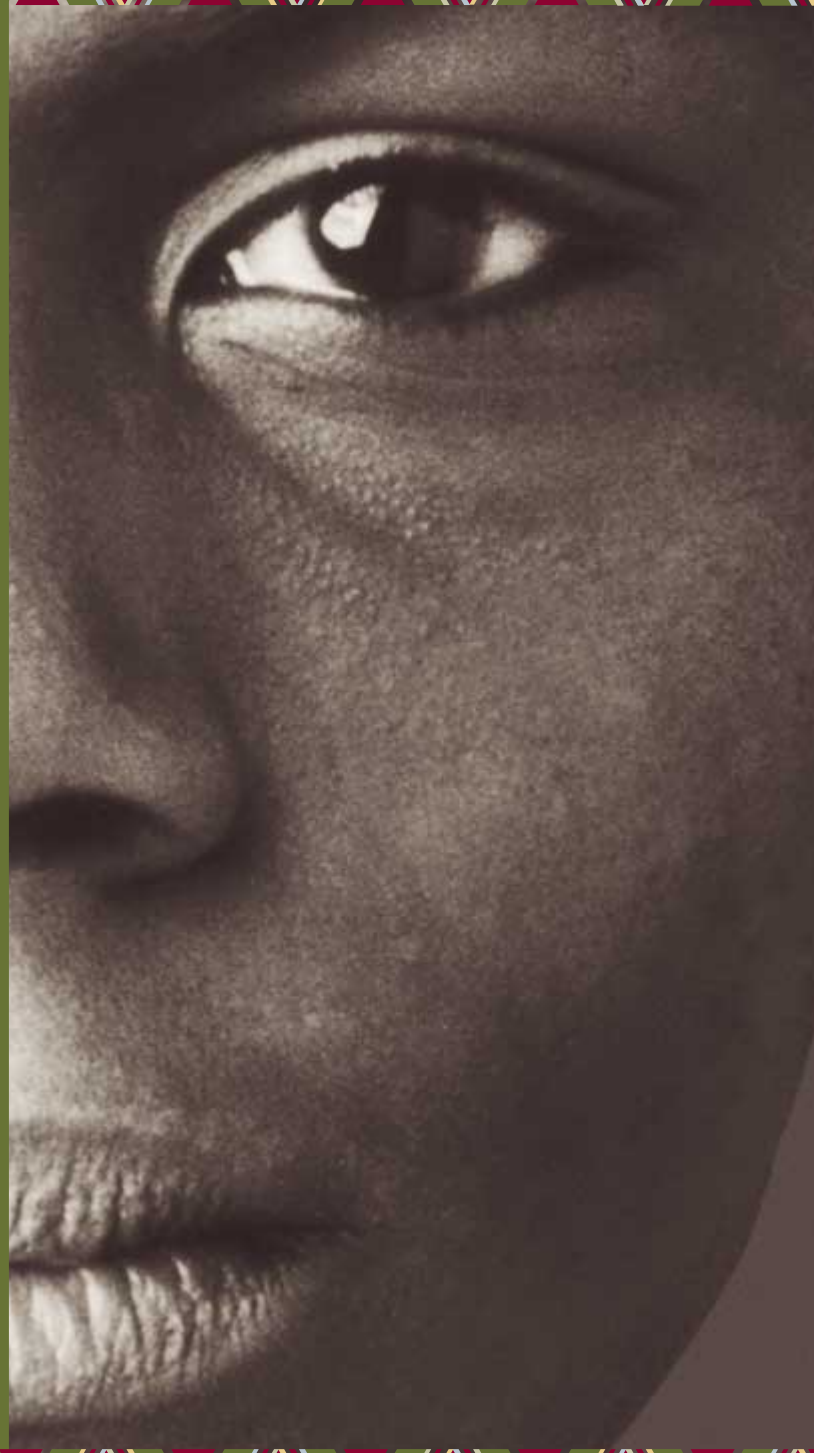




THE
RICH
HERITAGE
— OF —
AFRICAN
AMERICANS
— IN —
NORTH
CAROLINA



Dear Friends,

North Carolina is a state rich in diversity. And it is blessed with an even richer heritage that is just waiting to be explored.

Some of the most outstanding contributions to our state's heritage are the talents and achievements of African Americans. Their legacy embraces a commitment to preserving, protecting, and building stronger communities.

I invite you to use "The Rich Heritage of African Americans in North Carolina" as a guide to explore the history of the African American community in our state. If you look closely, you will find that schools, churches, museums, historic sites, and other landmarks tell the powerful story of African Americans in North Carolina.

Remember that heritage is not just a thing of the past. It is created every day. And by visiting these sites, you can be part of it. Consider this an invitation to discover and celebrate the history that is the African American community. Its presence has made – and continues to make – North Carolina a better place to be.

My warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "James B. Hunt Jr.", written in a cursive style.

James B. Hunt Jr.
Governor

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Photographs on pages 4, 7, 11, and 16 courtesy of North Carolina Division of Archives and History. Basket on page 6 and quilt on page 10 crafted by and courtesy of Alice Eley Jones. Photograph on page 12 courtesy of “Greensboro News and Record.” Mask featured on cover and page 13 courtesy of Elizabeth F. Buford.

The symbols used throughout this booklet represent Adinkra symbols used by the Asante peoples of Ghana and the Ivory Coast. These symbols express a number of ideas, practices, and beliefs.

Regardless of their race, religion, station in life, or other distinctive features, North Carolinians have a pride in



being a part of the Old North State that is rarely matched by those pledging their loyalty to other places. Visitors to the state will doubtless sense this almost upon their arrival. From the earliest settlements during the 17th century to the end of the 20th century, people of African descent were an integral part of the history and culture of North Carolina. They helped clear the land, construct the houses, plant and harvest the crops, settle the towns, and build the factories. They introduced foods from their native land into the Carolina cuisine. They sang the sorrow songs that sustained them in slavery and freedom, thus adding to the state's musical heritage. As time passed, and long before the Civil War, many of them became

free, securing their freedom in a variety of ways – through manumission, inheritance, and running away. By 1860 they numbered some 30,000. Understandably, some of them became literate and preached the gospel, wrote poetry, and taught black and white students. There was an inevitable tension between black and white, a tension that was not always manifested in a certain hostility, although some of that was present too. Here, I refer to a strange and unlikely competition between unequals. It was a competition that drove North Carolina whites to claim a superiority in the way they treated their slaves, “humanizing the slave code” they called it, thus stepping out ahead of their counterparts in Virginia and South Carolina. They would boast that they treated their slaves better than owners in other places, claims that the slaves themselves would deny as discreetly as they could. Some of them, in turn, would openly denounce slavery in the harshest terms, as David Walker did as he fled to Boston seeking asylum where he met a mysterious and untimely death. The tension was there for anyone to see, even at a glance. Blacks had their own way of manifesting the tension. Groups of slaves would defy their owners by retreating to the Great Dismal Swamp and simulating a free society for a few weeks or months, to the distress and utter dismay of their owners. Individual blacks were not above showing the tension in a

variety of ways. Free man of color Thomas Day – arguably the finest cabinetmaker in the state – would threaten to depart the state if the legislature would not enact a special law permitting him to marry a free Virginia woman and bring her to live in the state. It could be the free black schoolmaster, John Chavis – no friend of President Andrew Jackson – writing to his former student in the United States Senate and telling him how to vote on bills favored by the President, under threat of being stricken from the list of “his” students. Or it could be the slave George Moses Horton sitting at his table on a Chapel Hill street – it must have been Franklin Street – charging students a fee for composing love poems that they could present to their sweethearts. Such blacks were acting out of character, thus causing whites to wonder what they had wrought. It seemed not to occur to them that such blacks might well have been acting in character. It was a curious and strange melange – this black and white population of North Carolina. They maintained a peace, of sorts, that made it possible for them to live out their lives without excessive rancor. Perhaps it was precisely because they were so much a part of each other’s lives. They were all mixtures and shades, as 70 percent of the free persons of color in 1860 were racially mixed. Thus, in appearance, they ranged from the fair skin of New Bern’s John C. Stanly, son of a wealthy white ship merchant, to the black skin of his African-born mother. And if Stanly’s ownership of more than 100 slaves was impressive by any North Carolina standard, this is in stark contrast to the abject poverty of most blacks and, indeed, many whites. These are a few of the things that make North Carolina such a fascinating place to visit and to study. I can only hope that the visitor will be as full of curiosity as I was when I first visited the state some 60 years ago and since that time have been unable to get it out of my system. If that is the case, the impact will be as great on today’s visitor as it was on me.

John Hope Franklin

John Hope Franklin

John B. Duke Professor of History Emeritus

Duke University





COURAGE AND VALOR

A Brief History of African Americans in North Carolina

BY DR. JEFFREY J. CROW, DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY, NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

Believed to offer protection from evil spirits, seemingly ordinary objects, like the cowrie shell, were used as a form of currency and means of trade with the British Empire.



The black presence in North Carolina dates from 1526, when a large Spanish expedition from the West Indies

tried to plant a colony near Cape Fear. That colony ended in disease, starvation, and failure.

Sir Francis Drake, when relieving the Ralph Lane colony at Roanoke Island in 1586, inadvertently may

have provided the first permanent African American inhabitants of North Carolina. He evidently left

behind a number of Negro slaves whom he had captured during raids on Spanish settlements in the

West Indies. The first permanent English settlers who arrived in the Albemarle Sound region during

the 1650s assured the adoption of a slave system similar to that taking root in Virginia, and through the

Fundamental Constitutions of 1669, Carolina's eight Lords Proprietors fixed the status of Africans as

slaves. ♦ Slavery, however, grew slowly in North Carolina. A treacherous coastline and poor harbors

compelled slaveholders to purchase slaves from other colonies and to bring them overland. Relatively few



Although most have a decorative function, altar figures carry messages as well. In Yoruba culture, a kneeling female bowl bearer indicates generosity; the horseman (bottom), on the other hand, signifies prestige and power.

(Opposite) Commercial fishing in North Carolina originated with herring and shad fisheries on riverfront plantations. Since few planters possessed enough slaves to operate a fishery, they often hired free and enslaved African Americans from neighboring plantations. The fish "cutters" were nearly always women.



THE HEN TREADS UPON ITS CHICKEN BUT IT DOES NOT KILL THEM

slaves arrived by sea, and most of them came from other colonies or the West Indies. Even fewer were

imported directly from Africa. In 1712 the entire black population of North Carolina did not exceed 800,

Pinestraw fanner baskets crafted by enslaved African Americans were essential to rice production on huge eastern plantations. Such baskets were used to shake pounded rice until the outside kernel was blown away.



probably less than one-tenth of the colony's total population. The rapid expansion of

slavery after the mid-18th century raised the number of slaves to 100,572 by the 1790

census. Between 1820 and 1860 the slave population, reaching 331,059 in the latter year,

stabilized at between 32 and 33 percent of the aggregate population. In 1860 nineteen counties in the Coastal

Plain and Piedmont counted black majorities. Most of those counties produced cotton or tobacco. Rice and

naval stores also depended heavily on slave labor. ♦ The legislature enacted basic slave codes in 1715 and 1741.

By the 1850s the slave code prohibited slaves from learning to read or write,

intermarrying or cohabiting with free blacks, hiring their own time, and preaching at a

prayer meeting at which slaves of different masters were gathered. Despite such

oppressive measures, manifestations of African culture persisted. Documented instances of the ring shout,

African burial practices, and the Jonkonnu celebration occurred in North Carolina. Moreover, examples of

The Hour Glass Drum was known as the "talking" drum because its leather thongs affected the tone of the drum, thus enabling the drummer to reproduce human speech.



(Opposite) North Carolina's Lower Cape Fear region was the beginning of the lucrative Rice Coast. Expert knowledge of enslaved African Americans from the rice-growing cultures of Sierra Leone and the areas along the Gambia River in West Africa was crucial to its cultivation.







ONE MUST RETRIEVE THE PAST IN ORDER TO MOVE FORWARD

Despite resistance to their enlistment, discrepancies in pay, and grave threat to captured black soldiers, roughly 179,000 African Americans served in the U.S. Army and 19,000 in the Navy during the Civil War.

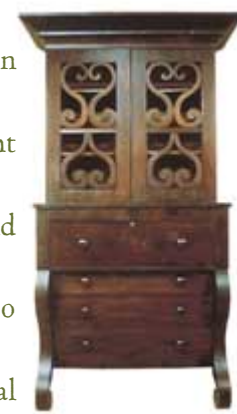


conical fishing huts, possibly based on African architectural methods, dotted the Outer Banks as late as the 1880s. ♦ North Carolina produced a number of exceptional blacks during the antebellum period. In 1829

David Walker, a free black from Wilmington, published his “Appeal,” which demanded the immediate abolition of slavery. John Carruthers Stanly of New Bern was the largest black slaveholder in the South, at one time owning 163 slaves. George Moses Horton of Chatham County, a slave poet, published three volumes of his verse. ♦ During the Civil War, thousands of slaves defected to Union

troops in eastern North Carolina. As many as 5,000 black North Carolinians bore arms for the federal army. After the war one of the first freedmen’s conventions in the South assembled in Raleigh in September 1865. A total of 117 black delegates represented 42 counties. They sought ownership of land, education, normalization of marriage, equal protection of the law and an end to discrimination, and the regulation of hours of labor. ♦ Between 1868 and 1900 more than 100 blacks served in the North Carolina General Assembly. In addition, the Second Congressional

District sent four African American representatives to Congress between 1872 and 1901. George Henry White



The enduring African presence is manifested in this secretary by Thomas Day featuring the heart-shaped “Sankofa” Adinkra symbol. Day (1801-1861) prospered as a master-builder and cabinetmaker in Milton, North Carolina.

(Opposite) Following the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation in September 1862, African American men were allowed to enroll in the Union Army. By 1865, nearly 10% of the Union Army consisted of African American soldiers who served admirably in both combat and support functions. Photograph from the Mathew Brady Collection.



WE IMPROVE AND ADVANCE

The strip quilt, sometimes called a “string quilt,” is a form of the pieced quilt favored by African American quilters. In this quilt, scraps of cloth are first sewn into strips, then assembled into various patterns.



was the last black to sit in Congress (1897-1901) until 1929. ♦ After emancipation, Democrats twice

resorted to violence to weaken blacks’ political power. During Reconstruction, the Ku Klux Klan launched

a reign of terror across the Piedmont to destroy the biracial coalition of blacks and

whites in the Republican Party. The Democrats succeeded in regaining office,

but they were unable to extirpate black political strength. The white supremacy campaigns of 1898

and 1900 accomplished that purpose. Democratic violence and intimidation crushed a political coalition of

Populists and Republicans that had swept the elections in 1894 and 1896. The Democratic counterrevolution

resulted in the Wilmington “race riot” (November 10, 1898), disfranchisement, and segregation.

♦ Despite political setbacks, efforts at black community-building advanced during those years of repression.

Black clubs, lodges, societies, and churches offered members an opportunity to

promote racial uplift and community causes without intrusion from whites.

In the decades after Reconstruction, between one-third and one-half of all

black North Carolinians belonged to churches. The Baptist and A.M.E. Zion



This church altar table was painted a blue color similar to that of the ceremonial pots of Africa’s Yoruba people. Blue symbolized protection from evil spirits.

(Opposite) The nation’s oldest and largest black life insurance company, North Carolina Mutual Life, was organized in Durham in 1898. By establishing confidence in a financial institution owned, managed and operated by African Americans, the company fast became an important symbol.







A BATTLE CRY; A CALL TO ARMS

churches accounted for more than 80 percent of all black church members. ♦ During the age of segregation,

North Carolina is home to many descendants of West African tribes. The mask displayed was purchased in Senegal in the fall of 1977.



African Americans continued the struggle to progress economically and materially while challenging

discriminatory laws and policies. Durham emerged as the capital of the black middle class, and the

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company became the largest black-owned company in the

nation. Durham also became the center of a vibrant musical tradition in both gospel and blues.

♦ Most blacks, however, remained mired in agricultural or domestic work. Fully two-thirds of black farmers

were tenants in 1910. Whereas blacks composed three-fourths of the labor force (primarily female) in the

tobacco industry, the textile and furniture industries barred them from all but menial positions. The New

Deal did little to improve blacks' economic status. Indeed, in some respects it

worsened conditions as sharecroppers were evicted from homes and farms and whites supplanted

blacks in industrial jobs. Even so, the black middle class became increasingly active politically during the 1930s

as it deserted the party of Lincoln for the party of FDR. ♦ World War II was a watershed for black North

Carolinians. The Great Migration that had begun during World War I accelerated as North Carolina lost an



In Adinkra symbolism, Aya (the fern) was a symbol of defiance. This word also means, "I am not afraid of you."

(Opposite) February 1, 1960: Four black freshmen from N.C. A&T ask to be served at the "Whites Only" Woolworth lunch counter in downtown Greensboro, setting off a historic challenge to segregation across the South and bringing sit-ins into the American idiom. Photograph courtesy of "Greensboro News and Record."



THAT WHICH WILL NOT CRUSH; UNITY IS STRENGTH

Fruit, called "mazao" in Swahili, represents the product of a unified effort. It relates to all seven principles of Kwanzaa, those being self-determination, collective work and responsibility, cooperative economics, purpose, creativity, and faith.

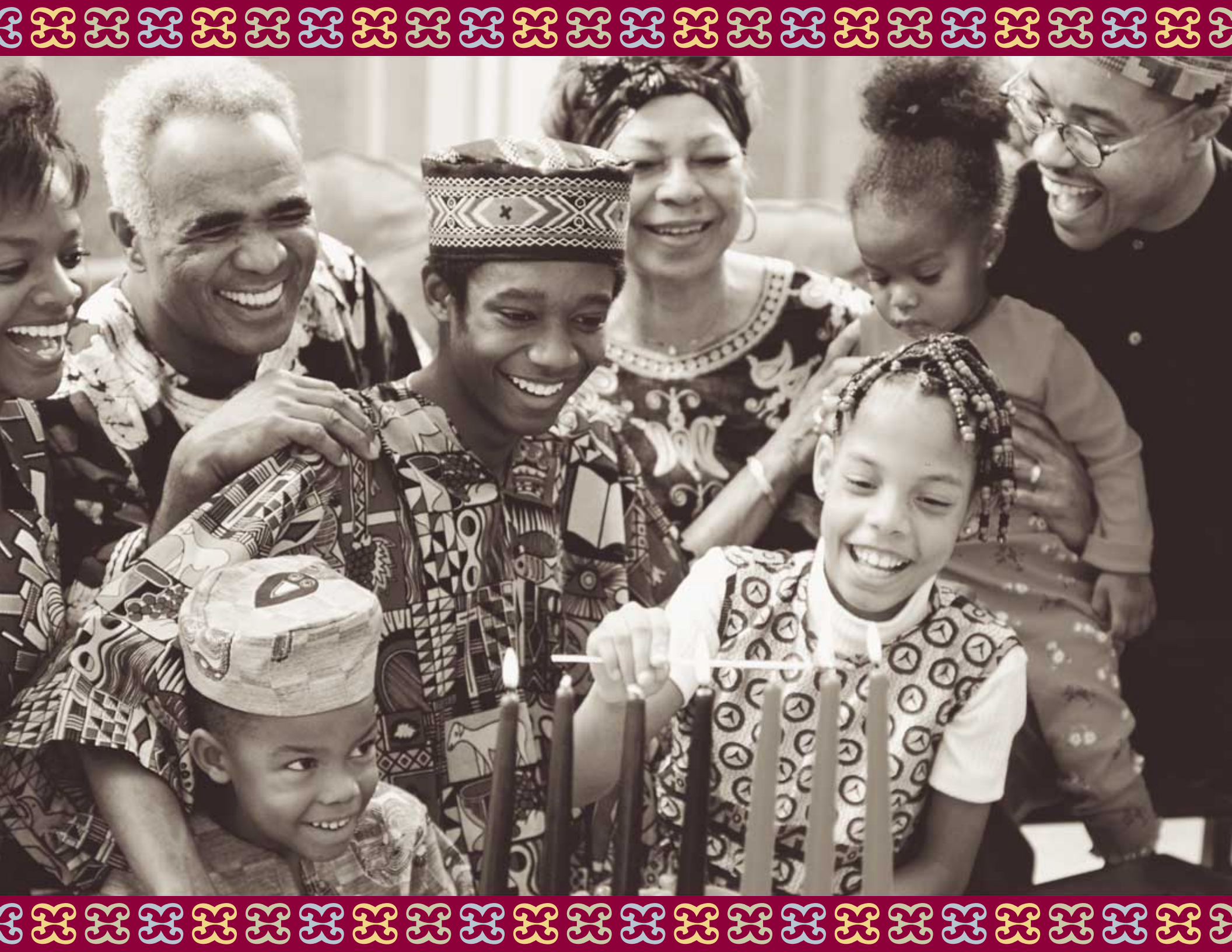


astonishing 14.8 percent of its black population during the 1940s. Moreover, the Durham Manifesto, enunciated by 59 prominent southern blacks in 1942, demanded an end to segregation and a commitment to equal economic opportunities and complete political rights. ♦ During the Civil Rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s North Carolina played a crucial role. The Greensboro sit-ins that began on February 1, 1960, spread across the South. That same year, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) was organized at Shaw University in Raleigh. Reflecting the strength of its economically powerful black middle class, North Carolina contributed a number of key national figures to the Civil Rights movement, including Floyd McKissick, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE); Ella J. Baker, executive director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and founder of SNCC; Jesse Jackson, president of the student body at North Carolina A&T College in Greensboro in the early 1960s; and Julius L. Chambers, the Charlotte attorney who successfully brought before the Supreme Court the Swann case (1970), which established court-ordered busing to break the pattern of segregated



One of the symbols of Kwanzaa, "vibunzi," stands for fertility, with each child in a family represented by a single ear of corn.

(Opposite) Reminiscent of the annual harvest celebration that brought diverse Africans together, Kwanzaa was created in 1966 to recognize the traditional spirit of African communalism. Translated "first" in Swahili, Kwanzaa honors principles required to produce the harvest and maintain wholesome communities.







THE OMNIPOTENCE AND IMMORTALITY OF GOD

schools. ♦ Since 1968, blacks have returned to the North Carolina General Assembly as senators and representatives, including Speaker of the House of Representatives; won election as mayors of such major cities as Raleigh, Durham, and Chapel Hill; and served in cabinet and judicial posts, including the state Supreme Court. In 1992 Eva Clayton of the First Congressional District and Mel Watt of the 12th Congressional District became the first two African



In some African cultures, cows and bulls were considered the protectors of humans from evil spirits. Thus, the animals' skulls were prized by many enslaved African American builders.

Americans from North Carolina to be elected to Congress in almost a century. Despite repeated court challenges that have redefined the boundaries of their congressional districts, each was re-elected in

1994, 1996, and 1998. In 1990 blacks constituted 22 percent (1,456,323) of the state's population.

Significantly, the 1980 census revealed that black in-migration (92,991) surpassed black

out-migration (72,475). Yet economic disparities remained wide. Black per capita

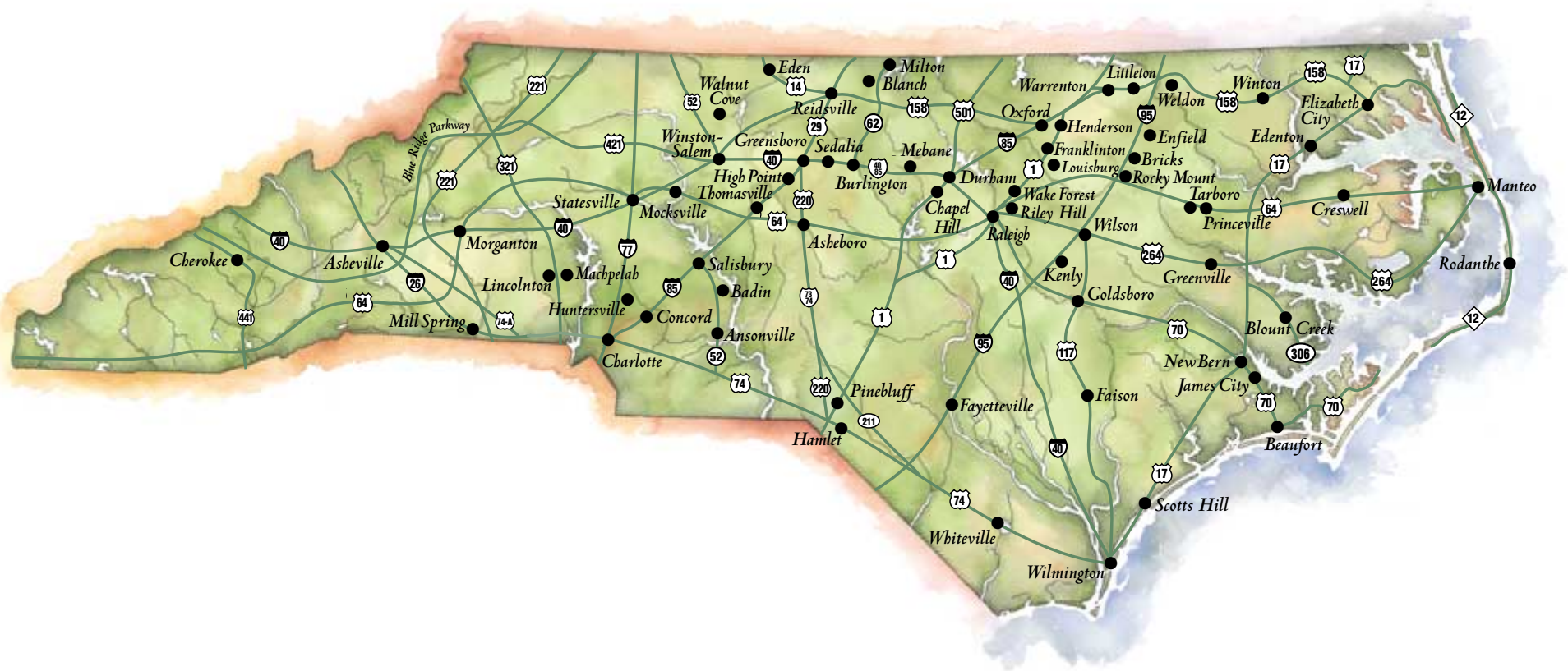
income in 1990 (\$7,926) was only 55 percent of white per capita income (\$14,450).

♦ With its long and venerable history in North Carolina, the African American community helps define what it means to be a Tar Heel.

Though largely considered part of white, southern, mountain heritage, the banjo has its origins in African prototypes. Skilled free and enslaved African American instrument makers crafted the first banjos in this country as early as 1787.



(Opposite) Jonkonnu, an annual celebration in honor of an ancient African yam harvest, became known for exotic, colorful costumes and wildly original masks. In the New World, it converged with Christmas festivities. Except for one, all early American accounts place Jonkonnu celebrations in North Carolina.



This map is intended for general reference only. Please refer to the official North Carolina Transportation Map for travel planning.

Call 1-800-VISIT NC or go to www.visitnc.com to request a complete travel package including a state travel guide, calendar of events, and official highway map.



PERFORMING THE UNUSUAL OR THE IMPOSSIBLE

Historic and Cultural Sites

*Please contact the telephone numbers noted for more detailed information on a specific site or other points of interest in each area.
Reference the local tourism information number for those sites without numbers at the time of publication.*

ansonville (Anson County)

Ralf Freeman

Free black who served as a Baptist pastor at Rocky River Church until law in 1831 barred blacks from public preaching. Buried 500 yards west.

*U.S. Highway 52 at Cemetery Street; Anson County Economic Development, 704-694-9513.
Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (K-57).*

- For additional local visitor information contact Anson County Economic Development at 704-694-9513.

asheboro (Randolph County)

Central School

Central was one of two public schools in Randolph County that offered secondary education to African Americans from 1926 to 1969. It was used not only for education but also as a community center for Asheboro's East Side neighborhood.

*414 Watkins Street; Randolph County Tourism Development Authority, 800-626-2672.
Hours: N/A. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.*

- For additional local visitor information contact the Randolph County Tourism Development Authority at 800-626-2672 or 336-626-0364.

asheville (Buncombe County)

Martin Luther King Jr. Park

A life-size bronze statue, erected April 13, 1996, commemorates Dr. King's contributions to the advancement of human and civil rights through a symbolic and inspiring work of art. The statue, sponsored by the Asheville Parks and Recreation Department and the Asheville-Buncombe Martin Luther King Jr. Committee, was funded by a community grass-roots effort.

Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, one block south of College Street; 828-252-4614.

Hours: Every day, 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Handicapped Accessible; No Admission Charge.

St. Matthias Episcopal Church

St. Matthias, completed in 1896, is one of the finest churches built for an African American congregation in North Carolina and houses the oldest congregation of black Episcopalians in the western part of the state. The church, founded as Trinity Chapel in 1865 for newly freed slaves in the area, has aided in the formation of several black Episcopal congregations in the Diocese of Western North Carolina.

East side of Valley Street between Grail and South Beaumont streets; 828-285-0033.

Hours: Restricted (privately owned). Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

YMI Cultural Center, Inc. (formerly the Young Men's Institute)

The Young Men's Institute was built in 1893 by George Vanderbilt for the young black men of Asheville. It was designed by R.S. Smith, supervising architect for Biltmore Estate, and was intended to serve not only Asheville's African American community, but also the many black construction workers who helped build Vanderbilt's mansion. Members of Asheville's black community later purchased and renovated the YMI and renamed it the YMI Cultural Center. It is the most enduring African American sociocultural institution in western North Carolina. It offers permanent and changing exhibits by African American artists and ongoing cultural arts programs.

39 South Market Street; 828-252-4614. Hours: Tuesdays through Saturdays, 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.; Sundays and Mondays by appointment. Handicapped Accessible; Admission Charge. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

- For local visitor information contact the Asheville Convention and Visitors Bureau at 800-257-1300 or 828-258-6100.

badin (Stanly County)

West Badin Historic District

Badin, a planned community established in 1912 to serve the workers of the construction crews and employees of a new aluminum-reduction plant, was divided into two distinct neighborhoods. The one for African Americans (or "Colored," according to historic maps) came to be called West Badin and is separated from the white section, Badin, by an Alcoa plant and N.C. Highway 740.

Wood Street serves as the access street to the Historic District; Town of Badin, 704-422-3470. Hours: N/A. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

- For local visitor information contact the Stanly County Chamber of Commerce at 704-982-8116.

beaufort (Carteret County)

North Carolina Maritime Museum

The North Carolina Maritime Museum documents, collects, preserves, and researches the maritime history of coastal North Carolina. Among its displays are exhibits on United States Lifesaving Service stations, including the all-black Pea Island crew. The museum has preserved recordings of the Chanteymen, a group of local African American menhaden fishermen who perform traditional work songs.

315 Front Street; 252-728-7317. Hours: Mondays through Saturdays, 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.; Sundays, 1:00-5:00 p.m. Handicapped Accessible; No Admission Charge.

- For local visitor information contact the Carteret County Tourism Development Bureau at 800-786-6962 or 252-726-8148.

blanch (Caswell County)

Bright Leaf Tobacco

In the 1850s on a farm in this area, Abisha Slade perfected a process for curing yellow tobacco. His slave, Stephen, discovered the process in 1839.

State Road 1511 (Blanch Road); Caswell County Chamber of Commerce, 336-694-6106. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (G-5).

- For additional local visitor information contact the Caswell County Chamber of Commerce at 336-694-6106.

blount creek (Beaufort County)

Ware Creek School

Ware Creek School functioned as a public school from 1921 to 1952 and as a community center for black citizens in the Blount Creek section of Beaufort

County. It symbolizes local and national philanthropic efforts to improve education for blacks under segregation.

East side of State Road 1103, .3 mile southeast of junction with State Road 1112; Washington Chamber of Commerce, 252-946-9168. Hours: By appointment. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

- For additional local visitor information contact the Washington Chamber of Commerce at 252-946-9168.

bricks

(Edgecombe County)

Brick School

Established for blacks in 1895 through the philanthropy of Mrs. Joseph K. Brick, the school became a junior college in 1926 and finally closed in 1933. Buildings stood here.

U.S. Highway 301; Tarboro-Edgecombe County Chamber of Commerce, 252-823-7241. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (E-90).

- For additional local visitor information contact the Tarboro-Edgecombe County Chamber of Commerce at 252-823-7241.

burlington

(Alamance County)

McCray School

This school, one of two remaining one-room schools built in Alamance County, embodies the architectural features commonly associated with such schools in North Carolina. It is typical of the educational facilities that served the rural black population from 1869 to the mid-20th century.

Northwest side of N.C. Highway 62, 400 feet south of junction with State Road 1757; Burlington/Alamance County Convention & Visitors Bureau, 800-637-3804. Hours: By appointment. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

- For additional local visitor information contact the Burlington/Alamance County Convention & Visitors Bureau at 800-637-3804 or 336-570-1444.

chapel hill

(Orange County)

Ackland Art Museum, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

An ongoing exhibit of works by African American artists is displayed. Among the works are “Houseguest from Hell” by Renee Stout and “Means to an End: A Shadow Drama in 5 Acts” (five prints) by Kara Walker.

South Columbia Street, near Franklin Street; 919-966-5736. Hours: Wednesdays through Sundays, 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Handicapped Accessible; No Admission Charge.

Old Chapel Hill Cemetery

This cemetery was established as a burial ground for the University of North Carolina and the Town of Chapel Hill in the late 18th century. Sections A and B on the west contain the graves of many African Americans. The cemetery’s Section B was for slave burials; its earliest inscribed stone bears the date 1853. Section A came into general use in the mid-1880s.

Northwest corner of N.C. Highway 54 and Country Club Road; Chapel Hill/Orange County Visitors Bureau, 888-968-2060. Hours: Restricted. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

- For local visitor information contact the Chapel Hill/Orange County Visitors Bureau at 888-968-2060 or 919-968-2060.

charlotte

(Mecklenburg County)

Afro-American Cultural Center

The Afro-American Cultural Center preserves and presents the arts; the legacy and contemporary culture of the African Diaspora; and contemporary life as depicted in the arts, music, theater, film, and cultural education programs.

401 North Myers Street; 704-374-1565; www.aacc-Charlotte.org. Hours: Tuesdays through Saturdays, 10:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.; Sundays, 1:00-6:00 p.m. Handicapped Accessible; No Admission Charge. Historic Designation: Local Historic Landmark.

Charlotte Museum of History and Hezekiah Alexander Homesite

The Hezekiah Alexander Homesite is located at the original 1774 home of Hezekiah Alexander. The restored house, re-created log kitchen, and reconstructed stone springhouse are featured in historic tours of a colonial-period farm that employed as many as 13 slaves. The role and duties of those servants are integral to the story of early Mecklenburg County.

3500 Shamrock Drive; 704-568-1774; cmhzhah@aol.com. Hours: Tuesdays through Fridays, 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. (homesite tours, 1:15 and 2:15 p.m.); Saturdays and Sundays, 2:00-5:00 p.m. (homesite tours, 2:15 and 3:15 p.m.). Handicapped Accessible (some portions); Admission Charge. Historic Designation: Local Historic Landmark; National Register of Historic Places.

Johnson C. Smith University and Biddle Memorial Hall

This hall was built in 1883 to serve as the main building for Biddle Memorial Institute, a college for blacks established in 1867 and named for the husband of its benefactor, Mary D. Biddle of Philadelphia (renamed Biddle University in 1877). In 1923 trustees renamed the institution for Johnson C. Smith, husband of benefactor Jane B. Smith of Pittsburgh. The Duke Endowment has supported the school since 1924. It continues to serve as the main administration building for Johnson C. Smith University.

100 Beatties Ford Road; 704-378-1000. Hours: N/A. Handicapped Accessible; No Admission Charge. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

Mecklenburg Investment Company Building

This building is associated with the “New Negro” movement of the 1920s and is a physical embodiment of the Harlem Renaissance. It demonstrates the skill and ambition of black businessmen and community leaders.

233 South Brevard Street; Charlotte Convention & Visitors Bureau, 800-231-4636. Hours: N/A. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

Mint Museum of Art

The Mint Museum of Art maintains permanent collections of the arts of Africa. The works of African American artists on display in the “Art of the United States” galleries range from an 18th-century highboy created by a slave furniture maker to 20th-century collages by African American artist and North Carolina native Romare Bearden.

2730 Randolph Road; 704-337-2000; jbwest@mint.uncc.edu. Hours: Tuesdays, 10:00 a.m.-10:00 p.m.; Wednesdays through Saturdays, 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.; Sundays, noon-5:00 p.m. Handicapped Accessible; Admission Charge. Historic Designation: National Historic Landmark.

Mural by Romare Bearden titled “Before Dawn”

Romare Bearden, an African American artist and a native of North Carolina, painted this mural located in the lobby of the uptown public library. The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Public Arts Commission requested the work.

310 North Tryon Street (Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County); 704-336-2725; www.plcmc.lib.nc.us/. Hours: Mondays through Thursdays, 9:00 a.m.-9:00 p.m.; Fridays and Saturdays, 9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.; Sundays, 1:00-6:00 p.m. Handicapped Accessible; No Admission Charge.

Murals by James Biggers, Juan Logan, and T.J. Reddy

Three public-art murals – “Celebration,” by James Biggers; “I’ve Known Rivers,” by Juan Logan; and “Remembrances of Brooklyn and Blue Heaven: Charlotte’s Second Ward,” by T.J. Reddy – all North Carolina artists – can be viewed inside the Charlotte Convention Center at the Second Street entrance. They were commissioned by the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Public Arts Commission.

501 South College Street (Charlotte Convention Center); 704-339-6100 or 704-339-6069. Hours: Mondays through Fridays, 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m. and during special events at the Convention Center. Handicapped Accessible; No Admission Charge.

- For local visitor information contact the Charlotte Convention & Visitors Bureau at 800-231-4636 or 704-331-2700.

concord (Cabarrus County)

Barber-Scotia College

A Presbyterian missionary established this institution in 1867 as Scotia Seminary with the mission of training African American women in education and social service. In 1916 the seminary changed its name to Scotia Women's College, and in 1930 the school merged with Barber Memorial College of Anniston, Alabama. In 1954 the institution became coeducational, developing into a four-year liberal arts college with black leadership and reflecting the Presbyterian mission to educate blacks in the South.

145 Cabarrus Avenue West; 800-610-0778 or 704-789-2902; www.barber-scotia.edu/. Hours: Restricted. Handicapped Accessible; No Admission Charge. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

Warren Coleman (1849-1904)

Founder of the nation's first textile factory owned and operated by blacks, 1897-1904. Mill building is 350 yards north.

U.S. Highway 601 Bypass at Main Street; Cabarrus County Convention & Visitors Bureau, 800-848-3740. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (L-91).

- For local visitor information contact the Cabarrus County Convention & Visitors Bureau at 800-848-3740 or 704-938-4550.

creswell (Washington County)

Somerset Place

Somerset Place was once a thriving plantation at which more than 300 enslaved people lived. Slaves at Somerset built an irrigation system, a sawmill, barns and houses, and cultivated numerous fields. The former plantation is now a State Historic Site at which educational programs and exhibits offer visitors a glimpse of the lives of a wide variety of people. The site also hosts periodic homecomings for descendants of the original plantation's slave community and the Collins family.

2572 Lake Shore Road; 252-797-4560; somerset@coastalnet.com. Hours: April through October: Mondays through Saturdays, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.; Sundays, 1:00-5:00 p.m. November through March: Tuesdays through Saturdays, 10:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.; Sundays,

1:00-4:00 p.m. (closed Mondays). No Admission Charge. Historic Designation: State Historic Site; National Register of Historic Places; State Highway Historical Marker (B-57).

- For local visitor information contact the Washington County Chamber of Commerce at 252-793-4804.

durham (Durham County)

Duke University Museum of Art (DUMA)

African art from Mali, Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, and the Democratic Republic of Congo is on display at DUMA. The collection, which is largely traditional but also modern and contemporary, represents the creativity in wood, paint, metal, clay, fiber, and feathers for which artists from that region are famous.

Trinity at Buchanan Boulevard; 919-684-5135; www.duke.edu/web/duma/. Hours: Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.; Wednesdays, 10:00 a.m.-9:00 p.m.; Saturdays, 11:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m.; Sundays, 2:00-5:00 p.m. Handicapped Accessible; No Admission Charge.

(former) Emmanuel A.M.E. Church (Deliverance Temple Holy Church)

This former church building, built in 1888, is the oldest surviving religious edifice erected by a Durham congregation and represents the development of an African American community in the city's West End neighborhood. It also highlights the achievements of Richard Burton Fitzgerald, Durham's leading brick manufacturer, who donated the land and building for the church and was reportedly Durham's first black millionaire.

710 Kent Street; 919-489-2175. Hours: Restricted (privately owned). Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

Hayti Heritage Center

(St. Joseph's African Methodist Episcopal Church)

This handsome, eclectic Greek Revival-style church was built in 1891. It is the product of cooperation between blacks and whites and is expressive of the prominence of the Hayti community in Durham. Now a performance venue and home of the Old Hayti archival collection, the center offers

cultural arts and educational programs, as well as visual-arts exhibitions of the works of local, regional, and national African American artists in the Lyda Moore Merrick Gallery.

804 Old Fayetteville Street (corner of Fayetteville Street and Lakewood Avenue); 800-845-9835 or 919-683-1709; www.hayti.org. Hours: Mondays through Fridays, 10:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m.; Saturdays, 10:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m.; Sundays, selected times. Handicapped Accessible; Admission Charge (some events). Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places; Local Historic Landmark.

Historic Stagville

Historic Stagville, once part of the 30,000-acre Cameron family holdings, is a 71-acre site that features a variety of antebellum plantation structures. In the Horton Grove area stand four original 1850s two-story, four-room slave dwellings and barns built by enslaved carpenters. The late-18th-century Bennehan House, home of the original plantation owner, serves as the centerpiece of the site.

5825 Old Oxford Highway; 919-620-0120; stagvill@sprynet.com. Hours: Mondays through Fridays, 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. and two weekends each month. Handicapped Accessible; No Admission Charge. Historic Designation: State Historic Site; State Highway Historical Marker (G-29); National Register of Historic Places.

John Merrick (1859-1919)

Black business leader. In 1898 he founded what is now North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. His grave is 85 yards northwest.

Fayetteville Road at Cornwallis Road; Durham Convention & Visitors Bureau, 800-446-8604. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (G-109).

North Carolina Central University

NCCU was founded by James E. Shepard and opened in 1910 as the National Religious Training School and Chataqua, a private school. It began receiving state support in 1923 and two years later became the nation's first state-supported four-year liberal arts college for blacks. Presently offering degrees in liberal arts and law, it was long known as the North Carolina College for Negroes. The school has been a university since 1969 and a campus of the UNC system since 1972.

1801 Fayetteville Street; 919-560-6100. Hours: N/A. Handicapped Accessible; No Admission

Charge. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places; State Highway Historical Marker (G-53).

North Carolina Central University Art Museum

Part of the historic NCCU campus, the museum houses a permanent collection of 19th-century artists Duncanson, Bannister, and Tanner. Harlem Renaissance and WPA artists include North Carolina's Burke, Lawrence, and Catlett.

1801 Fayetteville Street; 919-560-6391. Hours: Tuesdays through Fridays, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.; Sundays 2:00-5:00 p.m.; closed Mondays, Saturdays, and university holidays. Handicapped Accessible; No Admission Charge. Historic Designation: Local Historic Landmark.

Also Located at NCCU:

Mural by Chandra Cox and Charles Joyner titled "The Fabric of Life"

This large wall mural painted on canvas resides in the lobby of the Jones Building at North Carolina Central University. The artists used imagery from the Adinkra language of the Ashanti people of West Africa as a design source for the mural. The Adinkra symbolism connects the African ancestry of the past with many of the school's students and faculty of today.

1801 Fayetteville Street; 919-560-6391. Hours: Mondays through Fridays, 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Handicapped Accessible; No Admission Charge.

Print by John Biggers titled "Family Arc" Print by Michael Harris titled "Mothers and the Presence of Myth"

The two original lithographic prints reflect a West African and African American cultural heritage shared by many at North Carolina Central University. Both prints revolve around the importance of family. Dr. Biggers is a North Carolina native, nationally renowned painter and recipient of the NC Award in Fine Arts. Michael Harris is an artist and

scholar, specializing in African and African American art history on the faculty of UNC-Chapel Hill. Located in the Student Services Building on the campus of North Carolina Central University. Part of the Artworks for State Buildings collection.

1801 Fayetteville Street; 919-560-6342. Hours: Mondays through Fridays, 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Handicapped Accessible; No Admission Charge.

Sculpture by Juan Logan titled “The Seed”

“The Seed” is an exterior steel sculpture adjacent to the new Biomedical/Biotechnology Research Institute at North Carolina Central University. The sculpture, composed of two parts, represents the university and the student. Artist Juan Logan is an accomplished NC sculptor and painter who has exhibited work for the past 30 years and whose work is in permanent collections nationwide.

1801 Fayetteville Street; 919-530-7403. Hours: Available for view at any time. Handicapped Accessible; No Admission Charge.

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company (Mechanics and Farmers Bank)

This company, founded in 1898, evolved from a tradition of African American mutual benefit societies that offered life insurance benefits to their members. It became the “World’s Largest Negro Business” and won Durham the reputation as the “Capital of the Black Middle Class.” The white brick building, erected in 1921 on the site of its first office building, quickly became a landmark and symbol of racial progress.

114-116 West Parrish Street; Durham Convention & Visitors Bureau, 800-446-8604. Hours: N/A. Historic Designation: National Historic Landmark; National Register of Historic Places.

Scarborough House

This building reflects the rise of Durham’s black urban middle class in the early 20th century. It also represents the accomplishments of J.C. Scarborough, who founded Durham’s first black funeral service, and his wife as civic leaders; Clydie F. Scarborough devoted her life to the development of the Scarborough Nursery School and the improvement of day care and early education programs statewide.

1406 Fayetteville Street; Durham Convention & Visitors Bureau, 800-446-8604. Hours: N/A. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

James E. Shepard

Negro educational and religious leader. Founder of a college (1910), now North Carolina Central University, and its president until 1947. Shepard’s grave is 1 1/2 miles southeast.

N.C. Highway 751 (Hope Valley Road) at University Drive; Durham Convention & Visitors Bureau, 800-446-8604. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (G-57).

- For local visitor information contact the Durham Convention & Visitors Bureau at 800-446-8604 or 919-687-0288.

eden (Rockingham County)

Mt. Sinai Baptist Church

Mt. Sinai, formed in 1888, is the oldest black Baptist congregation in Eden and one of the two earliest separate churches for blacks in Eden, a town formed by the combination of Leaksville, Draper, and Spray in 1967.

512 Henry Street; 336-623-3739. Hours: Restricted. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

- For local visitor information contact the Rockingham County Tourism Development Authority at 800-316-7625 or 336-342-8367.

edenton (Chowan County)

Harriet Jacobs (ca. 1813–1897)

Fugitive slave, writer, and abolitionist. “Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl” (1861) depicts her early life. Jacobs lived in Edenton.

U.S. Highway 17 Business (Broad Street); Historic Edenton State Historic Site, 252-482-2637. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (A-72).

- For local visitor information contact the Chowan County Chamber of Commerce at 800-775-0111 or 252-482-3400.

elizabeth city

(Pasquotank County)

Hugh Cale (1835-1910)

Cale sponsored the 1891 bill to establish present-day Elizabeth City State University; a legislator, 1876-80, 1885, 1891. His grave is .6 mile west.

N.C. Highway 54 (South Road Street) at Cale Street; Elizabeth City Area Chamber of Commerce, 888-258-4832. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (A-80).

Elizabeth City State University (formerly Elizabeth City State Teachers College)

Elizabeth City State University was founded as the State Colored Normal School in 1891, by the North Carolina General Assembly, to train African American teachers. It was the second black college in North Carolina to receive state support, and it has played a pivotal role in the improvement of public education for blacks in eastern North Carolina. It became Elizabeth City Teachers College in 1939, when it awarded its first bachelor's degrees. Following an expansion in its curriculum, the school became known as Elizabeth City State College in 1963, Elizabeth City State University in 1969, and a campus of the UNC system in 1972.

1704 Weeksville Road; 252-335-3594. Hours: N/A. Handicapped Accessible; No Admission Charge. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places; State Highway Historical Marker (A-37).

Mount Lebanon A.M.E. Zion Church

Organized about 1850 as mission to serve black Methodists. Since 1856, congregation has met 1 1/2 blocks north.

320 Culpepper Street; 252-338-6724. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (A-43).

Joseph C. Price (1854-1893)

Negro orator, teacher, founder and president of Livingstone College. Price was born in Elizabeth City. His house was two miles south.

N.C. Highway 34 (Water Street); Elizabeth City Area Chamber of Commerce, 888-258-4832. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (A-61).

Shepard Street-South Road Street Historic District

This is Elizabeth City's earliest neighborhood outside the original 1793 municipal boundaries and the heart of the city's largest black community since the late 19th century.

Roughly bounded by Ehringhaus and Edge streets, Brooks and Boston avenues, and Charles Creek; Elizabeth City Area Chamber of Commerce, 888-258-4832. Hours: N/A. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

- For local visitor information contact the Elizabeth City Area Chamber of Commerce at 888-258-4832 or 252-335-4365.

enfield

(Halifax County)

James E. O'Hara (1844-1905)

Black political leader. Member of the U.S. House of Representatives, 1883-1887. O'Hara practiced law in Enfield and lived .1 mile south.

N.C. Highway 481 (Glenview Road) at State Road 1220 (Daniels Bridge Road); City of Enfield, 252-445-3146. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (E-103).

- For local visitor information contact the Halifax County Tourism Development Authority at 800-522-4282 or 252-535-1687.

faison

(Duplin County)

E.E. Smith (1852-1933)

President for over 40 years of State Colored Normal School (Fayetteville State University). U.S. Minister to Liberia, 1888-90. Born 2 1/2 miles southeast.

N.C. Highway 403 at State Road 1306 (Beautancus Road); Duplin County Economic Development, 800-755-1755. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (F-8).

- For additional local visitor information contact Duplin County Economic Development at 800-755-1755 or 910-296-2180.

fayetteville

(Cumberland County)

Charles W. Chesnutt (1858–1932)

Negro novelist and short story writer, teacher and lawyer. Taught in a school that stood on this site.

Gillespie Street; Fayetteville Area Convention & Visitors Bureau, 800-255-8217.

Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (I-32).

Henry Evans

Evans was a free black cobbler and minister who built the first Methodist church in Fayetteville. He died in 1810 and was buried two blocks north.

Person Street at Cool Spring Street; Fayetteville Area Convention & Visitors Bureau, 800-255-8217. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (I-62).

Evans Metropolitan A.M.E. Zion Church

This church, established ca. 1800 by Henry Evans, a free black shoemaker-preacher from Virginia, served both black and white members until the founding of the predominantly white Hay Street Methodist Episcopal Church in the early 1830s. By the 1870s Evans Church had become part of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. The Gothic-style building, built in 1893–1894, testifies to the skill of African American artisans James Williams and Joseph Steward.

301 North Cool Spring Street; 910-483-2862. Hours: Restricted (privately owned).

Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

Fayetteville Market House

The Market House, built in 1832, served two functions: as a public market on the first floor and as a town hall on its second floor. The building, designated a National Historic Landmark for its unique town hall-market plan, also was the site of estate sales, some involving slaves, an occurrence common at public buildings in antebellum North Carolina. An earlier

structure on this location was the site of the state's ratification of the federal Constitution and the chartering of the University of North Carolina.

Market Square; Fayetteville Area Convention & Visitors Bureau, 800-255-8217.

Hours: Restricted. Historic Designation: National Historic Landmark; National Register of Historic Places.

Fayetteville State University

Fayetteville State University, the second-oldest public university in North Carolina, was founded as Howard School in 1867 and renamed the State Normal Colored School in 1877, when it began receiving state support. In 1939 the school was renamed Fayetteville State Teachers College. Since 1972 it has been a campus of the UNC system.

1200 Murchison Road; 910-486-1111. Handicapped Accessible; No Admission Charge.

Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (I-31).

Museum of the Cape Fear

One portion of a permanent exhibit that chronicles the history of the Cape Fear region includes information on slavery. That section also examines the regionally important naval stores industry, for which African Americans supplied much of the labor.

Corner of Bradford and Arsenal avenues; 910-486-1330; Mcfhc@fayettevillenc.com.

Hours: Tuesdays through Saturdays, 10:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.; Sundays, 1:00–5:00 p.m.

Handicapped Accessible; No Admission Charge. Historic Designation: Local Historic Landmark; National Register of Historic Places.

Orange Street School

This school, built about 1915 by the locally prominent African American contractor James Waddell, is believed to be the oldest public education-related structure built for students of either black or white race in Fayetteville. Waddell was responsible for the Smith Academic Building (1924) on the campus of Fayetteville State University.

Northeast corner of Orange and Chance streets; Fayetteville Area Convention & Visitors Bureau, 800-255-8217. Hours: Restricted. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

St. Joseph's Episcopal Church

The church, built in 1896 to serve a black congregation formed in 1873, represents the second-oldest Episcopal congregation in Fayetteville. It is one of the most significant complexes of rare and valuable architecture in that city.

Northwest corner of Moore and Ramsey streets; 800-255-8217. Hours: Restricted (privately owned). Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

- For local visitor information contact the Fayetteville Area Convention & Visitors Bureau at 800-255-8217 or 910-483-5311.

franklinton (Franklin County)

Dr. J.A. Savage House (Albion Academy)

The Savage House is one of two remaining buildings that mark the existence of the Albion Academy, a school for black elementary and high school students founded by the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen. The house was originally built as a classroom/dormitory, but the academy's second president enlarged it and used it as a private residence.

124 College Street; Franklin County Chamber of Commerce, 919-496-3056. Hours: Restricted (privately owned). Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

Moses A. Hopkins (1846-1886)

U.S. Minister to Liberia 1885-1886 and Negro clergyman, Hopkins was the founder and principal of Albion Academy, which stood two blocks east.

U.S. Highway 1A (Main Street); Franklin County Chamber of Commerce, 919-496-3056. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (E-62).

- For additional local visitor information contact the Franklin County Chamber of Commerce at 919-496-3056.

goldsboro (Wayne County)

Cherry Hospital

Opened by the state in 1880 for black citizens with mental illness, Cherry Hospital was named in 1959 for R. Gregg Cherry, governor 1945-49, and has been open to all races since 1965.

U.S. Highway 581 at State Road 201 (Stevens Mill Road); Wayne County Chamber of Commerce, 919-734-2241. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (F-61).

General Baptist State Convention

Statewide association of black Baptists organized October 18, 1867, at First African Baptist Church, then located .2 mile west.

U.S. Highway 117 Business (George Street) at Pine Street; Wayne County Chamber of Commerce, 919-734-2241. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (F-62).

- For additional local visitor information contact the Wayne County Chamber of Commerce at 919-734-2241.

greensboro (Guilford County)

African American Atelier

The African American Atelier is a fine arts gallery located within the Greensboro Cultural Center. It showcases African American art.

200 North Davie Street; 336-333-6885; aatelier@aol.com. Hours: Tuesdays through Saturdays, 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.; Wednesdays, 10:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m.; Sundays, 2:00-5:00 p.m. Handicapped Accessible; Admission Charge.

Bennett College and Historic District

Bennett College, among the nation's few historically black liberal arts colleges for women, was founded in 1873 as a coeducational institution but became a women's college in 1926. The school, affiliated with the United

Methodist Church, takes its name from benefactor Lyman Bennett of New York, who donated funds to acquire land and erect the first campus building. It is North Carolina's only historic and current institution of higher learning for black women and remains one of only two such institutions in the entire nation.

900 East Washington Street; 336-273-4431. Hours: Restricted. Handicapped Accessible; No Admission Charge. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places; State Highway Historical Marker (J-55).

(former) East White Oak School

This former school, the only such institution within Greensboro's only black mill village, educated the children of employees of Proximity Manufacturing Company for more than three decades. As the last surviving original structure within the mill village, the school speaks of the educational opportunities for the children who attended it and the lot of the families who lived around it.

1801 10th Street; Greensboro Area Convention & Visitors Bureau, 800-344-2282. Hours: N/A. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

Greensboro Historical Museum

The museum houses a permanent exhibition titled "The Greensboro Sit-Ins" that includes four seats from the 1960 Greensboro Woolworth's store, photographs, and a timeline, all of which recall the Civil Rights protests that spread across the South. An additional exhibit titled "Significant Steps in Local Black History" portrays local churches, schools, and political leaders of the era.

130 Summit Avenue; 336-373-2043; linda.evans@ci.greensboro.nc.us. Hours: Tuesdays through Saturdays, 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.; Sundays, 2:00-5:00 p.m.; closed Mondays and City of Greensboro holidays. Handicapped Accessible; No Admission Charge. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

Immanuel College

A Lutheran college, founded in 1903 and moved here in 1905, prepared black students for work in theology and education. Closed 1961.

U.S. Highway 70/421 (East Market Street) at Benbow Road; Greensboro Area Convention & Visitors Bureau, 800-344-2282. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (J-74).

L. Richardson Memorial Hospital

L. Richardson Memorial Hospital, known until 1934 as the Greensboro Negro Hospital Association, was Greensboro's first modern hospital for African Americans. It was perhaps the best-built and best-equipped hospital in Greensboro at its opening in 1927 and is the earliest known surviving hospital structure in the city. The current name honors the Lunsford Richardson family, whose donations enabled the facility to be modernized.

603 South Benbow Road; Greensboro Area Convention & Visitors Bureau, 800-344-2282. Hours: Restricted. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

Mattye Reed African Heritage Center, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University

The N.C. A&T State University Centennial Exhibit, on loan from the Bluford Library at A&T (originally displayed by the Greensboro Historical Museum), is currently on view at the new home of the Mattye Reed African Heritage Center in the historic Dudley Building on the A&T campus. The exhibit displays the works of black artists, as well as artifacts related to African American culture. The Satellite Gallery, located in the Greensboro Cultural Center, sponsors exhibits from its collection of African artifacts and traveling exhibits.

1601 East Market Street; 336-334-7874. Hours: Mondays through Fridays, 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Handicapped Accessible; No Admission Charge. Historic Designation: Local Historic Landmark. Satellite Gallery in Greensboro Cultural Center, 200 North Davie Street; 336-334-7108. Hours: Mondays through Fridays, 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University Historic District

N.C. A&T State University, originally known as the Agricultural and Mechanical College for the Colored Race, was established in Raleigh in 1891, moved to Greensboro in 1893, and became known as North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College in 1915. There it grew to be one of the nation's premier historically black institutions of higher education in the

field of agriculture and technical arts. In 1967 A&T State College became a regional university and in 1972 was renamed North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University and a campus of the UNC system.

1601 East Market Street; 800-443-8964 or 336-334-7979. Hours: Unrestricted. Handicapped Accessible; No Admission Charge. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places; State Highway Historical Marker (J-29).

North Carolina Manumission Society

Antislavery organization formed by Quakers in central North Carolina. First met at Centre, July 1816. Disbanded in 1834.

N.C. Highway 62 near its junction with U.S. Highway 220; Greensboro Area Convention & Visitors Bureau, 800-344-2282. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (J-103).

Union Cemetery

Three churches established Union Cemetery “for the Colored Race” in the early 1880s. It is North Carolina’s earliest known cemetery for blacks and is associated with Warnersville, the city’s first planned residential subdivision, where lots were set aside expressly for purchase by newly freed slaves shortly after the Civil War.

900 block South Elm Street; Greensboro Area Convention & Visitors Bureau, 800-344-2282. Hours: N/A. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

Woolworth’s Building (Downtown Greensboro Historic District)

This is the location where on February 1, 1960, four black freshmen from North Carolina A&T State College (now State University) seated themselves at a “Whites Only” lunch counter to protest racial segregation and the unequal dining privileges at Woolworth’s. The protest played an important role in the Civil Rights movement by launching sit-ins at lunch counters and restaurants throughout North Carolina and the South.

South Elm Street; Greensboro Area Convention & Visitors Bureau, 800-344-2282. Hours: N/A. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places; State Highway Historical Marker (J-79).

- For local visitor information contact the Greensboro Area Convention & Visitors Bureau at 800-344-2282 or 336-274-2282.

greenville (Pitt County)

Ledonia Wright African American Cultural Center

Campus cultural center with ongoing exhibits of African art from the permanent collection of the Wellington B. Gray Gallery.

Bloxton House, East Carolina University; 252-328-1680. Hours: Mondays through Thursdays, 8:00 a.m.-8:00 p.m.; Fridays, 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. No Admission Charge.

Wellington B. Gray Gallery, East Carolina University

The gallery’s permanent exhibit “Creativity, Comity and Continuity: The James Lankton Collection” is comprised of a significant collection of African art objects. The gallery also conducts outreach education programs on African art.

Fifth Street; 252-328-6336; leebrickg@mail.ecu.edu. Hours: Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.; Thursdays, 10:00 a.m.-8:00 p.m.; Saturdays, 10:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m. Handicapped Accessible; No Admission Charge.

- For local visitor information contact the Greenville/Pitt County Convention & Visitors Bureau at 800-537-5564 or 252-329-4200.

hamlet (Richmond County)

John Coltrane (1926-1967)

Jazz saxophonist and composer; influential stylist whose work spanned bebop to avant-garde. Born one block southwest.

U.S. Highway 74 (Hamlet Avenue) at Bridge Street; Richmond County Tourism Development Authority, 800-858-1688. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (K-31).

- For additional local visitor information contact the Richmond County Tourism Development Authority at 800-858-1688 or 910-895-9057.

henderson

(Vance County)

Library and Laboratory Building (Henderson Institute)

From its establishment in 1887 by the Freedmen's Mission Board of the United Presbyterian Church through the beginnings of school integration in 1970, the Henderson Institute was the only secondary school open to African Americans in Vance County. This building is all that remains of an educational complex that once anchored the surrounding African American neighborhood.

West Rock Spring Street; Vance County Tourism Department, 252-438-2222. Hours: N/A. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

- For additional local visitor information contact the Vance County Tourism Department at 252-438-2222.

high point

(Guilford County)

Kilby Hotel

This building is associated with three prominent local black families: the Kilbys, the Martins, and the McElraths. It is also a well-preserved representation of early-20th-century commercial architecture in the Piedmont of North Carolina.

627 East Washington Drive; High Point Convention & Visitors Bureau, 800-720-5255. Hours: Restricted (privately owned). Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

William Penn High School

William Penn High School, one of the major landmarks significant to the history of the black people of High Point, reflected the importance of education to Quakers in its early history. It remained an all-black school until it closed in 1968.

Washington Drive; High Point Convention & Visitors Bureau, 800-720-5255. Hours: Restricted. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

- For additional local visitor information contact the High Point Convention & Visitors Bureau at 800-720-5255 or 336-884-5255.

huntersville

(Mecklenburg County)

Latta Plantation

The Latta Plantation is an early-19th-century Catawba River living history farm site that consists of period buildings and collections, re-created buildings based on research, and interpretive buildings. Demonstrations, interpretations, and educational activities focus on the world of James Latta, a Scots-Irish Presbyterian merchant; the African American experience on a Piedmont North Carolina plantation; and the early-19th-century farming and material culture of the Catawba River valley.

5225 Sample Road; 704-875-2312. Hours: Tuesdays through Saturdays, 10:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.; Sundays, 2:00-5:00 p.m. Handicapped Accessible; Admission Charge. Historic Designation: Local Historic Landmark; National Register of Historic Places.

- For local visitor information contact the Charlotte Convention & Visitors Bureau at 800-231-4636 or 704-331-2700.

james city

(Craven County)

James City

Community founded here in 1863 as resettlement camp for freed slaves. Named for Horace James, Union Army chaplain.

U.S. Highway 70 Business and U.S. 70 Bypass; Craven County Convention & Visitors Bureau, 800-437-5767. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (C-64).

- For additional local visitor information contact the Craven County Convention & Visitors Bureau at 800-437-5767 or 252-637-9400.

kenly (Johnston County)

Boyette Slave and Schoolhouse

The original structure, built during the first half of the 19th century as a dwelling for slaves owned by the Boyette family, was made mostly of pine timber from the farm. The one-room log slave cabin features a chimney made of heart-pine sticks and daubed with clay-base mortar, one of no more than six remaining in the state. From 1890 until 1910 the building served as a schoolhouse for the Boyette and other neighborhood children. The cabin is privately owned, but interpretive information is provided by the Tobacco Farm Life Museum.

U.S. Highway 301 North; 919-284-3431; tobmuseum@bbnp.com. Hours: Mondays through Saturdays, 9:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m.; Sundays, 2:00-5:00 p.m. Handicapped Accessible; Admission Charge. Historic Designation: Local Historic Landmark; National Register of Historic Places.

- For local visitor information contact the Johnston County Visitors Bureau at 800-441-7829 or 919-989-8687.

lincolnton (Lincoln County)

Hiram R. Revels (1822-1901)

First black to serve in Congress. Native of North Carolina. Mississippi senator, 1870-1871. Operated and owned barbershop here, 1840s.

N.C. Highway 27/150 (West Main Street); Lincolnton-Lincoln County Chamber of Commerce, 704-735-3096. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (0-12).

- For additional local visitor information contact the Lincolnton-Lincoln County Chamber of Commerce at 704-735-3096.

littleton (Halifax County)

Plummer Bernard Young (1884-1962)

Journalist. Publisher of "Norfolk Journal & Guide," 1910-1962, leading

black-owned newspaper in the South. Birthplace nearby.

U.S. Highway 158; Halifax County Tourism Development Authority, 800-522-4282.

Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (E-106).

- For additional local visitor information contact the Halifax County Tourism Development Authority at 800-522-4282 or 252-535-1687.

louisburg (Franklin County)

Williamson House

The Williamson House is a well-preserved Greek Revival-style cottage associated with John H. Williamson, a former slave, prominent black legislator, and founder of the Raleigh "Banner" and "Gazette," post-Civil War newspapers.

401 Cedar Street; Franklin County Chamber of Commerce, 919-496-3056. Hours: Restricted (privately owned). Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

- For additional local visitor information contact the Franklin County Chamber of Commerce at 919-496-3056.

machpelah (Lincoln County)

Tucker's Grove Camp Meeting Ground

This meeting ground, established in the first half of the 19th century by the Methodist Episcopal Church, is an early result of the Methodist crusade to reach the slave population. Tucker's Grove continues to be operated as a camp meeting site under the direction of a board of trustees.

State Road 1360, .15 mile from junction with N.C. Highway 73; Lincolnton-Lincoln County Chamber of Commerce, 704-735-3096. Hours: Restricted (privately owned). Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

- For additional local visitor information contact the Lincolnton-Lincoln County Chamber of Commerce at 704-735-3096.

manteo

(Dare County)

Andrew Cartwright

Agent of the American Colonization Society in Liberia, founded the A.M.E. Zion churches in Albemarle area. His first church, 1865, was nearby.

N.C. Highway 345 at U.S. Highway 64/264; Dare County Tourism Development Bureau, 800-446-6262. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (B-44).

- For additional local visitor information contact the Dare County Tourism Development Bureau at 800-446-6262 or 252-473-2138.

mebane

(Alamance County)

Cooper School

This school, one of two remaining early-20th-century schoolhouses built for black students in rural Alamance County, represents a tradition of private education for black students that began at Mary's Grove Church in 1883.

South side of State Road 2143, .5 mile east of junction with State Road 2142; Burlington/Alamance County Convention & Visitors Bureau, 800-637-3804. Hours: By appointment (privately owned). Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

- For additional local visitor information contact the Burlington/Alamance County Convention & Visitors Bureau at 800-637-3804 or 336-570-1444.

mill spring

(Polk County)

The Rev. Joshua D. Jones House

This house and site represent the post-Civil War struggle of African Americans in the South to own land, live in communities isolated by race, and act through their church to improve their condition of life.

South side of State Road 1526, .4 mile from N.C. Highway 108; Polk County Travel &

Tourism Council, 800-440-7848. Hours: N/A. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

- For additional local visitor information contact the Polk County Travel & Tourism Council at 800-440-7848 or 828-859-8300.

milton

(Caswell County)

Thomas Day (ca. 1801-1861)

Free black cabinetmaker in Milton, 1824-1861. Home and shop located here in the old Union Tavern, 1848-1858.

N.C. Highway 62/57 (Broad Street); Caswell County Chamber of Commerce, 336-694-6106. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (G-93).

Union Tavern / Thomas Day Workshop

Architecturally one of the finest of few extant taverns in North Carolina. The tavern years are colorful, but this building is best known for its association with Thomas Day, a free black cabinetmaker.

South side of Main Street, between Lee Street and Farmer's Alley; Caswell County Chamber of Commerce, 336-694-6106. Hours: Restricted (privately owned). Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places; National Historic Landmark.

- For additional local visitor information contact the Caswell County Chamber of Commerce at 336-694-6106.

mocksville

(Davie County)

Hinton R. Helper

Author of "The Impending Crisis," a bitterly controversial book which denounced slavery; U.S. Consul at Buenos Aires, 1861-1866. Born 150 yards north.

U.S. Highway 64; Davie County Chamber of Commerce, 336-751-3304. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (M-33).

- For additional local visitor information contact the Davie County Chamber of Commerce at 336-751-3304.

morganton

(Burke County)

Gaston Chapel

Gaston Chapel, completed in 1911, is the oldest extant and first substantial black church constructed in Burke County. It is a pared-down interpretation of turn-of-the-century ecclesiastical Gothic architecture with some Romanesque influences. It is currently used as a center for religious and social activity.

100 Bouchelle Street; 828-437-0491. Hours: N/A. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

Jonesboro Historic District

The district, traditionally a black residential neighborhood, is Morganton's only intact historically black community. The most distinctive feature is the layout of the land and the district's visibly rural character.

Along sections of West Concord, Jones, South Anderson, Lytle, and Bay streets; Burke County Travel & Tourism Department, 888-462-2921. Hours: Restricted (private residences and vacant land). Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

- For local visitor information contact the Burke County Travel & Tourism Department at 888-462-2921 or 828-433-6793.

new bern

(Craven County)

Ebenezer Presbyterian Church

This church, organized in 1878, is one of the oldest African American Presbyterian congregations in eastern North Carolina. The small Gothic Revival-style brick building, dating from 1924, replaced an earlier structure destroyed by fire in 1922.

720 Bern Street; 252-633-2166. Hours: Restricted (privately owned). Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

First Missionary Baptist Church

This church is believed to be the second-oldest African American Baptist congregation in New Bern. This congregation, established in 1869 as Cedar Grove Baptist Church, changed its name in 1906 and built the current Gothic Revival-style brick sanctuary.

819 Cypress Street; Craven County Convention & Visitors Bureau, 800-437-5767. Hours: Restricted (privately owned). Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

James Walker Hood

Assistant Superintendent Public Instruction, 1868-70; a founder of Livingstone College, 1885; Bishop A.M.E. Zion Church; founded St. Peters, 1864. One block north.

U.S. Highway 70 Business (Broad Street) at George Street; Craven County Convention & Visitors Bureau, 800-437-5767. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (C-33).

Rue Chapel A.M.E. Church

Rue Chapel, established in 1865, is believed to be one of the two earliest African Methodist Episcopal churches established in North Carolina; the other is St. Luke's in Wilmington. The present Gothic Revival-style brick church was built in 1941 by members who reused materials from an earlier structure condemned by the town's housing authority.

709 Oak Street; 252-637-5738. Hours: Restricted (privately owned). Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

St. John's Missionary Baptist Church

According to congregational tradition, St. John's was established in 1865, and it is believed to be the oldest black Baptist congregation in New Bern. The 1926 Neoclassical Revival-style building is an architectural and community focus in its historically African American neighborhood.

1130 Walt Bellamy Drive; 252-678-6910. Hours: Restricted (privately owned). Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

St. Peter's A.M.E. Zion Church

This church is known within the A.M.E. Zion denomination as the "Mother Church of Zion Methodism in the South." It is the oldest existing A.M.E. Zion congregation in the South.

615 Quinn Street; 252-637-5871. Hours: Restricted (privately owned). Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

Tryon Palace Historic Sites & Gardens

The historic complex incorporates the reconstructed 1767-1770 Tryon Palace, home to North Carolina's last colonial governors, and the 1809 New Bern Academy. Displays in the academy relating to the education of African Americans in New Bern will be expanded in a new visitor center now being planned.

610 Pollock Street; 800-767-1560 or 252-514-4900. Hours: Mondays through Saturdays, 8:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.; Sundays, 1:00-4:00 p.m. Handicapped Accessible; Admission Charge.

George H. White (1852-1918)

Lawyer; member of North Carolina Legislature, 1881 and 1885. U.S. congressman, 1897-1901. Born into slavery. Home stands two blocks north.

U.S. Highway 70 Business (Broad Street) at Metcalf Street; Craven County Convention & Visitors Bureau, 800-437-5767. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (C-53).

- For local visitor information contact the Craven County Convention & Visitors Bureau at 800-437-5767 or 252-637-9400.

oxford (Granville County)

Central Orphanage

Central Orphanage, a pioneer North Carolina black child-caring institution, was founded in 1883. It was among the earliest such facilities for African Americans in the state.

Raleigh Road; Granville County Chamber of Commerce, 919-693-6125. Hours: Restricted. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places; State Highway Historical Marker (G-83).

Henry P. Cheatham (1857-1935)

Born into slavery. U.S. congressman, 1889-1893. Superintendent of Colored Orphanage of North Carolina, 1907-1935. Grave is .8 mile northeast.

N.C. Highway 96 (Linden Avenue) at Eighth Street; Granville County Chamber of Commerce, 919-693-6125. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (G-94).

- For additional local visitor information contact the Granville County Chamber of Commerce at 919-693-6125.

pinebluff (Moore County)

Lincoln Park School (and/or Community Center)

This building, erected in 1922, served for 27 years as an African American elementary school and community center for the rural population. It is a largely intact example of the Rosenwald schools built for black children throughout the South in the early 20th century.

1272 South Currant Street; Convention & Visitors Bureau – Village of Pinehurst, Southern Pines, Aberdeen Area, 800-346-5362. Hours: N/A. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

- For additional local visitor information contact the Convention & Visitors Bureau – Village of Pinehurst, Southern Pines, Aberdeen Area at 800-346-5362 or 910-692-3330.

princeville (Edgecombe County)

Freedom Hill

Incorporated as Princeville in 1885, Freedom Hill originated as a resettlement community for ex-slaves in 1865. The freedmen congregated around the Union troops bivouacked on the south side of the Tar River outside Tarboro. They adopted the initial name for the nearby knoll from which soldiers told them that the Union victory had made them free; the town was renamed for Turner Prince, a carpenter and community leader. In September 1999, floodwaters associated with Hurricane Floyd devastated Princeville and much of eastern North Carolina.

U.S. Highway 64 Business at U.S. 258; Princeville Town Hall, 252-823-1057. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (E-97).

- For additional local visitor information contact the Princeville Town Hall at 252-823-1057.

raleigh

(Wake County)

Berry O'Kelly School

Begun 1910. Early Negro teacher training school. Named for its benefactor. Later used as an elementary school. Closed in 1966.

Method Road; Greater Raleigh Convention and Visitors Bureau, 800-849-8499. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (H-77).

John Chavis

Early-19th-century free Negro preacher and teacher of both races in North Carolina. Memorial park 200 yards east.

East Street at Worth Street; Greater Raleigh Convention and Visitors Bureau, 800-849-8499. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (H-13).

East Raleigh-South Park Historic District

What remains the largest African American neighborhood in Raleigh began to emerge during Reconstruction when freedmen gravitated to Raleigh, cheap land was readily available, and institutions that later became known as Shaw University and Tupper Memorial Church were established.

All or part of 48 blocks east and southeast of Raleigh's central business district; Greater Raleigh Convention and Visitors Bureau, 800-849-8499. Hours: N/A. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

Estey Hall (Shaw University)

This building is a major landmark in south Raleigh and is the oldest surviving building on the campus of Shaw University. It is one of the most important monuments to North Carolina's black history, particularly the history of the education of black women.

118 East South Street; 919-546-8200. Hours: By appointment. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

James H. Harris (1832-1891)

Union colonel; legislator; member 1868 convention; a founder of Republican Party and Union League in North Carolina. Home was one block west.

Person Street at Davie Street; Greater Raleigh Convention and Visitors Bureau, 800-849-8499. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (H-86).

Charles N. Hunter (1852-1931)

Black teacher, writer, and reformer. Principal, Berry O'Kelly School; a founder, N.C. Industrial Association. Lived one block south.

New Bern Avenue; Greater Raleigh Convention and Visitors Bureau, 800-849-8499. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (H-103).

Edward A. Johnson (1860-1944)

Politician, businessman, philanthropist, author, and educator. First black to publish a North Carolina textbook. Home was here.

West Street at Lenoir Street; Greater Raleigh Convention and Visitors Bureau, 800-849-8499. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (H-90).

Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial Gardens

This public park is dedicated solely to the honor and memory of Dr. King. The facility features an award-winning, life-size bronze statue of King and a 12-ton granite water monument honoring heroes of the Civil Rights movement.

1500 Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard; 919-834-6264; brucelig@bellsouth.net. Hours: Open 24 hours daily. Handicapped Accessible; No Admission Charge. Historic Designation: Local Historic Landmark.

Masonic Temple Building

The Masonic Temple, built in 1907, is representative of the social and charitable institutions within the African American community in the

post-Civil War years. By locating this building in southeast Raleigh, the Masons helped to draw other black institutions, businesses, and residents into the neighborhood and create a close-knit, vital community.

427 South Blount Street; Greater Raleigh Convention and Visitors Bureau, 800-849-8499. Hours: Restricted (privately owned). Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

Moore Square Historic District

This area embodies the distinctive characteristics of black commercial development of the 1920s and 1930s. By the late 1920s the district contained many successful black businesses including a hotel, a bank, and insurance companies.

Bounded by Martin, Person, Hargett, and Blount streets; Greater Raleigh Convention and Visitors Bureau, 800-849-8499. Hours: N/A. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

Mural by James Converse Biggers titled “North Carolina Belongs to Children”(1994)

This mural is a symbolic representation of North Carolina from the mountains to the sea. Quilt-like patterns in the work contain 12 of the state’s symbols. Images represent the diversity of work, crafts, architecture, and lifestyles of North Carolinians. James Converse Biggers, a native-born African American, and his adviser, John Thomas Biggers, created the mural.

16 West Jones Street (north lobby of Legislative Building); 919-733-4111; audrey@ms.ncga.state.nc.us. Hours: Mondays through Fridays, 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Handicapped Accessible; No Admission Charge.

North Carolina Museum of Art

The museum has a permanent installation of traditional African art from west and central Africa. Approximately 60 objects are on view. In addition, the museum exhibits ancient Egyptian art from northeast Africa. On view in the 20th-century galleries are several works by African American artists including Romare Bearden, Jacob Lawrence, and Minnie Evans.

2110 Blue Ridge Road; 919-839-6262. Hours: Tuesdays through Thursdays, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.; Fridays, 9:00 a.m.-9:00 p.m.; Saturdays, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.; Sundays, 11:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m. Handicapped Accessible; No Admission Charge.

North Carolina Museum of History

The role of African Americans in North Carolina is an important part of all long-term exhibits at the museum. People are presented in exhibits such as “The Past in Progress,” “North Carolina Folklife: The Spirit of the Community,” “The North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame,” “The Tar Heel Junior Historian Association Gallery,” and “Health and Healing Experiences in North Carolina.”

5 East Edenton Street; 919-715-0200; jcw@moh.dcr.state.nc.us. Hours: Tuesdays through Saturdays, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.; Sundays, noon-5:00 p.m. Handicapped Accessible; No Admission Charge.

Painting by Clarence Morgan untitled #127

Painting; acrylic on canvas. Brightly colored abstract; two panels that mirror each other. Animated composition of geometric shapes and abstract forms that dance across the surface creating a lively rhythm of color and light. Located in the North Carolina Legislative Office Building. Part of the Artworks for State Buildings collection.

300 North Salisbury Street; 919-733-4111. Hours: Mondays through Fridays, 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Handicapped Accessible; No Admission Charge.

Peace College Main Building

From 1865 to 1869 this handsome Greek Revival-style building served as the headquarters for the central administrative district of the Freedmen’s Bureau. That agency sought to relieve the destitute, protect the newly freed slaves and push for their employment, education, and housing.

Peace Street at north end of Wilmington Street; Greater Raleigh Convention and Visitors Bureau, 800-849-8499. Hours: N/A. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

Saint Augustine’s College

Saint Augustine’s College, incorporated in 1867, was a project of the Protestant Episcopal Church to serve freedmen by educating teachers of black students. With the founding of the St. Agnes Hospital in 1896, the school expanded its services to the black community; the hospital made

possible clinical experience for new African American male and female physicians and served as a training school for nurses. In 1928, the school became a four-year institution. Over time, its curriculum has shifted from teacher training to technical trades to liberal arts.

1315 Oakwood Avenue; 919-516-4016. Hours: Restricted (privately owned). Handicapped Accessible; No Admission Charge. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places; State Highway Historical Marker (H-96).

Shaw University

Shaw is the oldest historically black institution of higher learning in the South. Baptist missionary Henry Martin Tupper founded it as Raleigh Institute in 1865. The name was changed in 1870 to honor benefactor Elijah Shaw of Massachusetts.

118 East South Street; 919-546-8200. Handicapped Accessible; No Admission Charge. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (H-32).

St. Paul A.M.E. Church

The St. Paul's congregation, formed from the slave membership of Raleigh's Edenton Street Methodist Church, moved into its own building in 1854. With emancipation, the membership joined the African Methodist Episcopal Conference. In 1865 the church was the site of the first convention of freedmen in North Carolina. The current building, begun in 1884, took more than 25 years to complete and is mostly the craftsmanship of the membership.

402 West Edenton Street; 919-832-2709. Hours: Restricted (privately owned). Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

Civil rights organization, an outgrowth of sit-in movement, had origins in conference at Shaw University, April 15-17, 1960.

Wilmington Street; Greater Raleigh Convention and Visitors Bureau, 800-849-8499. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (H-107).

James H. Young (1860-1921)

Colonel of the black North Carolina regiment in war with Spain; edited Raleigh "Gazette;" legislator. Home was 25 feet west.

Person Street at Lenoir Street; Greater Raleigh Convention and Visitors Bureau, 800-849-8499. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (H-87).

- For local visitor information contact the Greater Raleigh Convention and Visitors Bureau at 800-849-8499 or 919-834-5900.

reidsville (Rockingham County)

(former) First Baptist Church

This church is associated with the post-Civil War movement in the South to establish separate churches for black congregations. It is a relatively intact representative example of early-20th-century Gothic Revival-style ecclesiastical architecture in a small-town setting.

401 South Scales Street; Rockingham County Tourism Development Authority, 800-316-7625. Hours: Restricted. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

North Washington Avenue Workers' Houses

This cluster of five small houses is the most intact local collection of early-20th-century rental housing built for black workers at the American Tobacco Company plant. Those workers, like many farmers, began moving to such factories in the late 19th century.

East side of 300 block of North Washington Avenue; Rockingham County Tourism Development Authority, 800-316-7625. Hours: N/A. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

- For additional local visitor information contact the Rockingham County Tourism Development Authority at 800-316-7625 or 336-342-8367.

riley hill

(Wake County)

The Perry Farm

Perry Farm, a largely intact antebellum farmstead in rapidly developing Wake County, was owned by white members of the Perry family until 1914, when Guyon Perry, the son of a former slave and tenant on the farm, purchased the property. The latter Perrys were prominent members of the Riley Hill community. The family still owns the farm.

South side of State Road 2320 just east of State Road 2300; Greater Raleigh Convention and Visitors Bureau, 800-849-8499. Hours: Restricted (privately owned). Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

- For additional local visitor information contact the Greater Raleigh Convention and Visitors Bureau at 800-849-8499 or 919-834-5900.

rocky mount

(Edgecombe and Nash counties)

Dred Wimberly

Former slave. Voted for better roads, schools, and colleges as state representative, 1879, 1887; and state senator, 1889. His home stands here.

U.S. Highway 64 Business (Raleigh Road); Nash County Travel & Tourism, 800-849-6825. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (E-74).

- For additional local visitor information contact Nash County Travel & Tourism at 800-849-6825 or 252-973-1246.

rodanthe

(Dare County)

Chicamacomico Lifesaving Station

The Chicamacomico Lifesaving Station, restored and operated by the National Park Service with the assistance of the Chicamacomico Historical Association, includes exhibits on lifesaving crew on the Outer Banks,

among them the crew at Pea Island. The Pea Island station, which operated about five miles north of Chicamacomico, in 1896 rescued the crew of the E.S. Newman. It remained the only all-black facility even after the Lifesaving Service became part of the Coast Guard in 1915; it ceased to operate in 1947.

North Carolina Highway 12; Dare County Tourism Development Bureau, 800-446-6262.

Hours: Limited from May through October (grounds open year-round). Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

- For additional local visitor information contact the Dare County Tourism Development Bureau at 800-446-6262 or 252-473-2138.

salisbury

(Rowan County)

Livingstone College

This school, established in 1879 to educate clergy in the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, was originally known as Zion Wesley Institute. In 1882 it relocated from Concord to Salisbury. After being reorganized as a college in 1885 under the leadership of Joseph C. Price, it was named for British missionary and explorer David Livingstone. The college is closely associated with the development of higher education for blacks in the South after the Civil War and with the careers of numerous black leaders. The surrounding district is an example of a nearly intact black college community of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

701 West Monroe Street; 704-797-1000. Hours: N/A. Handicapped Accessible; No Admission Charge. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places; State Highway Historical Marker (L-85).

Mount Zion Baptist Church

This church, built in 1907 and associated with the organization and growth of black religious congregations in the Piedmont of North Carolina, was founded by Harry Cowan (1810-1904), who was born into slavery and became one of the leaders of the black Baptist church in the state.

413 North Church Street; 704-637-0954. Hours: Restricted. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

Joseph C. Price (1854-1893)

Minister, teacher, and founder of Livingstone College. Home stands here. Grave is 700 feet east.

U.S. Highway 29, to West Monroe Street; Rowan County Convention & Visitors Bureau, 800-332-2343. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (L-89).

- For local visitor information contact the Rowan County Convention & Visitors Bureau at 800-332-2343 or 704-638-3100.

scotts hill (Pender County)

Poplar Grove Plantation

Poplar Grove, home to 64 slaves in 1860, was a peanut plantation operated by six generations of the Foy family. Slave laborers constructed the 1850 manor house. Outbuildings include a tenant house that is interpreted by costumed guides as the home of an African American family in the post-Civil War years.

10200 U.S. Highway 17 North; 910-686-9518. Hours: Mondays through Saturdays, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.; Sundays, noon-6:00 p.m. February through December only. Handicapped Accessible; Admission Charge. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

- For local visitor information contact the Hampstead Chamber of Commerce at 800-833-2483 or 910-270-9642.

sedalia (Guilford County)

Charlotte Hawkins Brown Memorial

In 1902 Charlotte Hawkins Brown founded Palmer Memorial Institute, which evolved into a nationally recognized coeducational preparatory school for African American students from throughout the nation and world. Dr. Brown became a nationally known educator who counted among her associates Mary McLeod Bethune, Booker T. Washington, and Eleanor Roosevelt. Palmer Institute closed in 1971 but reopened in 1987 as a State Historic Site dedicated to preserving North Carolina's African American heritage.

6136 Burlington Road; 336-449-4846. Hours: April through October: Mondays through Saturdays, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.; Sundays, 10:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. November through March: Tuesdays through Saturdays, 10:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.; Sundays, 1:00-4:00 p.m. (closed Mondays). Handicapped Accessible; No Admission Charge. Historic Designation: State Historic Site; National Register of Historic Places; State Highway Historical Marker (J-87).

- For local visitor information contact the Greensboro Area Convention & Visitors Bureau at 800-344-2282 or 336-274-2282.

statesville (Iredell County)

Center Street A.M.E. Zion Church

This church, built in 1903, is the oldest structure associated with a black congregation in Statesville. The Methodist congregation, established as Mt. Pleasant in 1868 or 1869, was one of many that formed their own churches within African American neighborhoods of southern towns soon after the Civil War.

East side of South Center Street, between West Bell and Garfield streets; Greater Statesville Chamber of Commerce, 704-873-2892. Hours: Restricted (privately owned). Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

- For additional local visitor information contact the Greater Statesville Chamber of Commerce at 704-873-2892.

tarboro (Edgecombe County)

John C. Dancy (1857-1920)

Editor of A.M.E. Zion Church papers; orator; a delegate to Methodist World Conference; customs collector of Wilmington. Home stood three blocks east.

U.S. Highway 64 Business (Main Street) at St. James Street; Tarboro-Edgecombe County Chamber of Commerce, 252-823-7241. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (E-85).

- For additional local visitor information contact the Tarboro-Edgecombe County Chamber of Commerce at 252-823-7241.

thomasville

(Davidson County)

Church Street School

This building, constructed 1935-1937 with a combination of WPA and local funds, was Thomasville's first brick school facility for African Americans. It was originally a consolidated school that included all grades and was designed as an up-to-date facility, according to then-current standards.

Jasper Street; Thomasville Tourism Commission, 800-611-9907. Hours: Restricted (privately owned). Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

- For additional local visitor information contact the Thomasville Tourism Commission at 800-611-9907 or 336-475-6134.

wake forest

(Wake County)

W.E.B. DuBois School

The W.E.B. DuBois School is associated with the education of African American students from 1926 to 1943. It is one of only five Rosenwald schools remaining in Wake County. The Rosenwald Fund was a philanthropic organization devoted to the building of schools for black children.

536 Franklin Street; Greater Raleigh Convention and Visitors Bureau, 800-849-8499. Hours: N/A. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

- For additional local visitor information contact the Greater Raleigh Convention and Visitors Bureau at 800-849-8499 or 919-834-5900.

walnut cove

(Stokes County)

Walnut Cove Colored School

This five-classroom schoolhouse, built in 1921 to replace a much smaller school for African American children, represented a great improvement over its predecessors – one-and two-room buildings.

Northwest corner of Brook and Dalton streets; Stokes County Economic Development, 336-983-8468. Hours: N/A. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

- For additional local visitor information contact Stokes County Economic Development at 336-983-8468.

warrenton

(Warren County)

John A. Hyman (1840-1891)

First black to represent North Carolina in U.S. Congress, 1875-1877; state senator, 1868-1874. Home is one block west.

U.S. Highway 401 (South Main Street) at Franklin Street; Warren County Economic Development Commission, 252-257-3114. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (E-101).

Mansfield Thornton House

This house is associated with Mansfield F. Thornton, an emancipated slave who, by election, served as the register of deeds in Warren County from 1879 to 1900. The farmhouse was built in the 1880s and remains in the family. It is an important reminder of Thornton's significant role in the history of the county.

West side of State Road 1600 (Baltimore Road); Warren County Economic Development Commission, 252-257-3114. Hours: Restricted (privately owned). Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

Sledge-Hayley House

This Greek Revival-style house, built between 1852 and 1855 for George Sledge, was purchased in 1901 by Nancy Hayley, wife of Paul F. Hayley. Hayley had been born a slave but became a schoolteacher, a civil servant, and a prominent member of Warrenton's African American community after the Civil War.

Southwest corner of Franklin and Hall streets; Warren County Economic Development Commission, 252-257-3114. Hours: Restricted (privately owned). Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

- For additional local visitor information contact the Warren County Economic Development Commission at 252-257-3114.

weldon

(Halifax County)

Benjamin S. Turner (1825-1894)

U.S. congressman, 1871-1873, representing Alabama; merchant and farmer in Selma, Alabama. Born into slavery one mile south.

State Road 1641 (Country Club Road); Halifax County Tourism Development Authority, 800-522-4282. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (E-105).

- For additional local visitor information contact the Halifax County Tourism Development Authority at 800-522-4282 or 252-535-1687.

whiteville

(Columbus County)

Millie-Christine McKoy

Black Siamese twins born near here, 1851. Exhibited in U.S. and Europe. Died in 1912. Grave is five miles north.

U.S. Highway 74/76 Business at State Road 1700 (Red Hill Road); Columbus County Tourism Bureau, 800-845-8419. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (D-74).

- For additional local visitor information contact the Columbus County Tourism Bureau at 800-845-8419 or 910-640-2818.

wilmington

(New Hanover County)

Bellamy Mansion

The Bellamy Mansion is a historic antebellum house situated in the heart of Wilmington's National Register District. Museum programming includes exhibitions on architectural history and historic preservation. Site interpretation includes the construction of the main house (by slave and free African Americans), archaeological research, the planned restoration of the existing 1859 slave quarters, and reconstruction of the carriage house/stable.

503 Market Street; 910-251-3700; bellamy@ltinet.com. Hours: Wednesdays through Saturdays, 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.; Sundays, 1:00-5:00 p.m. Admission Charge. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

James Benson Dudley (1859-1925)

Educator. President of what is now North Carolina A&T University, 1896-1925. His grave is five blocks north.

U.S. Highway 17 Business (Third Street) at 16th Street; Cape Fear Coast Convention & Visitors Bureau, 800-222-4757. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (D-95).

Gregory Normal Institute

School for blacks, 1868-1921. Founded by the American Missionary Association. Named for benefactor James H. Gregory. Was four blocks east.

U.S. Highway 17 Business (Third Street) at Nun Street; Cape Fear Coast Convention & Visitors Bureau, 800-222-4757. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (D-88).

Alex Manly (1866-1944)

Edited black-owned "Daily Record" four blocks east. Mob burned his office, November 10, 1898, leading to "race riot" and restrictions on black voting in North Carolina.

U.S. Highway 17 Business (Third Street) between Nun and Church streets; Cape Fear Coast Convention & Visitors Bureau, 800-222-4757. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (D-103).

James F. Shober (1853-1889)

First known black physician with M.D. degree in North Carolina. Practiced 1878-89. Home and office stood one block north.

U.S. Highway 17 Business (Market Street) at Eighth Street; Cape Fear Coast Convention & Visitors Bureau, 800-222-4757. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (D-83).

St. John's Museum of Art

The permanent exhibit at St. John's includes paintings by African American artists Minnie Evans, a nationally-known visionary artist born in Pender County in 1892, Romare Bearden, and Juan Logan. Other visual arts, exhibits, lectures, and special programs relating to African and African American art are scheduled throughout the year.

114 Orange Street; 910-763-0281; art@stjohnsmuseum.com. Hours: Tuesdays through Saturdays, 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.; Sundays, noon-4:00 p.m. Handicapped Accessible; Admission Charge. Historic Designation: Local Historic Landmark; National Register of Historic Places.

St. Mark's

Constructed in 1875 as the first Episcopal church for colored people in North Carolina. Served by Bishop Atkinson. Located three blocks east.

U.S. Highway 17 Business (Third Street) at Grace Street; Cape Fear Coast Convention & Visitors Bureau, 800-222-4757. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (D-78).

St. Stephen A.M.E. Church

Congregation formed in 1865. Present church constructed in 1880 on land donated by William Campbell. Located two blocks east.

U.S. Highway 17 Business (Third Street) at Red Cross Street; Cape Fear Coast Convention & Visitors Bureau, 800-222-4757. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (D-77).

- For local visitor information contact the Cape Fear Coast Convention & Visitors Bureau at 800-222-4757 or 910-341-4030.

wilson (Wilson County)

East Wilson Historic District

This area is one of North Carolina's major intact black neighborhoods. The area is known for its association with prominent African Americans – for example, Dr. Frank A. Hargrave, who established Wilson's first hospital for blacks, and Samuel H. Vick, a major landowner of east Wilson.

Downtown Wilson (65 blocks in Wilson, east of the Seaboard Railroad tracks); Wilson Visitors Bureau, 800-497-7398. Hours: Restricted (privately owned). Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

- For additional local visitor information contact the Wilson Visitors Bureau at 800-497-7398 or 252-243-8440.

winston-salem (Forsyth County)

A. Robinson Building

This building, erected in 1940-1941, is a rare survivor of the numerous African American commercial buildings that once sustained Winston-Salem's black neighborhoods. It was initially known as the Howard Robinson Funeral Home, a black-owned business that remained at this location until the 1980s.

707-709 Patterson Avenue; Winston-Salem Convention & Visitors Bureau, 800-331-7018. Hours: N/A. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

Craver Apartment Building

The Craver Apartment Building was built in 1941-1942 by the Craver family as rental flats for African American families. It is one of the rare surviving examples of a brick apartment building constructed in the Depot Street neighborhood, a flourishing African American residential and commercial hub, just prior to World War II. It is almost identical to the W.C. Brown Apartment Building.

706-712 Chestnut Street; Winston-Salem Convention & Visitors Bureau, 800-331-7018. Hours: Restricted (privately owned). Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

Delta Arts Center

The center, established in 1972 by the Winston-Salem Alumnae Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, offers programs in the visual arts, music, literature, history, and folk art, with emphasis on the contributions of African Americans.

1511 East Third Street; 336-722-2625. Hours: Mondays through Fridays, noon-5:00 p.m. Handicapped Accessible; Admission Charge.

Diggs Gallery at Winston-Salem State University

Diggs Gallery at Winston-Salem State University is the major cultural center on the campus of this historically black institution. The exhibitions

program and educational events highlight African and African American art and culture. Diggs houses no permanent exhibitions, but hosts 10 to 15 temporary exhibitions each year.

601 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive; 336-750-2458. Hours: Tuesdays through Saturdays, 11:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Handicapped Accessible; No Admission Charge.

Goler Memorial A.M.E. Zion Church

Goler Memorial, erected in 1918-1919, is representative of the rapid improvement of the Depot Street neighborhood and the frequent redevelopment that took place as its African American residents became more affluent. It plays an active role in the economic, political, and social affairs of the community in which many of Winston-Salem's African American churches were established.

630 Patterson Avenue; 336-724-9411. Hours: Restricted (religious facility). Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

Lloyd Presbyterian Church

This church was founded in the 1870s as part of a national movement by northern missionaries to establish African American Presbyterian churches in the South. It is one of the earliest religious buildings in Winston-Salem outside the Moravian tradition. The church has promoted political involvement and served as headquarters for the citywide Council on Racial Equality.

748 Chestnutt Street; Winston-Salem Convention & Visitors Bureau, 800-331-7018. Hours: Restricted (privately owned). Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts

The collection includes pottery by African American potters from the Edgefield district of South Carolina, including one jar signed by the slave "Dave" in 1858. The documentary center also contains information on African American artisans working in the South.

924 South Main Street; 336-721-7360. Hours: Mondays through Saturdays, 9:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m.; Sundays, 1:00-5:00 p.m. Handicapped Accessible; Admission Charge.

Old Salem

Salem, founded in 1766 by Moravians, was restored as a living history town in the 1950s. Lives of Salem residents, white and black, centered on work and worship. Restoration of the 1861 Negro Moravian Church (now known as St. Philips Moravian Church) and reconstruction of its 1823 predecessor are in progress.

600 South Main Street; 336-721-7300; webmaster@oldsalem.org. Hours: Mondays through Saturdays, 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.; Sundays, 12:30-5:00 p.m. Handicapped Accessible; Admission Charge. Historic Designation: National Historic Landmark; National Register of Historic Places.

Reynolda House, Museum of American Art

Reynolda is the gracious former home of Katherine Smith and R.J. Reynolds, founder of R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. Artworks by African Americans Romare Bearden, Jacob Lawrence, and Horace Pippin are among the permanent collection of art dating back to the 18th century.

2250 Reynolda Road; 336-725-5325; reynolda@reynoldahouse.org. Hours: Mondays through Saturdays, 9:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.; Sundays, 1:30-4:30 p.m. Handicapped Accessible; Admission Charge. Historic Designation: Local Historic Landmark; National Register of Historic Places; State Highway Historical Marker (J-54).

Simon G. Atkins House

This structure, built in 1893 by Dr. Simon Green Atkins, founder of Slater Industrial Academy (later known as Winston-Salem State University) was the first house to be constructed in the Columbian Heights neighborhood of Winston-Salem.

346 Atkins Street; Winston-Salem Convention & Visitors Bureau, 800-331-7018. Hours: Restricted. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places; State Highway Historical Marker (J-101).

Southeastern Center for Contemporary Art (SECCA)

SECCA is a nationally recognized contemporary art museum, which schedules temporary exhibitions, public art installations, artist residencies, and gallery talks by noted African American artists throughout its yearly schedule.

750 Marguerite Drive; 336-725-1904. Hours: Tuesdays through Saturdays, 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.; Sundays, 2:00-5:00 p.m. Handicapped Accessible; Admission Charge.

St. Philip's Moravian Church

St. Philip's, built in 1861, is the oldest extant church building associated with a black congregation in Forsyth County and is the only known mid-19th-century African American church building remaining in the state of North Carolina.

East side of South Church Street, near Race Street; Winston-Salem Convention & Visitors Bureau, 800-331-7018. Hours: Restricted. Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

W.C. Brown Apartment Building

This building was constructed as rental flats for African American families just before World War II. It is one of the rare surviving examples of the "Y-stair" brick apartment buildings built in Winston-Salem's African American neighborhoods in the late 1930s to the early 1940s and, along with the Craver Apartment Building, is unique in North Carolina.

311-317 East 7th Street; Winston-Salem Convention & Visitors Bureau, 800-331-7018. Hours: Restricted (privately owned). Historic Designation: National Register of Historic Places.

Winston-Salem State University

This institution was founded by Simon G. Atkins as Slater Industrial Academy in 1892 and began receiving limited state support in 1895. The school operated as a private teacher-training institution for African Americans and expanded its curriculum to a four-year program in 1925, when it was

renamed Winston-Salem Teachers College. The school took its present name in 1969 and became a campus of the UNC system in 1972.

601 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive; 336-750-2000. Handicapped Accessible; No Admission Charge. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (J-31).

- For local visitor information contact the Winston-Salem Convention & Visitors Bureau at 800-331-7018 or 336-728-4200.

winton
(Hertford County)

Lemuel W. Boone

Baptist leader. In 1866 he organized the first black Baptist Association in North Carolina; trustee, Shaw University. Grave is two miles southeast.

U.S. Highway 13 at State Road 1457 (Old U.S. 13); Hertford County Economic Development Commission, 252-358-7801. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (A-81).

Calvin Scott Brown School

Founded for Negroes, 1886, by C. S. Brown, pastor of the Pleasant Plains Baptist Church. Since 1937, the Calvin Scott Brown High School (now an elementary school).

Main Street; 252-358-3671. Historic Designation: State Highway Historical Marker (A-58).

C. S. Brown Regional Cultural Center and Museum

A ca. 1926 schoolhouse founded by C. S. Brown for black children is now a museum and cultural center that features ongoing programs of African American history and visual and performing arts. Permanent exhibits include an antique classroom and collections of African American and West African artifacts.

511 Main Street; 252-358-1127. Hours: Mondays through Fridays, 10:00 a.m.-noon and 2:00-4:00 p.m.; weekends by appointment. Handicapped Accessible; Admission Charge. Historic Designation: Local Historic Landmark; National Register of Historic Places.

- For local visitor information contact the Hertford County Economic Development Commission at 252-358-7801.



Today's Art Breathes Life into History

BY MARY REGAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, NORTH CAROLINA ARTS COUNCIL

Out of the rich and varied history of African Americans in North Carolina grew a rich and diverse culture. That culture thrives today in our state. I invite you to visit museums, galleries, and cultural centers across the state to view examples of African American artistry. These artists have made their mark on North Carolina since the early days, from the fine craftsmanship of the 19th-century cabinetmaker Thomas Day, to the contributions of contemporary artists such as Juan Logan, Michael Harris, Charles Joyner, Chandra Cox, and others who illustrate the breadth of the African American experience in North Carolina. Some artists, such as dancer and choreographer Chuck Davis, seek to educate as they create. Davis makes an annual pilgrimage to Africa to learn the traditional ways of his ancestors, and now, through his dance, assures these traditions will live on. Festivals and plays celebrate the holidays and traditions of African American culture. An outdoor drama at Snow Camp, "Pathway to Freedom," tells the story of peaceful Quakers who opposed slavery and helped enslaved Africans escape. The Bull Durham Blues Festival, presented each September by the St. Joseph's Historic Foundation in Durham, celebrates the world-renowned blues heritage in our state. And jazz and gospel music abound. In so many ways African American artists tell stories that keep the history and culture alive – in books, poems, plays, films, songs, storytelling, paintings, woodcarvings, sculpture, and dance. In every medium, in every region of the state, in cities and rural towns – the story is being told. So explore the state that has produced such celebrated artists as John Coltrane, Thelonious Monk, Elizabeth Cotten, Shirley Caesar, Romare Bearden, John Biggers, and Minnie Evans, to name just a few. Find the special blend of African American history and culture that makes our state dynamic and unique.

IT TAKES THE MOON SOME TIME TO GO ROUND THE NATION

Events, Festivals & Celebrations

asheville

Goombay Festival Every August
Kwanzaa Every December 27
YMI Martin Luther King Jr.
Birthday Celebration Every January

• For local visitor information contact the Asheville Convention & Visitors Bureau
at 800-257-1300 or 828-258-6100.

chapel hill

Seeds of Sheba Cultural
Arts Bazaar First Saturday in September

• For local visitor information contact the Chapel Hill/Orange County Visitors Bureau
at 888-968-2060 or 919-968-2060.

charlotte

Jazz Festival Weekends in July and August
Kwanzaa Annually, last week of December-January 1

• For local visitor information contact the Charlotte Convention & Visitors Bureau
at 800-231-4636 or 704-331-2700.

durham

Poetry Power Third Friday, monthly
Bull Durham Blues Festival Every September
Kwanzaafest Every January 1
North Carolina International Jazz
Festival at Duke January-April, six Friday nights
Black Diaspora Film Festival Every February
Bimbe Cultural
Festival Every Memorial Day Weekend
Kwanzaa December 26, 2000 and 2001

• For local visitor information contact the Durham Convention & Visitors Bureau
at 800-446-8604 or 919-687-0288.

elizabeth city

Gospelfest Jubilee Every May

• For local visitor information contact the Elizabeth City Area Chamber of Commerce
at 888-258-4832 or 252-335-4365.

fayetteville

Selections from the
Permanent Collection Annually,
late summer-early fall

- For local visitor information contact the Fayetteville Area Convention & Visitors Bureau at 800-255-8217 or 910-483-5311.

greensboro

African American
Arts Festival Annually, January-March
Karamu Every February

- For local visitor information contact the Greensboro Area Convention & Visitors Bureau at 800-344-2282 or 336-274-2282.

greenville

Misa Soko: African American Heritage,
Culture, and Youth Festival Every October

- For local visitor information contact the Greenville/Pitt County Convention & Visitors Bureau at 800-537-5564 or 252-329-4200.

jacksonville

Kuumbaa Festival Annually,
third weekend of August

- For local visitor information contact Onslow County Tourism at 800-932-2144 or 910-455-1113.

rocky mount

Harambee Festival Annually, first weekend in May

Jazz Concert at
Harambee Square Friday night before
the first Saturday in May

- For local visitor information contact Nash County Travel & Tourism at 800-849-6825 or 252-973-1246.

snow camp

“Pathway to Freedom”
outdoor historical drama Annually, mid-June
through mid-August. Call ahead for exact dates and times.

- For local visitor information contact the Burlington/Alamance County Convention & Visitors Bureau at 800-637-3804 or 336-570-1444.

wilmington

David Walker Festival Every September

- For local visitor information contact the Cape Fear Coast Convention & Visitors Bureau at 800-222-4757 or 910-341-4030.

winston-salem

National Black Theatre
Festival Biennial, August 2001, 2003, etc.

- For local visitor information contact the Winston-Salem Convention & Visitors Bureau at 800-331-7018 or 336-728-4200.



THE CROCODILE LIVES IN WATER; YET IT BREATHES AIR, NOT WATER

Musicians and Artists of North Carolina

The biographical profiles included herein are representative of the many African American individuals whose artistic contributions are significant. It is not possible to be comprehensive in a publication such as this. The breadth and depth of individual artistic contributions are too great to include them all. We hope this sampling encourages you to further explore the works of these and other significant individual artists by visiting the sites and events listed herein.

musicians

Shirley Caesar

Shirley Caesar, Durham evangelist and award-winning gospel singer, and her group “The Caesar Singers” have traveled worldwide, performing in a style with roots in the Durham gospel tradition. She has released numerous albums and received a Grammy Award for the hit single “Put Your Hand in the Hand of the Man from Galilee” in the 1970s.

Etta Reid Baker

Etta Reid Baker (born March 31, 1913, in Caldwell County) was master of the blues guitar style that became popular in the southern Piedmont in the early 1900s. Her influential solo album “One Dime Blues” demonstrated a unique finger-picking style that won her a National Heritage Fellowship from the National Endowment for the Arts in 1991.

John Coltrane

John Coltrane (1926–1967) of Hamlet achieved international fame as one of the most talented and creative figures in jazz history. Performing with such greats as Dizzy Gillespie, Thelonious Monk, and the Miles Davis

Quintet, Coltrane received critical acclaim for his distinctive saxophone play. His own quartet signally influenced jazz groups of the early 1960s, winning for him the Down Beat Award, a Hall of Fame selection, and Jazzman of the Year.

Elizabeth “Libba” Cotten

Elizabeth “Libba” Cotten (ca. 1894–1987), a native of Orange County, became an internationally acclaimed finger-style guitarist and banjo player whose repertoire was grounded in the pre-blues style of the North Carolina Piedmont. She received a National Heritage Fellowship from the National Endowment for the Arts in 1984. Her composition “Freight Train” has become an industry standard.

Rev. Gary Davis

Rev. Gary Davis (1896–1972) was a blind ragtime and blues guitar player who honed his skills on the streets of Durham in the 1920s and 1930s, a period during which the classic country blues style was emerging. Along with Blind Boy Fuller, Brownie McGhee, and Sonny Terry, Davis brought that style into national prominence through recordings and performances.

Roberta Flack

Roberta Flack's (born in Black Mountain in 1940) soulful singing contains hints of jazz, gospel, and blues. She is a graduate of Howard University with a degree in music education, and she pursued a teaching career before a recording contract in 1969 catapulted her to the status of vocal superstar. Flack has won Grammy Awards for "The First Time Ever I Saw Your Face" and "Killing Me Softly with His Song."

Blind Boy Fuller

Blind Boy Fuller (1907-1941) was a guitarist and singer who made his living by performing on the streets of Durham in the 1920s and 1930s. He recorded numerous records, both as a solo artist and in concert with the Rev. Gary Davis, Sonny Terry, and others. Fuller is considered a pioneer of the Piedmont country blues style and is remembered especially for his imaginative lyrics.

Thelonious Monk

Thelonious Monk (1917-1982) moved with his family from Rocky Mount to New York City while still a child. At the age of 19 he joined the band at Minton's Playhouse in Harlem, where he helped to develop the jazz style now known as bebop. Many of his 70-plus songs have become classics. Monk recorded with such greats as Miles Davis, Charlie Parker, Dizzy Gillespie, and John Coltrane.

Lowman Pauling

Lowman Pauling (d. 1964) was a guitarist and songwriter for the "Five Royales," a rhythm-and-blues group from Winston-Salem who achieved a national following in the 1950s. The Royales influenced the stylistic development of many rhythm-and-blues luminaries, including James Brown. Pauling's compositions "Dedicated to the One I Love" and "Think" have become R&B standards.

Sonny Terry

Sonny Terry (1911-1986) was a blind harmonica player from Greensboro whose repertoire ranged from the musical traditions of the rural African American South to the Piedmont blues of Durham. During his long career he played duets with other local greats, including Blind Boy Fuller and Brownie McGhee. The National Endowment for the Arts granted Terry a National Heritage Fellowship in 1982.

visual artists

Romare Bearden

Romare Bearden (1912-1988) was a painter and collagist born in Charlotte and reared in Harlem during the period known as the Harlem Renaissance. After graduating from New York University and studying with George Grosz, he began exhibiting his works in Harlem, frequently utilizing jazz as a theme. His signature collage and photomontage work developed in the 1960s from his associations with a number of fellow black artists known as the "Spiral Group," as well as his involvement in the Civil Rights movement.

John Biggers

John Biggers' (born in Gastonia in 1924) artistic talent was cultivated by art educator Viktor Lowenfeld at Hampton Institute (University). Biggers' early mural work had antecedents in American Regionalism, but his greatest achievement is the synthesis of social realism with African design that characterizes his later production. He was a co-founder of Texas Southern University's art department (1949) and a professor there for more than 30 years.

Selma Burke

Selma Burke (1900-1995), a native of Mooresville, is best known for her figurative work in sculpture. Her reputation solidified after her profile of Franklin D. Roosevelt was selected for engraving on the dime. With degrees from Livingstone College and Columbia University and additional study in Europe, she remained a lifelong teacher. A school of sculpture in Greenwich Village and the Selma Burke Arts Center in Pittsburgh are named in her honor.

Minnie Evans

Minnie Evans (1892-1987), a native of Pender County, completed her first drawing on Good Friday, 1935, and soon produced as many as seven drawings a day. Most displayed the vibrant color that is the hallmark of her style and a pattern of African American culture. Employment as gatekeeper at Airlie Gardens near Wilmington inspired in Evans a love for landscaping that is evident in her drawings, as are her efforts to translate dreams into dimensional form.

Find Out More This first edition of “The Rich Heritage of African Americans in North Carolina” contains more than 40 pages of information on sites, museums, churches, colleges, attractions, and people who commemorate the rich history and living culture of African Americans in North Carolina. Subsequent editions will include more information on other sites and the numerous individual African Americans who have contributed to this rich heritage.

Many of these individuals and sites are already recognized on North Carolina Highway Historical Markers. To learn more about North Carolina’s Highway Historical Markers, contact the North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Department of Cultural Resources, 4611 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4611. Call 919-733-9375 or visit their web site at www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us. For more information about properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places, contact the State Historic Preservation Office at 919-733-6545 or by mail at 4618 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4618.

This booklet is by no means an entire listing of North Carolina’s African American Heritage. The North Carolina Department of Commerce and Department of Cultural Resources have made every effort to ensure accuracy, but can not be responsible for omissions or errors. Please contact the telephone numbers noted for more detailed information on a specific site or other points of interest in each area.

The North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources used the following criteria to select the various entries for the publication:

CRITERIA FOR HISTORIC RESOURCES

- All State Highway Historical Markers related to African Americans
- All properties associated with African Americans listed in the National Register of Historic Places

- All historically black colleges and universities
- Museums and historic sites with regular hours and open year-round that interpret African American history

CRITERIA FOR ARTS AND CULTURAL MUSEUMS, CENTERS, AND COLLECTIONS

- All entries in the publication contribute to an understanding of African American art and culture in North Carolina. Entries include attractions and events that emphasize the vital aspects of contemporary African American life as well as the African and African American history in our state.
- Museums and centers have ongoing or permanent exhibits of significant African or African American artworks or artifacts. Promotional materials provide visitors with accurate information about programs, exhibitions, and events offered.
- Sites have an interpretive/educational element that provides visitors with a context related to African American art and culture. Exhibitions and collections include an interpretation of the work(s) in the context of American art. Presentations and interpretations of African American art and culture include the perspectives of African American people.
- Sites welcome visitors. They are open to the general public during publicized hours or by appointment. They have adequate directional signs or clearly identified places to seek information about parking, public restrooms, accommodations, and dining. Sites are well-maintained and advertise whether their facilities and programs are accessible to persons with disabilities.

North Carolina Division of Tourism, Film and Sports Development, Department of Commerce, 301 N. Wilmington Street, Raleigh, North Carolina 27601-2825. Call toll-free in the United States and Canada 1-800-VISIT NC; in Raleigh, North Carolina call 919-733-8372. Visit our web site at www.visitnc.com.

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