1852-1914.

Letters, report cards, and other items relating to Davis and other members of the Davis family of Warren County, North Carolina. The bulk of the collection consists of letters written to Davis while he was a student at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. These discuss, among other topics, sicknesses among Davis slaves (1853) and neighborhood suspicion of a black woman who was accused of arson (1854).

DAVIS AND WALKER FAMILY PAPERS, #4172, 1755-1962.

Correspondence, scattered business papers, addresses and essays, and miscellaneous materials, mostly 1850-1900, of the Davis and Walker families of Wilmington, North Carolina. The Davis Family Series contains one slave deed of ownership (1833); documents relating to the Freedmen's Bureau (1866); and recollections of songs sung by blacks on a Davis rice plantation (1915). The Walker Family Series contains slave deeds of ownership (1786, 1855); slave lists (1855, 1862); a promissory note paid for the hiring of a slave (1861); and letters discussing Walker slaves living in Raleigh and Wilmington. The correspondence expresses concern for slaves' health and over frequent escape attempts (1862, 1865); the permissive attitude of an acquaintance toward slaves (1865); anxiety about the arrival of black troops in Wilmington (1865). An account of rent payments received, some apparently from former Walker slaves (1867), also is present.

DELTA AND PROVIDENCE FARMS PAPERS, #3474, 1925-1963.*

Papers of two cooperative farms in Mississippi founded in an attempt to help southern agricultural workers, including African Americans, out of their economic plight.

DE ROSSET FAMILY PAPERS, #214, 1671-1940.

Correspondence, legal and financial papers, record books and diaries of the De Rosset family of Wilmington and Hillsborough, North Carolina, and Columbia, South Carolina. Correspondence includes letters, discussing the hiring out of slaves written to the De Rossets by their slaves in Wilmington, N.C. (1861-1864) and activities of freed slaves (1865-1871). Financial materials include slave bills of sale; a deed of emancipation for a Charleston, S.C. slave (1817); and a slave record listing births and deaths of De Rosset family slaves (1790-1854). The collection also includes four prints of charcoal drawings of African Americans by H. P. Kimball.

LOUIS M. DESAUSSURE JOURNAL, #2251, 1835-1865.

Plantation journal of DeSaussure, physician and planter of Beaufort County, South Carolina. Entries discuss slaves, diseases, weather conditions, and DeSaussure's war-time duties as a surgeon with the 8th and 4th South Carolina regiments. Included are slave lists which note births, deaths, and sales (1835-1856), and a list of slaves that notes familial relationships (1857). Microfilm available.

JOHN DEVEREUX PAPERS, #2149, 1791-1890.

Military and business papers of Devereux, hardware merchant, banker, and Confederate veteran of New Orleans, and financial, personal, and legal papers of Stephen and J. C. Van Wickle, both sheriffs of Point Coupee Parish, Louisiana. The collection includes a letter (1829) authorizing the hiring out of slaves, slave treatment, and the inappropriateness of a woman's handling the hiring out of slaves. Financial and legal papers include a slave bill of sale (1842). A volume of sheriff's accounts includes a clipping concerning the legality of a free black manumitting a slave and her three children (1827) and another volume lists slaves purchased and amount paid. Among the Civil War records is a list of slaves conscripted to work on the fortification of Fort Pemberton, Mississippi, and a provision return form for slaves transporting ammunition and guns from Greenwood to Wenona, Miss. (1863). Microfilm available.

FRANCIS ASBURY DICKINS PAPERS, #218, 1729-1934.

Chiefly correspondence between the family of Dickins, planter of Ossian Hall in Fairfax County, Virginia, agent for the U.S. War and Treasury Departments, and lawyer of Washington, D.C. and the family of his wife, Margaret Harvey Randolph. Correspondence includes advice on the handling of slaves (1845); the purchase of two elderly slaves (1848); and a mention of post-Civil War servants in Va. (1868).

WILLIAM G. DICKSON PAPERS, #221, 1767-1920.

Chiefly business and personal papers of the family of Dickson, UNC alumnus, attorney, and state representative of Burke (now Caldwell) County, North Carolina. The collection includes letters discussing the poor health of Tennessee slaves (1814-1818); freed slaves leaving their masters (1865); and the imprisonment of a white man in Morganton, N.C., for shooting a black man (1865). A personal journal records the production output of a Kings Mountain iron forge that employed slave labor (1837-1852).

HARRY ST. JOHN DIXON PAPERS, #2375, 1855-1904.

Personal correspondence and diaries of Dixon, native of Mississippi, Confederate officer, and California lawyer. The collection consists chiefly of correspondence between Dixon and his parents near Greenville, Miss., and in Demopolis, Alabama, discussing the Fugitive Slave Act (1860); the "fate of negroes who followed enemy's columns," (1862); the faithfulness of slaves during the war (1863); the disinclination of former slaves to sign unspecified "contracts" in Ala. (1867); the refusal of former slaves to work for former slaveholders (1867); former slaves as sharecroppers (1869); blacks wearing Union Army uniforms (1869); and the opinions of whites toward blacks following the war (1869). Microfilm available.

RICHARD DOZIER PAPERS #229, 1787-1922.

Professional and personal papers of Dozier, a Georgetown, South Carolina, attorney and state legislator. Letters written during Reconstruction present a detailed description of the role of African Americans in local politics (1868); discuss the integrated Legislature (1868); and provide information on African American juries and judges and on business difficulties faced by African Americans (1870).

HENRY DUFFEL COMMONPLACE BOOK, #1098, 1843-1900.

Manuscript notebook of an Ascension Parish, Louisiana, lawyer contains notes and dates of family events (chiefly 1843-1855), including a trip taken on the Mississippi River on a boat carrying a cargo of slaves.

WILLIAM DUNBAR ACCOUNT BOOK, #231, 1776-1793; 1845-1847.

Account book probably kept by Alexander Ross, a trader and planter in West Florida, the Bahamas, and elsewhere (1776-1793). The volume also contains entries of William Dunbar's son of the same name, a Natchez, Mississippi, planter (1845-47). Entries record dealings with the colonial governor of Virginia as well as with freedmen. Microfilm available.

EMMA HENDERSON DUNN COLLECTION, #1867, 1721-1903.
Miscellaneous papers and letters of various people relating to New Bern and Carteret and Craven counties, North Carolina. The collection contains letters discussing the sale and disposition of slaves (1852, 1862).

HARRIET H. A. EATON DIARIES, #1378, 1853-1864.
Diary of Eaton of Portland, Maine, a travelling nurse with the U.S. Army. The majority of the collection consists of Eaton's observations and opinions as an Army nurse visiting camps in Virginia, leaving supplies, and aiding the sick and the wounded. One early entry describes a church service for slaves in Mobile, Alabama (1853-1854). Microfilm available.

EDENTON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (N.C.) RECORD BOOK, #3075, 1804-1863.
A record book of the Edenton (North Carolina) Methodist Episcopal Church, that includes a history of the church that discusses slave and free black members. Microfilm available.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT (S.C.) MILITIA AND PLANTATION RECORD, #236, 1830-1842.
Records of the Springfield Beat Company of the South Carolina militia, kept by Col. John Hill, and Hill's plantation journal. The journal records the daily activities of Hill's slaves (1830-1832) and contains accounts for "medical services" performed to Hill's slaves (1835).

BELLE EDMONDSON DIARY, #1707, 1864.
Civil War diary of Edmondson (b. 1840) of Shelby County, Tennessee. The volume contains accounts of slaves and refers to free blacks fighting on the Federal side. Microfilm available.

EDWIN EDMUNDS' ACCOUNT BOOK, #3138, 1838-1892.
Records of Rotherwood Plantation near Farmville, probably in Prince Edward County, Virginia, including accounts with black domestic and agricultural laborers. Papers primarily relate to payment for labor, days worked, advances and deductions, and record transactions with former slaves, hired hands, and sharecroppers (1865-1868).

JOHN EHLE PAPERS, #4555, 1918-1994.*
Includes reports and correspondence regarding the North Carolina College for Negroes and materials pertaining to his 1965 book, *The Free Men*. As a special assistant to N.C. Governor Terry Sanford, 1963-1964, he worked on several desegregation and anti-poverty projects.

JONATHAN ELIOT PAPERS, #1659, 1799; 1817; 1876.

Includes a slave bill of sale, 1799.

ELIZAFIELD PLANTATION RECORD, #3213, 1831-1861.

Journal of the Elizafield Plantation, Glynn County, Georgia, which belonged to the rice planter Hugh Fraser Grant. Includes slave lists, records of goods distributed to slaves, slave birth and death lists, and a list of slaves who contracted measles in 1852. Microfilm available.

ALEXANDER ELLIOT PAPERS, #4596, 1769-1909.

Primarily correspondence of Elliot, lumberman of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, North Carolina, who also served as a colonel in the militia and was a member of the North Carolina House of Commons, 1824-1825, and the North Carolina Senate, 1826. Contained in the collection are bills and receipts documenting the purchase and sale of slaves. Correspondence covers various topics including the possibility of slave insurrections in Mississippi and N.C. (1840s).

HABERSHAM ELLIOTT PAPERS, #2510, 1820-1898.

The collection contains the papers of Elliot's mother-in-law, Mary Esther (Huger) Huger, which includes a plantation record book (1858-1863) and her essays on slavery and the Civil War (undated). Scattered family correspondence refers to African Americans in the New Congress in Washington D.C. (1866) and to an African American politician in Charleston (1868). Microfilm available.

ELLIOTT AND GONZALES FAMILY PAPERS, #1009, 1701-1898.

Correspondence, financial and legal papers, account books and writings of the Elliott and Gonzales families of Beaufort and Colleton Districts, South Carolina. Correspondence covers various topics, including a slave rebellion (1822); buying and selling of slaves (1827); hiring out of slaves; attitudes of Northerners and Southerners toward slavery and slaveholders (1847); plantation management (1848, 1849); the refusal of slaves to work, concern that slaves would run away to the Union Army, and efforts to recapture runaway slaves (1861); and a comparison of the black and white work ethic. Financial and legal papers contain slave bills of sale and slave lists (1855, 1863). The collection also includes a memorandum book listing names, probably of slaves (1859); a plantation journal listing slaves bought with the plantation (1840-1851); and letters written by slaves who were drivers on plantations (1848-1849). Microfilm available.

HENRY ALDERSON ELLISON PAPERS, #1432, 1848-1882.

Slave records and other papers relating to the family of Ellison, planter of Baldwin County, Alabama. The collection includes a 16-page notebook containing lists of slaves belonging to Ellison and records of their hire to other planters (1848, 1858-1860). The collection also contains a letter from Abram M. Allen, an Ellison slave freed before the Civil War, in which Allen advises his former owners of his whereabouts and offers hope for the future (1864). Microfilm available.

ROSWELL ELMER DIARY, #4670, 1829-1830.

The manuscript diary of Elmer, editor of the *North Carolina Spectator and Western Advertiser*, a weekly newspaper published in Rutherfordton, N.C. Diary entries include a description of Elmer's meeting of a group of slaves en route to Alabama where they were to be sold (1829), and of the general disappointment in Rutherfordton when a slave, convicted of an unspecified crime, was exiled from the town rather than hanged (1829).

GEORGE PHIFER ERWIN PAPERS, #246, 1779-1931.

Correspondence, legal, and financial papers of Erwin, Confederate officer, accountant, and bank president of Burke County, North Carolina, and of related families. The collection includes slave deeds of sale (1779-1856); correspondence referring to the health of slaves in Burke County and concerns over slaves mining gold in California (1852); and letters discussing a possible slave rebellion (1857-1861).

SAMUEL J. ERVIN, JR. PAPERS, #3847, 1954-1974.*

North Carolina lawyer, jurist, legislator, U.S. Senator, and champion of civil liberties. Ervin opposed civil rights legislation for African Americans as a violation of the Constitution. Series II of his Senate files contains six boxes of materials pertaining to civil rights.

WILLIAM ETHELBERT ERVIN JOURNALS, #247, 1839-1856.

Plantation diaries of Ervin, cotton planter and owner of Liberty Hall Plantation in Lowndes County, Mississippi. Entries record slave birth and death dates, information on buying and selling slaves, the hire of slaves owned by others, distribution of blankets, hats, and other clothing to slaves, payments made to slaves for their "Christmas work," and occasional accounts of the amount of cotton picked by slaves. Ervin also wrote rules for slave conduct and punishment, including guidelines on the handling of quarrels, the duties of husbands and wives, absence from the plantation, and curfew (1847). Microfilm available.

MARK FOSTER ETHRIDGE PAPERS, #3842, 1913-1981.*

Professional correspondence and speeches of Ethridge related to his career in journalism, principally as editor and publisher of the Louisville, Kentucky, *Courier-Journal* and *Times*; editor of New York *Newsday*; and instructor in journalism at the University of North Carolina. Letters concern American race problems in general (1933); civil liberties in regard to African Americans, Jews, and the Ku Klux Klan (1939); the education of African Americans in Mississippi (1940); segregation in the South (1956, 1964); and the Ku Klux Klan (1964). The collection also contains Ethridge's personal notes on civil rights (Folder 166) and copies of his speeches, such as "America's Obligation to Its Negro Citizens" (1937), a lynching speech (1940), "The Race Problem in the War" (1942), and "The South's Worst Qualities Have Come Out," which dealt with integration (1956).

EVAN HALL PLANTATION BOOK, #2347, 1773-1835.

Accounts of Henry McCall of New Orleans for Evan Hall, a sugar plantation in Ascension Parish, Louisiana, and for another plantation in Lafourche Parish, La. Entries document the purchase of slaves. Microfilm only.

JAMES EVANS PAPERS, #248, 1826-1927.

Personal and business correspondence and financial and legal papers of Evans, farmer, merchant, and county commissioner of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, North Carolina. The collection includes letters relating to the status of black Americans before and after the Civil War. Microfilm available.

HENRY WILLIAM FAISON PAPERS, #3789, 1770-1937.

Chiefly business materials and personal letters of Faison, a physician and cotton planter of Duplin County, North Carolina. Business papers contain scattered indentures and deeds for slaves (1770-1859).

SILAS EVERETT FALES PAPERS, #3509, 1854-1865.

Chiefly correspondence of Fales, a Union soldier with the 42nd Massachusetts Infantry stationed outside of New Orleans, Louisiana. Letters from his family discuss attitudes toward the Civil War and slavery, including comments on black regiments (1863). Fales' letters mention mulattoes and black regiments.

CHARLES ANDERSON FARRELL PAPERS, #4452, 1894-1977.*

Correspondence, literary manuscripts, clippings, and other materials documenting the career of Farrell, a Greensboro, North Carolina, photographer who contributed photographs for several University of North Carolina Press books. The majority of the material relates to Stella Gentry

Sharpe's *Tobe* (1939), a book describing the life of a young black child and his family in the 1930s. *Tobe* was considered revolutionary literature as it depicted black characters favorably. The collection includes public reactions from blacks and whites toward the book.

FEDERAL SOLDIERS LETTERS, EDWARD PENNINGTON PEARSON, JR. LETTER, #3185.48, 1870.

One letter written by Pearson to his mother in Pennsylvania. Pearson provides a brief description of Raleigh, North Carolina, during Reconstruction from the point of view of a Union soldier and comments on the activities of the Ku Klux Klan.

FEDERAL SOLDIERS LETTERS, WHITTIER LETTER, #3185.55, 1862.

Letter from Whittier, a U.S. Army soldier at Hilton Head, South Carolina, to his mother, Mrs. Polly Whittier, describing the Union camp at Hilton Head. The writer discusses local blacks and states his belief that the Union should employ them in some productive way (it is unclear whether the writer means as soldiers or as laborers). He also comments that local blacks would starve to death without aid from the soldiers and states that he had been informed by several former slaves that their masters had not beaten them as he had been told at home.

FEDERAL WRITERS' PROJECT PAPERS, #3709, 1936-1940.*

Life histories, written as part of the Federal Writers' Project, and related correspondence of W. T. Couch, the assistant and associate director for the North Carolina segment of the Project, 1936-1937, and director for the Southern region, 1938-1939. The collection contains the life histories of approximately 1200 individuals, including many African Americans. Histories are arranged by state and subjects are identified by occupation. Microfilm available.

FELLOWSHIP OF SOUTHERN CHURCHMEN RECORDS, #3479, 1937-1986.*

Office files of an interdenominational, interracial group of southern church people (lay and clergy) seeking to apply the Christian faith to current social disorders in the South. While external changes in conditions caused shifts in emphasis and specific policies, basic interests lay in race relations, anti-Semitism, rural dependency, and labor conditions. Included in the collection are papers relating to new uprisings of the Ku Klux Klan and the arrest of Fellowship members in Atlanta, Georgia, because of an interracial student folk dance party (1948).

JOSEPH FELMET PAPERS, #4513, 1941-1989.*

Correspondence and files relating to the activities of Felmet, a pacifist and civil rights advocate. Letters relate to Felmet's application to take the bar exam in North Carolina, which was denied by the Board of Law Examiners who believed Felmet would not uphold the law where his moral convictions conflicted with state and federal legislation. The collection also contains files that reflect Felmet's activism, with an emphasis on his civil rights work with the American Student Union and Workers Defense League, and files relating to Felmet's arrests for protesting the draft, segregation in interstate travel, and the mistreatment of migrant workers. These files, obtained by Felmet under the Freedom of Information Act, were heavily edited by the FBI prior to their release. Photocopies and carbon copies only.

PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL PAPER #3153, ca. 1840s.

Manuscript draft of a treatise or a long public address concerning the American Colonization Society and containing a description of the Society's objectives and results, policies, and enterprises. The unsigned draft is attributed to Fendall, a Washington, D.C., lawyer and author. Microfilm available.

JOAN FENTON COLLECTION, #20015, 1973-1978.*

Anecdotes and tales about fishing and hunting, animals (Rooster and Buzard, etc.) as told by African American storyteller Howard Cotten, recorded by Joan Fenton in 1978; n.p. [3 reels, FT1159] Henry Johnson, an African American musician, performs five unidentified country blues songs with guitar accompaniment, recorded by Joan Fenton, Michael Levine, and Steve Wolf in Union County, S.C., 1973. [1 reel, FT1282] Country blues, gospel, fiddle tunes, and ballads performed by Jamie Alston and Wilbur Atwater, recorded by Joan Fenton, Michael Levine, Steve Wolf, and Bruce Bastin in Orange County, N.C. in 1973. [2 reels, FT1298-FT1299] Dubs of field recordings of Reverend Gary Davis ["Blind Gary Davis"] originally recorded by John Cohen at Davis' apartment in New York City, N.Y. in 1952. Includes songs with guitar accompaniment and also features Reverend Peoples and Annie Davis. [4 reels, FT1339-FT1342] Interviews with and songs by Charles Williams, a washboard player from White Sulphur Springs, W.V., and Nat Reese, a guitarist and blues singer from Princeton, W.V., recorded by Joan Fenton in 1978. [FT1493] Recordings of an African American church service with electric gospel music, biblical readings, chanted sermon, and congregational testimonies, recorded by Joan Fenton near Princeton, W.V., ca. 1975. [5 reels, FT1508-FT1512] Interview with Elvie Johnson on topics including railroading, blues, and dancing. Johnson also plays songs with Travis style guitar ac-

companionment, recorded by Joan Fenton in Meadow Creek, W.V., 1975. [FT1514]

MICHAEL FERRALL PAPERS, #3880, 1818-1960.

This collection contains a group of papers relating to the mobilization and service of the Halifax County, North Carolina, militia during the Nat Turner rebellion (1831-1832).

ROBERT STUART FINLEY PAPERS, #3685, 1862-1867.

Civil War letters and miscellaneous military and other papers of Finley, a soldier in the 30th Illinois Infantry serving in Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Georgia. One letter discusses black soldiers coming under fire in Tenn. (1862).

FITZGERALD FAMILY PAPERS, #4177, 1864-1954.

Diaries, a sketchbook, and personal records of Robert George Fitzgerald, sailor and soldier in the Union Navy and in the 5th Massachusetts Colored Cavalry and teacher in Virginia and North Carolina. The collection includes copies of Fitzgerald's pension record, his marriage certificate, and his father's manumission certificate. Fitzgerald's diary entries record the activities of black regiments and personal thoughts on the future for blacks in America; employment at a freedman's school in Amelia Court House, Va.; views of the local African American community; political activities; attendance at Lincoln University; and personal and professional affairs as well as those of the African American community in Hillsborough, Orange Co., N.C. Microfilm only.

BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK PAPERS, #3291, 1819-1892.

Business, financial, personal, and political papers of Fitzpatrick, lawyer, planter, and politician of Autauga (now Elmore) County, Alabama. The collection includes receipts for purchases of slaves and a letter from Dixon H. Lewis discussing abolitionists (1841). Microfilm available.

ELANORE EULALIE CAY FLEMING PAPERS, #4169, 1836-1920.

Business correspondence, receipts, and other financial papers of Raymond Cay, merchant and factor of Riceboro, Liberty County, Georgia, and personal and family correspondence of his daughter Eulalie Elanore (Cay) Fleming of Liberty and Harris Counties, Ga. Letters discuss Yankee depredations in Ga. (1865) and the hire of blacks as seamstresses (1872). The collection also contains a family record that describes Salter's Creek Plantation in Liberty County, Ga., the effect of war and Reconstruction on the plantation, and reminiscences of individual Cay family slaves. Microfilm available.

FLORIDA MEMORANDUM BOOK, #2172, 1864.

Lists tools, food, and slaves furnished by various slaveowners, perhaps for a public construction project, near Fernandina or White Spring, Florida. The context for the entries is obscure.

FORREST PAPERS, #2206, 1847-1898.

Miscellaneous papers of French Forrest of Maryland, U.S. Naval officer in the Mexican War and Confederate Naval officer; and of his son, Douglas F. Forrest (1837-1902), officer in the Confederate Navy, lawyer in Baltimore, and Episcopal minister. The collection mentions freedmen in Texas. Microfilm available.

F. M. FORSTER (COLLECTOR), #261, 1741-1783.

A collection of items related to North Carolina, including a slave bill of sale from Halifax County (1766).

WILLIAM STUMP FORWOOD PAPERS #260, 1836-1897.

Correspondence, speeches and writings, magazine and newspaper clippings, financial papers, and photographs of Forwood, physician of Darlington, Maryland. Forwood, who attempted to justify slavery on medical grounds, served as president of various local medical societies and was the local historian of his hometown. Included in the collection are letters discussing the alleged intellectual inferiority of the black race (1857) and writings and speeches concerning slavery, including: "The Negro—A Distinct Species" (1857), "Notes on Ethnological and Anatomical Differences in the Races" (1861), and "Slavery the Cause of War" (1861-1865).

FOSCUE FAMILY PAPERS, #4643, 1753-1869.

Correspondence, financial and legal materials, and miscellaneous items chiefly relating to the family of Simon Foscue, planter of Trent Bridges (later Pollockville), Jones County, NC. Legal documents contain a listing of slaves (1803); records of the buying, selling, and hiring out of slaves (1831-1853); and several receipts for jail and apprehension fees paid to the sheriff for the capture of runaway slaves. Correspondence includes a letter concerning the hiring of a pregnant slave (1860); the flight of the Foscue family and slaves deeper South during the Civil War (1862); and a fragment of an account of the murder of the Keaves Foscue family by black robbers (1866).

L.H. FOUNTAIN PAPERS, #4304, 1946-1982.*

Papers documenting Fountain's 30-year career as congressman of North Carolina's Second District, an area that straddles the coastal plain and the

piedmont in the northeast-central part of the state. Included are legislative documents relating to the N.C. Black Caucus (1978); civil rights (including voting rights and segregation) (1957-1958, 1962-1971, 1973, 1975-1977, 1979-1982); and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (1971-1972, 1977-1980). The collection also contains speeches written by Fountain on such topics as the Martin Luther King, Jr. assassination (1968). Use restricted.

FOUST FAMILY PAPERS, #3860, 1920-1949.*

Papers and correspondence of an African American family concerning daily life and activities in rural Alamance County, North Carolina. Letters from family and friends discuss personal and neighborhood news, earning a livelihood, and education. The collection contains student notebooks, test papers, and essays, and a group of papers concerning Edna Lee Foust's training as a nurse (1945-1949). Use restricted.

LEROY BENJAMIN FRASIER PAPERS, #4375, 1955-1980.*

Mostly correspondence, clippings, and printed material relating to the desegregation of the undergraduate class of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1955 by John T. Brandon and Frasier's sons Ralph and LeRoy, Jr. Most of the correspondence is from friends and supporters in Durham and Chapel Hill, N.C., and nearly all of the clippings pertain to the activities of the Frasier sons at Chapel Hill and in later years. Also included are three photographs of the students on the first day of class at UNC (1955) and a letter of R.B. Frasier to his sons in which he reminisces about the impact of the incident on the lives of the Frasieres (1971).

FREDERICK'S HALL PLANTATION LEDGERS AND OTHER VOLUMES, #1422, 1727-1862.

Account books from Hanover and York counties, Virginia, and from Frederick's Hall Plantation in Louisa County, Va. A letter book kept by Major John Snelson contains occasional references to slavery in Va. and limited references to politics. Microfilm available.

FRANCIS FRIES PAPERS, #265, 1850-1925.

Business correspondence and papers of Fries, architect, cotton manufacturer, and state legislator of North Carolina. Included is Fries' personal diary, which documents the construction and operation of his woolen mill in Salem, N.C., work chiefly carried out by slave labor.

FRIES AND SHAFFNER FAMILY PAPERS, #4046, 1848-1919.

Largely personal correspondence of Francis Fries (1812-1863) and his fam-

ily of Salem, North Carolina, and of his daughter, Carrie (Fries) Shaffner (1839-1922) and her husband, J. F. Shaffner (1838-1908), a Confederate surgeon in N.C. and Virginia. Letters discuss Carrie Fries' social encounters with abolitionists in Philadelphia (1857) and news of the health, illnesses, and deaths among Fries slaves in Salem (1860). Microfilm available.

JOHN EDWIN FRIPP PAPERS, #869, 1817-1924.

Manuscript volumes and papers relating chiefly to the plantations of Fripp, cotton planter of St. Helena Island and Chechessee Bluff, Beaufort County, South Carolina. Antebellum materials include slave lists and records of religious activities and illnesses among slaves (1817-1868). Postbellum materials contain accounts and copies of letters concerning free black agricultural laborers.

DAVID FUNSTEN FAMILY LETTERS, #1153, 1811-1902.

Letters of the Meade and Funsten families chiefly of the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, area. Included are Civil War letters and a letter from a former slave.

JAMES MCKIBBIN GAGE PAPERS, #1812-z, 1835-1868.

Family and personal letters received by Gage, physician and horse breeder of Union, South Carolina. Correspondence contains discussions of opposition to abolitionism and includes a letter written by Gage's brother Robert discussing the difficulties he encountered in negotiating with newly freed blacks on his plantation (1866).

GALE AND POLK FAMILY PAPERS, #266, 1815-1940.

Family and military papers of the Gale family of Jefferson and Yazoo Counties, Mississippi, and Davidson County, Tennessee, and of the Polk family of Raleigh, North Carolina; New Orleans, Louisiana; and Sewanee, Tennessee. The collection includes information on runaway slaves and the loyalty of slaves during the Civil War and of freedmen afterwards.

GALES FAMILY PAPERS, #2652, 1815-1939.

Papers of and about Joseph Gales, his wife Winifred (Marshall) Gales, and their descendants, including manuscript reminiscences of their experiences as printers, publishers, and booksellers in England, as refugees in Germany, and as immigrants in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Raleigh, North Carolina. The manuscript volume "Recollections" relates the Gales' purchase of slaves for household, farm, printing, and later, paper making.

GALYEAN AND MUNCHUS FAMILY PAPERS, #4604, 1793-1890s. Family letters, financial and legal materials, and other papers relating to the Galyean and Munchus families of Surry County, North Carolina. An unsigned note in the collection laments the writer's loss of his slaves and investments during the Civil War (1860s).

WILLIAM GARRET ESTATE PAPER, #3558, 1867.

Legal complaint of Eleazar Cumming, administrator, in regard to the settlement of the Garret estate in Wilkinson County, Georgia. The attached exhibits contain an inventory and appraisal of the estate, including mention of slaves.

JAMES AMEDEE GAUDET COLLECTION OF HOUMAS PLANTATIONS AND WILLIAM PORCHER MILES MATERIALS, #2334, 1785-1927.

Family and business papers of Gaudet, secretary-treasurer of the Miles Planting and Manufacturing Company, which controlled thirteen large sugar plantations; developer of a New Orleans subdivision; and business representative of William Porcher Miles. Series I contains papers relating to the ownership of the Houmas plantations and other Louisiana property and includes lists of slaves and free blacks (1840s-1850s).

DAVID GAVIN DIARY, #1103-z, 1855-1874.

Diary of Gavin, planter and lawyer who owned a plantation near St. George, South Carolina. The diary contains numerous references to slaves and free blacks, including the trial of men accused of murdering a slave (1856, 1857); slave sales (1859, 1860); a runaway slave whom Gavin originally bought because he owned the man's wife and family (1855, 1856); free blacks and reactions to a neighbor who associated with them (1855, 1858); and the murder of a woman by two free blacks (1866).

LAWRENCE GELLERT SCRAPBOOK, #4442, 1930s.

A collection of tales told to Gellert by African Americans. Entitled *Tales of One Time I'shman Told by Southern Negroes*, the volume expresses African American experiences with Irish immigrants.

ALICE GERRARD COLLECTION, #20006, n.d.*

Over 300 reels of audiotape featuring recordings of several well-known African American folk musicians including Elizabeth Cotten.

GIBSON AND HUMPHREYS FAMILY PAPERS, #922, 1846-1919.

Chiefly correspondence relating to the Gibson and Humphreys families of Live Oak Plantation and Oak Forest Plantation near Tigerville in

Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana, and of Sumner's Forest Plantation near Versailles, Kentucky. One letter, written from Yale College, discusses two speakers who presented lectures at the college on their opposing views of slavery (1854).

GILES FAMILY PAPERS, #3391, 1727-1886; 1906.

Personal correspondence (chiefly 1780s-1860s), deeds, wills, and miscellaneous papers of several generations of the Giles, Reston, Jocelyn, and other related families of Wilmington, North Carolina. Correspondence consists mainly of family matters and business, and includes letters from both Confederate and Union soldiers and a letter from a former Giles family slave (1882). The collection also contains a copy of a pro-slavery speech.

CARL GILFILLAN COLLECTION, #20079, 1971.*

Five tapes of spirituals recorded at St. Joseph Mission Baptist Church, North Myrtle Beach, SC. Recorded for the soundtrack of "The Struggle," for the Learning Institute of North Carolina. [5 reels, FT252-FT256]

GILLEPSIE AND WRIGHT FAMILY PAPERS, #275, 1735-1877.

Chiefly legal and financial papers of the Gillespie and Wright families, owners of thousands of acres of land and significant numbers of slaves in the lower Cape Fear region of North Carolina, especially in Duplin County. The collection contains slave bills of sale and other slave papers (1735-1861); tax-related slave documents (1801-1845); papers relating to a court case involving two slaves accused of stealing a pig (1825); and a note giving the average value of slaves in Cumberland and Sampson counties, N.C. (1861). Other items include two undated acrostics by black poet George Moses Horton.

DAVID J. GILMER PAPERS, #4337, 1937-1945.*

Correspondence, writings, and other materials of Gilmer, African Methodist Episcopal Zion minister and director of the Trinity Mission, Greensboro, North Carolina, a shelter for the destitute in the 1930s and 1940s. The collection contains many "letters to the editor" for publication in the *Greensboro Daily News* in which Gilmer discusses racism, the treatment of mulattoes, interracial cooperation, social welfare, and other concerns about African Americans in Greensboro (1937-45). Gilmer's other writings address immortality, race relations, and African American education (1940-1944).

JOSEPH W. GILMER PAPERS, #1721-z, 1787-1846; 1865.

Miscellaneous papers of Gilmer (also spelled Gilmore) and his family of Guilford County, North Carolina. The collection includes deeds, indentures, receipts, and a letter concerning the hiring out of slaves (1846).

LEONIDAS CHALAMERS GLENN, #3052, 1752-1927.

Personal correspondence and papers of the related Glenn, Wilson, and Torrence families of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Pennsylvania. Correspondence reflects the private life, professional activities, and opinions on public matters of members of the extended family, which included ministers, professors, merchants, and farmers. Papers discuss the emancipation of slaves (1797); opposition to slavery (1799); the purchase of slaves (1831, 1852); abolitionist activities (1834); and hired slave labor (1858). Also included are deeds of ownership of slaves (1810-1815).

GLENN FAMILY PAPERS, #277-z, 1792-1812; 1845-1846.

Family correspondence of the Glenn family of Halifax County, Virginia, and Scotland. The collection includes a letter discussing a reward either for slaves or for capturing runaway slaves (1816) and a slave list (1846).

GOLDBAND RECORDING CORPORATION COLLECTION, #95002, 1940s-1990s.*

Recordings, photographs, contracts, correspondence, promotional material, and other documentation relating to Goldband Recording Corporation, a firm operating in Lake Charles, Louisiana, since the late 1940s. The company has produced many African American musicians and groups, in formats ranging from sacred music to rhythm and blues. This includes artists such as Boozoo Chavis, Count Rockin' Sydney, Cookie and the Cupcakes, Phil Philips, and Herman Guice. The work of blues, rock 'n roll, and swamp-pop African American artists such as Clarence Garlow, Big Chenier, Guitar Junior, and Katie Webster are also present.

DAVID GORDON COLLECTION, #20164, 1963.*

Reel labelled "Singing by Plantation Negroes." Includes blues singing with guitar and gospel quartet singing with some solos. Gordon was from Mississippi State College for Women in Columbia, Miss. The recordings were presumably made in 1963 with a blues singer named "Jabo," but no other information available. [1 reel, FT1222]

WILLIAM M. GORDON PAPERS, #1610, 1820-1904.

Financial, legal, and business papers of Gordon, James M. Wiggins, and Robert L. Hunt, of Granville County, North Carolina. The collection includes Hunt's receipts as treasurer of the Trustees of the Oxford Colored Baptist Church. Also included are apprentice papers for freedmen (1865-1866).

JOSIAH GORGAS JOURNAL, #279, 1863-1878.

Journal of Gorgas, ordinance officer in the U.S. Army and later with Con-

federate forces. Entries include references to the political and social situations of African Americans in Alabama immediately following the Civil War. Microfilm available.

AUGUSTUS WASHINGTON GRAHAM PAPERS, #955, 1805-1936.

Papers of Graham of Oxford, North Carolina, lawyer and state legislator, president of the American Cotton Exchange, and trustee of the University of North Carolina. The collection includes material on a home for African American orphans in Oxford.

FRANK PORTER GRAHAM PAPERS, #1819, 1908-1972.*

Correspondence, congressional and campaign files, speeches and writings, notes, photographs, sound recordings, and other materials documenting the personal and professional life of Graham, president of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; senator from North Carolina; United Nations representative in the dispute between India and Pakistan and in various other capacities, including the war against the Dutch for Indonesian independence, during the New Deal, World War II, and the Cold War. The papers reflect Graham's interest and activities in race relations and civil rights. Numerous documents relate to N.C. and national race relations.

JOSEPH GRAHAM PAPERS, #284, 1769-1864.

This collection consists mainly of narratives documenting the history of the Revolutionary War in western North Carolina by Army officer Graham of Lincoln County, N.C. Included is the book *The New Annual Register of History, Politics, and Literature* for the year 1782 (London: 1783), which contains notations listing slave names and birth dates from 1769-1864. The records were made by Graham and by his son-in-law Robert Hall Morrison. In part photocopies.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER GRAHAM PAPERS, #285, 1750-1940.

Letters and papers of Graham of Hillsborough, North Carolina, lawyer, legislator, U.S. Senator, Secretary of the Navy, Whig vice-presidential candidate, and Confederate senator. The collection contains slave lists; slave bills of sale (1825, 1838-1840); notice of a sale of runaway slaves (1829); and discussion of the Fugitive Slave Act (1850), Ku Klux Klan arrests in South Carolina (1871, 1873), and race relations (1871).

DUFF GREEN PAPERS, #993, 1810-1902.

Correspondence, business records, and writings of Green (1791-1875), entrepreneur, editor, and politician, and of his son, Benjamin Edwards Green (1822-1907), businessman and diplomat. The collection contains discus-

sion of the Central African Colonization Society (folder 189) and of slavery, abolition, and emancipation (folders 223, 224). Microfilm available.

PAUL ELIOT GREEN PAPERS, #3693, 1918-1985.*

Professional and personal correspondence, drafts of plays, and other writings of Green of Chapel Hill, North Carolina, dramatist, author, and humanitarian. The collection contains information on race relations, African Americans in the theater and in literature; African American employment; the NAACP; the North Carolina Committee on Negro Affairs, and other organizations.

GREEN AND JONES FAMILY PAPERS, #4268, 1819-1944.

Materials relating to members of the Green family of Rolesville, Wake County, North Carolina, and to the Jones family of the Morrisville section of Wake County. The collection contains correspondence from Brian and Marcus Green which discusses the purchase of slaves (1852-1864).

JAMES HERVEY GREENLEE DIARY #1735, 1837; 1847-1902.

The personal diary of Greenlee, planter, slaveholder, and Presbyterian evangelical of Burke and McDowell Counties, North Carolina. Entries document the daily tasks assigned to his slaves, some of whom were apparently skilled as coopers, cobblers, and tanners. Included in the diary are references to Greenlee's guarded views about the eventual abolition of slavery (1848); his support of proselytizing among slaves in order to train them as missionaries to Africa (1849-52); and his and his slaves' reactions to emancipation (1865). Microfilm available.

GREENSBORO CIVIL RIGHTS FUND RECORDS, #4630, 1979-1986.*

Materials relating to the three court cases stemming from the 3 November 1979 Greensboro riot involving members of the Ku Klux Klan and the Nazi Party attacking Communist Worker Party demonstrators, including African Americans.

JAMES MATTHEWS GRIGGS PAPERS, #838, 1836; 1892-1913.

Correspondence and other papers of Griggs of Dawson, Georgia, state circuit judge and U.S. Representative. Letters relate to Democratic Party matters and congressional activities, including congressional minority leadership and committee appointments (Folder 11). The collection also contains newspaper clippings about the Atlanta Race Riot (1906).

GEORGE TALMADGE GRIGSBY PAPERS, #4703, 1870-1980.*

Papers pertaining to three African American families in Wake County,

North Carolina, the McLean, Stinson, and Grisby families. Includes correspondence documenting activities of the families, school records, and involvement with the Wake County Baptist Sunday School Convention.

JOHN BERKLEY GRIMBALL DIARY, #970, 1832-1883.

Diary of Grimball, a rice planter of Charleston and the Colleton District, South Carolina. Entries discuss, among other topics, slavery and free blacks. Grimball apparently employed at least one free black before the Civil War. Microfilm available.

GRIMBALL FAMILY PAPERS, #980, 1683-1930.

Correspondence, plantation accounts, and financial and legal papers of the Grimball family, owners of Pinebury and Grove Plantations near Charleston, South Carolina. Correspondence discusses attempts to locate former slaves (1865); leasing of Grimball plantations, including Pinebury, which was leased to Adam Deas, believed to be a former slave of the Grimball's (1871); a Ku Klux Klan incident (1871); and the arrest of an African American suspect in a shooting incident (1898). Financial materials contain bills of sale for slaves bought by Martin L. Wilkins and John Berkley Grimball (1826); lists of items purchased for slaves (1858); and a list of John Berkley Grimball's slaves who deserted to the Union Army (1862). Legal materials include an agreement with Henry Jenkins, a freed slave, to cultivate rice (late 1860s), and a lease with Adam Deas (1871). Microfilm available.

MARGARET ANN (META) MORRIS GRIMBALL DIARY, #975, 1860-1866.

Manuscript diary of Margaret Ann (Meta) Morris Grimball, wife of John Berkely Grimball, rice planter in the Colleton District of South Carolina, with connections to the Manigault and Lowndes families of S.C. and to the Morris family of Morrisania, New York. Entries were written from Grove Plantation (the Grimball's primary residence after the Civil War), and from Charleston and Spartanburg, S.C., and discuss plantation life; the use of slave labor to build a fort (1861); difficulties with slaves and anxiety about their safety (1862); and general wartime hardships encountered by the family and servants (1862). Microfilm available.

GRIMES FAMILY PAPERS, #3357, 1713-1947.

Business papers and other records of the Grimes family, planters and cattlemen of Pitt and Wake Counties, North Carolina. The collection contains plantation records, personal accounts, and correspondence. Also included are papers of W. W. Meyers, U.S. Army surgeon with the Freedman's Bureau at Wilmington, N.C.

JANE GURLEY PAPERS, #1783, 1830-1841.

Letters to Gurley of Windsor, North Carolina, from friends and relatives in Tennessee and N.C. Papers include two letters (1830 and 1836) from Matild Turner, formerly a slave in Windsor, discussing her new home in Brownsville, Tenn., and inquiring after the people of Windsor.

JAMES GWYN PAPERS, #298, 1653-1946.

Personal correspondence, financial and legal items, diaries and accounts, and other papers of the family of Gwyn and his wife, Mary Ann Lenoir Gwyn, of Green Hill Plantation, Wilkes County, North Carolina. Included are slave bills of sale (1844-1846); a memorandum of agreement between James Gwyn and several young free blacks (1866); and letters describing Reconstruction politics in N.C. and Louisiana (1868-1877), and race relations in Tennessee and N.C. (1898).

ELIZABETH SEAWELL HAIRSTON PAPERS, #1518, 1805-1943.

Personal correspondence and genealogical data of Hairston, Va genealogist, and of other members of the Hairston, Penn, Wilson, and related families of Patrick and Henry Counties, Va. Letters discuss the condition of slaves (1852); black Union troops (1864); anxieties over newly freed slaves (1865-1877); and agreements with Ga. freedmen (1865). Also included are several letters relating to George Hairston's military discharge during the Spanish-American War, which may have been connected with his company's involvement in an affray with an African American (1898). Partial microfilm available.

GEORGE HAIRSTON PAPERS, #4477, 1778-1919.

Chiefly correspondence and business papers of Hairston, tobacco planter of Pittsylvania County, Virginia. Letters discuss plantation affairs, including conditions among slaves in North Carolina (1842-1861); antebellum free blacks in Philadelphia (1847); the well-attended execution of a black man in Va. for murdering another black man (1844); the enrollment of black soldiers by Yankee forces (1864); a "Negro tournament" in Stokes County, N.C. (1876); African American voting in Va. (1884); and accounts of crops produced by freedmen in Va. or N.C. (1866-98). Also included are a slave bill of sale and slave lists (1840, 1844-1865) and information concerning the attempt of Hairston's step-grandfather, Robert Hairston, to will his lands in Lowndes County, Mississippi, to a slave child he fathered (1844-1865).

PETER WILSON HAIRSTON PAPERS, #299, 1773-1965.

Correspondence, financial and legal papers, plantation ledgers, and mis-

cellaneous items documenting the business and personal affairs of the Hairston family of southwestern Virginia and north central North Carolina. Plantations documented include Sauratown Hill in Stokes County and Cooleemee Hill in Davie County, N.C., and other plantations in Surry and Davidson Counties, N.C.; Henry and Patrick Counties, Va.; and in Columbus, Mississippi. Papers include letters that discuss the buying and selling of N.C. slaves (1787-1828); the health of slaves on Va. plantations (1833-1834, 1837-1840); slave unrest in Va. (1861-1863); and a tribute written by an African American minister to Fanny Hairston upon her death (1937). The collection also contains slave bills of sale (1815, 1821-1826); lists of tobacco and corn picked by slaves in N.C. (1842-1861); a letter to the *Charlotte Observer* from an African American preacher expressing his views on servant-employee relations, organized labor, and the training of domestic workers (1930s); a typed copy of an oral interview of William T. Hairston, great-grandson of Hairston slaves (1865); slave registers and births (1815-1836; 1833-1850; 1850-1868; 1844-1864); copies of letters and legal documents concerning court battles over Robert Hairston's estate, which he attempted to leave to a slave child he fathered (1844-1864); and ledgers kept by plantation managers with freedmen (1866-1883).

HAIRSTON AND WILSON FAMILY PAPERS, #3149, 1800-1906.

Chiefly personal letters and papers of the Hairston and Wilson families of Martinsville, Danville, and Staunton, Virginia, and of Yalabusha County, Mississippi. Family correspondence documents the westward movement of various Hairston family members and gives detailed information about household activities and management. Subseries 2.1 includes slave lists and labor contracts with freedmen in the Danville, Va., area (1865-1871), and Subseries 2.2 contains information about slaves on Va. plantations (1831-1869). Partial microfilm available.

ELI WEST HALL PAPERS, #2443, 1841-1894.

Chiefly personal correspondence of Hall, lawyer and state senator of Wilmington, North Carolina. Letters discuss family matters, slavery, local and national politics, the University of North Carolina, and the practice of law. Included are discussions of the Fugitive Slave Act (1850).

LIZZIE CHAMBERS HALL PAPERS, #4145, 1897-1938.*

This collection consists primarily of a scrapbook compiled by Hall, the wife of Dr. W.T. Hall, pastor of High Street African American Baptist Church in Danville, Virginia (1897-1904); vice-president of the Virginia Baptist State Convention (1908); and pastor of the Galilee Baptist Church, Roxboro, Pennsylvania (1913-1928). The volume includes religious materials, memorabilia, poems and prayers, photographs, and family corre-

spondence.

CHARLES HORACE HAMILTON PAPERS, #4344, 1920s-1970s.*

Professional and personal correspondence of Hamilton, rural sociologist with interests in rural life, the rural church, the rural family, rural health issues, the land tenure system, farm labor, internal migration, methods of population analysis, and social statistics. Before gaining a professorship of Rural Sociology at North Carolina State University, Hamilton taught at Morris College; the University of North Carolina; and Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Correspondence discusses, among other topics, interracial cooperation and African American education.

JAMES HAMILTON PAPERS, #1489, 1781-1944.

Personal correspondence, notes, and unpublished writings of, or about, Hamilton, nullification governor of SC and diplomat of the Texas Republic. Included in the collection are Confederate government receipts for slaves and goods (1860-1865) and letters discussing the sale of slaves, the care of slaves during the war, and abolition. Microfilm available.

JAMES ROBERT HAMILTON PAPERS, #3923, 1878-1927.*

Scattered papers and letters received by Hamilton, District Court judge of Travis and Williamson Counties, Texas, Democratic Party executive committee chairman, and congressional candidate in 1926. Materials chiefly relate to Hamilton's political affairs and legal career, especially his charges to the grand juries of Travis and Williamson Counties concerning investigations of the Ku Klux Klan (1921-1922). Documents relating to this matter include a typescript of Hamilton's charge to the grand jury (1921); a typed report from the grand jury to the judge concerning a specific case of Klan violence (1921); and letters received by Hamilton following his charge (1921-1922). The collection also includes an undated anti-Klan poem and a postcard of a gathering of approximately 1,000 Ku Klux Klansmen and onlookers with the caption "Initiation—Dec. 8th, 1921—Houston Tex. Photo by A. Kluker." Microfilm available.

PHILIP GIBBON HAMMER PAPERS, #4527, 1934-1988.*

Correspondence, reports, clippings, articles, speeches, and other materials that document the professional life of Hammer, urban economist and city planner of Atlanta, Georgia; Washington, D.C.; and Palm Harbor, Florida. The collection includes information on civil rights (Folder 18); minority businesses (Folder 50); and interracial public education (Folders 62, 359).

JAMES HENRY HAMMOND LETTERS, #305, 1831-1845.

Letters from Hammond, South Carolina governor, lawyer, newspaper

editor, plantation owner, and congressman, to his wife Catharine. Correspondence discusses plantation life at Silver Bluff Plantation on the Savannah River and slavery. Microfilm available.

WADE HAMPTON PAPERS, #871, 1791-1907.

Miscellaneous letters and papers related to the Hampton family of South Carolina. Included are notes on plantation life and slavery (1855); jail bills for captured runaway slaves (1829-1835); and an undated note on the "Resolution of the Slave Trade." Microfilm only.

FRANCIS HANSON DIARY, #1446, 1857-1873.

Typescript of parts of a diary of Hanson, minister at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Prairieville, Alabama (1857-1873). The diary records Hanson's religious activities at Demopolis and other places in Ala. during this period. Entries record church services, baptisms, funerals, and marriages of both blacks and whites.

WILLIAM HARGROVE PAPERS, #310, 1790-1930.

Papers and an account book of the Hargrove family, planters of Granville (now Vance) County, North Carolina. Hargrove's account book contains birth records for Hargrove slaves.

WILLIAM CURRY HARLLEE PAPERS, #1550, 1685-1944.

Papers of, and collected by, Harllee, U.S. Marine Corps officer of South Carolina. Correspondence includes discussion of the conflict between proslavery men and free black soldiers in Kansas (1853) and of slaves who served with their masters in Confederate Army camps in Virginia (1861-1862).

PINCKNEY COTESWORTH HARRINGTON PAPERS, #1705, 1829-1893.

Scattered business papers of James Harrington and his son, Pinckney Cotesworth Harrington, both planters of Franklin County, Mississippi. The collection contains a list of slaves, accounts with free blacks, and details of sharecropping agreements made with former slaves. Also included is a post-war letter from the daughters of one of Pinckney's slaves, who were trying to obtain documented proof of their parents' marriage. Microfilm available.

DAVID GOLIGHTLY HARRIS FARM JOURNALS, #982, 1855-1870.

Farm journals of Harris discussing the management of slaves on his Spartanburg County, SC, farm (1855-1864). Microfilm available.

HENRY T. HARRIS PAPERS #4360, 1889-1943.*

Correspondence and sermons of the Harrises, an African American couple active in the Baptist Church. Henry Harris materials relate primarily to his activities as a Baptist minister and bookdealer, while Mary Ann Harris's papers concern her activities with women's missionary groups and a home for elderly African Americans. The sermons, written by Mary Ann Harris, pertain to missionary work, women's roles in the black community, and child-raising (1889-1929).

JOHN GIDEON HARRIS DIARY, #3499, 1859.

Diary, 1 January through 31 December, 1859, of Harris, a Greensboro, Alabama, lawyer. Brief entries chronicle Harris's life in Greensboro, Havana, Eutaw, and Tuscaloosa, Ala., and include references to the buying and selling of slaves. Microfilm available.

JAMES THOMAS HARRISON PAPERS, #2441, 1770-1896.

Chiefly correspondence among Harrison family members, especially between James Thomas Harrison (1811-1879) of Columbus, Mississippi, lawyer and member of the Confederate Congress, and his father Thomas Harrison, landowner and officer in the Bank of South Carolina, and Thomas's brother Isham Harrison. Topics include the sale of slaves (1837). Microfilm available.

JOEL TANNER HART LETTERS, #2797, 1829-1864.

This collection of Hart, a Kentucky sculptor, also contains an 1843 slave bill of sale.

CUSHING BIGGS HASSELL PAPERS, #810, 1809-1880.

Personal papers, sermon texts, diary, minute and letter books, autobiography to 1848, and several lists related to Hassell's work as a merchant and Primitive Baptist clergyman in Williamston, North Carolina. The collection contains a book listing ordinations, baptisms and marriages Hassell performed, including those of African Americans (1844-1880).

LEELAND HATHAWAY RECOLLECTIONS, #2954, ca. 1890s.

Memoirs of Hathaway's early life on a plantation in Montgomery County, Kentucky, his education, and his Civil War experiences as a lieutenant in the 14th Kentucky Cavalry. Hathaway devotes several pages to the justification of the institution of slavery (1834-1861) and mentions aid given him by his father's slaves in his preparations to join the Confederacy (1861); the shooting of Confederate prisoners of war in Maryland by black guards (1864); his reunion with a black Union officer who was a former childhood playmate (1865); and discusses at length the loyalty of one freed slave

who remained with the Hathaway family after emancipation. Microfilm available.

HAYES COLLECTION, #324, 1694-1874.

This large collection of manuscripts was collected from Gabriel Johnston and Edward Wood, two owners of the Hayes Plantation in Edenton, North Carolina. The Johnston series includes numerous letters with references to slaves and free blacks (1740-1865) and the Wood series contains correspondence (1865-1875) about African Americans during Reconstruction. Microfilm available.

COLLECTION OF HAYWOOD FAMILY PAPERS, #1290, 1752-1967.

Correspondence, business papers, legal documents, medical records, and miscellaneous items of the family of John Haywood, the first mayor of Raleigh, North Carolina, and of related families. The collection contains documents relating to the valuation of a slave who was accidentally killed while working on Haywood's house (1800). Microfilm available.

JOHN STEELE HENDERSON PAPERS, #327, 1755-1945; 1962.

Letters, financial and legal papers, and other items of the immediate family and other relations of Henderson, member of the N.C. General Assembly, U.S. Congressman, and lawyer. Slave bills of sale (especially prevalent in 1807); receipts, mercantile account statements, and other business papers constitute the bulk of the material before the 1840s, while personal correspondence makes up the bulk of the collection by the 1860s. Included are a list documenting the hiring of slaves (1850) and a copy of a will discussing sending freed slaves to Liberia (1841). Letters from Anderson Henderson, a slave who was hired out to another family (1849, 1857, 1865) and a letter from Isabella, a slave complaining about being hired out to a black mistress (n.d.). Other letters discuss Archibald Henderson's attempts to recover runaway slaves (1847); a pro-slavery speech delivered by Ga. senator Robert Toombs in Boston (1856); Reconstruction politics (1860s); an attack on two whites by a "drunken infuriated negro" (1890); accusations that three black men had murdered a white man near Salisbury and the possibility that troops would be required to prevent a lynching (1906); and the movement of white women in Massachusettes from domestic to munitions factory positions, a move which left maid positions open to black women (1916).

WILLIAM F. HENDERSON PAPERS, #4302, 1828-1859.

Business and personal letters of Henderson, a physician of Williamsboro, NC. Two brief letters concern the leasing of Henderson's slaves.

GUSTAVUS A. HENRY PAPERS, #1431, 1804-1895.

Family correspondence of Henry, lawyer, cotton planter, and Whig orator. Included are letters which describe Henry's sentiments on lynching (1835) and comments on his slaves in Mississippi and Arkansas. Microfilm available.

HENTZ FAMILY PAPERS, #332, 1782-1932.

Personal, medical, financial, and legal papers, diaries, and autobiographies of members of the Hentz family of France, Alabama, and Florida. An autobiography (1827-1893) includes comments on Northern impressions of slavery; the medical treatment of plantation slaves in Florida; the punishment of slaves in Florida; black Union troops in the Civil War; the murder of a white sheriff by four black men and their subsequent trial and execution; Northern schoolteachers and their treatment of freedmen in Florida; and the murder of a white man by a freedman and the arrest and lynching of the latter in Florida. Partial microfilm available.

HILARY ABNER HERBERT PAPERS, #2481, 1864-1931.*

Correspondence, writings, and scrapbooks of Herbert, Alabama and Washington, D.C., lawyer, author, Democratic U.S. representative, and Secretary of the Navy. After 1903 much of the correspondence focuses on race relations in the South. Included are letters which discuss Herbert's efforts to bring Theodore Roosevelt and the South to an accord on Southern race relations, to promote inter-sectional understanding, and to explain the South's "Negro problem" (1904-1909). Other letters address national government's domestic race policies (1904); Reconstruction and southern racial issues (1904-1905); and the employment of blacks by the Georgia Railroad (1909). The collection also contains Herbert's "Reminiscences", which express his thoughts on slavery and abolitionists (1903, 1917), and popular reactions to his book, *The Abolition Crusade and its Consequences*. Microfilm available.

HEYWARD AND FERGUSON FAMILY PAPERS, #2754, 1806-1923.

Miscellaneous family papers, including recollections of Samuel Wragg Ferguson (1834-1917) and the family correspondence and plantation records of Nathaniel Heyward (1766-1851), whose estate included 45,000 acres of low country plantations and over 2,000 slaves. Letters discuss whites and blacks emigrating to the old Southwest, to the detriment of South Carolina (1837); the S.C. legislature and difficulties caused by the interference of Northern abolitionists (1844); the shooting of a slave (1855); moving slaves from Wateree, S.C., to Charleston, S.C., for safekeeping (1861); a slave who accompanied Nathaniel Heyward to the Civil War (1862); and

the hiring of freedmen as sharecroppers and labor conditions (1865). The collection also includes slave lists and bills of sale (1851-1858); a physicians bill for the care of slaves (1862); and contracts with freedmen (1865). Microfilm available.

WILLIAM P. HILL DIARY, #3159, 1846-1849.

Hill's diary records his activities as an itinerant Baptist preacher in South Carolina, including scattered references to white and African American congregations. Some of the places he preached include: Mabynton, Camden, Darlington, Society Hill, Cheraw, Spartanburg Court House, Orangeburg, Savannah River Association Meeting, Hamburg, Aiken, Columbia, Stateburg, and Chester.

HILL PRIZE ESSAYS, #3565, 1895; 1899; 1903.

Manuscripts of winners of a prize for best essay on North Carolina history by a University of North Carolina student. Included are Charles F. Tomlinson's essay, "N.C. Manumission Society" (1895), and R.D.W. Conner's essay, "Ku Klux Klan in North Carolina" (1899).

GLEN HINSON COLLECTION, #92080, ca.1940-1977.*

Roughly 70 items, including gospel sheet music and songbooks, from the Chicago publishing firms of Martin-Morris and William Walker.

MARY HILLARD HINTON PAPERS, #3625, 1883-1929.

Primarily personal letters to Hinton of Raleigh, North Carolina, editor of the *North Carolina Booklet*, a quarterly of historical articles. The collection also includes Hinton's article, "A Type of the Old South," which was a description of the Southern slave.

GLENN HINSON COLLECTION, #20045, n.d.*

Collection containing diverse materials relating to African American lifeways, traditions, religion, and folklore. A UNC-CH Department of Anthropology professor, Hinson has worked extensively with African American communities, church groups, and folk artists in NC. The collection includes

some of Hinson's own field recordings, papers and recordings generated by students and class projects, and ephemera and sheet music relating to African American artists whether secular (blues) or sacred (gospel).

HOBBS AND MENDENHALL FAMILY PAPERS, #2493, 1787-1949.

Family and personal letters concerning the political and religious activities, travels, and careers of the Mendenhall and Hobbs families of Guilford County, North Carolina. Included are letters regarding the Mendenhall's

aid to N.C. slaves attempting to escape to a free state (1864) and N.C. state appropriations for schools for freedmen (1891). Partial microfilm available.

HAMILTON H. HOBGOOD PAPERS, #4246, 1970s-1980s.*

Papers of Hobgood, a former North Carolina judge. Includes Joan Little trial records, speeches, and related materials. Little was an African American prisoner accused and acquitted of murdering a white jailer in Washington, N.C., in 1975.

LUTHER HARTWELL HODGES PAPERS, #3698, 1947-1969.*

Scrapbooks of clippings from North Carolina newspapers relating to the public life and interests of Hodges while he was lieutenant governor and governor of N.C. The collection contains several clippings, papers, and letters regarding desegregation in N.C. and Arkansas (1954-1961, 1957-1958).

WILLIAM ALEXANDER HOKE PAPERS, #345, 1750-1925.

Professional and personal correspondence, records, grants, deeds, wills, and other materials of Hoke, a Lincolnton, North Carolina, jurist, Democrat, justice, and chief justice, and of the Hoke, Alexander, and Wilson families. Papers relate to the raid on Harper's Ferry (1859); abolitionists (n.d.); the hiring of slaves (1865); and the activities of the Ku Klux Klan in N.C. (1872, 1874). Included are slave bills of sale (1820s-1850s); the reminiscences of Sallie Badger Hoke of Julia, a former slave nurse who had belonged to the Hoke family (1890s); and a register of the African American Sunday School at St. Luke's, Lincolnton, N.C. (1880s-1890s).

WILLIAM HENRY HOLCOMBE DIARY AND AUTOBIOGRAPHY, #1113, 1855, 1892.

Autobiography and diary of Holcombe, homeopathic physician in Natchez, Mississippi. The autobiography (1892) includes information on slavery, abolition, and religion (1892) while the diary discusses "sectional antagonism" and incidents concerning slaves and freedmen (1855). Microfilm available.

HOLLOWAY AND SORRELL FAMILY PAPERS, #4652, 1777-1992.*

Papers and correspondence of the Holloway and Sorrell families of Leesville, Wake County, North Carolina. Some letters refer to African American genealogical studies in N.C. The collection also includes the bylaws and constitution of the African American Historical and Genealogical Society (1985-1989).

WILMOT STUART HOLMES COLLECTION, #1525, 1781-1932.

Business papers of Eliza F. Holmes of Washington Plantation, South Carolina, executrix of the estate of her husband, Henry McCall Holmes. Includes information on a bond given by Daniel Heyward before the Civil War for payment for a group of slaves. The collection contains personal writings which discuss slaves (1850s). Microfilm available.

ERWIN ALLEN HOLT PAPERS, #3551, 1935-1968.*

Papers of Holt, a Burlington, North Carolina, textile executive, related to racial segregation, the perceived Jewish control of the Federal Government, strict interpretation of the Constitution, the Status of Forces Agreement, Communism in the U.S., and Hawaiian statehood. Included is Holt's correspondence with others interested in preventing racial integration, and papers from conservative organizations such as The American Nationalist, The Grass Roots League, The Patriots of North Carolina, and North Carolina Defender of State's Rights, Inc. (1955-1961).

CAROLINE MALLET HOOPER PAPERS, #3478, 1835-1880.

Family correspondence of Hooper, including one letter that discusses the religious faith of Charles P. Mallet's N.C. slaves (1853). Microfilm available.

JOHN DEBERNIERE HOOPER PAPERS, #835, 1778-1911.

Papers of Hooper (1811-1886), student, tutor, and professor at the University of North Carolina and teacher in several North Carolina towns. Collection contains a letter concerning a threatened slave insurrection near Wilmington, N.C. (1831) and near Montgomery, Alabama (1860).

HORLBECK FAMILY BOOK, #3672, 1853-1920.

One volume used by John, Henry, Daniel, and Edward Horlbeck of Charleston, South Carolina, as an inventory of slave and real estate holdings in Charleston District, S.C., 1853-1854. Slave lists include names, ages, mode of acquisition, values, and some death dates (1854). Microfilm available.

ROBERT BURTON HOUSE PAPERS, #3581, 1916-1973.*

Correspondence, writings, and other materials chiefly relating to House's administrative career as executive secretary, dean of administration, and chancellor of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Much of the correspondence concerns administrative problems, but letters also express House's views on race relations. Included are House's complaints to the Carolina Coach Company, North Carolina Corporation Commission, and the police chief of Durham, N.C., after he and his wife were

offended by the presence of "a drunken Negro" while taking a bus trip from Durham to Chapel Hill (1932). Also present is a letter in which House states "There is no immediate answer to the Negro situation. If the newspapers didn't have to get up a story, there would be nothing sensational in the whole thing" (1951).

CHARLES HOWARD FAMILY, #3256, 1825-1901.

Reminiscences, written about 1910, by the children of Charles Howard (1794-1875) of Springfield, Massachusetts. Includes accounts of Thomas Dwight Howard (1826-1910), white chaplain to blacks in the Sea Islands of South Carolina (1860-1864) and to black army troops in Louisiana (1864-1866), Wisconsin (1866-1869), and Massachusetts (1870-1874).

HOWARD FAMILY PAPERS, #355, 1856-1917.

Largely Civil War letters received by a Texas family from sons serving with a Texas brigade in Virginia. Includes letters (1911-1917) received by the Priestly family of Louisiana from former slave Graham Priestly of New Orleans.

EDWARD VARNON HOWELL PAPERS, #1060, 1725-1929.

Personal and professional correspondence and collected North Carolina historical manuscripts of Howell, founder of the University of North Carolina's School of Pharmacy and its dean for 33 years. Included are slave bills of sale (1798, 1800, 1831); slave lists (n.d.); and a letter quoting the price of slaves in Alabama (1845).

ROBERT PHILIP HOWELL MEMOIRS, #1959, 1854-1872.

Memoirs of Howell of Goldsboro, North Carolina, relating to his education at Trinity College and at the University of North Carolina; his service with the Confederate Army in Virginia and N.C.; Reconstruction disturbances; and his social life. The collection includes discussions of the behavior of emancipated N.C. slaves, the Ku Klux Klan in Mississippi, and elderly African Americans in N.C. Typed transcript only.

HUBARD FAMILY PAPERS, #360, 1741-1953.

Business and personal papers of the family of Edmund Wilcox Hubbard, planter, militia officer, state legislator, and U.S. representative of Virginia. Materials include slave lists and documents of slave sales and valuations (1782, 1790, 1818, 1826); letters offering to buy or sell a slave in order to prevent the separations of married couples (1830); letters discussing emancipation (1832, 1854-1860) and plans for promoting the moral and religious uplift of slaves (1856); and a legislative bill for sending free blacks

out of the country (1832). The collection also contains papers relating to the Freedmen's Bureau and arrangements for hiring African Americans (1865), and discussions of the treatment of African Americans by whites in the workplace (1871).

FRANKLIN A. HUDSON DIARY, #2290, 1852-1859.

Seven volumes of a diary kept by Hudson, who owned Blythwood Plantation on Bayou Goula, Iberville Parish, Louisiana, in the 1850s. Hudson recorded plantation activities, including providing and caring for slaves. Entries refer to purchasing clothes for slaves, providing housing, and medical care. The diary also mentions a minister who came and preached to the slaves. Microfilm available.

HUGHES FAMILY PAPERS, #2779, 1790-1910.

Family correspondence, legal and financial papers, and miscellaneous items of the Hughes family of Edgefield, South Carolina, and of their Bones, Hunt, Christie, and Nicholson relatives. Papers relate primarily to plantation life, discussing the legal status of a free black man named Joe (1818); the sale of a slave names Nace (1828, 1831); cholera among Louisiana and S.C. slaves (n.d.); the travel of two family acquaintances to Africa as missionaries who were accompanied by 80 freed slaves educated and manumitted by a Mr. Carthbert of Savannah (1860); the hanging of 27 slaves near Natchez who were suspected of inciting an insurrection (1861); the efforts of the Freedmen's Bureau to force plantation owners to pay freed blacks higher wages (1867); and the death of a black woman resulting from childbirth (1867). The collection also includes a copy of an 1827 slave bill of sale for a young girl named Priscilla (1847). Microfilm available.

HUGUENIN AND JOHNSTON FAMILY PAPERS, #2439, 1827-1877.

This collection contains a microfilm copy of correspondence of the Huguenins and Johnstons, related families of Early and Sumter Counties, Georgia (1827-1866). The Huguenin material relates to plantation management and hiring of free labor after the Civil War. A plantation journal from the Huguenin plantation (1836-1862) includes slave lists and detailed instructions to overseers. Microfilm available.

BEVERLY HUTCHISON PAPERS, #3272, 1854-1859.

Letters to and from Hutchison regarding legal ownership of certain slaves and their hire in Loudon and Fairfax Counties, Virginia (1854, 1858, 1859).

IRON STATION (N.C.) PAPERS, #4073, 1852-1878.

Papers related to the development of Iron Station, North Carolina, including letters received by L. S. Camp of Iron Station from his brother, a farmer in Centre, Cherokee County, Alabama, mentioning relations with black tenant farmers (1866-1878). Microfilm only.

JACKSON AND PRINCE FAMILY PAPERS, #371, 1784-1947.

Family, business, and political correspondence, financial and legal papers, and miscellaneous collected items of the Jackson family of Virginia. Papers consist of personal and plantation accounts, day books, slave lists and records, and genealogical materials. Subjects discussed include the treatment of slaves in Va. (1784-1811). Partially available on microfilm.

BLYDEN JACKSON PAPERS, #4646, 1960-1991.*

The papers of Blyden Jackson, African American author and English professor at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Material primarily concerns Jackson's career as a professor of English, but also includes letters written to his family in Bluefield, West Virginia, while a student at Southern University in Baton Rouge, Louisiana (1960-1963).

SALLY LONG JARMAN COLLECTION, #4005, 1826-1945.

Genealogical data and ancestral papers gathered by Jarman of Halifax County, North Carolina, pertaining to the Mason, Gray, Long, Amis, and related N.C. families. Included are a Confederate Army order to Nathaniel Mason to assemble his militia company in preparation for a rumored slave insurrection (1831) and a letter to Thomas W. Mason from his overseer concerning the management of Mason's plantation (1862).

ISAAC JARRATT PAPERS, #3514, 1832-1886.

Chiefly family and business letters and a few financial, legal, and military documents pertaining to the Jarratt family of Surry (now Yadkin) County, North Carolina, and Montgomery, Alabama. Included are records of slave purchases (1833-1849) and a photocopy from the family bible which registers the birth and death records of slaves and former slaves of the Jarratt family (1831-1939).

ROBERT JEMISON PROCLAMATIONS TO SLAVES #2331-z, 1827; 1865.

Two proclamations made by Wm. and Robert Jemison of Ala. granting their slaves a share of plantation earnings under specified conditions. Transcribed.

FELIX JOHNSON PAPERS, #3000-z, 1848-1862.

Papers of Johnson, constable of Stewart's Creek township, Surry County, North Carolina. Included are two warrants for the arrest of blacks accused of stealing and sentenced to be whipped (1862).

GUY BENTON JOHNSON PAPERS, #3826, 1910s-1980s.*

Correspondence, subject files, writings, notes, teaching materials, and audio and visual materials of Guy Benton Johnson, a sociologist, who served on the faculty of the University of North Carolina from 1927-1969. Papers relate to Johnson's extensive cultural and sociological studies and projects conducted under the auspices of organizations such as the Institute for Research in Social Science, the Southern Regional Council, the North Carolina Council on Human Relations, the Phelps-Stokes Fund, and the Board of Trustees of Howard University. Project files include information on the Ashmore Project on desegregation of colleges and the "Participation of Negroes in Southern Life" study, as well as materials relating to the music and Gullah language of St. Helena Island, South Carolina; folksongs and legends, especially of John Henry; the Ku Klux Klan; blacks and economic reconstruction; crime in black communities; black churches; and racial ideologies among whites. Johnson's correspondents include a large number of black political leaders, journalists, and intellectuals, such as Will W. Alexander, Sterling Brown, W.E.B. DuBois, Langston Hughes, Alain Locke, and Mary McLeod Bethune.

HANNIBAL AUGUSTUS JOHNSON LETTERS, #3086-z, 1865.

Letters from Johnson, a federal soldier in S.C., to a friend, recounting the activities of the occupying forces around Charleston. One letter refers to arrangements of work contracts between blacks and their former masters.

JAMES A. JOHNSTON PAPERS, #383-z, 1845-1864.

James A. Johnston was a merchant, planter, and slaveholder of Iredell County, North Carolina. The collection includes an 1845 slave bill of sale and four pages listing births and deaths, presumably of slaves (1825-1861).

WILLIAM JOHNSON PAPERS, #380, 1760-1888.

Personal and business correspondence, legal and financial documents, and other papers of the family of Johnson, a Franklin County, North Carolina, planter. Included are letters discussing the hiring out of slaves (1825-1860) and slave bills of sale (1760-1813).

CHARLES W. JOHNSTON PAPERS, #2611, 1820-1853.

Letters to Johnston, mainly from North Carolina, which mention the renting out and sale of slaves and runaway slaves (1845-1851). Microfilm available.

GEORGE H. JOHNSTON PAPERS, #4273, 1861-1871.

Papers concerning the Civil War activities of Union soldier Johnston, chiefly relating to the occupation forces centered at New Bern, North Carolina and St. Helena Island, South Carolina. Correspondence discusses the attitude of those in command toward black soldiers (1862); the issue of blacks and freedom (1862); and incidents of soldiers committing atrocities against the black inhabitants of N.C. (1863). Microfilm only.

WILLIAM HALL JOHNSTON PAPERS, #4198-z, 1840-1846; 1861.

Chiefly family letters of Johnston of Mount Vernon, Rowan County, North Carolina, who serves as a minister in the small town of Lafayette, Georgia. Included is a list of the values and ages of slaves belonging to the estate of Robert Johnston (1842).

JOHNSTON AND MCFADDIN FAMILY PAPERS, #2489, 1839-1890.

Legal documents and financial, business and personal papers of the Johnston and McFaddin families, landholders in Greene and Marengo Counties, Alabama and in Noxubee, Winston, and Kemper Counties, Mississippi. Included are several slave lists (n.d.). The collection also contains contracts between Thomas M. Johnston and freedmen for agricultural labor in 1866 and 1868 on Canebrake (also spelled Canebreak) Plantation, Hale County, Ala. Microfilm available.

JOHNSON SPENCER DISTILLERY ACCOUNT BOOK, #3890, 1792-1850.

A single volume listing accounts for the sale of brandy and other spirits by the Spencer family of Randolph County, North Carolina. The volume also include slave records.

JAMES HARVEY JOINER PAPERS, #1602, 1852-1924.

Miscellaneous papers of Joiner, editor and publisher of the Talladega, Alabama, *Democratic Watchtower*. Personal and business papers include slave purchase records (1852-1860).

CHARLES RAPER JONAS PAPERS, #4528, 1806; 1918-1984.*

Congressional records and private papers of Jonas of Lincolnton, North Carolina, Republican member of the U.S. House of Representatives. Correspondence relates to legislation and bills under consideration, particularly civil rights and public education (1950s-1960s). Charlotte's period of forced desegregation through bussing is especially well documented.

CALVIN JONES PAPERS, #921, 1785-1929.

Correspondence, financial and legal papers, personal documents and miscellaneous items of the family of Calvin Jones, physician, officer in the North Carolina militia, editor of the Raleigh *Star*, and owner of a plantation near Bolivar, Hardeman County, Tennessee. Letters discuss runaway slaves (1805, 1844, 1850); a rumored slave insurrection (1830); and freedmen in Georgia and Tenn. (1867). Other documents include receipts for the sale of slaves (1847-1850) and newspaper clippings containing advertisements for slave sales and runaways (1819).

GEORGE WASHINGTON JONES PAPERS, #1837, 1835-1884.

Political correspondence and papers of Jones, clerk of the Lincoln County, Tennessee, court, member of the U.S. House of Representatives, Confederate congressman, and member of the Tennessee Constitutional Convention of 1870. Papers pertain to both Tenn. politics and national issues. Included is an extract from a letter from the Honorable Howell Cobb of Georgia, which expresses Cobb's opposition to the reopening of the slave trade and to government interference in the expansion of slavery into the territories.

PHILIP H. JONES PAPER, #1915, 1860-1930.

Typescript by Jones of Baton Rouge, La, entitled "Reminiscences of Days Before and After the Civil War." The document relates Jones's perception of the aristocratic and cultured plantation society and the efforts of La. whites to reestablish white supremacy during Reconstruction. Microfilm only.

JONES AND PATTERSON FAMILY PAPERS, #578, 1777-1933.

Personal, business, and political papers of four generations of the Jones and Patterson families, merchants, manufacturers, and public officials of N.C. Included are slave bills of sale (1808, 1822-1823); a ledger documenting accounts with slaves (1817-1818); two books recording the allowances of slaves and servants (1858-1859, 1860-1866); and accounts of Rufus Lenoir Patterson's textile mill in Salem, North Carolina, which contain records of post-Civil War black labor.

JOYNER FAMILY PAPERS, #4428, 1817-1881.

Correspondence, financial, legal, and business items, daybooks, and misc. family records documenting the daily lives and plantation and business interests of members of the Joyner family of Franklin Co., N.C. Included in this collection are accounts for hiring and selling slaves (1817-1881, 1855).

ALEXANDER JUSTICE PAPERS, #1308, 1750-1925.

Legal and business papers of Alexander Justice, a New Bern, NC, lawyer, and of his family. The papers contain slave bills of sale and records from Fort Macon for the Corps of Engineers which contain information on the quartering and hiring of slaves (1861). Partial microfilm available.

KEAN AND PRESCOTT PAPERS, #2851, 1779-1881.

Chiefly letters of families and connections of R.G. Hill Kean of Caroline County, Virginia, and of his wife, Adelaide Demarest Prescott of Louisiana. Included are Civil War accounts, accounts of slave sales (1856-1858), and records of the hire of free blacks (1866). Some letters are written in French. Microfilm available.

ROGER KELSALL LETTER, #2419-z, 1773.

One letter from Kelsall in Nassau, South Carolina, to his sister, Elizabeth L. Amelia Kelsall, at her plantation near Beaufort, S.C. Mr. Kelsall offers to buy his sister's slaves and move them to Nassau. Photoprint only.

KENAN FAMILY PAPERS, #4225, 1748-1979.

Correspondence among various members of the Kenan family, chiefly of Duplin County, North Carolina, and Dallas County, Alabama. The collection contains a list of slave births, receipts for sales of slaves and other slave papers, slave patrol regulations and references to slave riots and rebellions (1809-1860). Microfilm available.

MARY HUNTER KENNEDY PAPERS, #3242, 1759-1955.

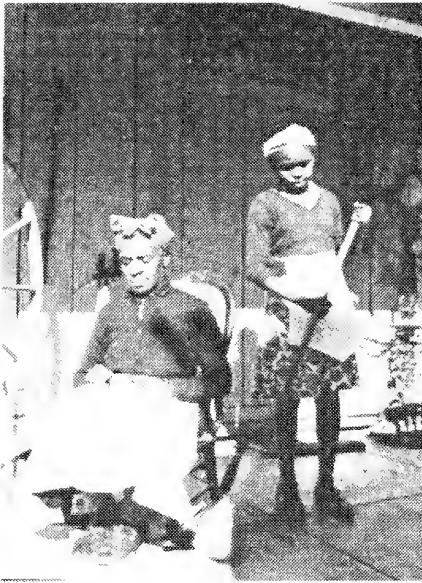
Personal correspondence and papers of Mary Hunter Kennedy and four generations of her ancestors of Iredell County, North Carolina. Letters discuss domestic matters and plantation management, such as buying and supervising slaves (1824-1834); the prices of slaves (1835-1860); and problems with former slaves and Reconstruction policies (1866-1879). The collection also contains contracts for the sale of slaves (1812) and for the hire of slaves (1835-1860) and freedmen (1866-1870).

RICHARD MCKINNE KENNEDY PAPERS, #4212, 1828-1906.

Correspondence and financial and legal documents of Kennedy and his family of Green County, Alabama. The collection includes bills of sale of slaves in Pickens County, Ala (1845).

KELVIN GROVE PLANTATION BOOK, #2771, 1853-1868.

One volume of James P. Postell's records of Kelvin Grove Plantation, St. Simon's Island, Georgia. Records describe the work routine of slaves (1853-4), and include slave lists. Microfilm available.



“Mary Dunc” and her granddaughter “Mary Catherine,” 1939. [From the Mary Susan Ker Papers, # P1467-51]

MARY SUSAN KER PAPERS, #1467, 1785-1958.

Personal correspondence, records, and diary of Ker of Natchez, Mississippi, daughter of cotton planter and American Colonization Society Vice-President, John Ker. Correspondence prior to 1852 discusses plantation management, such as the purchase of slaves. Ker's diary (1886-

1923) documents the political and social climate of the period in Vicksburg, Natchez, and surrounding areas, and notes local lynchings; her relationship with black servants; political conflicts centered on race; the naming of a black to the position of postmaster; a prank played on black students by white Tulane students (1895); Ker's dismay over her niece playing with black children; a black baptism in the Mississippi River (1921); and holiday activities in the black community. The collection also contains John Ker's letters about colonization (1831-1849); a slave list and a list of clothes purchased for slaves (1858-1861); and several photographs of a black woman and her granddaughter. Microfilm available.

HOWARD ANDERSON KESTER PAPERS, #3834, 1923-1978.*

Correspondence, reports, printed materials, writings, photographs, and other items of Howard A. Kester, theologian, educator and administrator active in Christian movements relating to race relations, pacifism, and economic reform in the South. The collection documents his activities in various organizations including the YMCA, the Student Christian Movement; the Southern Tenant Farmers Union; the NAACP, for whom he investigated lynchings; the Committee on Economic and Racial Justice; and the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen, for whom he investigated opinions on and problems with desegregation (1955-1959). The collection

also contains material reflecting Kester's duties as Principal of the Penn Normal Industrial and Agricultural School, St. Helena Island (1943-1948). Additional materials include his writings, such as his reports on lynching and farm tenancy; his financial records while he was employed by the Committee on Economic and Racial Justice; and conference programs for the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Conference on Education and Race Relations, and the Southern Commission on the Study of Lynching.

JOSEPH BUCKNER KILLEBREW AUTOBIOGRAPHY, #3373-z, 1896-1898.

Autobiography of Killebrew of Tennessee, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of Agriculture, and special expert for the Tenth Census, containing remarks on the hiring of free blacks in Tenn. during the years immediately following the Civil War and comments on the attitudes, problems, and wages of black workers.

ELIZA C. KILLIAN PAPERS, #251, 1856-1866; 1880; 1886.

Personal correspondence of Killian of Killian's Mill, Lincoln County, North Carolina. The collection contains a letter from John Killian, a Confederate soldier, who questions the morality of slavery and condemns social inequalities (1864). Microfilm available.

JOHN KIMBERLY PAPERS, #398, 1821-1880.

Correspondence and personal, household, and farm accounts of the family of John Kimberly, professor of chemistry and agriculture at the University of NC and farmer in Buncombe County, N.C. Correspondence includes discussion of plantation slaves (1835); the sale of slaves (1837, 1864); and the difficulties of living under Reconstruction's land policies. The collection also contains a letter from a former slave written from Africa giving news of her family and asking about her former owners and friends in N.C. (1859).

MITCHELL KING PAPERS, #400, 1801-1876.

Correspondence, accounts, and legal materials of King, teacher, lawyer, and judge of the Charleston City Court, who owned property in Charleston, South Carolina; Flat Rock, North Carolina, and on the Savannah River, in Chatham County, Georgia. Correspondence relates to, among other topics, the danger abolitionists posed to the South (1848). The collection also includes numerous slave bills of sale (1801-1828) and a document emancipating two slaves (1850). Microfilm available.

THOMAS BUTLER KING PAPERS, #1252, 1763-1868.

Correspondence and records of King, a planter on St. Simon's Island, Georgia. Family correspondence pertains to plantation affairs, including issues such as punishing a runaway slave, taking care of sick slaves, and the difficulties of raising children around slavery (1809-1859). Post-Civil War letters refer to running plantations with German and black labor in Mississippi and Louisiana (1866-1868).

EDGAR WALLACE KNIGHT COLLECTION, #3904, 1634-1950.

Source material from various depositories collected by Knight, University of North Carolina professor of Educational History, in preparation for *A Documentary History of Education in the South Before 1860* (1949-1954, 5v.). The collection includes letters, wills, petitions, personal diaries, and other materials concerning education and other cultural and social aspects of the antebellum South. Papers contain extracts from the minutes of the Commissioners of Free Schools in South Carolina (1856-1864); an essay by African American writer and poet George Moses Horton (n.d.); and a letter to Horace Mann from John Stafford of North Carolina, expressing anti-slavery sentiments (1848). Photoprints.

ELIZABETH WASHINGTON GRIST KNOX PAPERS, #4269, 1814-1863; 1890; 1909.

Chiefly letters received by Knox of New Bern and Washington, North Carolina, and St. Louis, Missouri. Included are references to several slaves working to pay for their freedom in St. Louis (1847).

GEORGE J. KOLLOCK PLANTATION JOURNALS, #467, 1837-1861.

Papers of this lawyer and cotton planter of Savannah, Ossabaw Island, and Clarkesville, Georgia, consist of plantation journals recording information about Retreat and Rosedew plantations and land holdings on Ossabaw Island. The journals contain detailed information on plantation management and refer specifically to overseers and slaves. Entries include descriptions of the daily work of slaves; lists of purchased and hired slaves; lists of slave births, deaths, and illnesses; records of allowances and goods distributed to slaves; rules concerning slave management, especially the prescribed number of lashings; and reference to a runaway slave. Microfilm available.

BENJAMIN LABAREE PAPERS, #2625, 1833.

A letter from Benjamin Labaree, head teacher at the Manual Labor School at Springhill, Tennessee, to James G. Birney of Huntsville, Alabama, discussing the school and mentioning the cause of colonization. There is also

a note added by Labaree's grandson, Leonard, on Labaree's meeting with Birney, reformer, legislator, and agent of the American Colonization Society, who advocated abolition by political action. Typed transcript.

LADY KNIGHTS OF KING DAVID. ROSE WAY CHAPTER (FAYETTEVILLE, NC) CHARTER, #410, 1903.

Charter of the Lady Knights of King David, Rose Way Chapter, Fayetteville, North Carolina, an African American women's organization associated with the Knights of King David.

DRURY LACY PAPERS, #3641, 1823-1903.

Family and personal correspondence of the Lacy and Dewey families of North Carolina, primarily of Drury Lacy, Presbyterian minister, educator, and army chaplain, and of his daughter Bessie. Included is a letter from Drury Lacy which tells of "Negro parades" celebrating the victory of "Radicals" (1868).

ZACHARIAH LAMAR PAPERS, #2453, 1814-1836.

Papers of Zachariah Lamar, planter of Baldwin County, Georgia. The collection includes slave bills of sale (1814, 1820, 1823). Photocopy and typed transcript only.

JAMES LAMKIN PAPERS, #3276, 1847.

Physician's account of Dr. A. Neeson, Columbia County, Georgia, itemizing visits, treatment, and medicines for the family and slaves of Mrs. E. F. Lamkin (1847). Photoprint.

LEVIN LANE PAPERS, #3878-z, 1802-1858.

Correspondence and other personal papers of the family of Levin Lane, presumably planter of Pender and New Hanover Counties, North Carolina. The collection includes seven bills of sale for slaves (1802-1825).

LANGDON, YOUNG, AND MEARES FAMILY PAPERS, #1558, 1771-1877.

Family papers, chiefly 1830-1860, of related Wilmington, North Carolina, families. Included are letters that mention the hiring out of slaves (1821-1830); slave disturbances in Duplin County, N.C. (1831); and slave bills of sale (1830-1831, 1835, 1842). Also present is a letter from former slave Romeo Young expressing his desire to return to N.C. from Alabama (1860).

ALEXANDER ROBERT LAWTON PAPERS, #415, #414, 1774-1952.*

Largely correspondence among three generations of the Lawton family of South Carolina, chiefly pertaining to the military, political, and business careers of Alexander Robert Lawton. Financial and legal materials include documents relating to the hiring of slaves and freedmen (1774-1920), and a plantation journal recording the effects of sicknesses among slaves in planting, the provision of supplies to slaves, and slave duties on a plantation near Robertsville, Beaufort District, S.C. (1810-1840). Correspondence demonstrates Alexander Lawton's financial philosophy in relation to the purchase of slaves (1839); Sarah Alexander Hillhouse Lawton's wartime concerns over the safety of her slaves (1860-1862); the hiring of blacks and whites for farm labor (1866-1867); and race relations in postbellum S.C. (1866-1867). Several speeches attributed to Alexander Lawton, including "Our Relations with the Negro" (1925) and "The Negro Problem" (1926), reveal his views on race relations. Microfilm available.

LEVI LAXTON PAPERS, #416-z, 1828-1890.

Family and business correspondence and some financial papers of Laxton, merchant and postmaster at Collettsville (originally Burke County, later Caldwell Co.), NC. Financial papers include slave bills of sale (1833-1835).

FRANCIS TERRY LEAK PAPERS #1095, 1839-1865.

Diary of Leak, a Tippah (now Benton) County, Mississippi, planter consisting chiefly of the work records of plantation slaves (1841-1865). The collection also contains records of slave sales (1841-1865) and a description of a slave wedding, including the text of the ceremony (1856). Microfilm available.

LEAK AND WALL FAMILY PAPERS, #1468, 1785-1897.

Chiefly business correspondence and accounts of John W. Leak, Rockingham, NC planter; and family papers of his son-in-law Henry Clay Wall. Included are slave lists (1839-1845).

J. KENNETH LEE PAPERS #4782, 1949-1994*

Papers relate primarily to J. Kenneth Lee's lawsuit to attend the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill's School of Law, where, in June 1951, he and Harvey Beech became the first African Americans to enroll after a lengthy lawsuit and appeal against the University. Included are copies of court papers, photographs of Beech and Lee registering and attending class, and copies of newspaper clippings describing the court battle and the University's reaction. Also included are some materials pertaining to the Law School at the North Carolina College at Durham (for-

merly the North Carolina College for Negroes and currently North Carolina Central University).

JOHN BERWICK LEGARÉ PAPERS, #1283, 1850-1853.

Five bills of sale for slaves purchased by Legaré of Edisto Island, South Carolina, and a mortgage of the Legaré slaves to Eliza A. and Ann B. Peronneau. Microfilm available.

THOMAS LEGARE RECEIPT BOOK, #974-z, 1767-1774.

One volume containing receipts written to Legare by various S.C. planters whose crops and other goods Legare sold. Two receipts show that at times Legare sold slaves on commission (1768, 1770). The collection also contains one receipt signed by Abraham Jackson, a free black, for cash received upon Legare's sale of five pounds of Jackson's rice (1768). Microfilm available.

EDWARD MCCRADY L'ENGLE PAPERS, #425, 1834-1907.

Legal, business, political, and family correspondence of L'Engle, a Jacksonville, Florida, railroad president, lawyer, and Confederate Army officer. Papers dated before 1866 often pertain to plantation life and slavery and postwar papers contain materials reflecting the political opinions of the conservative white element in Florida towards Reconstruction. Included are letters expressing the difficulty in acquiring slave labor (1857) and the fear of slave uprisings in Florida (1865).

LENOIR FAMILY PAPERS, #426, 1763-1936.

Correspondence, legal, financial, political and plantation records, and personal papers of the Lenoir family of Caldwell County, North Carolina. Correspondence includes discussion of the buying, selling, and supervision of slaves (subseries 1.1 and 1.3); the containment of slavery (subseries 1.2), and references to free blacks in N.C. (subseries 1.4). The collection also contains a letter discussing the exodus of N.C. African Americans to the North (1875).

LESTER-GRAY COLLECTION OF DOCUMENTS RELATING TO JOSEPH CLOVER BALDWIN, #2993, 1838-1949.

A photo album labeled "Negroes, born and bred on General Lee's Land, 1862," contains 17 tintypes and one carte-de-visite of well-dressed and formally posed black men, women, and children.

GEORGE W. LEWIS PAPERS, #4354, 1854-1897.

Primarily letters of George W. Lewis, a dry goods merchant of Leaksville, North Carolina, and Jackson and Brandon, Mississippi. The collection

includes letters discussing political ramifications of the emancipation of slaves (1865) and the participation of blacks in politics (1867).

LEWIS PLANTATION PAPERS, #2528, 1857-1916.

Records of several plantations of the Lewis family of Hale and Marengo Counties, Alabama, chiefly those of Ivey Foreman Lewis. The collection includes work contracts with freedmen (1874-1878) and records of slave births and deaths (1857-1860).

Miscellaneous papers including a letter from John Huske of Wilmington, North Carolina, to Thomas Burke concerning 18 mortgaged slaves (1783).

LORD FAMILY PAPERS, #2241, 1784-1890.

Deeds, estate settlement papers, and scattered family correspondence, chiefly 1835-1877, of the family of William Campell Lord of Smithville and Wilmington, North Carolina. Included are papers related to the division of slaves in an estate settlement (1845-1859).

KIP LORNELL COLLECTION, #20024, 1974-1975.*

Interview with Guy B. Johnson regarding his work collecting African American folk music in the 1920s on Saint Helena Island, S.C. and also about his research on the legend and song cycle of "John Henry." Recorded by Kip Lornell in Chapel Hill, N.C., 1975. [2 reels, FT1317-FT1318] Also included are tapes documenting African American musicians in the North Carolina Piedmont area recorded by Kip Lornell in 1974. Music includes blues and pre-blues secular music on fiddle and banjo; musicians include Dink Roberts, Wilbur Atwater, Jamie Alston, John Snipes, Joe and Odell Thompson, Willie Trice, Jack Minor, and Arthur Lyons. [8 reels, FT1396- FT1403]

LOUISA FURNACE (MONTGOMERY COUNTY, TENN.) ACCOUNT BOOKS, #3560, 1831-1860.

Account books of an ironworks that was possibly operated in the 1850s by Gilbert Taylor Abernathy of Pulaski, Tennessee. A ledger records accounts with black laborers at the ironworks (1854-1860).

ALLARD KENNETH LOWENSTEIN PAPERS, #4340, 1924-1985.*

The personal and professional papers and writings of Allard Kenneth Lowenstein, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill graduate, political activist, lawyer, teacher, speaker, author, U.S. congressman from New York, and U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations. The collection documents Lowenstein's deep interest in issues of race, especially in the Civil Rights Movement. While teaching at North Carolina State Univer-

sity Lowenstein participated in efforts to desegregate public facilities in Raleigh, Durham, and Chapel Hill, N.C., and was a legal advisor to the civil rights movement in Mississippi. Materials documenting his activities and interests in civil rights include research notes (1940-1968); speeches (1951-1980); and interviews (1952-1980). The collection also contains manuscripts recording Lowenstein's involvement in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (1967-1980); Americans for Democratic Action (1947-1957; 1966-1980); United States National Student Association (1950-1967); and the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (1963-1964). Included are papers relating to Lowenstein's opposition to apartheid in South and Southwest Africa (1954-1963).

WILLIAM LOWNDES PAPERS, #2778, 1754-1941.

Papers of Lowndes, a South Carolina lawyer, planter, and U.S. representative, and those of his family. Included are a letter addressed "Dear Master" concerning the care of crops (1817) and two letters that discuss slavery (1820). Microfilm available.

KATHARINE DU PRE LUMPKIN PAPERS, #4171, 1902-1988.*

Correspondence, writings, research materials, lecture notes and drafts, and other papers of Katharine Du Pre Lumpkin, YWCA national student secretary; research director at the Council of Industrial Studies, Smith College, and at the Institute of Labor Studies, Northampton, Massachusetts; professor of Sociology at Wells College, Aurora, New York; and author. The majority of the material relates to research interests, including race relations and southern history. Correspondence chiefly pertains to Lumpkin's writing projects, but also includes letters relating to her involvement with the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). Writings include articles on the Civil Rights Movement and the Underground Railroad. Microfilm available.

LYNDHURST FOUNDATION RECORDS, #4723, 1977-1990s.*

Operating in the areas of health, education, and the arts, the Lyndhurst Foundation has supported institutions, local groups, and individuals in eastern Tennessee and throughout the South. Files relating to community health, minority improvement programs, and related materials are available.

MACAY AND MCNEELY FAMILY PAPERS, #447, 1746-1918.

Personal and business papers of the Macay and McNeely families of Rowan County, North Carolina. Materials include papers relating to Spruce Macay's purchases of slaves (1786-1800); a deed of gift for slaves and a distribution of slaves according to Spruce Macay's will (1809-1825); slave

bills of sale (1827-1856, 1863); slave lists (1791-1807, 1811, 1842, 1856); and slave accounts (1834-1846).

MACKAY AND STILES FAMILY PAPERS, #470, 1743-1975.

Papers of Robert MacKay, a Savannah, Georgia, merchant, and of his family, including those of William Henry Stiles, lawyer, planter in Cass (now Barton) County, Ga., U.S. representative, and charge d'affaires in Austria. The collection contains slave bills of sale (1793); a letter concerning a possible home in New York for some free black and mulatto children (1829); records of sicknesses among slaves in Ga. (1839, 1862); business arrangements for the hiring of slaves (1860, 1862); comments on the attitudes of

ELLA NOLAND MACKENZIE PAPERS, #3667, 1841-1886.

Family and personal correspondence of MacKenzie written and received while she was a schoolgirl in Virginia and Maryland, while visiting Pennsylvania and after her marriage to a Baltimore physician. Letters discuss a slave sale (1849) and the killing of a Va. slave owner by his slaves (1856).

EDWIN ROBESON MACKETHAN PAPERS, #4298, 1794-1970.*

Correspondence and financial and legal papers of the family of MacKethan, Democratic politician, president of the White Supremacy Club, prohibitionist, mayor, and lawyer of Fayetteville, North Carolina. Letters discuss abolitionists (1860-1862); race relations (1890-1900); the disenfranchisement of blacks (1900-1910); a court case in which a black man was convicted of raping a white woman and was sentenced to death (1901); and the funding of institutions of higher education for blacks in N.C. (1925, 1929). Political papers and legislative materials pertain to black colleges and to the white supremacy campaign of 1900-1901 in N.C. (1874-1929).

JOHN BURGWYN MACRAE PAPERS, #478, 1866-1916.

Diary, letterpress copybooks, speeches, and miscellaneous volumes and papers of MacRae, a Jackson, North Carolina, lawyer and plantation owner. Diary entries describe daily events in Jackson, including MacRae's long-term relationship with a local black woman, with whom he had two children (1894-1897). The collection also contains handwritten versions of four political speeches given by MacRae, including a speech concerning "The Supremacy of the White Race over the Colored Race" (1866-1905).

MANIGAULT FAMILY PAPERS, #484, 1824-1897.

Papers of the Manigault family of Charleston, S.C., who held plantations in the Berkeley District, S.C., and Argyle Island in the Savannah River. Records contain information on slaves, slave auctions, and runaways.

UNDER DECREE IN EQUITY.

NOTTS vs. BRISBANE.

Inventory of a gang of Thirty-three Rice Negroes, to be sold on Tuesday, 13th day of January, 1857, at 11 o'clock, at No. 36 Broad-street, under the direction of James Tupper, Esq., Master in Equity.

ARRANGED IN FAMILIES.

Purchaser.	Name.	Age.	
Esq. Barnwell & Co.	James, Prime	21	\$1,200 Cash
	John, Prime	21	
Ch. Manigault	Charles, Prime	45	\$750 Cash
	Paul, Prime	40	
Wm. H. Manigault of Ten Pwd.	Sam, boy etc.	45	\$755. Cash
	Christian, Prime	45	
	Anty, Prime	33	
	Lucy, Prime	10	
	Thomas, child	7	
	Dor, child	1	
	Mary, child	6	
Esq. Barnwell & Co.	James, Prime	21 driver	\$1,000
Ch. Manigault	Milly, child	21	\$515 Cash the seven
	Polina, Prime	20	
	Nathan, Prime	14	
	Sam, child	6	
	July, Prime	10	
	Kate, Prime	18	
	Lidia, child	12	
Andrew, child	7		
Ch. Manigault	Sammy, child	11	\$595 Cash
	Will, Prime	17	
Ch. Manigault	Kathie, Prime	19	\$850 Cash
	Harriet, Prime	21	
	Parker, Prime	18	
Brd in Town	Charles, Prime	21	\$485 Cash
Ch. Manigault	Quash, Prime	46	\$23 years old, a little recent like little boy
	Ann, Prime	22	
Ch. Manigault	Nancy, Prime	20	\$480 Cash
	Abraham, child	11	
	Augusta, child	8	

CONDITIONS.—One third Cash; the balance in one, two, and three years, secured by bond of the purchaser, with at least two good sureties, and mortgage of the negroes. Purchasers to pay for papers.

The 19 I bought Col. in 1830, being \$625, 70¢ for each.

Slave auction notice. [From the Manigault Family Papers, #484].

MANLY FAMILY PAPERS, #4409, 1792-1933.

Correspondence, financial and legal items, military papers, estate papers, account books, genealogical material, and other items relating to the family of Charles Manly, North Carolina governor. Personal letters describe the plantation mistress's relations with slaves (1850-1860). Financial items from 1854-1868 document the sale of several Haywood family slaves, the value of slaves, and terms and costs of hiring freedmen after Emancipation (1865).

JOHN MANNING COLLECTION, #1970, 1829-1899.

Correspondence, financial and legal items, drafts of speeches and articles, and teaching notes, chiefly relating to John Manning (1830-1899), lawyer, U.S. representative, and law professor of Pittsboro, North Carolina. Included are documents pertaining to slave disputes (1856, 1859).

MANUMISSION PAPERS #1294, 1778; 1829

One six-page manuscript from Perquimans and Pasquotank Counties, N.C., regarding slaves who, manumitted by Quakers, were subsequently abducted and resold (1778). The collection also includes records of expenses incurred in moving a group of slaves from Perquimans County to Indiana (1829).

MANUMISSION SOCIETY PAPERS, #2055, 1794-1845.

Papers of Richard Mendenhall of Guilford County, North Carolina, concerning the emancipation of slaves and the emigration of free blacks, sponsored by a branch of North Carolina Quakers, to Haiti. The papers contain correspondence arranging the voyage, legal papers freeing slaves, passenger lists, and agreements and accounts concerning the ship and voyage. Included in the papers are minutes, letterbooks, a daybook, accounts, and a pamphlet from committees dedicated to manumission and colonization. Microfilm available.

LOUIS MARSHALL PAPERS, #3851, 1816-1878.

Primarily personal letters concerning activities of members of the Marshall family of Kentucky. Included are references to the health and activities of slaves owned by members of the Marshall and Alexander families (1816-1878). An essay discusses the relationships between master and slave in Kentucky which presents an upperclass white woman's views of slavery (1865). Microfilm available.

JAMES GRUBBS MARTIN PAPERS, #4392, 1973-1984.*

Professional papers of James Grubbs Martin, U.S. Representative from North Carolina's Ninth District, covering Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Iredell,

and Yadkin Counties. Legislative correspondence, primarily between Martin and his constituents, covers, among other issues, bussing and civil rights.

JOHN S. MARTIN PAPERS, #3469, 1840-1864.

Personal correspondence of Martin, itinerant Methodist minister in northern Virginia and in Baltimore, Maryland. The dominant subject of most of the letters is the division of the Methodist Church over the issue of slavery. Includes letters of John Rubb complaining about abolitionists (1840-1850) and descriptions of Methodist Conference debates on slavery.

JOHN YOUNG MASON PAPERS, #1546, 1843-1898.

Personal and professional correspondence of the family of John Young Mason, a Virginia planter and lawyer, congressman, Secretary of the Navy, and Attorney General. Family letters from a Va. plantation discuss the work, rental, and sale of slaves. Also included is a postbellum letter concerning Fanny Mason of Yorkville, South Carolina, who hired her former slaves after Emancipation (1866). Microfilm available.

NICHOLAS BRYOR MASSENBERG PAPERS, #908, 1823-1908.

Records and correspondence of Massenber, planter of Franklin County, North Carolina, and owner of Woodleaf and Egypt plantations. A farm journal contains slave lists (1834-1851). Microfilm available.

MAURY FAMILY PAPERS, #1788, 1788-1888.

Family and business papers of Abram Poindexter Maury, U.S. Representative of Franklin, Tennessee, and of his brother-in-law Carey A. Harris, of Arkansas. Includes a letter discussing a plan for Southerners to emigrate to Mexico with their former slaves as bound apprentices (1865). Microfilm only

SILAS MCBEE PAPERS, #2455, 1872-1923.

Worldwide correspondence with church and national leaders of McBee, native of North Carolina, active Episcopal layman, author, editor of *The Churchman* in New York City, and founder of the *Constructive Quarterly*. Letters concern McBee's editing activities; church organizations, conferences, and architecture; the University of the South; foreign missions; Christian world unity; and the application of the social gospel to American political and international affairs, including racial tensions. References to missionary work among the black population (1899); lynchings and Booker T. Washington (1902); and black troops in the Civil War (1906) are present.

ANDREW MCCOLLAM PAPERS, #449, 1792-1935.

Correspondence and miscellaneous papers belonging to the family and connections of Andrew McCollam, sugar planter, deputy surveyor, and member of the Louisiana Secession Convention of 1861. Includes slave accounts that describe resistance during the Civil War. Ellen McCollam's plantation journal (1842-1851) contains extensive slave lists and a draft of a public statement by G. F. Connely and Andrew McCollam concerning Lincoln's election and the slavery controversy. Microfilm available.

WILLIAM PARSONS MCCORKLE PAPERS, #450, 1806-1922.

Papers of McCorkle and of his father, Alexander B. McCorkle, both Presbyterian ministers of Ala, Va, and NC. Early papers include a diary kept by Lucila Agnes (Cambol) McCorkle of Talladega, Ala., which contains frequent references to household slaves and relates an account of a slave insurrection in Talladega that resulted in the hanging of several slaves (1858-1860).

JAMES MCDOWELL PAPERS, #459, 1770-1915.

Correspondence, papers, and writings of James McDowell of Rockbridge County, Virginia, state legislator, governor, and member of the House of Representatives. Correspondence covers topics such as McDowell's involvement with colonization societies (1820-1851) and views on slavery in the territories (1831-1851). Financial and legal materials contain an inventory of McDowell's slaves and an emancipation contract stipulating the freed slave's emigration to Liberia (ca.1831). McDowell's writings contain several speeches and articles on slavery in the territories, colonization of Africa by slaves; the "Great Slavery Debate" in the Va. General Assembly, 1831-1832; and miscellaneous notes on slavery.

MCELWEE FAMILY PAPERS, #2692, 1800-1893.

Financial and legal papers, correspondence, clippings, and account books of the McElwee family of Statesville, Iredell County, North Carolina, and the Alexander family of Iredell County, Hardiman County, Tennessee, and Lowndes County, Alabama. Correspondence contains discussion of slaves (1861). An account book details the sale and hire of slaves (1850-1852).

WILLIAM MCKINLEY BOOK, #1911, 1832-1863.

A bound ledger containing various accounts and memoranda of the business and activities of the McKinley family of Georgia. Plantation records include slave lists, slave birth and death dates, and prices paid for slaves (1850-1860). Microfilm available.

LENNOX POLK MCLENDON PAPERS, #4044, 1875-1968.*

The papers contain information pertaining to black troops in World War I and the desegregation of higher education in North Carolina.

JAMES B. MCMILLAN PAPERS, #4676, 1960s-1990s.*

Personal papers of the former federal district judge, including files pertaining to *Swann vs. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education* (1969), which established busing as a national tool for school integration. RESTRICTED.

GILES MEBANE PAPERS, #500, 1780; 1835.

A land grant deeding property to Nathaniel Rochester of Orange County, North Carolina (1780); and a letter from Sam B. Taylor of Macon, Georgia, to Giles Mebane of Hillsborough, N.C., regarding laws for the settlement of estates and the high prices of cotton and slaves (1835).

MARY ELIZABETH MEBANE PAPERS, #4359, 1980-1984.*

Correspondence and other materials relating primarily to the writing and publication of *Mary Wayfarer*, the autobiography of black writer and educator Mary Elizabeth Mebane. (1981).

MERIWETHER FAMILY PAPERS, #1800, 1737-ca.1880.

Correspondence and financial and legal papers of the family of Charles N. Merriwether, physician and farmer of Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky. The letters to Merriwether from business associates and family members describe slave sales. Financial and legal papers include a list of slaves given by Charles Merriwether to his son William in 1830. Partial microfilm available.

SYLVAN MEYER PAPERS, #4639, 1940-1988.*

Personal and business correspondence, speeches, notes and reports, subject files, and miscellaneous papers of Sylvan Meyer, Gainesville, Georgia and Miami Beach, Florida, journalist, editor of the *Gainesville Times*, the *Miami News*, and *Miami Magazine*, and founder of Meyer Publications. Several documents concern the role of the press in race relations. The collection contains a film entitled *White South: Two Views*. Note: Unprocessed as of 1995; may be used only with special staff assistance.

NATHANIEL RUSSELL MIDDLETON PAPERS, #507, 1761-1919.

Papers of Middleton, a Charleston, South Carolina plantation owner, treasurer of the Northeastern Railroad Company and of the city of Charleston, and president of the College of Charleston. In addition to standard family matters and the tensions of family life divided between North and South, letters and papers discuss managing the Middleton plantation,

"Bolton-on-the-Stono" (1842); a slave death on the plantation (1845); a slave revolt in Charleston that resulted in the death of several slaves (1849); and political troubles arising between North and South. Included is a letter from Annie Middleton in which she describes reading *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and her resulting anti-slavery sentiments (1852). Microfilm available.

OLIVER H. MIDDLETON PAPERS, #2060, 1792-1876.

Miscellaneous papers of Oliver H. Middleton of Columbia and Edisto Island, South Carolina. The collection includes slave bills of sale (1792) and articles of agreement between Middleton and freedmen and freedwomen on his plantation on Edisto Island (1863).

THOMAS MIDDLETON PLANTATION BOOK, #506, 1734-1813.

The one-volume plantation book of Middleton, a planter on the Combahee River, which forms the border between Colleton and Beaufort Counties, South Carolina. The book includes lists of slaves owned by Middleton and by the estate of his father, Henry Middleton, as well as a copy of an act establishing a free school at Dorchester, S.C. (1734). Microfilm available.

WILLIAM PORCHER MILES PAPERS, #508, 1784-1906.

Personal, political, and official correspondence of Miles, South Carolina educator, U.S. Representative, secessionist, and planter. Topics of letters include the dismissal of a teacher at Wilmington Academy, S.C., who advocated an immediate abolition of slavery (1834); slavery in the South and Cuba (1857); the climate toward slavery in California (1858); a claim that territory, not slavery, was the main issue in the secession crisis (1858); the illegal importation and subsequent return of 305 Africans from Charleston (1859); runaway slaves (1859, 1861); the murder of William J. Keitt by his slaves (1860); changing British opinions on the South and slavery (1860); a comparison of black slaves in Haiti and the West Indies and Freedom settlements (1860); the case of Rachel Johnson, a free black of Native American descent, who was involved with a number of Charleston men (1862); a statement that the "gift" of citizenship and wages did not "change" blacks (1867); and the raising of money to pay for freedmen's votes in the anti-lottery election (1892). The collection also includes a copy of "Slavery and the Remedy" (1857). Microfilm available.

LETITIA DABNEY MILLER RECOLLECTIONS, #1844-z, 1926.

Random recollections of Miller's childhood at Raymond, Mississippi, before and during the Civil War, including a stay in Charleston, South Carolina, with Varina (Mrs. Jefferson) Davis. Miller mentions slavery and wartime incidents.

JAMES S. MILLING PAPERS, #3583, 1852-1883.

Chiefly personal correspondence of Milling, physician and planter of Fairfield District, South Carolina, and Bossier Parish, Louisiana. Topics include plantation life and slave relations; the S.C. home front during the Civil War; and postwar adjustment. Letters refer to slaves on the eve of the war (1860) and freedmen (1866). Microfilm available.

CHRISTIAN MILTENBERGER PAPERS, #513, 1739-1841.

Business papers, estate papers, records of medical observations, and family correspondence of physician Miltenberger of Louisiana, Santo Domingo, and Cuba. The majority of the material relates to Miltenberger's medical practice and to the estate of his father-in-law, Antoine Mersier, who owned coffee plantations and slaves in Santo Domingo. Included are slave lists and records of slave sales (1739-1794, 1802-1809); records of rentals of slaves (Folder 43); records of slave illnesses and deaths (Folder 43, 44); and undated letters concerning the treatment of an ill female slave. Microfilm available.

MINOR FAMILY PAPERS, #1564, 1763-1900.

Business papers of three generations of the Minor family, cotton and sugar planters of Louisiana. Included are a few documents pertaining to Stephen Minor's ownership and use of slaves (1815), and several slave lists (n.d.). Microfilm available only.

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT BOOKS, #4049.23, 1910-1936.*

Account book written by William Augustin Perry, the treasurer of the black parish of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Tarboro, North Carolina (1910-1931). The account book contains information on money collected at services and disbursement made. There are also two letters of a social nature which were inserted in the volume (1835-1836).

MISCELLANEOUS BROADSIDES, #2874-z, ca.1960.*

A miscellaneous collection of broadsides, including "An Appeal for Human Rights" by Atlanta, Georgia, university students.

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL WAR PAPERS, #150, 1860-1867.

Miscellaneous papers relating to Federal forces. Included are muster and pay rolls of the 46th Regiment of the U.S. Infantry, a regiment of black soldiers from Helena, Arkansas (1863-1864).

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN LETTERS, #11018, 1796-1979.

This extensive collection of unrelated correspondence includes one letter

written by H. Church of London, England, thanking the Honorable Reverend William H. Fremantle, Anglican Churchman, for the loan of a copy of Goldwin Smith's *Does the Bible Sanction American Slavery?* (Oxford, 1863) in 1882.

MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS, #516.

Single, unrelated letters, chiefly from the 19th century, especially from Southerners prominent in literary and political spheres. Topics include social life and customs, local and national politics, and slavery. Includes:

- 1816 letter from William Buell Sprague, clergyman, biographer, and collector, written from Woodlawn Plantation, Mount Vernon, Virginia, while he was employed there as a tutor. His letter relates at length the state of slaves in Va. and the effect of slavery on Southern society and standards.
- 1849 letter from Joseph S. Hartly (?) of Arong, King and Queen County, Virginia, to Captain C.H. Bonham, discussing runaway slaves. The letter suggests that Hartly was involved in aiding runaways.
- 1854 letter from Charles Ward, artist and member of a distinguished New York family, to his mother, recounting a visit to Georgia. The author remarks upon the institution of slavery.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS, #517-38, 1950s.*

Conservative and moderate articles, tracts, and fliers of the 1950s concerning segregation and race relations.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS, #517-67, 1900.

Volume containing notes for political speeches of Samuel J. Brim of Surry County, North Carolina, member of the North Carolina House of Representatives in 1901. Most of the speeches concern the danger of blacks taking over control of the government through their right to vote.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS, #517-9, ca.1816.

A listing of the monetary value of slaves and other property belonging to the estate of Ann Fox. The paper was written by Robert Ratcliffe, Clerk of Court, Fairfax County, Virginia.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS, #517-62.*

Photocopies of materials related to Geer Cemetery in Durham, N.C., a main burying ground for Durham's black community from the 1870s to the 1930s. Among those buried at Geer Cemetery are the founders of two of Durham's major African American churches: White Rock Baptist and St. Joseph's AME.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS, #517-1, ca. 1754-1765.

An address given by North Carolina's Colonial Assembly to Governor Arthur Dobbs concerning the disposition of a black man jailed in Wilmington, N.C., under a death sentence.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS, #517-67, ca. 1900.

One volume containing notes for the political speeches of Samuel J. Brim, a member of the North Carolina House of Representatives from Surry County, N.C.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS, #517-68, 1963.*

Photocopies of a journal kept by Richard N. L. (Pete) Andrews while working on Aaron Henry's Mississippi gubernatorial campaign (1963). Entries record the activities of Andrews, a student at Yale, and others as they staged a "mock voter registration" in Mississippi to assess the number of potential African American voters who were prohibited by the state's restrictive voter registration practices from casting ballots.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS, #517-84, 1808-1853.

Five notes and receipts relating to James and Thomas Graham's purchases, including a slave (1851-1855).

MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS #3704, undated.*

A typewritten essay by Ralph Ellison entitled "Change the Joke and Slip the Yoke," concerning African American literature and folklore. The text contains Ellison's handwritten emendations.

MISSISSIPPI FREELANCE RECORDS, #4343, 1968-1972.*

Business correspondence, financial papers, writings, and research for the "*Mississippi Freelance*," a liberal monthly newspaper dedicated to "reporting the otherwise unreported." Correspondence contains views on issues such as race relations and civil rights, predominantly in Mississippi.

BROADUS MITCHELL PAPERS, #4141, 1900-1982.*

Correspondence, writings, and other papers of Mitchell, economist, historian, liberal thinker, and teacher at Johns Hopkins, Rutgers, and Hofstra University. While at Johns Hopkins, Mitchell developed a strong commitment to socialism, racial justice, and workers' education. Correspondence includes a request from H. L. Mencken to see Mitchell's 1931 report on lynching in Maryland (1932); Franklin Roosevelt's discussion of the problems of sharecroppers (1935); several letters that show Mitchell's involvement in the controversy to admit a black student to the graduate program at Hopkins (1938); and letters from the Southerners for Civil

Rights organization (1947-1958). The collection also contains several of Mitchell's manuscripts, including a 1931 report on lynchings in Salisbury, Maryland, and a pamphlet entitled "Black Justice," published by the ACLU, to which Mitchell contributed (1931).

JOHN WROUGHTON MITCHELL PAPERS, #4282, 1817-1865.

Correspondence and related materials of Mitchell, a Charleston, South Carolina, attorney and Commissioner of Deeds of South Carolina in New York City. The collection contains both professional and personal correspondence that refers to such topics as slave sales and auctions, runaways, slave resistance, the Charleston Work House, and the hiring of slaves (1837-1846). Microfilm available.

MORRIS RANDOLPH MITCHELL PAPERS, #3832, 1898-1976.*

Correspondence, writings, pictures, and other materials of Mitchell, pacifist and educator who founded Macedonia Cooperative Community (Clarkesville, Georgia) in the 1940s; served as director of the Putney Grange Graduate School (Putney, Vermont); and was president of Friends World College (Glen Head, New York). Letters discuss a black revival meeting in Ellerbe, North Carolina (1920); a black school in Ellerbe (1927, 1937); incidents of racial discrimination at Putney Graduate School (1951); and executive action in desegregation (1956). The collection also includes a review of Harry S. Ashmore's book *The Negro and the Schools* (1954); information concerning the possibility of opening an interracial camp near Green Bay, Wisconsin (1956); and references to a recording of Uncle Remus stories that Morris was planning to make (1959). Partially restricted.

SAMUEL CHILES MITCHELL PAPERS, #1003, 1861-1948.*

Personal and professional correspondence of Samuel Chiles Mitchell, president of the Universities of South Carolina and Delaware and history professor at the University of Richmond. Involved in issues of higher education, including public schools for whites and blacks in Virginia, Mitchell served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Negro Rural School Fund, Anna T. Jeanes Foundation (1908-1937), and Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va. (1920s-1931)

ROSINA MIX PAPERS, #2201, 1833-1842.

Letters from John Burbidge, a New Yorker living in Walterboro (near Charleston), South Carolina, to his cousin Rosina Mix (later Cropper) in New York City. Burbidge's letters include references to slavery (1840-1841).

JOHN W. MOODY PAPERS, #1424, 1844-1896.

Papers of John W. Moody of Oglethorpe County, Georgia, including a slave bill of sale (1844) and a contract with a sharecropper (1885).

HARRIETT ELLEN MOORE DIARY, #2485, 1863.

Diary kept by Moore during the occupation of Nashville, Tennessee, by Federal troops. Entries discuss the attitudes of blacks under Union occupation, black soldiers, and the debate over arming blacks to defend Southern cities. Microfilm available.

IDORA MCCLELLAN MOORE PAPERS, #3072, 1882-1939.

Correspondence and clippings of Idora McClellan Moore of Talladega County, Alabama, writer of dialect articles about the backwoods of Ala. and of antebellum blacks. She wrote under the pen name "Betsy Hamilton." Microfilm available.

GEORGE W. MORDECAI PAPERS, #522, 1767-1916.

Personal, legal and business correspondence, and financial papers of Mordecai and of his wife, Margaret B. (Cameron) Mordecai, of Raleigh, North Carolina. Correspondence discusses the death of a slave under the employ of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and the resulting lawsuit; the American Colonization Society (1840); runaway slaves and the need to purchase a slave who was to be sent South and was the spouse of a Mordecai slave (1853). Financial papers include slave bills of sale; slave records (1858-1862); and a memorandum on slaves (1824). Microfilm available.

JOHN MOREL INVENTORY, #1279, 1777.

An estate inventory and appraisal of 155 slaves belonging to Morel of Christ Church Parish, Georgia.

MINNIE BUERBAUM MORGAN BOOKS, #1496-z, 1840-1861.

Three volumes presumably from Gloucester Co., Va, which include an account book listing slaves hired out and rates charged for their labor (1840-48).

SAMUEL LEWIS MORGAN PAPERS, #4228, 1871-1972.*

Correspondence, diaries, articles, sermons, and other material of Morgan, Southern Baptist minister, writer, and commentator of the North Carolina piedmont. Included are letters which discuss integration (1952-1964); articles concerning school integration and lunch counter sit-ins (1929-1969); and the Civil Rights movement (subseries 3.2).

MORRIS FAMILY PAPERS, 1764-1827.

Letters, accounts, and legal papers gathered in the course of a series of lawsuits over property in the Cape Fear Valley of North Carolina. The collection includes slave inventories from Cumberland and Chatham Counties (1770-1779). **NOTE:** This collection is part of the Bruce Cotten Collection and is available for use in the North Carolina Collection of the Wilson Library.

ROBERT HALL MORRISON PAPERS, #1131, 1820-1888.

Correspondence and financial and miscellaneous papers of Morrison, Presbyterian minister and educator of Lincoln County, North Carolina. The bulk of the correspondence regards church matters and includes discussion of Morrison's abhorrence of slavery and his support of the Colonization Society in Sierra Leone (1820s). Letters also discuss the low price of slaves in N.C. and Morrison's advocacy of cotton and woolen mills as a replacement for the slave-based cotton industry (1837-1840) and the buying and selling of slaves (1820-1834). Partial microfilm available.

MOUNT AIRY PLANTATION BOOKS, #964, 1805-1855.

Three plantation journals relating to Taylor family plantations located in the Warsaw, Richmond County, Virginia, area. The first two volumes contain records of work completed by slaves (1805; 1815-1818) and the second and third volumes contain slave lists (1825-1826, 1840-1855). Microfilm available.

EDGAR GARDNER MURPHY PAPERS, #1041, 1893-1913.

Correspondence, writings, and miscellaneous papers of Edgar Gardner Murphy, Episcopal clergyman, publicist, executive secretary of the Southern Education Board, author, and amateur astronomer. Clippings and letters in the scrapbook discuss the Southern Conference on Race Problems, an African American Episcopal Church, and the question of suffrage restriction (1899-1901). The collection also includes the incomplete manuscript of a projected book, *Issues Southern and National*, which covers topics including Tuskegee Institute, suffrage restriction, and the role of African Americans in the southern and northern states. Microfilm available.

NEAL FAMILY PAPERS, #4370, 1816-1916.

Correspondence, legal and financial materials, and miscellaneous papers documenting the lives of members of the Neal family, planters, businessmen, and farmers in Franklin County, North Carolina; Fayette and

Henderson Counties, Tennessee; Tuscaloosa, Alabama; Hines County, Mississippi; Waxahachie, Texas; and other areas. The majority of the antebellum materials are letters describing life in the "West"—Ala., Tenn., and Miss. Topics covered include the treatment of slaves; slave courtship, marriage, and divorce; and a slave uprising in Miss. (1835). The collection also contains messages sent home to N.C. from slaves gone West with their masters (1834). Postbellum materials from Texas mention an African American religious revival, African American sharecroppers, an African American pyromaniac, and the existence of racial antipathy of Native Americans for African Americans (1889).

JOHN NEVITT PAPERS, #543, 1826-1854.

Diary of John Nevitt, U.S. Navy lieutenant and owner of Clermont Plantation near Natchez, Miss. Entries largely deal with plantation activities and contain daily mentions of slaves; including their duties, health, escapes, punishments, sales, and hirings (1826-32). The collection suggests frequent escapes among the slaves, but consistent captures and returns. Microfilm available.

NEW BERN OCCUPATION PAPERS, #1993-z, 1862-1864.

Random papers related to the occupation of New Bern, North Carolina by the Union Army during the Civil War. The collection includes the muster roll of Co. B., 1st N. C. Infantry Regiment, Colored Heavy Artillery (1864); unofficial orders concerning the management of black soldiers (1863); and a letter from a white soldier stationed in New Bern discussing his recent expedition to Plymouth, N.C., and his impressions of, and conversations with, Plymouth blacks. Partial microfilm available.

WILSON L. NEWMAN CORRESPONDENCE WITH GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER, #4641, 1926-1943.*

Correspondence with Carver, of the Experimental Station of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, by Newman who asked Carver to tour Southern colleges in support of interracial communication. Although most of the correspondence contains personal news, some letters mention race relations, agricultural experimentation, music, and painting.

NEWSTEAD PLANTATION RECORDS, #2339, 1857-1882.

Brief daily records kept by the overseers of Newstead Plantation in Washington County, Mississippi, which mention slave work and supplies issued to slaves and to tenants (1857-1861; 1873-1882). Microfilm available.

NIMS AND RANKIN FAMILY PAPERS, #4225, 1825-1946.

Chiefly correspondence of the Nims and Rankin families of York County, South Carolina, and Gaston County, North Carolina. Included are descriptions of the conditions of slaves and native Americans in Georgia (1830s); hiring slave labor for railroad work (1850s); and of racial tensions and riots in the South (1865-1907). The collection also contains labor contracts between Frederick Nims and freedmen (1866).

NORFLEET FAMILY PAPERS, #549, 1784-1895.

Account books, plantation journals, and other records of the Norfleet family of Bertie County, N.C. Account books contain lists of the names and ages of slaves and former slaves of the Norfleet family (1844-1895), and the plantation journals make frequent mention of the health of the slaves (1856-1857, 1858-1860). Also included is a slave bill of sale (1784). Partial microfilm available.

NORTH CAROLINA COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION, #3823, 1922-1949.*

Papers from the North Carolina branch of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, a regional organization working to establish communication and mutual trust between blacks and whites. Papers discuss such topics as racial attitudes, justice, education, transportation, employment, religion, crime, economics, discrimination, health, social welfare, agriculture, and civic involvement. Included are notes on racial conditions in New Bern, N.C. (1922-26); an NAACP appeal for state support in a case involving the fatal shooting of an African American man in Hamlet, N.C. (1927) and a lynching in Franklin County, N.C. (1935); black voter registration (1936); segregated toilet facilities on the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad (1928-29); an African American's application to the graduate school of the University of Virginia (1935); African American employment and jury duty.

NORTH CAROLINA FOLKLORE BROADCAST COLLECTION, #20105, 1976.*

Radio program featuring recordings made in various musicians' homes in the Spring of 1976. Includes reminiscences and folk music performed by African Americans Willie Trice, James Stephenson ("Guitar Slim"), Wilbur Atwater, Jamie Alston, Tarheel Slim, Joe and Odell Thompson, and Brownie McGhee. [1 reel, FT1190]

NORTH CAROLINA FUND ARCHIVES, #3813, 1963-1968.*

Official records of a five year experimental anti-poverty agency that conducted studies and surveys of low-income housing, food, community organization, and other aspects of poverty. Many records document African Americans. The Fund also supported community action and manpower development programs.

NORTH CAROLINA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY POLICIES, #1395, 1847-1869.

Printed policies of various unrelated individuals, chiefly insuring homes in Raleigh and eastern North Carolina against fire, issued by the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, 1847-1861, and the North Carolina Home Insurance Company 1874-1889. Included is a policy insuring the life of Christopher, a slave who worked as a house servant and waiter in Charleston, S.C., and the report of a physician's examination of the insured (1856).

NORTH CAROLINA MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS, #1135-z, 1772-1948.

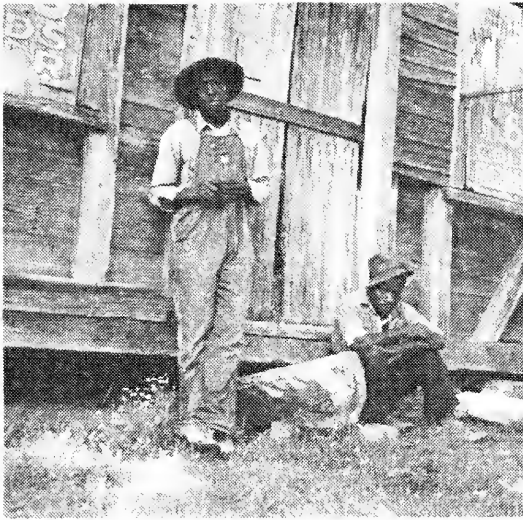
Accounts, letters, estate inventories, slave bills of sale, court papers, and other items of scattered dates, subjects, and locations. Included are several slave bills of sale (1847, 1856); a manuscript certificate of character written by W. W. White, Justice of the Peace of Granville, N.C., for Susan Pettiford, a free black woman (1861); and a letter from Lawrence Wood Roberts, Jr. introducing *Eneas Africanus*, a book which Roberts praises as "a very human portrayal of our old Southern Negroes, who are very near and dear to my heart" (1937).

NORTON, CHILTON, AND DAMERON FAMILY PAPERS, #3264, 1760-1926.

Predominantly correspondence of members of the related Norton, Chilton, and Dameron families, planters in Va. and Miss. Topics include the 1875 race riots in Clinton, Miss., instigated by local elections. Also included is a clipping of an account of the race riot and slave bills of sale for individuals sold in Clinton (1842-1854). Microfilm available.

APPLETON OAKSMITH PAPERS, #2193, 1825-1888.

Scattered papers of Oaksmith of Carteret County, N.C., state legislator and son of Seba Smith, Maine and New York political humorist, and Elizabeth Oakes (Prince) Smith, author, lecturer, and reformer who used the name Ernest Halfenstein. The collection includes letters written by Elizabeth Oakes (Prince) Smith that discuss N.C. race relations (1874-76). Film available.



African American tenants resting on a Saturday Afternoon in Chatham County, N.C. July 1939. Photograph by Dorothea Lange. [From the Howard Odum Papers, # 3167B-292]

HOWARD WASHINGTON ODUM PAPERS, #3167, 1919-1955.*

Papers by Odum, founder of the Institute for Research in the Social Sciences the University of North

Carolina at Chapel Hill. Contains correspondence pertaining to the Commission for Interracial Cooperation as well as speeches on race relations. Also includes files on the *Journal of Negro History* and correspondence with Harlem Renaissance figures.

HERBERT EDWARD O'KEEF, JR. PAPERS, #4078-z, 1962-1974.*

Letters received by O'Keef as editor of the Raleigh, North Carolina *Times*. The bulk of the correspondence comments on some facet of race relations, the Ku Klux Klan, or other aspects of civil rights in N.C.

DAVID OUTLAW PAPERS, #1534, 1847-1855; 1866.

Chiefly letters of Outlaw, a Whig congressman from Bertie County, North Carolina, written to his wife while he was a member of Congress (1847-1853). During his absences Outlaw's farm was run by his slave, George. Letters include directions for the hiring out of slaves (1847); discussions of the institution of slavery (1849-1850); and the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia (1849). Microfilm available.

JOHN OWEN PAPERS, #572, 1749-1873.

Chiefly legal papers and letters of Owen, Governor of North Carolina, 1828-1830. Papers and letters relate primarily to lands in Bladen County, N.C., but also include records of slave sales (1815, 1819-1834). Microfilm available.

WILLIAM PAGE PAPERS, #1254, 1783-1825.

This collection consists primarily of business papers of Page, a rice and cotton grower and owner of plantations in Georgia. Included are letters and a copy of an advertisement of reward which document Page's efforts to recover two runaway slaves (1818, 1819) and an appraisal of slaves belonging to the estate of John Timmons (1798). Microfilm available.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE PAPERS, #1110, 1830-1900.

Family, political, and military correspondence of Paine, an Edenton, North Carolina, lawyer, state legislator, Mexican War officer, and U.S. representative. Included are scattered slave bills of sale (1842, 1854, 1857-58); papers concerning a gift to Sarah Paine of an adult slave and slave children (1853); and an inquiry from a former Paine slave about his father (1871).

JOHN PARIS PAPERS, #575, 1828-1871.

Diary, writings and correspondence of Paris, Methodist Episcopal minister of Guilford County, North Carolina, author of religious works, and Confederate Army chaplain. The collection includes a manuscript on "The Moral and Religious Status of the African Race in the Southern States," written by Paris at the close of the Civil War.

JOHN PARKHILL PAPERS, #1826, 1813-1891.

Business and family papers of John Parkhill, an Irish emigrant who later moved from Richmond, Virginia, to Leon County, Florida. The collection contains a series of letters from ex-slave James Page to Miss Harriet Parkhill. Microfilm available.

THOMAS PARKS COLLECTION OF PARKS AND MCELBRATH FAMILY PAPERS, #4464, 1771-1981.

Correspondence, financial and legal papers, photographs, and other items relating to ancestors and relatives of Thomas Parks. Account books contain lists of slave births (1836-1915). The McElbrath papers include details of the use of slaves in California gold mines (1851-2); actions taken to thwart a slave insurrection (1857); and a deed of gift transferring ownership of a family slave to a physician, possibly in payment for health services (1827). Microfilm available.

DANIEL W. AND BEVERLY BOGGS PATTERSON COLLECTION, #20026, 1965-1971.*

Interview with J. Mason Brewer, a black folklorist who worked extensively in Texas and North Carolina, recorded by Dan Patterson in 1965. Brewer reads black folktales as well. [1 reel, FT1651] Also includes unaccompanied spirituals sung by Mabry Shaw who is joined on two songs by

his nephew. Recorded by Dan Patterson at Shaw's home in Ebenezer Community, Raleigh, NC in 1971. [FT1951-FT1960]

JOHN R. PEACOCK, COLLECTOR, PAPERS, #1895, 1838-1954.*
Letters, soldiers' reminiscences, pictures, autographs, and other papers relating to the Confederacy, to Confederate personages before or after the Civil War, and to other aspects of American history, collected by Peacock. The collection contains the statement of "Uncle Wiley" Howard, slave and body-servant of General Gist, concerning the death and burial of Gist (n.d.); and a sermon by the Reverend Leon C. Burns, Church of Christ, Columbia, South Carolina, denouncing efforts toward desegregation (1954).

THOMAS JENKINS PEARSALL PAPERS, #4300, 1954-1979.*
Correspondence concerning school integration, higher education (especially at the University of North Carolina), and the Roanoke Island Historical Association, and miscellaneous professional papers documenting the career of Pearsall, N.C. legislator and chief author of the 1956 Pearsall Plan for school integration in N.C. The collection contains letters expressing the reactions of North Carolinians to the Supreme Court's 1954 decision on desegregation (1954-1963) and a thesis concerning the desegregation of N.C. schools (1959).

RICHMOND PEARSON PAPERS, #3647, 1852-1940.
Personal and professional papers of Pearson concerning his activities as an Asheville, North Carolina, lawyer, U.S. diplomat, and N.C. Democratic representative. Included are two agreements for slave hire (1852, 1856). Microfilm available.

RICHMOND MUMFORD PEARSON PAPERS, #584, 1796-1877.
Pearson, who lived successively in Rowan, Davie, and Surry (later Yadkin) Counties, North Carolina, was a lawyer, legislator, Superior and Supreme Court judge, chief justice of N.C., a noted teacher of law, Unionist Whig, and postbellum Republican. His papers include documents concerning slave sales (1855, 1859); the purchase of slaves (1859); and a Federal investigation of the Ku Klux Klan (1871).

CATHERINE F. PECK COLLECTION, #20088, 1981-1982.*
Twenty-six tapes containing interviews and church services with six African American women preachers in North Carolina.

WILLIAM NELSON PENDLETON PAPERS, #1466, 1798-1889.
Family, professional and military correspondence of Pendleton, Episcopal minister of Lexington, Virginia, and brigadier general commanding

the artillery of the Confederate Army of northern Virginia. Letters cover such topics as his opinions on slavery; slaves building Confederate fortifications (1861); thoughts of slaves on possible Yankee victory (1862); instructions on handling rebellious slaves (1863); the postwar situation with African Americans (1865); and justifications of the institution of slavery using passages from the *Bible* (1880). The collection also includes an *Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society*, which transported to Liberia blacks who wanted to return to Africa (1881).

PENN SCHOOL PAPERS, #3615, 1861-1964.*

Administrative correspondence and records of Penn Normal Industrial and Agricultural School, a school for black students established in 1862 on St. Helena Island, South Carolina. The collection also contains material on Penn School's successor, Penn Community Services, which commenced its activities in 1948. Materials include approximately 3,000 photographs of students, teachers, school buildings, school events, and island life and inhabitants (1860s-1962). Numerous volumes include trustee minutes; account books and inventories; school and community club records; and guest books. The collection also includes diaries and papers of Laura M. Towne, founder of the school, and of others associated with the area in the 1860s. Microfilm available.

PERRIN FAMILY PAPERS, #2471, 1803-1880.

Bills, receipts, legal papers, slave records, and other business papers relating to the plantations of Thomas C., James M., and Lewis W. Perrin of Abbeville District, South Carolina. Papers detail slave lists, the amount of cotton picked by individual slaves, slave births and deaths, shoe and blanket allotments, and slave sales (1837-1859).

PERSON FAMILY PAPERS, #590, 1739-1907.

Letters, bills, receipts, deeds, and other papers of the Person family, large landowners and political leaders of Granville County, North Carolina, and nearby counties. Included are scattered papers pertaining to the sale and hiring out of slaves (1796, 1801, 1822); slave birth records (1833-1857); and records of clothes and blankets given to slaves (1833-1844).

PETTIGREW FAMILY PAPERS, #592, 1685, 1776-1939.

The collection contains correspondence, personal, professional, legal and financial papers and writings of four generations of the Pettigrew family, their relatives and associates. The Pettigrew family were planters in Washington and Tyrell counties, North Carolina, and their papers contain information on various aspects of slavery and the transition to free labor after the Civil War. The correspondence series contains information on

the slave trade (late 1700s and mid-1800s), attitudes towards the institution (1802-1804), views on using slaves as overseers (1849), rebellious behavior of slaves (1852), sale of slaves (1803), slaves during the Civil War (1861-1865), and letters written on behalf of slaves (i.e. 1850). There are also legal and financial papers concerning the purchase of slaves, slave lists and accounts with slaves, and writings by slaves and on the topic of the slave trade. Partial microfilm available.

JAMES JONES PHILIPS PAPERS, #972, 1814; 1832-1892.

Chiefly letters from Ethelred Philips (1801-1870), physician and farmer of Mariana, Florida, to James Jones Philips (1798-1874), physician and scientific farmer of Edgecombe County, North Carolina. Letters contain comments on agriculture, the political climate, religion and philosophy, health care, and relationships with slaves and free blacks. The collection includes accounts with slaves and free blacks (1859-1860, 1867-1870). Microfilm available.

PHILLIPS AND MYERS FAMILY PAPERS, #596, 1804-1928.

Papers of two generations of a Southern family living in Wash., D.C., and of their Ga. relatives. Folder #3 contains a letter which discusses freedmen (1868).

BILL PHILLIPS COLLECTION, 20089, 1973-1975.*

Informal music-making at the home of Dink Roberts, an African-American guitarist, singer, and banjo player. Roberts is joined by family members and neighbors on vocals, guitar, dancing, and patting. Both sacred and secular music forms are represented, and music is interspersed with informal talk and interviewing. These reels are dubs of original cassette recordings made by Bill Phillips in Haw River, N.C. (1973). [5 reels, FT1711-FT1712] Field recordings of Willie Trice, an African-American blues singer and guitar player. Includes some interview material but is mostly informal music making. These reels are dubs of original recordings made by Bill Phillips near Durham, N.C., in 1975. [3 reels, FT1718-FT1720]

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION*

The collection contains over 55,000 images acquired primarily as part of individual and family papers, with approximately 2,000 depicting African Americans. The photographs date from 1840s and exist in various formats. Most of the images from planter papers reflect African Americans in their roles as house servants, nannies, cooks, or field hands. One substantial collection is the Penn School photographs (see related entry) which show all aspects of African American student life from the 1860s through

the 1940s. The Penn School, located on the coast of South Carolina, was established to educate freed slaves. Another important group is the Subregional Photographic Study, part of the Howard Odum Papers (see related entry), which contains over 500 images. The study was conducted in 1939 in conjunction with the Farm Security Administration to document all aspects of life in several North Carolina counties. The study includes many images of African Americans as farmers and merchants as well as images of family and small town life. The Arthur Raper Papers (see related entry) contain a photographic study of Greene County, Georgia, dating from the early 1940s. The over 200 images depict African Americans as tenant farmers, school teachers, and students. Images of the elderly and number of rare photographs of life on a chain gang are also part of the study.

REBECCA S.C. PILSBURY DIARY, #3470, 1848-1851.

Diary of Pilsbury at Brazoria, Texas, recording her activities managing the family farm while her husband, Timothy Pilsbury, served in Congress in Washington, D.C., and while he traveled. In addition to her social and domestic activities, she recorded her feelings about her management of slaves and notes of their daily activities. Microfilm available.

PHILIP HENRY PITTS PAPERS, #602, 1814-1884.

Correspondence, manuscript volumes, and miscellaneous papers of Pitts, cotton planter of Union Town (now Uniontown), Perry County, Alabama. Correspondence includes information on hiring out slaves (1839). The volumes include accounts, memoranda, and diary entries and contain information on the births and deaths of slaves; purchase and hire of slaves from other planters; runaway slaves; and a case of slaves murdering their master (1850-1853; 1860-1863). Volumes also contain accounts of medical expenses for slaves; and the purchase of twenty marriage licenses for freedmen (1856-1865). Microfilm available.

JANE ABERNATHY PLYLER PAPERS, #4230, 1979-1980.*

Eighteen oral history tapes of public health nurses, including African Americans, who practiced during the 1920s and 1930s in North Carolina.

POLK, BADGER, AND MCGHEE FAMILY PAPERS, #3979, 1790-1898.

Letters and scrapbooks of the related Polk, Badger, and McGhee families of Person and Caswell Counties and Raleigh, North Carolina. The collection contains scattered references to domestic slaves; references to sending slaves to a family plantation in Tennessee (1826, 1832, 1834); and praise of a slave cook and the purchase of a female slave (1860). Microfilm available.

POLK, BROWN, AND EWELL FAMILY PAPERS, #605, 1803-1896. Personal, financial, business, and military papers of the Polk, Brown, and Ewell families. Included is information on relations with slaves and overseers on the Spring Hill Plantation in Maury County, Tennessee. Letters discuss slave insubordination, problems with overseers, and the buying and selling of slaves (1803-1848); a slave insurrection and slave escapes in Tenn. (1853-1859); general views on slavery and secession (1853-1859); and a proposal to enlist slaves into the Confederate Army (1864). The collection also contains a slave bill of sale (n.d.). Partial microfilm available.

WILLIAM POLK PAPERS, #604, 1840-1867.

Business and legal papers of Polk, a planter of Rapides Parish, Louisiana, and of his wife, Rebecca Lamar Polk. Much of the collection relates to estates held by Polk's in-laws. Included are an appraisal of Jefferson J. Lamar's slaves, slave bills of sale, and two letters concerning the purchase of slaves (1857-1860).

ABRAHAM DAVID POLLOCK PAPERS, #865, 1794-1944.

Diary, journal, sermons, writings, and scattered family correspondence of Pollack, a Pennsylvania-born Presbyterian minister of Richmond, Virginia. Letters discuss the sale of slaves (1794-1807, 1827); the location of a runaway slave (1794-1807); the execution of John Brown at Charles Town, Va. (later West Virginia) (1859); and the trial of a slave in Louisiana (1860).

NIMROD PORTER PAPERS, #1094, 1819-1871.

Diary and other records of Nimrod Porter, farmer and sheriff of Maury County, Tennessee. The diary comments on the behavior of slaves and freedmen (1861-1871). Microfilm available.

WILLIAM STEVENS POWELL COLLECTION, #3300, 1793-1924.

Papers collected by Powell, former University of North Carolina history professor, which relate primarily to Iredell County, North Carolina, and its environs. The collection includes 14 letters from William D. Washington, an African American medical student from N.C. who was attending Howard University in Washington, D.C., to a friend, Janie Lee Norton, in Davidson, North Carolina (1922-1924).

HELEN M. PRESCOTT PAPERS, #1509, 1835-1944.

Chiefly correspondence and notes of Prescott, an Atlanta genealogist. The collection contains antebellum letters of the Prescott and Slade families of Ft. Gaines, Georgia, and the diaries of Helen Prescott and her mother. Discussed in the diaries is the unrest incited in Ga. slaves by abolitionists (1835).

PRICE FAMILY PAPERS, #2850, 1772-1875.

Chiefly business and financial papers, with some family letters, of several generations of the Price family of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, and Fayette and Giles Counties, Tennessee. Included are mentions of slaves bought, sold, and bequeathed (1792-1854).

WILLIAM DOSSEY PRUDEN PAPERS, #1909, 1812-1919.

Letters received by Pruden, an Edenton, North Carolina, lawyer and president of the North Carolina Bar Association. One letter mentions the African American vote (1884). Microfilm available.

PHANOR PRUDHOMME PAPERS, #613, 1804-1940

Primarily business papers and volumes of Prudhomme and, later, of J. Alphonse Prudhomme relating to cotton growing at the family plantation at Ile Breville (later called Bermuda), Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana. The papers include slave lists and items relating to the buying and selling of slaves (1804-1854); a slave bill of sale from Francois Gacion Metoyer, a freedman, to Phanor Prudhomme (1857); notes on sending slaves to work on town fortifications (1862); and letters requesting safe passage to move slaves (1865). Plantation records include a slave work record (1836) and slave lists (1837, 1839-1842, 1856-1863, 1860-1864). The collection also contains records of accounts with freedmen (1866-1878). Many items in French; microfilm available.

JAMES PERRIN QUARLES, JR., PAPERS, #985, 1773-1948.

An assortment of papers, consisting chiefly of legal and personal correspondence of Houston S. Gilley, lawyer of Aberdeen, Monroe County, Mississippi, and of his father-in-law, William Frank Dowd, lawyer and Confederate colonel. Included are scattered letters pertaining to slavery in North Carolina and Alabama (1825-1860); slave bills of sale (1820, 1854); and a letter concerning a slave "stranded" at Camden, South Carolina, without sufficient funds to return home to Florence, Ala. (1825).

QUITMAN FAMILY PAPERS, #616, 1784-1978.

Correspondence and social, economic, and political papers of four generations of the Quitman family and the related Duncan, Lovell, and Turner families of Natchez, Mississippi, and Sewanee, Tennessee. Includes a list of slaves purchased from Ballard, Franklin and Company (date unknown); miscellaneous slave lists (1837, 1838); accounts of a cholera epidemic among Miss. slaves (1848-1849); discussion of the behavior and disappearance of Miss. slaves during the Civil War (1864); and a plantation book containing slave records (1833-39, 1849). Microfilm available.

JULIUS FREDERICK RAMSDELL PAPERS, #4403, 1864-1869; 1910-1911.

A diary, letters, and other material of Ramsdell, a Union infantryman from Woburn, Massachusetts. Occasionally diary entries note the friendliness with which Northern soldiers were treated by Southern blacks.

DARLY HIDEN RAMSEY PAPERS, #3805, 1877-1966.*

Correspondence, speeches, and writings of Ramsey, newspaper editor, public speaker, city and state official, member of educational boards, writer, and civic leader of Western North Carolina. Includes a lecture on race relations (1913); letters written by Ramsey concerning his perception of an impending racial crises (1942); his opinion that school segregation was imperiled by the lag of some counties in supplying facilities for African Americans (1948); and his opinion concerning opportunities for African American teachers in N.C. as compared to opportunities in the North (1947).

A. E. RANKIN AND COMPANY, FAYETTEVILLE, N.C., ACCOUNT BOOKS, #3168, 1833-1888.

Ledgers and daybooks of a large Fayetteville, North Carolina, mercantile firm. Volume 1 records accounts with an African American man, believed to be "Uncle Billie Williams," who ran a dray for hire business (1885-1888).

TOM RANKIN COLLECTION, #20062, 1982.*

Field recordings of African American musician Richard "Big Boy" Henry performing blues music with Walter Henry and Ronnie Wallace, recorded by Tom Rankin at Henry's home in Beaufort, N.C., 1982. Also, an interview with "Big Boy" Henry about learning to play the blues and about sea shanties in N.C. [11 reels, FT1328-FT1338]

MATT WHITAKER RANSOM PAPERS, #2615, 1845-1914.

Correspondence of Ransom, lawyer, planter, state official, Confederate general, U.S. Senator, and minister to Mexico. Papers relate to the political, economic, and racial aspects of the Reconstruction; management of plantation and former slaves (1880-1885); the conduct of African American plantation workers (1890-1892, 1897); racially-motivated complaints of whites about black postmasters (1887, 1893); the political tide among African Americans in N.C. (1894-5); a letter written by William Cawthorne, an African American lecturing to Good Templar lodges in Philadelphia, concerning the racial prejudices of the North versus the South (1874); the resignation of a student at West Point, in part induced by the necessity of close association with an African American cadet (1875); the

desire of John H. Collins, an African American official, to become minister to Haiti (1877); and African American leader Garland H. White's desire to confer with Ransom about plans to organize an African American Democratic group in N.C.



Eating "white dirt," a white clay found in several parts of the county (Greene County, Ga., June 1941). [From the Raper Papers, # P3966-1320]

ARTHUR FRANKLIN RAPER PAPERS, #3966, 1913-1979.*

Correspondence and personal papers and materials of Raper, a rural sociologist, civil rights activist, and social science analyst both in the United States and abroad. His papers document his participation in the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, the Myrdal study of the American Negro, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The collection includes correspondence and material about lynching (1925-1942); and photographs of African Americans in Greene and Macon Counties, Georgia, and in the "Fourth Ward," a poor black district in Atlanta.

THOMAS EDWARD RATCLIFFE, #4525, 1934-1987.*

Chiefly letters written by Ratcliffe, reference librarian at the University of Illinois, to his colleagues and friends. The letters document Ratcliffe's

first job in the New York City banking industry, his experiences in World War II, his post-war travel in Europe, and his career as a librarian. Many of the letters reflect postwar racial attitudes.

RAVENEL FAMILY PAPERS, #1022, 1790-1918.

Personal correspondence, legal, and financial papers of the Ravenel and related DuBose families, prominent planters of South Carolina. The collection contains information on slaves owned by the Ravenels and other families. The Jonathan Eady Estate items include a will naming slaves owned by Samuel DuBose (1857-1858) and a letter fragment and receipt for the sale of a slave named Isaac (1854-1856). The Abigail Ravenel Estate papers contain a bill of sale for a slave named Rose, correspondence on hiring out slaves, accounts for goods purchased for slaves, and a slave birth list (1852-1859). Also included is a memorandum on an estate dispute that included slaves (1828). Microfilm available.

ROBERT RAYMOND REID DIARY, #1263, 1833-1835.

Two volumes of a diary of Robert Raymond Reid, who was appointed judge of the Superior Court in the Eastern District of Florida in 1832. Reid recorded his opinions on various topics including abolitionism and the Southern black population, both free and slave. Microfilm available.

RUFUS REID PAPERS, #2712, 1772-1911.

Business and legal papers, family papers, account books, and other items relating to the family of Rufus Reid, the second largest slaveholder in Iredell County, North Carolina, and the related Davidson, Guy, Morrison, Smith, and Torrance families, chiefly of Rowan and Iredell Counties, North Carolina. The collection contains receipts for purchases of slaves (1852-1861); papers relating to the capture of a runaway slave (1822); the renting of slaves and their treatment (1824, 1850-1851, 1855-1861); and a court case concerning a slave sale (1853). Account books record work done by slaves for the Mississippi Central Railroad (1859-1860) and blankets and clothing given to slaves (1845-1852, 1855-1860).

JAMES RESTON COLLECTION OF JOAN LITTLE TRIAL MATERIALS, #4006, 1975-1976.*

Includes testimony transcripts, briefs, clippings, and interview tapes, relating to the trial of Joan Little, an African American prisoner accused and acquitted of murdering a white jailer in Washington, North Carolina, in 1975.

ROBERT BARNWELL RHETT PAPERS, #3204, 1835-1880.

Personal and business correspondence, business and military papers, per-

sonal bills and accounts, and postbellum family letters of Rhett, secessionist, editor, and U.S. representative and senator from South Carolina. The collection includes a physician's account for Rhett "family and servants" (1840), and some letters discussing slavery (1840-49). Microfilm available.

THEODORE RICHMOND PAPERS, #632, 1844-1926.

Family letters and personal diaries of the Richmond family of Indiana, Iowa, Tennessee, and Ohio. Letters contains some expressions of anti-slavery sentiments.

E.H. RIGGAN ACCOUNT BOOK, #2366, 1846-1870.

An account book with cash entries kept by an individual, presumably E. H. Riggan, who apparently lived in or near Mecklenburg County, Virginia. Some entries refer to slave hiring and to cash given to slaves in exchange for corn, tobacco, coal, and extra work. Entries during 1863 record slave labor on fortifications. Microfilm available.

MARY BYNUM HOLMES RICKS PAPERS, #989, 1943-1945.*

A collection of letters assembled by Ricks as part of her research for her doctoral thesis, "A History of Graduate Work in the South," under Dr. Edgar W. Knight, University of North Carolina. The letters were from officers of southern colleges and universities answering a query about the status of graduate education in the South, graduate study among blacks, and southerners educated in Europe before 1900.

DAVID RIVERS PAPERS, #3569, 1821-1859.

Miscellaneous personal and business letters and estate settlement papers of David Rivers, a planter in Beaufort and Barnwell Districts, South Carolina. The collection includes a receipt for purchase of a slave (1842).

ROACH AND EGGLESTON FAMILY PAPERS, #2614, 1825-1905.

Diaries, correspondence, legal and financial papers, scrapbooks and commonplace books of the Roach, Gilbert, and Eggleston families of Woodville, Wilkinson County, and Vicksburg, Mississippi. The bulk of the collection (the 49 volume diary of Mahala P. H. Roach) records the household chores of slaves, and the diary and plantation journal of Dick H. Eggleston describes the work of slaves on his Mississippi plantation (1830). Microfilm available.

ROBERSON FAMILY PAPERS, #4512, 1814-1902.

Correspondence, financial papers, and other items of the Roberson family of Orange and Chatham Counties, North Carolina. The collection includes slave bills of sale (1830, 1845, 1859).

ELIZA ANNE MARCH ROBERTSON PAPERS, #1181, 1843-1872.

Scrapbook of Robertson, apparently written from New Iberia, Iberia Parish, Louisiana, which records the daily life of a La. gentlewoman. Daily entries document household tasks and often note which chores were assigned to slaves (1849-1856). The book also includes a description of an Easter celebration among slaves. Microfilm available.

HUBERT SAMUEL ROBINSON, SR., BOOKS, #4123, 1912-1969.*

Scrapbooks and pocket diaries of Robinson, a civic and political leader, first black alderman of Chapel Hill, NC, and active participant in the formation of the Chapel Hill chapter of the NAACP and of the Council on Negro Affairs.

JOHN ROGERS BOOKS, #2659, 1800-1863.

An autobiography of John Rogers, a minister of the Disciples of Christ who lived in Nicholas County, Kentucky, and preached in Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, Ohio, and Indiana. The autobiography incorporates parts of diaries and theological writings and daily diaries of ministerial activities. Chapter XIII contains a discussion of the American Colonization Society and its work in Kentucky, and contains notes on public sentiment about slavery (1830) and quotes from Roger's sermons and from other Colonization spokesmen. Microfilm available.

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT LETTER, #3064-z, 1942.*

Letter of 18 September 1942, from Mrs. Roosevelt in the White House to Mr. Evans C. Johnson of Langdale, Alabama, replying to him concerning her attitude toward the race question in the South.

JOHN HERBERT ROPER, #4235, 1979-1983.*

Chiefly transcriptions of interviews by Roper, then at St. Andrews Presbyterian College, Laurinburg, North Carolina, relating to his biography of historian C. Vann Woodward. Included are materials concerning the Herbert Aptheker/Paul G. Partington controversy about publication of a bibliography of the works of W.E.B. Du Bois. Transcripts of interviews available on microfilm.

EDMUND RUFFIN, JR., PLANTATION JOURNAL, #639, 1851-1862, 1866-1873.

The journal of Ruffin, wheat, tobacco, and cotton planter and owner of plantations in Prince George, Hanover, and Amelia Counties, Virginia. The collection includes some remarks on slave health, births and deaths (1855-1861), abandonment of the plantation at the arrival of Union soldiers, and mention of freedmen's political activities in Hanover County. Microfilm available.

RUFFIN AND MEADE FAMILY PAPERS, #642, 1796-1906.

Correspondence, mostly of women, and miscellaneous papers of the Meade family of Prince George County and the Ruffin family of Hanover County, Virginia. Letters express strong opinions on the war and often mention local instances of slave resistance. Included are descriptions of the British seizure of ships near Rossgill, Va., and the exodus of many local slaves to the British (1814); the public whipping of slaves in Prince George County, designed to deter an insurrection (1861); a Va. African American who supported his former mistress financially after her son was shot by another African American (1866); and a fever which killed hundreds of African Americans in Alabama (1866). Parital microfilm available.

FRANK RUFFIN PAPERS, #640, 1802-1909.

Postwar business papers of Ruffin, planter of Chesterfield County, Virginia, Confederate colonel, Second Auditor of Va., editor, and writer; and antebellum and Civil War items of Ruffin and relations. Antebellum papers concern the treatment of plantation slaves (1829-1837); slave bills of sale and jail receipts for runaways apprehended in other counties (1817-1829); the management of slaves and hiring of overseers (1829-1839); and a female plantation owner's fear of her slaves (n.d.). Later papers include items related to Asa Ruffin's publication of several pamphlets, including "The Negro as a Social and Political Factor" and "The Cost and Outcome of Negro Education in Virginia" (1882-1892); letters which discuss racial problems in Va., complaining that the "New South" has ruined black labor (1882); and letters expressing the opinion that blacks have neither the capacity to govern themselves nor any mechanical ability (1883). The collection also contains a handwritten copy of an extract from "The Negro as a Soldier" (n.d.). Microfilm available.

IRA RUSSELL PAPERS, #4440, 1861-1865.

Papers relate chiefly to Ira Russell's administration of the Union Army hospital complex at Benton Barracks near St. Louis, Missouri (1863-1865). Some of his military correspondence discusses issues pertaining to the African American troops employed at the hospital, including their pay. Letters also cover the designation in 1864 of one of the hospitals to serve only blacks.

ROBERT RUSSELL COLLECTION, #20142, 1967.*

Interview with J. Mason Brewer, an African American folklorist who worked extensively in Texas and North Carolina, recorded by Robert Russell in 1967. [1 reel, FT1650]

WILLIAM C. RUSSELL PAPERS, #3622, 1813-1935.

Personal letters received by Russell of Sardis, Miss., and Petersburg, Virginia, from relatives and friends in Va., Miss., Arkansas, Alabama, Tennessee, Missouri, Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky, Maine, Pennsylvania, New York, and Minnesota. Includes information about family slaves (n.d., folder 4).

ARCHIBALD HAMILTON RUTLEDGE COLLECTION, #2672-z, 1766-1891.

Papers including slave lists and bills of sale, of the Grimbball, Wilkins, Seabrook, and other families of the South Carolina low country (1828-1862).

SAINT PAUL'S PARISH BOARD, #3898, 1840-1868.

Minutes of meetings of the Board of Road Commissioners of St. Paul's Parish in the Colleton District of South Carolina. The book contains lists of slaves assigned to do road work.

TERRY SANFORD PAPERS, #3531, 1946-1992.*

Campaign files, correspondence, and other political materials relating to the career of North Carolina Democrat Terry Sanford, who was a state senator (1953-1954), N.C. governor (1961-1965), president of Duke University (1969-1985), and U.S. Senator (1987-1993). Pre-1960 material includes items related to N.C.'s Pearsall Plan for public school desegregation. Materials from Sanford's years as governor include documentation on the Colored Orphanage Board, state-supported historically black colleges, and civil rights newspaper clippings.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SARGENT PAPERS, #4025, 1840-1900.

Sargent, son of Winston Sargent, the first territorial governor of Mississippi, managed his family's extensive property holdings in Ohio, Miss., and Louisiana. Papers include an account book containing speeches and statements of political leaders concerning the North and South, slavery, and emancipation (1860-1865). Microfilm available.

REED SARRATT PAPERS, #4549, 1930s-1960s.*

Correspondence, writings, notes, and other items of North Carolina journalist Sarratt, whose career included editorial posts at the *Charlotte News* and the *Winston-Salem Journal* and *Twin City Sentinel* and directorships of the Southern Education Reporting Service and the Southern Newspaper Publisher's Association. Papers reflect Sarrett's chief editorial interest in civil rights and his involvement in monitoring the desegregation of public schools.

SASSER FAMILY PAPERS, #3493, 1740-1855.

Papers of John Sasser, Sr., and his descendants relating to land and slaves in Wayne County, North Carolina. The collection includes slave bills of sale (1780-1803, 1855) and receipts for slave sales (1800s). Partial microfilm available.

WILLIAM PAGE SAUNDERS PAPERS, #1204, 1854-1856.

A bill of sale for a female slave named "Emeline" or "Eveline" from Lewis Brown of Missouri to Saunders of New Orleans (1854) and a letter from F. L. Claiborne to Saunders discussing the physical problems with the same slave, whom he had purchased from Saunders, stating that she had a bad cough and a diseased leg, but that he intended to keep her and attempt to cure her (1856). Microfilm available.

WILLIAM RUTHERFORD SAVAGE PAPERS, #3999, 1826-1953.

Collection includes a description of the lynching of a 16 year old African American boy in November of 1885.

SAWYERS CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH RECORDS, #3724, 1815-1937.

Records, primarily church conference minutes of the Sawyers Creek Baptist Church, Camden County, North Carolina, founded ca. 1790. The collection also contains membership lists, which note African American members. Microfilm available.

DAVID SCHENCK BOOKS, #652, 1849-1917.

Includes diary entires which describe Ku Klux Klan activities in Lincoln County, North Carolina.

MARTHA SCHOFIELD PAPERS, #999, 1865-1869.

Diaries (1865, 1869) of Martha Schofield, a Northern Quaker teacher-missionary among African Americans on Wadmalaw Island and Johns Island (Charleston County) and at Aiken, South Carolina. The collection also contains a typescript of the farewell address by Lydia A. Schofield, teacher-missionary, on April 12, 1868, St. Helena Island, S.C. Microfilm available.

WILLIAM CONRAD SCHUTTE PAPERS, #3066, 1741-1844.

Correspondence, deeds, personal and business accounts, promissory notes, wills, and misc. papers relating to Schutte, physician and planter of Haiti. The Schutte family came to Portsmouth, Va., in the 1790s and subsequently lost their property in Haiti. Papers include three petitions from shipowners to the official at Port au Prince in regard to collecting from Schutte

money due for the transport of slaves (1767, 1786); a letter to Schutte relating to a slave patient (1783); slave bills of sale, including names and ages (1785); a widow's claim to a slave named Fidele (1788); the division of slaves among inheritors and others (1818, 1822); a letter expressing the difficulties in selling a female slave (1825); and a copy of a letter written in St. Domingue at the beginning of the revolution, concerning the slaves there (1793). Microfilm available.

SCOTT FAMILY PAPERS, #4368, 1839-1867.

Letters and a few other items chiefly relating to members of the Scott family of New Hampshire and Vermont. Rogene A. Scott Bailey, an avid abolitionist, discusses slavery in many letters sent home during her extensive stay in various southern states. She expresses her sympathy for slave house servants in Carter County, Kentucky (1858); Southern opposition to Northern abolitionists and the imagined consequences of a hypothetical slave insurrection (1859); her own ostracism due to her anti-slavery sentiments (1860-1861); and rumors of slave insurrections in the Tennessee countryside (1861). The collection also contains one letter to Nancy (Smith) Scott from a family friend who worked with freedmen in Wilmington, N.C. (1864).

WHITEMARSH B. SEABROOK PAPERS, #2180-B, 1849-1852.

Deeds and slave bills of sale for slaves sold at Edisto Island, Charleston, and St. Luke's Parish, S.C., by planter Seabrook and members of his family.

FREDERIC SEIP PAPERS, #3413, 1808-1908.

Accounts, bills, receipts, and promissory notes of Seip, a doctor of Natchez, Mississippi, and a diary fragment written by Seip's grandson which records information about slaves at Oak Isle Plantation in Alexandria, Louisiana. The final item in the collection is a typescript of "The Burning of Alexandria, Louisiana, in May 1864," a paper delivered before a Confederate reunion which describes the history of Alexandria during the Civil War. Microfilm available.

ROBERT E. SEYMOUR PAPERS, #4554, 1941-1988.*

Papers of Seymour, a Chapel Hill, North Carolina, Baptist minister and activist, containing materials concerning race relations and integration in the 1960s.

WILLIAM A. SHAFFER PAPERS, #657, 1818-1921.

Plantation journals, account books, scrapbooks, a diary, and financial and legal papers document the operation of the sugar plantations owned by the Shaffer family of Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana. The financial and

legal papers contain slave bills of sale (1818-1857). There is also a scrapbook containing newspaper clippings relating to sugar legislation and race relations (1884-1919). Microfilm available.

SHANKS FAMILY PAPERS, #2090, 1801-1923.

Chiefly business papers, with scattered family correspondence and miscellaneous items, of the related families of tobacco planters William Shanks and William A. Moody of Granville County, North Carolina, and Mecklenburg County, Virginia. Business papers relate to the administration of estates and to plantation finances, and correspondence touches on slavery and overseer duties in N.C., Tennessee, Arkansas, and Va. Included are slave bills of sale and slave lists (1801-1865).

ELI SHARPE PAPERS, #4347, 1810-1888.

Primarily routine financial and legal materials relating to Eli Sharpe, planter and maker of whiskey, of Bellemont in Orange, later Alamance County, North Carolina. The collection includes items relating to the selling of slaves, as a result of settling estates (1840s), and also a slave bill of sale (1855).

JOHN MCKEE SHARPE PAPERS, #3592, 1793-1954.

Papers of Sharpe of Statesville, North Carolina, consisting of his family letters and local history and papers of his Sharpe and McKee ancestors of Iredell County, N.C. Papers belonging to Silas Alexander Sharpe, a colonel of the N.C. Home Guard for Iredell and Alexander Counties, concern conscription, apprehension of deserters, and slaves detained to work at Ft. Fisher. Also includes a Maryland bond to a N.C. resident demanding the delivery of a slave (1793); letters concerning the purchase of slaves (1846, 1849); letters describing race relations in Laurens District, South Carolina, during Reconstruction (1871); and early 1850s letters concerning the death of John Stevenson and the manumission of his slaves, who emigrated to Liberia.

LEANDER QUINCY SHARPE PAPERS, #2374, 1804-1875.

Chiefly wills, deeds, legal correspondence and proceedings, and personal bills and accounts of Sharpe, an Iredell County, North Carolina lawyer. Included is a petition to the governor of North Carolina made by Sharpe on behalf of Mary W. Sparrow for reimbursement for the value of a slave she owned that died while working on fortifications at Wilmington, N.C.(1865).

GEORGE CLAYTON SHAW BIOGRAPHICAL PAPERS, #3938, 1921-1938.*

Memoirs, a photograph, and printed materials documenting the life and work of the African American Rev. George C. Shaw, founder and long-time president of the Mary Potter School, a secondary school for African American children at Oxford, North Carolina. The collection also records his work as pastor of the Timothy Darling Presbyterian Church; as a member of the Board of Trustees of Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N.C.; as chairman of the Board of Trustees of Oxford Colored Orphanage; as treasurer of the Teachers' Colored Association; and as a member of the Colored Masonic lodge and other fraternal organizations. Microfilm available.

WILLIAM NICHOLAS SHEATS PAPERS, #2999, 1912-1920.*

Papers of Sheats, Florida superintendent of education, documenting race issues in Florida politics, 1912-1920.

SILER FAMILY SLAVE RECORDS, #1718, 1804-1830.

Brief notes of ages, years of birth, and other information about slaves belonging to the Siler family of Chatham County, North Carolina.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY LEDGER, #3152, 1859-1862; 1893.

Accounts for equipment, supplies, and the hiring of slave labor by a New York mining company engaged in prospecting in Davidson Co., N.C.

HENRY E. SIMMONS LETTERS, #3115, 1854-1865.

Correspondence from Simmons of Rhode Island, who served as a sergeant in the Federal army, chiefly in the Washington, D.C., and eastern Virginia areas. Letters emphasize personal religious efforts among the soldiers and include observations of freedmen employed by the Federal army. Includes three letters written while Simmons was principal of a freedmen's school at Arlington, Virginia (1865).

WILLIAM HENRY SIMS DIARY AND PAPERS, #1403, 1857-1865.

Diary and several loose family papers of Sims of Mississippi. Includes instructions to a plantation overseer in Alabama concerning the management of slaves (1857). Microfilm available.

SINGLETON FAMILY PAPERS, #668, 1759-1905.

Correspondence, financial, legal, and other papers of the Singleton family, planters near Sumter, South Carolina. Correspondence covers vari-

ous topics including purchase and sale of slaves and runaway slaves (1791, 1801-1820, 1821-1822). Financial papers contain accounts, bills, receipts and tax returns that document slavery including the purchase, hire, and medical treatment of slaves (1787-1852). Also included in the collection are bills of William Ellison, a free black craftsman (1820-1831); a bill and receipt for the capture and holding of a runaway slave (1827); an advertisement for the sale of slaves in Sumter (1838); a slave list (1849); a slave pass (1820); an agreement to purchase a factory and slaves who worked it (1843); a petition to send slaves to work on roads (1845); and a document on slaves charged with murder of an overseer (1843). Microfilm available.

SKINNER FAMILY PAPERS, #669, 1705-1900.

Personal correspondence and papers, including financial and legal records, and plantation journals of four generations of the Skinner family, chiefly of North Carolina. Correspondence documents management of the family's plantations in Edenton, Bertie, Perquimans, and Chowan Counties, N.C., discusses problems with slaves and slave management (1823, 1861, 1863) and the family's relationship with their slaves (1849). Also included are wills that mention the purchase of slaves (1816); slave lists that record the names, ages, skills, dates of birth, deaths, sales, and sometimes escapes, of family slaves (1843-1860); and a list of slave "women having children and annual increase."

SLACK FAMILY PAPERS, #3598, 1805-1891.

Personal and family correspondence and financial, legal, and military papers of the Slack family of Iberville Parish, Louisiana. Originally from Massachusetts, the Slacks were first cotton and then sugar planters with some family members serving in the Confederacy. The collection contains papers relating to slave purchases and sales (1828, 1831), a list of slave names, and an 1867 farming contract between Henry Richmond Slack and African Americans. Microfilm available.

SLAVERY JUSTIFICATION ESSAYS, #2597, ca. 1854.

A manuscript volume containing essays and dialogue supporting a Biblical defense of slavery and criticism of abolitionists and Northern clergy (ca. 1854).

SLAVERY PAPERS—MISCELLANEOUS, #2092, 1799-1818.

Miscellaneous papers relating to slavery, including an undated slave list (no place indicated); a copy of a slave pass written by Major Hugh Lide, formerly a senator from Darlington, South Carolina (n.d.); a copy of New

York City court records of cases relating to slavery (1799-1818); a bill of sale for a slave in Stokes County, North Carolina (1801); and a bill of sale for a slave referred to as "Negro Boy Peter," conveyed by Kendrick Myatt to the Misses Pulliam, Raleigh, N.C.

JOSIAH SMITH JR., LETTER BOOK, #3018, 1771-1784.

Business and personal letters of Smith, a merchant, financial agent, and Revolutionary War patriot of Charleston, S.C. Most of the letters address English merchants, English and American clients, and ministers and members of the Presbyterian church, and discuss the purchase of slaves, slave illnesses, other plantation news; the housing, clothing, care and sale of slaves; a 1774 controversy between the governor and the assembly of S.C. concerning the importation of slaves; and fear of a slave revolt (1775). Microfilm available.

PETER EVANS SMITH PAPERS, #677, 1738-1944.

Personal and business papers of Smith of Halifax County, North Carolina, and of his relatives. The collection documents slaves, tenant farmers, and laborers. Antebellum correspondence mention runaway slaves, the hiring of slaves (1822-1849), and information on the skills of particular slaves. The collection also contains slave lists, slave bills of sale, accounts for the hire of slaves, slave medical bills, and deeds of gift transferring ownership of slaves (1739-1865); accounts for items purchased for slaves (1865); labor contracts for freedmen (1866-1868); account books with information on slave hiring (1823-1831); and slave lists (1858-1866). Included is a document presumably recording payment to a female slave "healer" for her medical services (1830) and two photographs of African Americans in Edwards Ferry, 1888, and at the Jamestown Exposition.

PETER FRANCISCO SMITH PAPER, #563, 1902.

An essay or speech by Smith, an Atlanta lawyer, entitled "Tribute to the Character of the Old Time Slave."

WILLIAM RUFFIN SMITH PAPERS, #678, 1772-1959.

Chiefly business papers of the Smith family of Halifax County, North Carolina, with estate papers relating to the Spruill and other connected families. The collection contains a list of slave dates of birth (1775-1849); a certificate of marriage for free blacks Richard Smith and Tracey Laurence (1868); and an undated brief essay by Claiborne Smith entitled "The Post Emancipation Negro."



American schoolhouse in rural Virginia. [From the Southern Education Board Records, # P680-260]

SOUTHERN EDUCATION BOARD RECORDS #680, 1898-1925.*

The Southern Education Board, established in 1901, was the executive branch of the Conference for Education in the South, whose goal it was to promote Southern education, particularly in rural areas. The collection consists of correspondence, reports, minutes, scrapbooks, and other papers relating to the Board's activities. Included are several reports and scrapbook series that focus on African American education and related issues (1898-1914; 1899-1907; 1900-1910). Microfilm available.

SOUTHERN FOLK CULTURAL REVIVAL PROJECT COLLECTION, #20004, 1970s-1980s.*

Collection containing extensive documentation of the SFCRP's involvement with Civil Rights issues and folk music in the 1970s and early 1980s. Includes several hundred audio and video recordings of concerts, festivals, radio broadcasts, as well as planning sessions and board meetings. In addition there are over 30 linear feet of manuscript material relating to the organization and its activities. These materials include correspondence, business records, photographs, artist files, promotional materials, and other documentation.

SOUTHERN FOLKLIFE GENERAL COLLECTION, #30000, var.d.*

This collection contains numerous artificially created collections of materials organized by format and/or content. Materials relating to African American culture are scattered throughout the extensive holdings and range from commercially released sound recordings (LPs, 45s, 78s) to artist files, subject files, discographical research files, periodicals, ephemera, books, sheet music, and photographs. Published sound recordings number over 40,000 and contain extensive documentation of black musical expression, religious life, and popular culture. Genres captured in these recordings span nearly every known form of African American music ranging from delta blues to doo wop and from sanctified gospel to work songs. Access is primarily by individual or group artist name, but staff can help locate material by subject or genre as well. Includes tapes from a radio program series focusing on African American musical expression. The series was produced by the John Edwards Memorial Foundation and broadcast at UCLA in 1968. The series was part of a larger series entitled "Old Time Record Review," described as "a radio program of authentic American folk music as it was produced on commercial records for the folk audience." Most selections were dubbed for the various programs from 78 rpm discs recorded in the 1920s and 1930s. Individual programs include "Introduction to Negro Music," "Early Country Blues," "12-String Guitar," "Texas and Mississippi Country Blues," "Depression Blues," "Lonnie Johnson," "Queens of the Blues," "Piano Blues" (2 parts), "Big Bill Broonzy," "Memphis Minnie," and "Negro Religions." [12 reels, FT1598-FT1609]

SOUTHERN JUSTICE INSTITUTE RECORDS, #4704, 1978-1993.*

Records of the public interest law firm formed to provide legal aid and assistance to racial and other minorities in the South. Primarily court documents and case files relating to racial discrimination, obstruction of voting rights, and school segregation disputes.

SOUTHERN ORAL HISTORY COLLECTION, #4007.*

Includes oral history interviews with African American politicians, businessmen, civic leaders, activists, high school principals, college teachers, students, historians, journalists, workers, and other categories of people. Collection consists of audio tapes and transcripts. Prominent African Americans interviewed include Georgia legislator and civil rights leader Julian Bond; clergyman, civil rights leader, and later ambassador, Congressman, and Atlanta mayor Andrew Young; Douglas Wilder, who was later governor of Virginia; director of Soul City, Warren County Commission chairperson, and later U.S. Representative from North Carolina

Eva Clayton; environmental activist Dollie Burwell; historian John Hope Franklin; author, lawyer, and Episcopal priest Pauli Murray; Communist Party member and labor organizer Hosea Hudson; and attorney, civil rights leader, and business executive Floyd McKissick.

Of particular relevance are the following interview series:

Series A. Southern Politics. Includes interviews conducted by Jack Bass and Walter DeVries in 1973-1975 about Southern politics and by John Egerton in 1990-1991 about Southern liberalism. Bass and DeVries conducted about 300 interviews with political leaders, journalists, political scientists, union officials, civil rights activists, and others in eleven Southern states. African American interviewees include Julian Bond, Andrew Young, and Douglas Wilder. Egerton conducted 32 interviews focusing on opportunities for positive action on civil rights in the post-World War II period, especially on the respondents' activities between 1945 and 1950. African Americans interviewed by Egerton include publisher and Arkansas NAACP president Daisy Bates, Kentucky teacher Lyman Johnson, author and activist Margaret Walker, economist and sociologist Hylan Lewis, and Mississippi journalist William Gordon. Additionally, as part of a series on North Carolina politics since 1965, interviews have been conducted with notable African American political leaders including Rep. Eva Clayton, Rep. Melvin Watt, Dr. Reginald Hawkins, state supreme court justice Hon. Henry Frye, state Rep. Mickey Michaux, state senator William Martin, and former state senator Howard Lee.

Series B. Individual Biographies. Includes seventy tapes of interviews with Hosea Hudson and interviews with a few other African Americans. Also here are interviews with scholars Arthur Raper, Guy B. Johnson, and Rupert B. Vance, who studied African Americans and race relations; with white civil rights activists Frank Porter Graham, Paul Green, Howard Kester, and Marion Allen Wright; with staff members of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and the Southern Regional Council; and with Laurie Pritchett, chief of police in Albany, Ga., in the 1960s.

Series C. Notable North Carolinians. Includes interviews with prominent African Americans in North Carolina, including North Carolina Mutual executives and Durham, N.C., civic leaders Asa T. Spaulding and William Clement; Durham City School Board chair and Durham County Commissioner Josephine Dobbs Clement; Charlotte mayor Harvey Gantt; and Supreme Court Justice Henry E. Frye; and with both black and white civil rights leaders. Also included are interviews with African American residents of Raleigh, who were interviewed as part of the Raleigh Roots

Project; interviews with members of the Pearsall Committee about North Carolina's school desegregation plan; and an interview with James McMillan, the U.S. District Court judge who ruled on school desegregation cases in Charlotte, N.C.

Series E. Labor. Includes interviews conducted in 1974-1979 with food workers, members of the Black Student Organizing Committee, and others about the University of North Carolina food workers' strikes in 1969. Most of the striking workers were African American women.

Series F. Fellowship of Southern Churchmen. Interviews, 1983-1985, with members of this interracial, interdenominational organization of clergymen. The Fellowship first met in 1934. It worked closely with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith to improve social conditions in the South.

Series G. Southern Women. Includes interviews with black and white women who were involved in the civil rights movement, and interviews with grassroots activists, as well as with other Southern women. A considerable number of the women interviewed were affiliated with the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, the NAACP, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, or the Young Women's Christian Association. Among African American women interviewed were Daisy Bates; Pauli Murray; teacher and activist Septima Poinsette Clark; environmental activist Dollie Burwell; and funeral home operators Lorena Barnum Sabbs and Thelma Barnum.

Series K. Communities. Includes interviews with Goshen community members working to preserve African American owned farmland and Goshen's cemetery. Interviewed were Hattie Loftin Brown, Elvira Williams, Cornelius Jordon, Austin Smith, William Kinsey, Leora Murray, and Iris Billahunt Brown.

Series L. University of North Carolina History. Includes interviews with Floyd McKissick; journalism professor Blyden Jackson; and Karen Stevenson, track athlete at UNC and the first African American woman Rhodes Scholar. Also includes interviews with Edwin Lee Caldwell, Sr., public housing advocate and career employee of DKE fraternity and Edwin Lee Caldwell, Jr., chemist, political leader, and state personnel officer. The Caldwell family has been connected with the University since the 1790s.

Series M. Black High School Principals. Includes interviews, 1990-1991, with current and former black high school principals about the influence of societal change on their perceptions of their work roles. A specific topic of discussion was the effects of school desegregation on role perceptions.

Series O. Foundation History. Includes interviews, 1995, about the work of the North Carolina Fund, an anti-poverty program funded by the Ford Foundation, the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation, the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation, the Office of Economic Opportunity, and the U.S. Department of Labor. Those interviewed include student volunteers, foundation officers, policy makers, and residents of communities where the Fund operated.

Series P. The Press and the Civil Rights Movement. Approximately 50 interviews with prominent editors and reporters who covered the civil rights movement in the 1960s. The interviews explore the ways in which the news media covered the story and how the movement and the media were changed as a result.

SOUTHERN TENANT FARMERS UNION PAPERS, #3472, 1934-67.*

The papers of an interracial organization of sharecroppers, tenant farmers, and small landowners based in Arkansas, but active throughout the South. Formed to challenge many of the injustices remaining from the old plantation system, the Union papers include thousands of letters from members, including African American sharecroppers.

SOUTHWEST INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH ON WOMEN (Oral Histories of Low Income and Minority Women), #4608, 1970s-1992.*

Transcriptions of interviews conducted by Fran Leeper Buss at the University of Arizona during the 1970s and 1980s, which include twelve interviews with African American women. The interviews cover all aspects of their lives, including their personal experiences, feelings, attitudes, and interactions with others.

E.B. SPALDING PAPERS, #1106, 1800-1912.

Collected records of slaves and free blacks in the Union Army.

BEN SPARKMAN PLANTATION JOURNAL, #3574, 1848-1859.

Plantation journal kept by Sparkman, a rice planter who owned or managed at least three plantations, probably in the Georgetown District of South Carolina. Most entries note slave tasks in planting, harvesting, and

cultivating crops, and in various other farm-related duties. Brief descriptions of these activities usually distinguish between labor performed by men and women. Microfilm available.

WILLIAM ERVINE SPARKMAN PLANTATION JOURNAL, #681, 1833-1888.

One volume containing a wide variety of entries relating to Cottage and Springwood Plantations on the Black River in South Carolina. Most entries relate to agricultural activities and often distinguish between work performed by male and female slaves. The journal also includes inventories of slaves, slave birth and death records, dates and circumstances of slave purchases, accounts of blanket and clothing distributions, and work details. Microfilm available.

SPARKMAN FAMILY PAPERS, #2791, 1811-1904.

Correspondence, legal, and financial documents of Dr. James A. Sparkman, physician and rice planter of Georgetown District, South Carolina. The collection contains slave lists (1854, 1845-1848, 1851, 1853-1861) and physician's accounts, which include several entries for free blacks. Microfilm only.

THOMAS SPARROW PAPERS, #1878, 1835-1871.

Papers of Thomas Sparrow, a lawyer, state legislator, and Confederate major of Washington (Beaufort County), North Carolina. Includes a record of the legal case "State vs. Dawson Wiggins," in which Wiggins, a black man, is charged with stealing on board a boat (1855). Postwar items include a manuscript speech given to African Americans (1867).

SPEARS AND HICKS FAMILY PAPERS, #4622, 1852-1917.

Primarily personal letters detailing the family, social, and financial affairs of members of the Spears, Hicks and related Gray, Warren, Glasgow, and Lewis families of various states. Topics discussed include slavery in Virginia (1852-1861); race relations in England (1880); and white relations with black servants in West Virginia (1908-1917). The collection also contains a slave list (1861).

ABRAHAM S. SPENGLER LETTER, #3221, 1859.

One letter from Spengler to his brother reporting news from the northern Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, including threats against abolitionists, probably after the John Brown raid.

SPRINGS FAMILY PAPERS, #4121, 1772-1924.

Family and business papers of the Springs family of Mecklenburg County,

North Carolina, and York District, South Carolina, including Baxter family correspondence. The collection includes papers referring to the murder of two white men by a runaway slave in S.C. (1838); the capture of several runaways in Texas (1856, 1859); the workload and illnesses of S.C. slaves (1837-44); a slave suicide in Mississippi (1845); a "stolen" Miss. slave (1846); rumors of overseers murdered by slaves (1847); a N.C. legal case which sentenced a slave to hang (1849); the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Act (1850); the shooting of a slave who was found inside an unidentified Georgia woman's house (1850); arson attempts by two young slaves in Camden, S.C. (1850); the flogging of slaves (1853); a discussion of secession and the reopening of the slave trade (1859); a white family accused of helping local slaves plan a rebellion in Rock Hill, Virginia (1860); rumors that blacks near Rock Hill committed "outrages" against white women (1861); many letters commenting on the "Negro Question" (1866-70); the treatment of whites by blacks in Springfield, Va. (1865); a claim that free labor was ruining the South (1868); Ku Klux Klan activities in Cedar Spring and Mebanville, Va. (1868, 1869); and slave bills of sale. Microfilm only.

RICHARD STANFORD PAPERS, #2096, 1767-1842.

Correspondence and scattered family papers of Stanford, planter of Hawfields, Person County, North Carolina, and Democratic-Republican U.S. Representative, 1797-1816. Family letters relay instructions on the care of slaves (1806-1808) and discuss sicknesses among slaves (1842).

FRANK F. STEEL LETTERS, #688, 1859-1861.

Steel of Ohio was apparently employed as a tutor or contract worker on a plantation in Mississippi and in Lexington, Kentucky. The collection consists of letters written by Steel to his sister, Anna Steel, which discuss the treatment and condition of Miss. slaves and express his "Northern prejudice" against blacks. Microfilm available.

JOHN STEELE PAPERS, #689, 1716-1846.

Various papers of the family of John Steele, a Rowan County, North Carolina, merchant, planter, banker, influential Federalist, state, and national politician. Correspondence includes information on a slave hired out to a South Carolina man and subsequently returned because of her "misconduct" with the agent who hired her (1835) and the request of a family slave, Alfred Steele, to live in Raleigh so he might be close to his wife (1835). Also included are slave bills of sale (1716-1780) and tax papers listing Steele slaves by age and gender (1814).

OLIVE MATTHEWS STONE PAPERS, #4107, 1838-1977.

Personal and professional correspondence, subject files, writings, and vari-

ous other personal papers of Stone, an associate professor in the School of Social Welfare, UCLA, 1949-1964. The papers reflect Stone's wide interests in social welfare, race relations, and southern farmers. The collection contains material on various aspects of the lives of African Americans in Gee's Bend, Wilcox County, Alabama (1962, 1977). Also included is information on Stone's involvement in the Southern Committee for People's Rights, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, and the Southern Negro Youth Congress.

STONE AND PORCHER FAMILY PAPERS, #823, 1799-1862.

Records of Charleston District, South Carolina, plantations, including the daily plantation journal of Thomas Porcher; the plantation and slave records of Peter Gaillard Stoney; and the personal diary and notes of Isaac DuBose Porcher. Stoney's papers include the names and records of slaves held at Back River in 1835, 1844, 1854, and 1858-1860. Microfilm available.

ANNE C. STOUFFER FOUNDATION RECORDS, #4556, 1966-1980s.*

Correspondence, reports, student files, photographs, audio tapes, and other materials relating to the Anne C. Stouffer Foundation's work in integrating Southern prep schools. The foundation was established in 1967 by Anne Forsyth of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and ended in 1975 when the goal of integration was perceived to be largely achieved. NOTE: Collection contains restricted materials.

ROBERT STRANGE PAPERS, #1296, 1837-1865.

Letters to Strange, lawyer of Wilmington, North Carolina, chiefly from his father, Robert Strange, a lawyer, judge, legislator, and U.S. Senator from Fayetteville, N.C. The collection includes a letter from the senior Strange giving advice on a legal case involving the status of a woman who was considered a free black (1851) and a letter (1865) discussing the evacuation of Wilmington, N.C., and the whereabouts of evacuated slaves. Microfilm available.

JAMES R. STUART RECOLLECTIONS, #702, n.d.

Stuart's memories of his boyhood holiday visits to the antebellum plantation "Ronplemonde," probably located in Georgia. Papers include descriptions of the holiday activities of slaves. Carbon typescript only.

GEORGE COFFIN TAYLOR COLLECTION, #2502, 1805-1943.

Scattered unrelated items collected by Taylor pertaining to horseracing, slavery, the Civil War, and private life, chiefly in South Carolina. Letters

discuss a mortgage on a young slave from the George Taylor estate (1823); trouble concerning an Alabama woman's slave in Boston (1839-1840); slave sales in Ala. (1847); and the case of the murder of a freedman by two white men (1866).

TEMPLEMAN AND GODWIN ACCOUNT BOOK, #3508, 1849-1851.

Account book of a Richmond firm that bought slaves in Virginia and sold them in the lower South, showing the Va. price of slaves, the names of purchasers, and the prices paid. Microfilm available.

LEWIS THOMPSON PAPERS, #716, 1723-1894.

Papers of Thompson, a North Carolina political leader and owner of plantations near Woodville (also called Hotel), Bertie County, N.C., and at Bayou Boeuf, near Alexandria, Louisiana. The collection consists chiefly of correspondence, accounts, bills, receipts, and sharecropping documents relating to the production and sale of wheat and cotton in Bertie County in N.C. and sugar in Rapides Parish, La. Included are slave lists (1792, 1830, 1850); records of slave purchases and sales (1812, 1820, 1859, 1860); a letter written on behalf of a slave in Orange County, N.C., to a slave who had apparently been purchased by Lewis Thompson (1860); several sharecropping agreements between freedmen and Thomas W. Thompson (1865); a letter from William Thompson about taking some of his black workers to register to vote (1867); and a record book registering accounts with black sharecroppers. Microfilm available.

THOMPSON FAMILY PAPERS, #1460, 1809-1924.

Chiefly family letters and financial and legal materials of the Thompson family of Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi, and the related Malone family of Ala. An account book belonging to Goodloe W. Malone contains a slave list of about 70 names and ages. Microfilm available.

DAVID FRANKLIN THORPE PAPERS #4262, 1854-1944.

Business and personal papers of businessman and planter Thorpe, including correspondence, diaries, and account books regarding cotton production and trade in the Sea Islands and Rhode Island. Diaries discuss plantation affairs and slave and free labor (1861-1869), while correspondence mentions religious practices of freedmen. Included in the collection are several letters from northern friends and family members who were abolitionists and a booklet of slave songs (folder 24).

MANUEL J. THOUSTON LETTER, #719, 1865.

Letter to Thouston of Gloucester County, Virginia, from his former slave,

Isabella C. Sourtan, of Liberty, Virginia, in which she asks to return and work for her former master. Photostatic copy.

THOMAS P.F. THREEWITS PAPERS, #2529, 1846-1867.

Miscellaneous items including slave bills of sale (1853-1858), involving Threewits of Columbus, Georgia, as buyer or seller.

ANNIE BLACKWELL THORNE COLLECTION, #4521, 1769-1965.

Correspondence, legal and financial materials, and genealogical papers of the Alston, Harriss, Kearny, Thorne, and related families, primarily of Warren and Halifax Counties, North Carolina. Financial materials contain information documenting transactions relating to the buying and selling of slaves (1786-1839).

TILLMAN AND NORWOOD LEDGERS, #2901, 1859-1868.

Two ledgers related to the medical practice of James A. Tillman and John Norwood, physicians of Crawford, Russell County, Alabama. The ledgers record date of patient treatment and payment received, and indicate which patients were African Americans. Microfilm available.

DANIEL AUGUSTUS TOMPKINS, #724, 1838-1919.

Correspondence and other papers of Tompkins of Charlotte, North Carolina, an engineer, iron and textile manufacturer, member of the U.S. Industrial Commission, and publisher of the *Charlotte Observer* and the Greenville, South Carolina, *News*. Topics reflected in the collection include blacks living in Ontario (1908) and the racial climate in the South (1909). Microfilm available.

TOOLE FAMILY PAPERS, #4252, 1756-1894.

Predominantly items related to the buying and selling of land in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, where the Toole family were property owners. The collection also includes several slave bills of sale (1840s, 1850s). Microfilm available.

WILLIAM HENRY TRIPP AND ARAMINTA GUILFORD TRIPP PAPERS, #4551, 1801-1910.

Personal correspondence and financial and legal papers of the Tripps, who grew corn and other crops in Durham's Creek, Beaufort County, North Carolina. William Tripp was a state legislator in the 1850s and served as a captain in the Confederate Army. Letters cover various topics, including detailed instructions on plantation management and treatment of slaves (1862) and opinions on the future of slavery (1864). Financial materials include slave bills of sale (1860s). Microfilm available.

NICHOLAS PHILIP TRIST PAPERS, #2104, 1765-1903.

Chiefly family correspondence, particularly among the women, of the Trist and Randolph families in Virginia and Louisiana. Several letters document dramatic changes in racial relationships brought about by emancipation, including claims against the efficacy of the Freedmen's Bureau (1866-1869) in Va.

RUFFIN S. TUCKER PAPERS, #4595, 1811-1924.

Primarily the financial and legal papers of Tucker, merchant of Raleigh, North Carolina. The papers include an 1827 slave bill of sale from Washington County, N.C.

TUCKER FAMILY PAPERS, #2605, 1790-1932.

Primarily the papers of John Randolph Tucker of Virginia, constitutional lawyer and politician, and of his son, Henry St. George Tucker, lawyer and politician. Papers include materials relating to Henry St. George Tucker's opposition to federal anti-lynching measures.

ALLEN TULLOS COLLECTION, #20043, 1975.*

Interview with Frank Pickett, an African American in Mooresville, Limestone County, Ala. (1975), recorded by Allen Tullos. Topics covered include sharecropping and World War I; also, Mr. Pickett sings some gospel songs and tells story about how the expression "unh-huh" came about. [1 reel, FT1285] Interview with Pickett and Frank Staton of Marion, Ala., both recorded by Tullos in 1975. Mr. Staton performs songs with guitar accompaniment. [1 reel, FT1295]

PRESTON H. TURNER PAPERS, #3332, 1820-1906.

Personal and business papers of Turner of North Carolina. The collection includes a slave list (1800-1855) and a tribute by Turner to his former slave and lifelong friend, Jake Turner (1906).

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHAPEL HILL ARCHIVES

The University Archives documents African American students and faculty through administrative records as well as the desegregation of both the Chapel Hill campus and the UNC system. *A Guide to the Archives of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill* (1995) gives a detailed overview of the records. Some relevant record groups include:

Office of the Chancellor (1919-1988): includes documentation on campus desegregation.

Office of the Chancellor. Assistants to the Chancellor: Bentley Renwick series (1977-1978): includes proposal for UNC-CH campus recruitment and retention of minority students.

Graduate Studies and Research. Associate Dean/Special Assistant to the Dean of the Graduate School (1969-1981): includes correspondence and files pertaining to the recruitment of minority students.

Student Affairs. Office of the Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs (1920-1990): includes information on student admissions.

Office of the President: Frank Porter Graham files (1932-1949):Graham was the first President of the Consolidated University of North Carolina and his files contain records relating to desegregation.

Office of the President: William C. Friday files (1957-1986): contains files pertaining to desegregation and the related lawsuit filed by the U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare. Also includes files pertaining to the Black Faculty and Staff Caucus and the Black Student Union.

UNC-CH FOLKLORE ARCHIVES COLLECTION, #20108, 1976-1985.*

Bull City Blues workshop recorded at the North Carolina Folk Festival held at Eno River State Park, Durham, NC in July, 1976. African-American blues and gospel artists include: Arthur Lyons, John Dee Holeman, Odell Thompson, Jim Page, Elizabeth Cotten, and the Golden Echoes. [6 reels, FT1184-FT1189]

Dub of National Public Radio program "Folk Festival U.S.A." broadcast in February, 1980. Program deals with relationship between Cajun and African-American Creole music traditions in Louisiana. Hosted by Noah Adams with Nicholas Spitzer, commentator. [2 reels, FT1201-FT1202]

Recordings of Richard "Big Boy" Henry performing blues with guitar accompaniment, in Studio D of WUNC Radio (1982). [5 reels, FT1389-FT1393]

Recordings of a concert held at the UNC Student Union in 1985. Concert was entitled "Black Traditions in Music, Dance, and Verse." Performers include Fris Holloway, Spoons Williams, John Dee Holeman, Groove Phi Groove, MC Power Lords (rapping & mixing), and Street Justice. [5 reels, FT1655-FT1659]

Recordings of a forum on "Black American Folklife" held at the UNC Student Union in March, 1985. Featured panelists include Charles Joyner, Holly Mathews, Daryl Dance, and Glenn Hinson. [5 reels, FT1660-FT1664]

WILLIAM E. UZZELL COLLECTION, #4276, 1787-1949.

Letters and other papers collected by Uzzell of Atlanta, Georgia. Included are references to the abolition movement (1840) and comments on a pro-slavery election victory in the Kansas Territory (1855).

HERBERT EUGENE VALENTINE PAPERS #4397, 1861-1864.

Personal diary of Valentine, who served in eastern Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina with the 23rd Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers during the Civil War. Entries record Valentine's general observations of free blacks and slaves, including notes on music, dancing, and singing. Valentine also notes a Union general's praise of an all-black regiment, and white soldiers' reactions to the incorporation of a black regiment into a formerly all-white brigade. Microfilm available.

WILLIAM D. VALENTINE DIARY, #2148, 1837-1855.

The personal diary of Valentine, a lawyer practicing in the courts of a four-county area of northeastern North Carolina (Hertford, Bertie, Gates, and Northampton counties). The 15 volumes contain discussion of rape charges brought against a black man by a white woman and the man's subsequent hanging (1838); abolition (1840, 1849, 1850); the shooting of a runaway slave (1845); a case of miscegenation which appeared in the Gates County Court (1846); slavery, slaves, and free blacks within various communities in eastern N.C. (1850-1853); a prayer meeting of blacks (1851); the legal rights and community status of free blacks (1853); and the impact a large number of free black residents had upon the community of Winston (1853).

COURTLAND VAN RENSSELAER LETTER FRAGMENT, #3296, 1835-1836.

Pages 2-4 of a letter to the Reverend Van Rensselaer of Prince Edward and Halifax Counties, Virginia, who gave religious instruction to slaves on Va. plantations for about one year until opposition to his activities forced him to move North. Written by Samuel S. Davis of Camden, South Carolina, the letter discusses the anti-slavery movement in which both men were involved.

ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE PAPERS, #3952, 1824-1915.

Contains correspondence about a Danville, Virginia, race riot in 1883.

SARAH LOUIS WADLEY PAPERS, #1258, 1849-1886.

Diary and miscellaneous papers of Wadley, who lived in Tangipahoa and Ouachita Parishes, Louisiana, and near Macon, Georgia. Entries document the opinions and experiences of a young La. woman just before and

during the Civil War. Included are mentions of "perfidious abolitionists" (1860), trepidation concerning the impending war (1860), the offering of church communion to blacks (1861), and a long lamentation over the defeat of the Confederacy (1865). Microfilm available.

A. WALKER AND A. T. WALKER ACCOUNT BOOK, 2139, 1851-1861.

Account book of the Walkers containing a record of the slave trade between Rockingham County, North Carolina, and Caswell County, Alabama. Microfilm available.

JOHN WALKER PAPERS, #2300, 1824-1867.

A seven-volume journal kept by Walker related to his Chatham Hill, Virginia, plantation describes plantation finances and slavery in and around King and Queen Counties, Va. This collection is a source of slave genealogy, activities, and slave/owner relationship; it documents slave births, illnesses, marriages, medical treatments, purchases and sales, and describes the hierarchical nature of slavery in Tidewater Va. (1832-1837). Walker mentions skilled slaves and discusses several examples of slave resistance, including escape, stealing food, and poisoning owners. The journal also records Walker's punishment of slaves and describes the death of a slave from venereal disease and Walker's subsequent order to whip several slaves on the charge that they had acted as procurers of slave women for a local brothel catering to white men (1834). Microfilm available.

WALLACE AND GAGE FAMILY PAPERS, #2567, 1846-1901.

Primarily the papers of William Henry Wallace of Union County, South Carolina, Confederate brigadier general and state legislator. The papers chiefly relate to Reconstruction and to the estate of his father, Daniel Wallace. Also included is a letter from African American politician Samuel H. Bennett which concerns issues of race (1878). Microfilm available.

ADELAIDE WALTERS PAPERS, #4293, 1954-1981.*

Correspondence, writings, clippings, and other papers related to the community, political, and governmental activities of Walters of Chapel Hill, North Carolina. The collection documents her activities on behalf of political candidates, the Chapel Hill Board of Aldermen (1957-1965), the Board of Directors of the Community Church of Chapel Hill, and the Inter-Church Council for Social Service. Papers include information on the passage of a local public accommodations law (1963-1964) by the Board of Aldermen at a time when civil rights activities in Chapel Hill made national news.

JOSEPH FREDERICK WARING, #1664, 1853-1882.

Correspondence, clippings, a diary, and other miscellaneous papers of Waring of Savannah, Georgia, a Lieutenant Colonel in the Jeff Davis Legion. The collection includes a pamphlet entitled "Relation of the Church to the Colored Race," by the Reverend Joseph Louis Tucker of Jackson, Mississippi (1882). Microfilm available.

HENRY CLAY WARMOTH PAPERS, #752, 1798-1953.

Political correspondence, business records, and other papers of Warmoth, an Illinois native, Federal army officer, controversial Reconstruction governor of Louisiana, Republican party leader, sugar planter, and railroad manager. A journal of Magnolia Plantation contains slave lists and work assignments (1856-59) and various slave records (1828-1863). Microfilm available.

JACK WARREN PAPERS, #673, 1787.

Legal papers which concern a dispute in Norwich, Connecticut, over Jack (a.k.a. Will) Warren's status as free or slave.

WASHINGTON MINE ACCOUNT BOOK, #2161, 1845-1846.

Daybook of a general merchandise business at Washington Mine, probably the precursor of Silver Hill Mine, Davidson County, North Carolina. A few entries are labeled "Negro Expenses."

EDWARD WASMUTH DIARY, #3571, 1865.

Diary of Wasmuth, an Illinois Methodist minister who worked as an agent of the United States Christian Commission among soldiers in Memphis, Tennessee, and mingled with the local black population. The diary records conversations with Southerners and soldiers concerning the Civil War and slavery.

MARY WAYNE WATSON COLLECTION, #20135, 1972.*

Spirituals and gospel singing by Mary Eliza Graham, the Echoes of Zion Gospel Singers, and Novella Covington (age 71), recorded by Mary Watson in Wagram, N.C. (1972). [2 reels, FT1731-FT1732]

THOMAS E. WATSON PAPERS, #755, 1863-1988.*

Business and professional papers of Watson of Thomson, Georgia, a lawyer, Populist Party candidate for U.S. vice-president in 1896 and for president in 1904 and 1908, senator, author, and newspaper and journal publisher. Included are Watson's attack on President Cleveland for refusing to dine with Booker T. Washington (1904) and letters of support and defamation of Watson's editorials on race, which reflect his initial support of

the inclusion of blacks in the agrarian movement and his later shift to black disenfranchisement (1905-1907). Also included are letters of praise from the Ku Klux Klan (1921). Microfilm available.

WILLIS DUKE WEATHERFORD PAPERS, #3831, 1911-1969.*

Professional and personal papers of Weatherford, president of the Blue Ridge Assembly, Black Mountain, North Carolina, 1906-1944; president of the YMCA Graduate School, Nashville, Tennessee, 1919-1946; trustee of Berea College, Berea, Kentucky, 1916-1962; faculty member of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., 1936-1946; director of the Southern Appalachian Studies Project, 1956-1968; and lifelong student of race relations in the South. Materials relating to African Americans can be found throughout the collection. The papers contain information on the courses Weatherford taught at the YMCA Graduate School; problems of interracial conferences in an era of segregation; his efforts to achieve racial equality in YMCA institutions (1919-1936); and his activities in the Committee for Youth Work Among Negroes (especially 1945). Weatherford's participation in a variety of interracial organizations, especially the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, and his research on race relations are particularly well documented.

WEEDON AND WHITEHURST FAMILY PAPERS, #4057, 1824-1869; 1932-1966.

Scattered business papers, commissions and army orders, and letters of Frederick Weedon, physician of St. Augustine, Florida; of his daughter, Henrietta Williams Weedon Whitehurst; and of her husband, Daniel Winchester Whitehurst, newspaper editor, physician, and member of the American Colonization Society. Papers refer to Whitehurst's activities in Liberia with the Colonization Society and the estate of Weedon and the sale of his slaves. Included are letters concerning the activities of the American Colonization Society (1834-1835) and slave bills of sale (1847, 1860-1861). Microfilm available.

STEPHEN BEAUREGARD WEEKS PAPERS, #762, 1746-1941.

This collection includes letters from African American authors W. H. Quick and David Bryant Fulton, dated 1905 and 1914, respectively. It also contains a manuscript copy of Weeks's book, *Southern Quakers and Slavery* (published 1896).

ELIZA MARY BOND WEISSINGER PAPERS, #4443, 1785-1868.

Correspondence, financial and legal papers, and other materials of Weissinger of Hillsborough, North Carolina. Several letters relate to slaves and slavery (1785-1805; 1819-1831).

BRUCE WESTBROOK COLLECTION, #20145, 1971.*

Interview with Henry Atwater who also performs several incomplete blues songs with harmonica accompaniment, recorded by Bruce Westbrook in [Carrboro?], N.C., 1971. [1 reel, FT1815]

RAYMOND MILNER WHEELER PAPERS, #4366, 1936-1982.*

Correspondence, writings and speeches, pamphlets, and clippings relating primarily to the social justice activities of Wheeler of Charlotte, North Carolina, a University of North Carolina graduate, internist, civil rights activist, and advocate for better health care and nutrition for the poor. The collection documents Wheeler's activities as chairman of the Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council (1964-1969) and as its president (1969-1974). He also participated in a field study of health and living conditions of African American children in two rural Mississippi counties in 1967, and in the same year testified before the U.S. Senate's Employment, Manpower, and Poverty Subcommittee (access restricted).

CARY WHITAKER PAPERS, #767, 1798-1930.

The collection contains a diary, notebook, and papers of Whitaker, a student at the University of North Carolina, 1850-1852, Confederate officer, and lawyer of Halifax County, N.C. The notebook includes Whitaker's model statements for indictments or convictions for crimes, most involving slaves or free blacks (1859). Microfilm available.

MATTHEW CARY WHITAKER, #768, 1728-1870.

Family correspondence, bills, receipts, accounts, and business papers related primarily to planting, of Whitaker, physician and planter of Halifax County, North Carolina. Included are slave bills of sale (1817, 1835) and accounts concerning the hiring out of slaves (1822, 1841).

WILLIAM ASHBURY WHITAKER COLLECTION, #3433, 1597-1957.

Collected manuscripts and papers of Whitaker, a chemist, business executive, and collector of literary and historical manuscripts. Includes eleven certificates identifying certain blacks as "Free Men" in New York City (1811, 1814).

JOHN BLAKE WHITE AND OCTAVIUS A. WHITE PAPERS, #773, 1732-1923.

Scattered papers of John Blake White, a Charleston, South Carolina, lawyer, painter, and dramatist; of his son Octavius A. White, a Charleston physician who served in the Civil War and later moved to New York; and of his grandson, John Blake White, Jr., a New York physician. Included is

Definition of Offenses

The following are the offenses involving slaves and slavery in Halifax County, N.C. (ca. 1859). [From the Cary Whitaker Papers, #767].

1. Any person who shall buy, sell, or dispose of a slave, or who shall hire or let out a slave, or who shall receive or harbor a slave, or who shall aid or abet in any of the foregoing offenses, shall be guilty of a felony, and shall be liable to imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding five years, and to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

2. Any person who shall obstruct the peace or disturb the tranquility of the public, or who shall assault or beat any person, or who shall use force or violence against any person, or who shall commit any other offense against the person or property of any person, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding six months, and to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Definition of offenses involving slaves and slavery in Halifax County, N.C. (ca. 1859). [From the Cary Whitaker Papers, #767].

a small amount of family correspondence which contains several letters describing land and slaves involved in an estate settlement (1817-1822).

MAUNSEL WHITE PAPERS, #2234, 1802-1912.

White and his son were merchants and planters of Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana. Included in the papers are a list of slave children and their mothers (ca.1857); an account book that emphasizes rewards and incentives rather than punishment in the management of slaves and includes clothing distribution records, lists of slaves segregated by sex and listed by name, and, occasionally, by occupation, and a series of accounts showing that slaves were paid for Sunday work and additional assignments (1833-1843); and a record of slave marriages (1837-1842). Microfilm available.

THOMAS JACKSON WHITE, JR. PAPERS, #4231, 1933-1977*

Papers of White, a former North Carolina state legislator and lobbyist. Includes documents pertaining to his recommending interposition as the best method of meeting the Supreme Court's *Brown vs. Board of Education* decision during a 1956 extra session of the N.C. State Legislature.

WHITE FAMILY PAPERS, #1391, 1933; n.d.

Two unscribed documents, "White Family of Lancaster County, South Carolina" (n.d.) and "History of the Whites" (1933), which relate the history of the White and related families of York and Lancaster Counties, S.C. Included are reminiscences of slavery in the north piedmont area of S.C. Microfilm available.

FLOYD L. WHITEHEAD PAPERS, #1307, 1830-1886.

Financial, business, and legal papers of Whitehead, a merchant, slave trader, and tobacco planter in Nelson County, Virginia. The collection contains several slave bills of sale (1830s). Partial microfilm available.

THOMAS WHITESIDE PAPERS, #775, 1829-1875.

Scattered items of the Faris and Patton families of York District, South Carolina, (1829-1875) and of Whiteside, plantation owner and lawyer of York County, S.C. (1866-1871). The collection includes a receipt of a sharecropping contract with a freedman (1869).

CHARLES WHITMORE PLANTATION JOURNAL, #2406, 1834-1864.

This collection contains the diary and correspondence of Whitman of Natchez, Mississippi. The plantation diary includes slave records and notations of the daily work of slaves. Microfilm only.

CALVIN HENDERSON WILEY PAPERS, #781, 1774-1962.

Correspondence, writings, diaries, personal account books, scrapbooks, records of women's church activities, and miscellaneous books and papers of the family of Wiley, lawyer, editor, novelist, and minister of Tennessee and North Carolina. Included are memoranda on the legal status of several slaves after the death of their former master, Charles Kennon (1852), and a copy of Kennon's emancipation of his slaves (1853); information about Boston lectures on slavery (1855); and a disconnected, undated manuscript entitled "Duties of Christian Masters" (Box 13).

ANNE GOLDEN WILKERSON FAMILY HISTORY, #2433, ca. 1841.

Wilkerson's memories of her mother's account of an 1841 journey from Virginia to Missouri, made accompanied by 40 slaves. Most of the account discusses family genealogies, views on slavery, and views on particular slaves. Microfilm only.

EDMONIA CABELL WILKINS PAPERS, #2364, 1782-1949.

Personal and business correspondence, financial and legal papers, genealogical materials, and other papers of several generations of the family of genealogist Wilkins of Greenville and Brunswick Counties, Virginia, and Northampton County, North Carolina. Financial and legal materials make up the bulk of the collection, and contain documents concerning property, plantation affairs, and the purchase and upkeep of slaves. Also included are inventories of slaves (1824-1841) and a letter from Elijah Wilkins, a slave, on the condition of the Wilkins' plantation (1851). Microfilm available.

JAMES MERRIL WILLIAMS PAPERS, #2252, 1842-1892.

Papers of Williams, a Methodist and Episcopal minister and a professor at various colleges in Maryland, Delaware, and New England. The collection contains reminiscences, relating especially to slavery on the eastern shore of Md. during Williams's childhood.

LUCY TUNSTALL ALSTON WILLIAMS PAPERS, #4351, 1827-1979.

This collection of more than 500 letters and assorted documents records the activities of one segment of the extensive Alston-Williams-Tunstall-Crichton family connection that was centered in the North Carolina counties of Warren and Franklin. Civil War era documents mention Phillip Tunston Alston's agricultural experience with the slave labor he inherited from his father.

WILLIAM HENRY WILLS PAPERS, #792, 1712-1921.

Family, religious, plantation, and business papers of Wills family members in Halifax County, North Carolina, where Wills was a general merchant, Methodist Protestant minister, and cotton planter, and of relatives in Washington and Edgecombe Counties, N.C. Correspondence discusses race relations within the Methodist Protestant and Methodist Episcopal churches (1840-1890; slaves in Florida (1835-1847); an attempt to purchase a slave girl in order to keep her with her family (1839); and justifications of slavery (1861-65).

WILSON AND HAIRSTON FAMILY PAPERS, #4134, 1751-1928.

Correspondence, financial and legal papers, and account books of six generations of the Wilson and Hairston families, planters and merchants of Henry and Pittsylvania Counties, Virginia, and Davie, Rockingham, and Stokes Counties, North Carolina. The papers include bills of sale for slaves; receipts for hiring out slaves (1789-1813); jailors' bills for keeping runaway slaves; and doctors' bills for attending slaves (1814-1832). The collection also contains five letters (1832) about the American Colonization Society and the manumission of six slaves who were sent to Liberia; lists of clothing for slaves; work agreements with former slaves (1833-1860); slave lists; an order to return a slave (1780-1799); letters discussing the legality of a will designating a slave child sole heir to an estate and discussing arrangements for moving slaves from one plantation to another (1830-1860), and a letter written by a white man describing a fight with a black man (1892). Several volumes contain information on the sale and purchase of slaves; lists of slaves; and lists of clothes and other items given out to slaves. A memorandum book also mentions runaway slaves (1800). Microfilm available.

FRANCIS DONNELL WINSTON PAPERS #2810, 1828-1943.

Correspondence of Winston of Windsor, North Carolina, related to his activities as judge, legislator, lieutenant-governor, University of North Carolina trustee, and civic leader. Early family papers contain a slave bill of sale (1828); items relating to the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands (1867-69); and a letter discussing the voting rights of blacks and the new franchise law (1893). Correspondence relates to the potential impact of blacks on national economics (1916) and the education of blacks in Bertie County, N.C. (1931, 1933); and includes letters from Joseph F. Mitchell, a former slave and retired Episcopal minister (1928-1929).

PATRICK HENRY WINSTON PAPERS, #963, 1848-1879; 1930; 1938.

Business, legal and financial papers of Winston, a prominent lawyer of

Windsor, North Carolina, and of the Williams family of Bertie and Martin Counties, N.C. The bulk of the collection consists of estate papers for the Williams family and documents the financial management of their estates and Patrick Winston's legal efforts on their behalf. Included are slave bills of sale (1848-1863); letters from overseers discussing labor difficulties and plantation management (1873-1879); a petition to the court to sell slaves (1858); and accounts for the medical treatment of slaves (1857-1863).

FRANCIS WITHERS ACCOUNT BOOK, #3573, 1833-1840.

The account book of Withers, a rice planter of the Georgetown District, South Carolina. The book contains records of sales and purchases of sales. Microfilm available.

ROBERT WALKER WITHERS PAPERS, #3235, 1794-1890.

Records of Withers, a physician, planter, and businessman of Greene and Hale Counties, Alabama. Two volumes accounts with slaves for cotton (1835-1839) and slave birth records (1784-1847). Microfilm available.

WITHERSPOON AND MCDOWALL FAMILY PAPERS, #799, 1826-1859.

Chiefly letters from John Witherspoon, Presbyterian clergyman, teacher, and planter, of Hillsborough, North Carolina, and his wife Susan Davis Witherspoon, to their daughter, Susan Witherspoon McDowell, and her husband, William D. McDowell, of Camden, South Carolina. Contains discussions of the Witherspoon planting endeavors including the management of slaves on "Tusclum," the family plantation, and the sale of these slaves (1852). Microfilm available.

TRIST WOOD PAPERS, #800, 1808-1952.

Originals and copies of wills, deeds, inventories, letters, and other papers related to families of several states, from Colonial times to the 20th century. The collection includes papers of the Bringier family of Ascension Parish and New Orleans, Louisiana, which consist mainly of slave lists and items related to the sale of slaves (1808-1852). Microfilm available.

NICHOLAS WASHINGTON WOODFIN PAPERS, #1689, 1795-1919.

Woodfin of Buncombe County, North Carolina, was a political leader of western N.C., a lawyer, and an agricultural experimenter. The papers contain three letters from slaves or ex-slaves who had gone to California with members of the family to work in the gold fields (1853-1855). Microfilm available.

WOOLLEY FAMILY PAPERS, #2504, 1788-1917.

Financial and legal papers of Vardy Woolley, planter of Brunswick (Glynn County), Georgia, and other family members. The collection includes bills of sale for slaves. Microfilm available.

DANIEL WORTH PAPERS, #3587, 1856-1860.

Letters written by or about Worth, a Quaker from Guilford County, North Carolina, who migrated to Indiana, returned to N.C. as an abolitionist missionary in 1857, and was forced to leave the state in 1860 after considerable trouble with the law in connection with his antislavery activities. Photoprints only.

MARION WRIGHT PAPERS, #3830,, 1912-1982.*

Papers of Wright, attorney, author, and proponent of social and political change in the South. Papers relate to the Southern Regional Council (1951-1971), the Penn Community Services, St. Helena Island, South Carolina (1947-1966), and the civil rights movement.

WYCHE AND OTEY FAMILY PAPERS, #1608, 1824-1900; 1935-1936.

Family and business correspondence, financial and legal papers, and personal items of the family of William Madison Otey (1818-1865), merchant and cotton planter, of Meridianville, Alabama, and Yazoo County, Mississippi. The diary of Octavia Wyche Otey discusses relationships with slaves (1852-1853). Series 2 includes agreements for the hiring out of slaves and work contracts with freedmen (1849-1866). Microfilm available.

BENJAMIN CUDWORTH YANCEY PAPERS, #2594, 1800-1931.

Papers of Yancey, a South Carolina planter, lawyer, newspaper editor, politician, and publisher. Includes an 1866 letter from the Freedman's Bureau to Yancey regarding an adjustment of contract. Microfilm available.

ZION CHURCH AND FRIERSON SETTLEMENT HISTORY, #809, 1805-1850.

The history of a Presbyterian church and community founded by South Carolinians in Maury County, Tennessee, in the 1800s. Included is an account of admitting "black people" to the sacrament of the church. Typed transcript.

A Note on African Americana at the Ackland Art Museum

The Ackland Art Museum is the art museum of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. It is a general art museum, with collections of painting, sculpture, prints, drawings and photographs, and decorative arts from a wide range of countries, cultures, and periods of history.

The Museum has a small but growing number of paintings, drawings and prints by African-American artists. At present, the collection of paintings includes works by Minnie Evans, James Gadson, Felrath Hines, Archibald Motley (*Mending Socks*, a major work by this artist), Rose Piper and Vincent Smith. The collection of prints and drawings includes a drawing by Minnie Evans and prints by Romare Bearden (2 prints), James Gadson, Michael Gallagher, Sam Gilliam, Richard Hunt (20 prints), Dox Trash (2 prints), James Wells and Charles White.

The Museum also mounts exhibitions of significant African American artists from time to time.

Museum gallery hours are Wednesday through Saturday 10-5; Sunday 1-5. Office hours are 9-5 Monday through Friday. The Museum is located on Columbia Street just south of Franklin in Chapel Hill. Mailing address: Ackland Art Museum, Campus Box 3400, UNC-CH, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3400. Telephone: (919) 966-5736; FAX: (919) 966-1400; TDD: (919) 962-0837

Additional Resources

The Institute for Research in Social Science (IRSS) at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill provides access to a number of datasets and data collections relevant to African Americans. These include:

- Southern Agricultural Households in the United States, 1880
- Slave Trials in Anderson and Spartanburg Counties, South Carolina, 1818-1861
- United States Southern Cities in 1870 and 1880: A Study of Individuals and Families
- Mortality in the South, 1850
- Southern Focus Poll, 1992-1993
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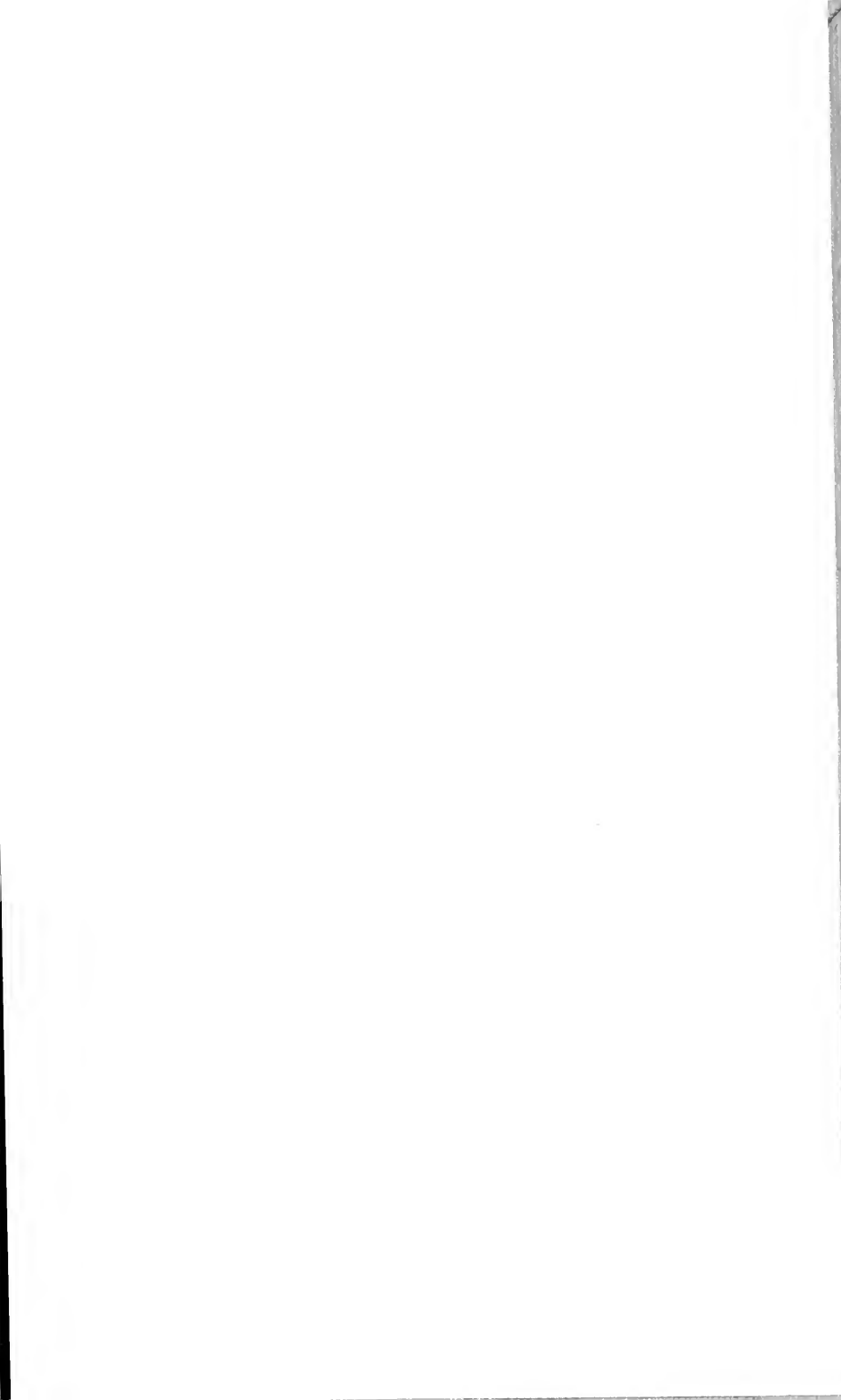
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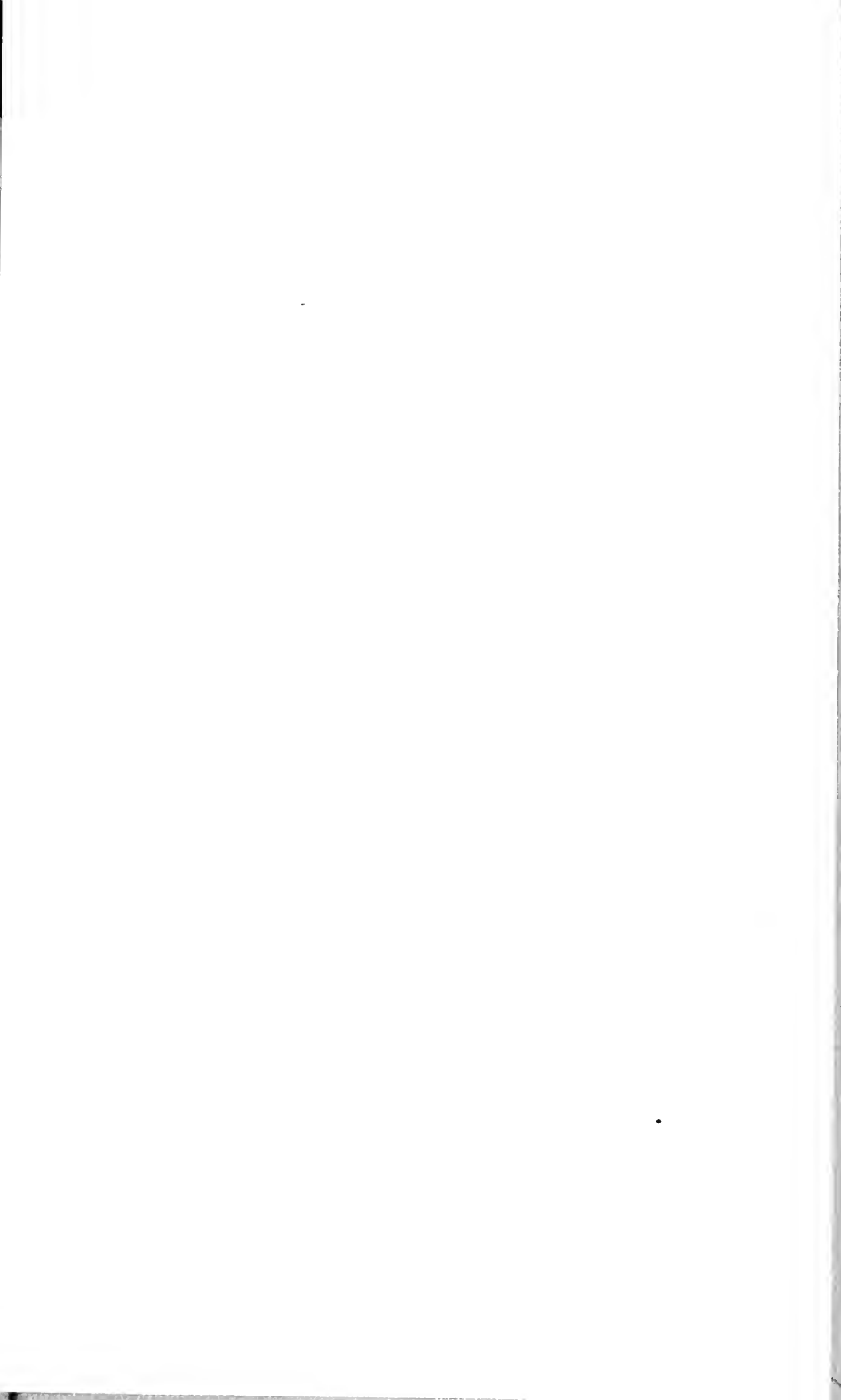
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