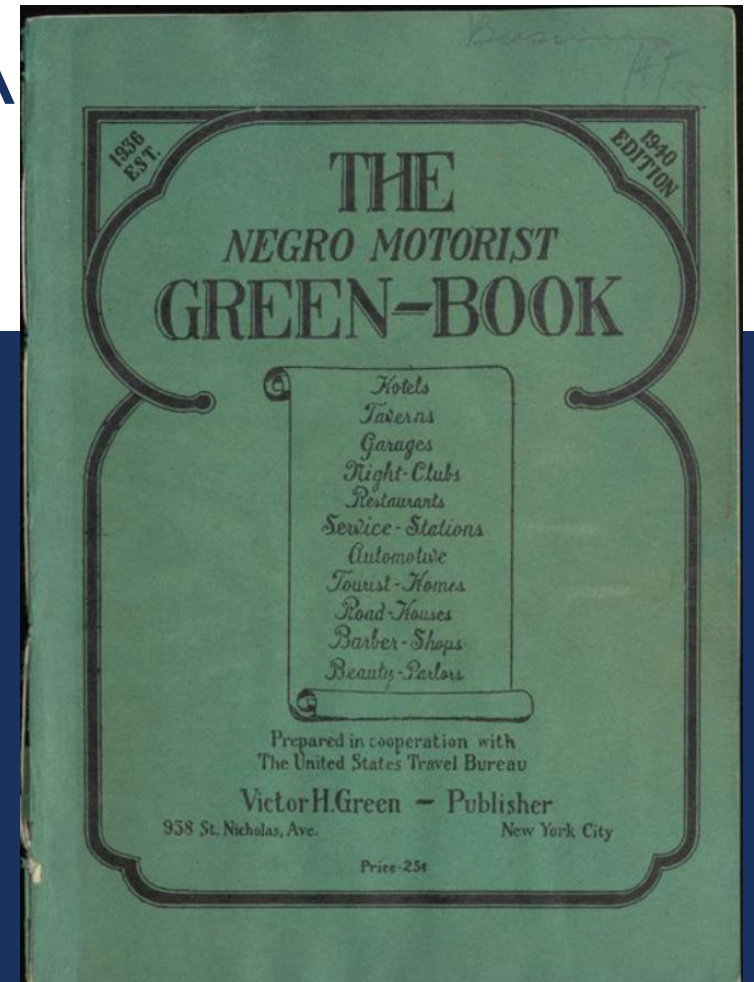


# GREEN BOOK OF SOUTH CAROLINA

AYANNA GOINES

AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY CONSULTANT, SCDAAH

AGOINES@SCDAH.SC.GOV



# VICTOR AND ALMA GREEN



1. Victor Hugo Green (1892-1960) circa 1956-1958 *The New York Age*, 23 August 1958, Saturday, page 32



2. Photo of Alma Green  
<https://www.automotivehalloffame.org/stories/alma-green-2/>



1. Rome, Georgia. September 1943. Esther Bubley, photographer. "A sign at the Greyhound bus station." Library of Congress



3. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. July 1939. Russell Lee, photographer. "Man drinking at a water cooler in the street car terminal." Library of Congress

4. Delano, Jack, photographer. At the bus station in Durham, North Carolina Durham United States, 1940. May. Photograph.

2. September 1943. Esther Bubley, photographer. "A rest stop for Greyhound bus passengers on the way from Louisville, Kentucky to Nashville, Tennessee, with separate accommodations for colored passengers." Library of Congress





1. James Van Der Zee, *Couple, Harlem*, 1932, printed 1974, gelatin silver print, National Gallery of Art, Washington, Alfred H. Moses and Fern M. Schad Fund, ©1969 Van Der Zee

## Studebaker Cars

Studebaker, the car that set the post-war styling pace for the automobile industry, has done it again.

Details of the company's line of 1950 model passenger cars were disclosed today by H. S. Vance, chairman of the board and president, with a prediction that this latest Studebaker will be acclaimed the most distinctive looking car on the road.

In these new cars the company's designers, Raymond Loewy Associates, have achieved an automotive style pattern as revolutionary today as were the first Studebakers of postwar design three years ago. A complete change in frontal appearance and fender treatment gives the 1950 models sleek, new lines which make them appear in motion even when they're standing still.

Both ride and handling ease have been considerably bettered by engineering innovations complementing the use of an improved self-stabilizing coil spring front suspension.

The front of the 1950 Studebaker is particularly striking. It embodies an airplane fuselage-type hood, flanked by air-foil front fenders and set off by a chrome "spinner." In addition to providing an ornamental touch, the "spinner" augments four frontal openings which direct air to the engine for maximum cooling. The largest of these air passages consists of two oval-shaped honeycomb grille scoops located below two smaller air channels which flank the "spinner." Chrome moldings over these small twin channels contribute to the unusual decorative effect.

9



FRONT END DESIGN OF THE NEW 1950 STUDEBAKER MODELS IS PARTICULARLY STRIKING. THE "SPINNER" IN ADDITION TO PROVIDING A HANDSOME ORNAMENTAL TOUCH, AUGMENTS FOUR FRONTAL OPENINGS WHICH DIRECT AIR TO THE ENGINE. THE LARGEST OF THESE AIR PASSAGES CONSISTS OF TWO OVAL-SHAPED HONEYCOMB GRILLE SCOOPS LOCATED BELOW TWO SMALLER AIR CHANNELS WHICH FLANK THE "SPINNER."

In harmony with a styling that expresses power, speed and sleekness are the heavy wrap-around bumpers. In front they are held by supports enclosed within tubular housings which are painted to match the automobile.

IN PATRONIZING THESE PLACES

Keller "Super Chief" Convertible cradled in rubber. An unbelievable smooth ride, three passenger, 92" wheelbase, 49 h. p. engine mounted (optional) rear or front with chassis that performs like a thoroughbred.

Keller "Super Chief" Station Wagon. 92" wheelbase, five passenger, with sufficient space between rear seat and tall gate to haul luggage, fishing, hunting and golf equipment, or carry supplies for the farm or country home.

3. Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, Manuscripts, Archives and Rare Books Division, The New York Public Library. "The Negro Motorist Green Book: 1948" New York Public Library Digital Collections. Accessed July 31, 2024. <https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/f56e0d60-847a-0132-8e19-58d385a7bbd0>

2. Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, Manuscripts, Archives and Rare Books Division, The New York Public Library. "The Negro Motorist Green Book: 1950" New York Public Library Digital Collections. Accessed July 31, 2024. <https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/f56e0d60-847a-0132-8e19-58d385a7bbd0>

PLEASE MENTION "THE GREEN BOOK"

shocks are cushioned in a pillow of rubber producing shockless steering. No front end bushings to replace; eliminates the tiring necessity for steering wheel grip on rough roads.

The wheels are pulled gently over bumps instead of being pushed abruptly into them.

Keller Motors Corporation comes to town establishing a post war precedent in that they brought for their showing a multi-colored, attractive rear engine mounted show chassis—a tulip cream and green colored show convertible and a station wagon, making a very attractive showing at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

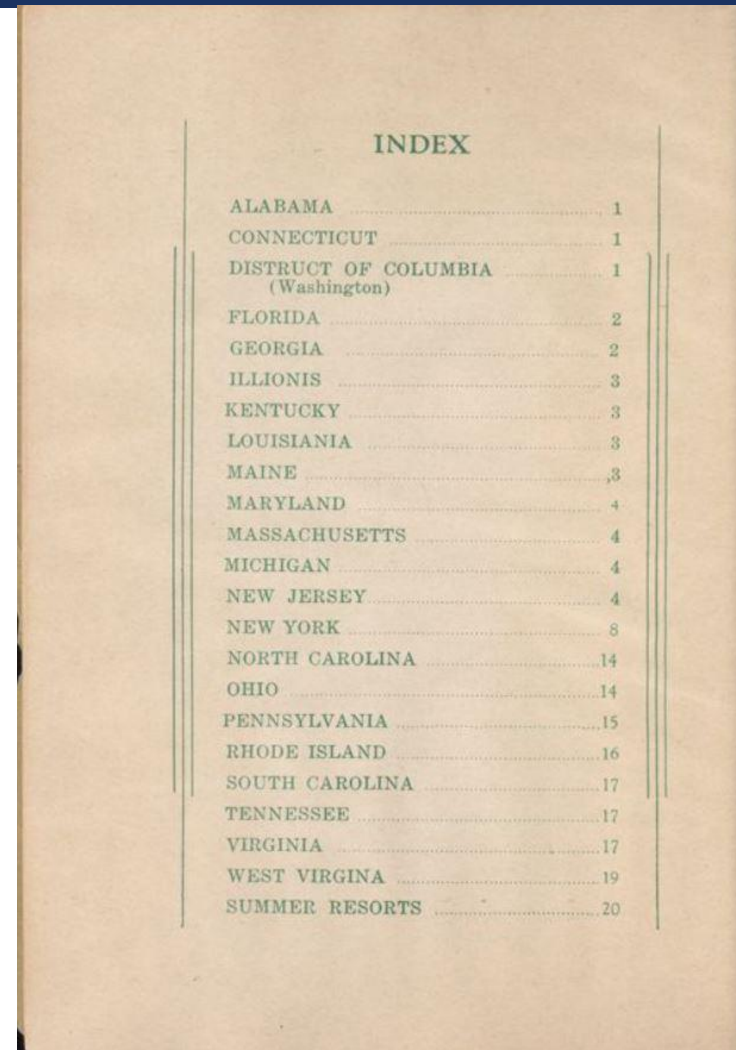
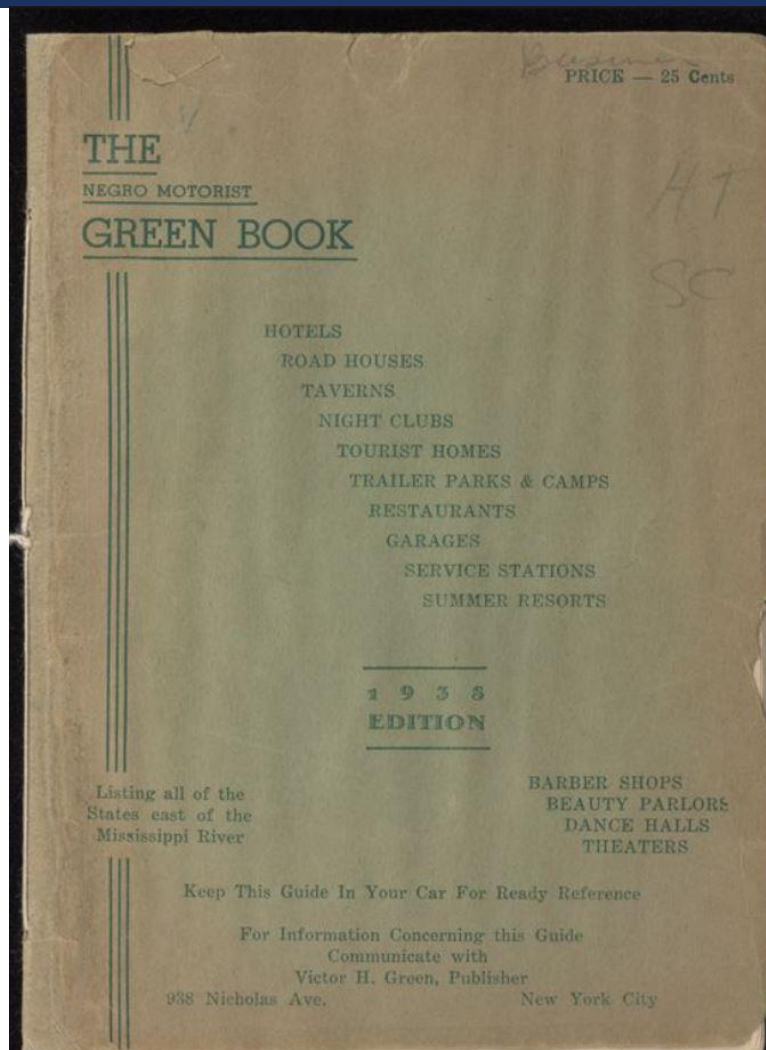
They are placing much emphasis on the "cradled in rubber" feature and have a test chassis in their exhibit to show exactly how the spring action works. This chassis has traveled many thousands of miles and hauled hundreds of different people.

Their engineers have developed a very ingenious method for setting the engine fore and aft. The convertible carries the engine mounted in the rear. A model to come later will be a Package Delivery Car, an ultra-swanky unit for light deliveries. This model will carry engine in the rear—with package compartment in large front space where engines are usually located. Only one seat is provided for driver.

LINE OF MODELS

Keller Motors Corporation has already acquired facilities for production of Station Wagon Bodies complete. Officials are planning early production of this model ahead of the Convertible, because with completed station wagon bodies, Kirk site dies can be used in forming the sheet metal for the front end of this model because there is much less sheet metal used on this car. Meanwhile work will progress rapidly on the dies for metal body parts of the convertible back of the windshield, and also on permanent dies for all Cars.

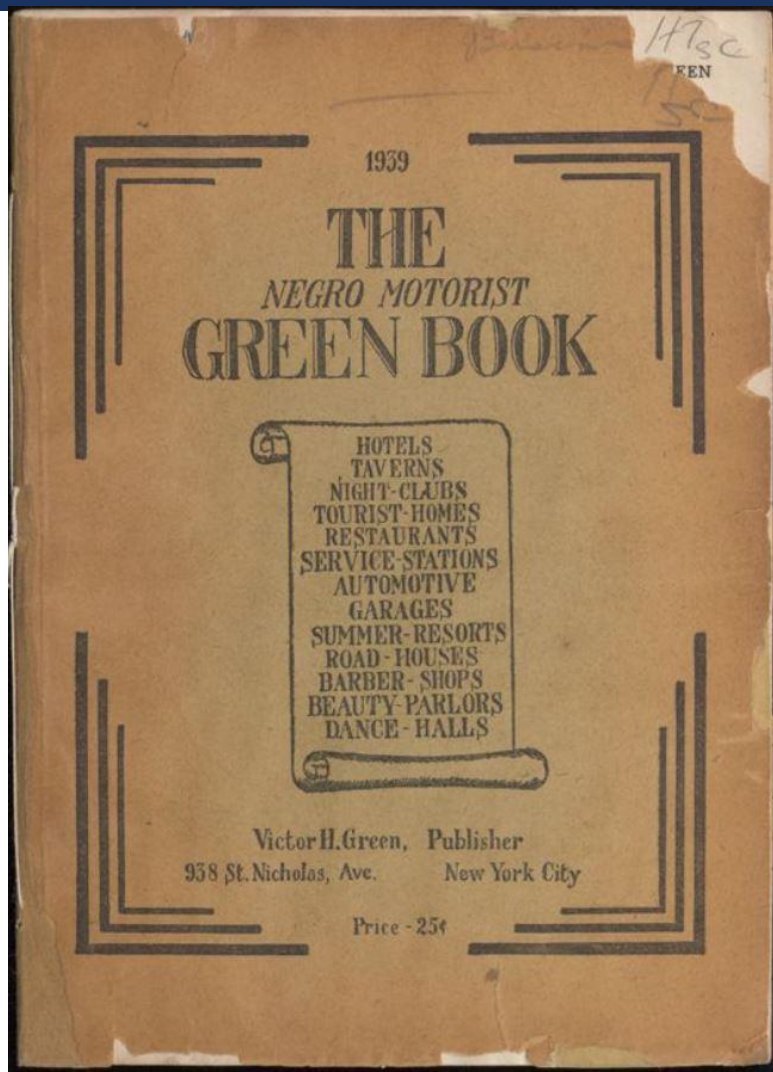
1938



I. Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, Manuscripts, Archives and Rare Books Division, The New York Public Library. "The Negro Motorist Green Book: 1938" New York Public Library Digital Collections. Accessed July 31, 2024.

<https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/f56e0d60-847a-0132-8e19-58d385a7bbd0>

1939

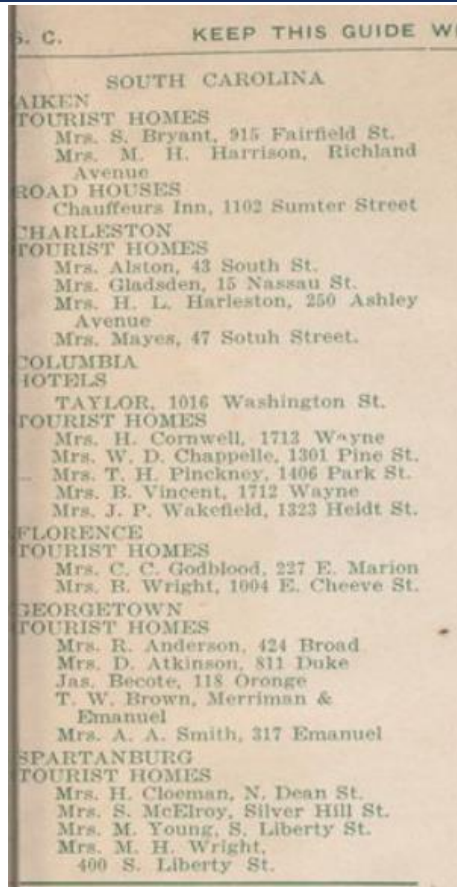


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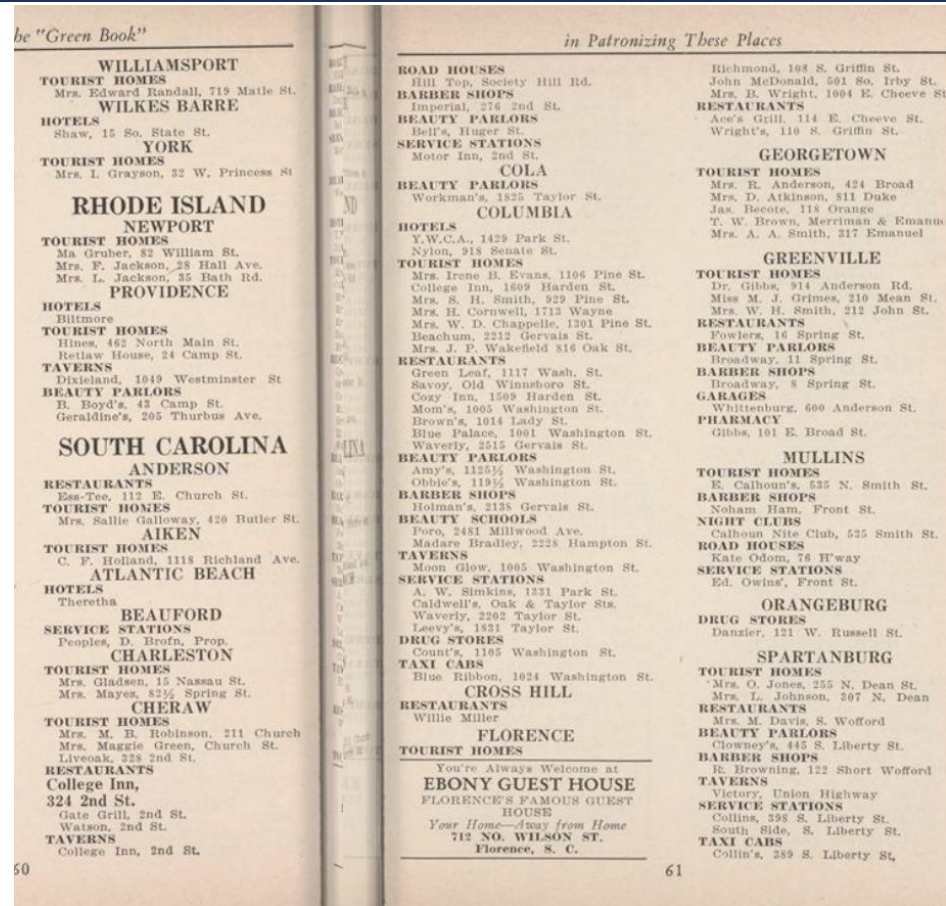
1. Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, Manuscripts, Archives and Rare Books Division, The New York Public Library. "The Negro Motorist Green Book: 1939" New York Public Library Digital Collections. Accessed July 31, 2024.

<https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/f56e0d60-847a-0132-8e19-58d385a7bbd0>



1938 SC Entries

1. Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, Manuscripts, Archives and Rare Books Division, The New York Public Library. "The Negro Motorist Green Book: 1938" New York Public Library Digital Collections. Accessed July 31, 2024. <https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/f56e0d60-847a-0132-8e19-58d385a7bbd0>



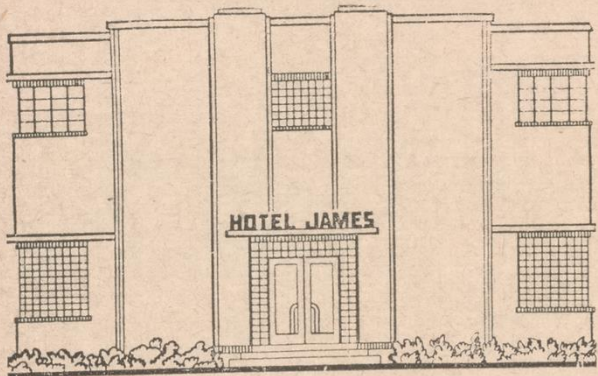
1954 SC Entries

2. Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, Manuscripts, Archives and Rare Books Division, The New York Public Library. "The Negro Motorist Green Book: 1954" New York Public Library Digital Collections. Accessed July 31, 2024. <https://digitalcollections.nypl.org/items/f56e0d60-847a-0132-8e19-58d385a7bbd0>

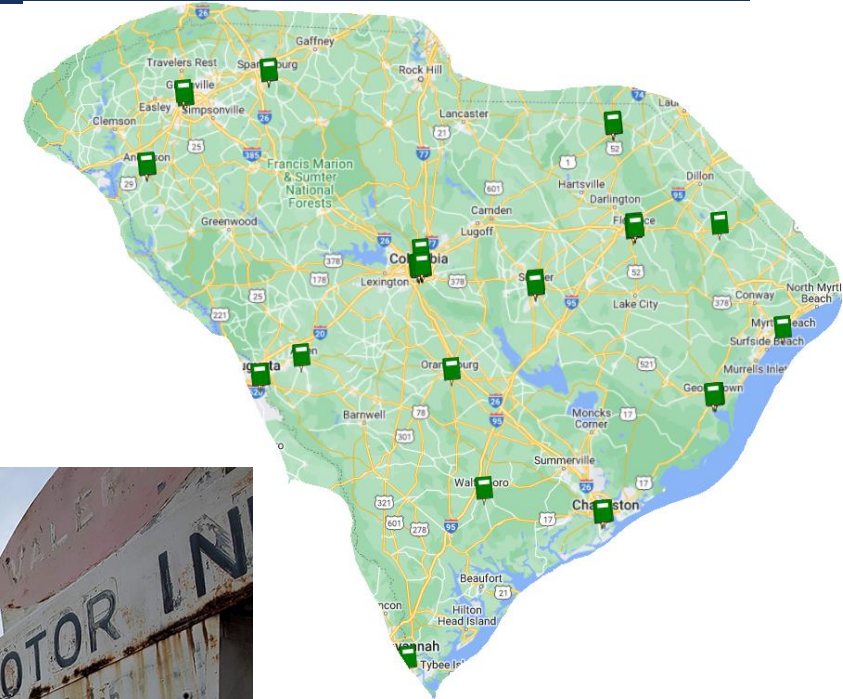
Phone 8004

# THE SOUTH'S NEWEST HOTEL JAMES

238 Spring Street



All Modern Facilities



## 1956 SC Green Book sites

3. College Inn Restaurant. *Image courtesy SC Department of Archives and History. Accessed July 29, 2024.*
4. Valerie Motor Inn. *Image courtesy SC Department of Archives and History. Accessed July 29, 2024.*
5. 1956 Green Book Map. University of South Carolina, South Caroliniana Library. Accessed July 29, 2024.



1. *Charleston Evening Post*, 14 February 1989, "Business Review," page 4: "James Hotel a Part of Area Black History."

2. *Beach Scene at Atlantic Beach, S.C. 1945*. South Carolina Postcards. Accessed July 28, 2024.

# EXAMPLES OF GREEN BOOK SITES STILL EXTANT IN COLUMBIA



I. Holman's Barber Shop, 2128 Gervais Street, 2018. Historic Columbia collection. Accessed July 29, 2024.

# EXAMPLES OF GREEN BOOK SITES STILL EXTANT IN COLUMBIA



1. Harriet Cornwell Tourist Home, 1713 Wayne Street, 2018. Historic Columbia collection. Accessed July 29, 2024.

# EXAMPLES OF GREEN BOOK SITES STILL EXTANT IN COLUMBIA



I. Ruth's Beauty Parlor, 2018. Historic Columbia collection. Accessed July 29, 2024.

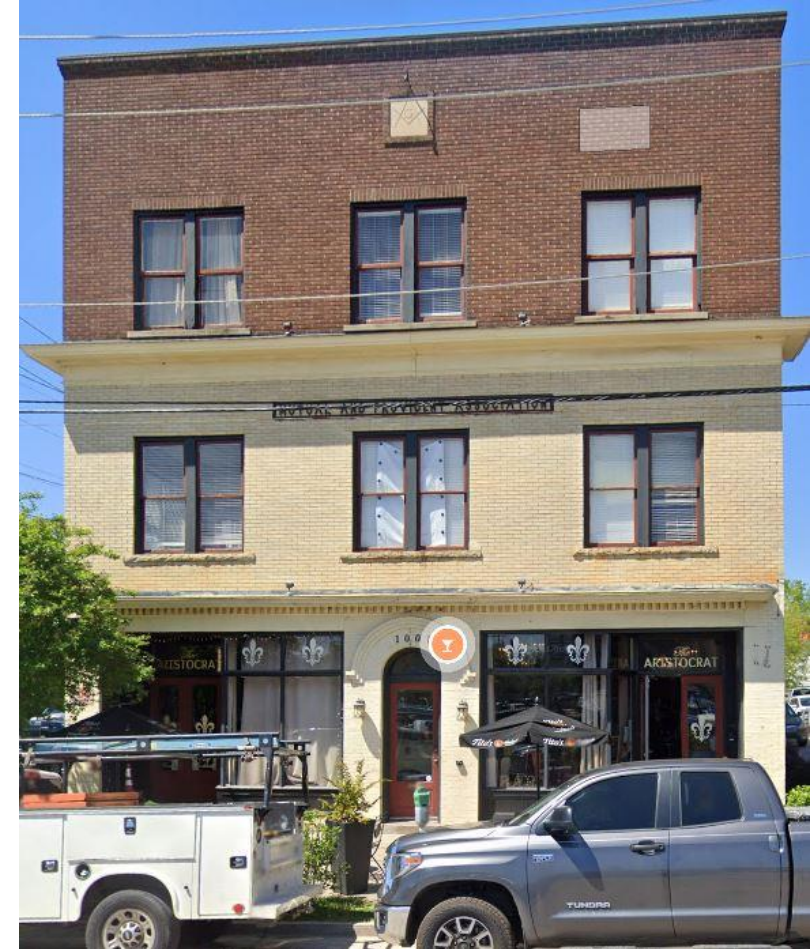
# THE BLUE PALACE TEA SHOPPE



1. Blue Palace Tea Shoppe. 1950. Midlands Memories. Richland Library. Accessed July 29, 2024.



2. North Carolina Mutual Building. 1993. Steven A. Davis. SC State Historic Preservation Office. Accessed July 29, 2024.



3. 1001 Washington Street. Google Street View. Accessed July 29, 2024.

# HOTEL NYLON



1. 918 Senate Street. Joseph E. Winter Photograph Collection. December 1962. Accessed July 29, 2024.

2. 918 Senate Street. Google Street View. Accessed July 29, 2024.



# MOTEL SIMBETH

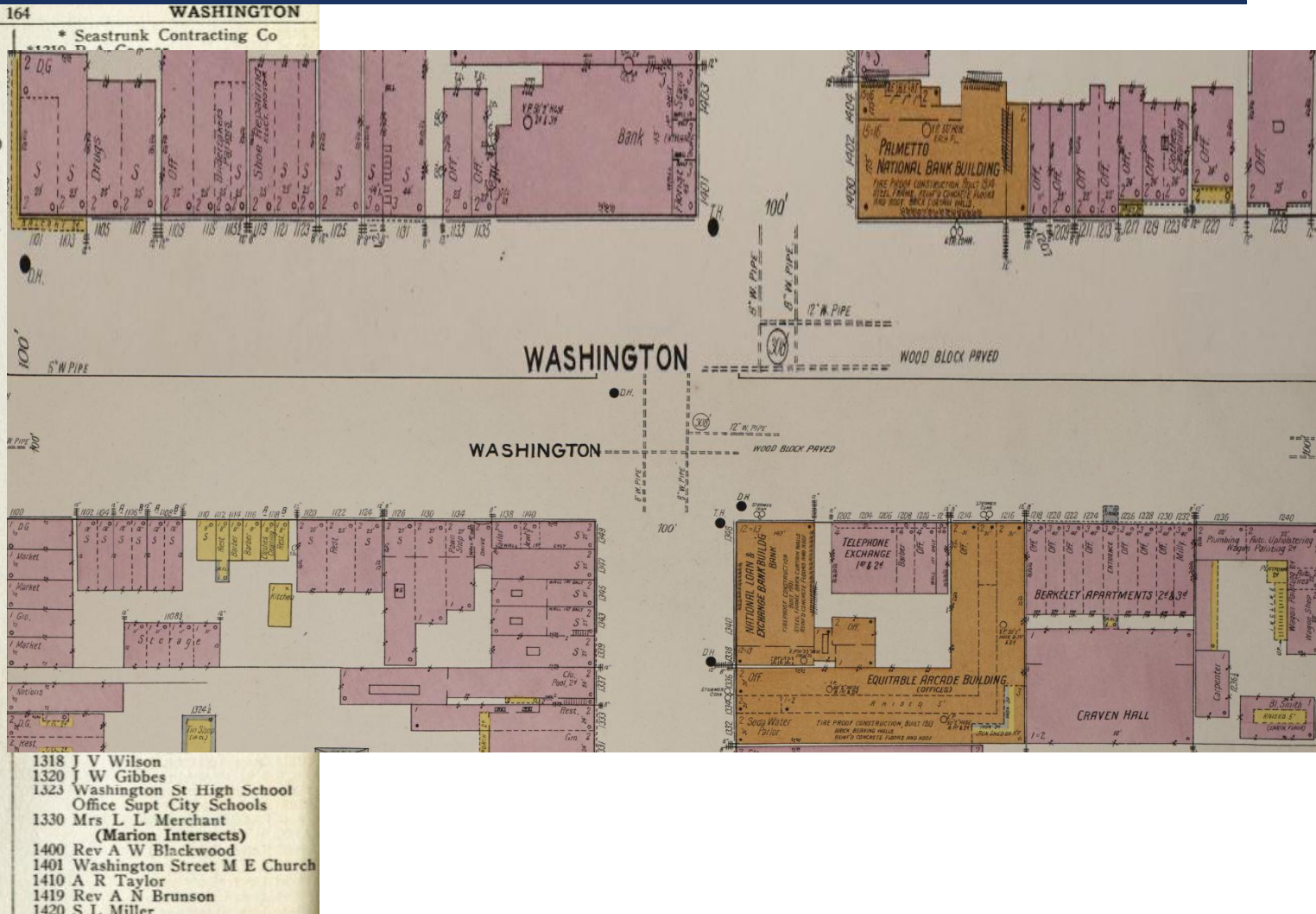


1. Motel Simbeth postcard, 1955. Image courtesy South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia

# BLACK BUSINESS DISTRICTS

WALNUT	163	WASHINGTON
2123 M F Gunther		906 Lizzie Hunter (c)
<b>WALNUT</b> —N from College, 1st E of Harden		907 Dinah Chappell (c)
<b>WARNINGS ALLEY</b> —S from 2310 Hampton		907½ Henry Mickens (c)
<b>WASHINGTON</b> —E from River to limits, 2d N of Gervais		908 Thos Holloway (c)
331 Henry Heimann		909 Martha Faust (c)
<b>(Williams to Pulaski Intersects)</b>		910 John Entzminger (c)
610 John Payne (c)		*912-14 H E Lindsay (c)
614 Jack Rennick (c)		913 Lavinia Felder (c)
<b>(Wayne Intersects)</b>		917 Henrietta Williams (c)
703 Frances Leaphart (c)		919 Morris Shuker
704 Mary Jones (c)		921 Letty Anderson (c)
705 Marcus Beecham (c)		922 John Cannon (c)
705½ Thos Maffett (c)		<b>(Park Intersects)</b>
708 Julia Hancock (c)		1000 Robt Logan (c)
709 Mamie Caldwell (c)		1001 Saml King (c)
710 Sue Burke (c)		*1001½ North Caro Mut & Prov Assn (c)
713 Daisy Lever (c)		J J Atwell (c)
714 James Simmons (c)		1003 W E Thomas (c)
715 Mary J Smith (c)		1003½ Hulet Sullivan (c)
716 Chas Gray (c)		1004 John Maffett (c)
717 C B Aaron (c)		*1005 Guiseppa Pitrelle
719 Mattie Hunt (c)		*1006 Hardy & Pinckney (c)
721 Wm Parker (c)		1007 Andrew Boyd (c)
723 Henry Dotts (c)		1007½ Walter Boller (c)
725 C L Porterfield (c)		*1008 B B Brady (c)
727 Mary Thomas (c)		1009 Jennie Goode (c)
729 Rosa L Jackson (c)		*1011 M B Davis (c)
<b>(Gadsden Intersects)</b>		*1012 Royal Theatre (c)
801 Zion Baptist Ch (c)		1013 Luigi Fabrizio
805 Rev J C White (c)		* Cola Pepsi Cola Bot Co
806 Ella Morris (c)		*1014 W H Thompson (c)
807-07½ Rev W R Baylor (c)		1014½ Annie Boatwright (c)
808 Daphney Simmons (c)		1015 W K Jackson (c)
809 Lawrence Mack (c)		*1016 J M Robinson (c)
810 Henry Harris (c)		1017 Vacant
*810½ Jefferson Gillam (c)		*1018 Danl Douglas (c)
811 Henry Robinson (c)		1019 F D Cooper
812 Susan Collins (c)		1020 J A Hancock
813 Julia Young (c)		1021 P M Huson
816 C H Young		1022 W C Putnam
817 Hyman Sribnick		*1029 Dr C E Stephenson (c)
818 Dora Dawkins (c)		* Dr E A E Huggins (c)
819 Betty Floyd (c)		* N J Frederick (c)
821 John Evans		<b>(Assembly Intersects)</b>
822 Nora Salmonds (c)		*1101 J C McCain & Son
823 Mon Johnson (c)		*1102 Perfection Cleaners & Dyers
824 J H Bronson (c)		*1103 N Y Bargain Hse
*825 Hyman Sribnick		*1104 Benj Diftlar
*826 E A Robertson (c)		*1105 P R Reese (c)
<b>(Lincoln Intersects)</b>		*1106 T C Pope
*900 W C Dunlap		*1106½ T A Dent & Son
901 John Suber (c)		*1107 Eli Maulful
*902 J N Finley		*1107½ L A Hawkins (c)
903 Dr J H Sims (c)		*1108 Morris Shuker
904 P L Cannon		1108½ J C Priedgeon (c)
905 Lida Abner (c)		*1109 James Nakas
		*1109½ Dr L M Daniels (c)
		* Dr H H Cooper (c)

WASHINGTON	164	WASHINGTON
*1110 W M Anderson (c)		* Seastrunk Contracting Co
*1111 J E Storrs (c)		
* Dr J H Goodwin (c)		
* Edw Lowrey (c)		
Knights of Pythias Hall (c)		
*1112 Love B Woods (c)		
*1114 W M Anderson (c)		
*1115 Johnson, Bradley & Morris (c)		
*1115½ W L Neal (c)		
*1116 McCollough Bros (c)		
*1117-21 Columbia Tailoring Co		
*1118 B A Blocker (c)		
*1118½ D T Tindall (c)		
* A T B Coasey (c)		
* Hampton Bynum		
* W H Young		
* Dr F B Johnson		
1119 E R Poat		
1120 J L Brown (c)		
*1122 W D Scourar		
*1123 Owen & Paul (c)		
*1124 Veal & Son (c)		
*1125 Collins Clothing Co		
1125½ Vacant		
*1126 Penland's Cash Gro		
*1127 W H Thomas (c)		
1129 Masonic Temple (c)		
*1130 Sperry & Hutchinson Co		
*1131 J W Bailey (c)		
1131 (A) P H Sharfer (c)		
*1133 Palmetto Guano Corp		
*1134 Louis Lachovitz		
*1138 Norfolk Tailoring Co		
1140 Vacant		
<b>(Main Intersects)</b>		
*1200 Natl L & E Bank		
*1202-06 So Bell T & T Co		
*1207 C E Murray		
*1208 Pauline Green (c)		
*1209 Standard B & L Assn		
* Equitable B & L Co		
* John E Black & Co		
* Black & Coulter Co		
E W Parker		
*1210 E W Parker		
*1211 Graydon & Graydon		
*1211½ Blackwell & Thomas		
* Faulkenberry & Brown		
* J F Lyon		
1212 Kendall Bldg		
*1213 C J Kimball		
* M E Lumpkin		
*1214-16 The Arcade		
* Cola Ry G & E Co		
*1215 W L Bennett		
* R E Carwile		
* B P McMaster		
*1217 Summersett & Dial (Inc)		
*1218 Walker, Ravenel & Co		
* J S Moore		
1318 J V Wilson		
1320 J W Gibbs		
1323 Washington St High School		
Office Supt City Schools		
1330 Mrs L L Merchant		
<b>(Marion Intersects)</b>		
1400 Rev A W Blackwood		
1401 Washington Street M E Church		
1410 A R Taylor		
1419 Rev A N Brunson		
1420 S L Miller		



# AFTERMATH OF GREEN BOOK



1. Demonstrators on Washington Street. January 1972. Larry Cagle. The State Newspaper Photograph Archive. Accessed July 29, 2024.



2. Charleston civil rights demonstrations—outtakes. June 1963. University of South Carolina. Moving Image Research Collections. Accessed July 29, 2024.  
3. Civil Rights demonstrations in Orangeburg—outtakes. March 1960. University of South Carolina. Moving Image Research Collections. Accessed July 29, 2024.  
4. Man with protest signs on Main Street. John H. McCray. John McCray papers, 1929-1989. Accessed July 29, 2024.



# BRIGGS V. ELLIOTT & BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION



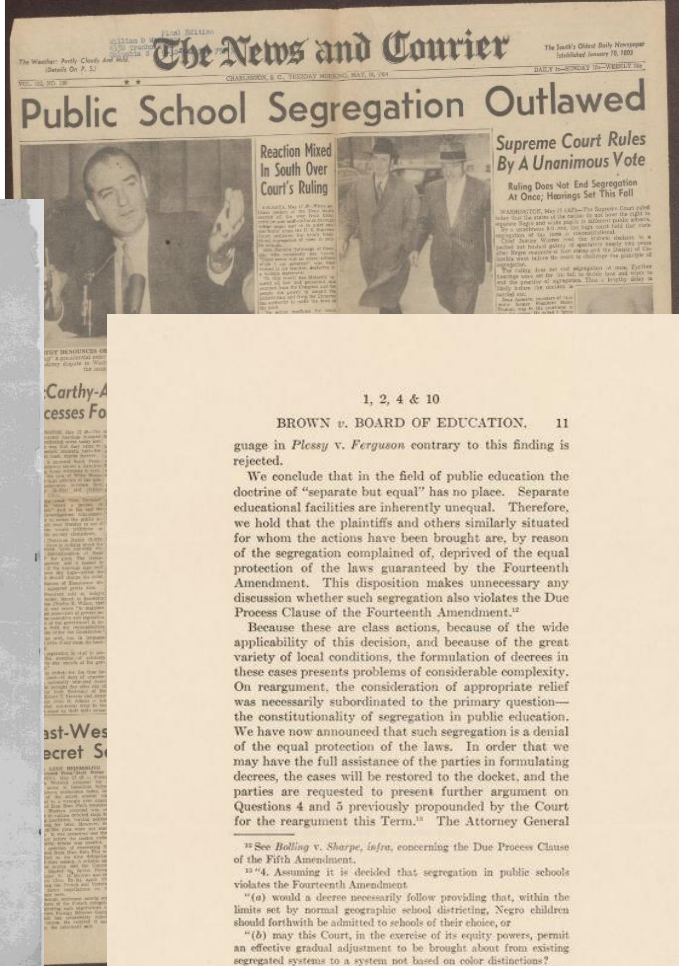
Dated 11 November 1949

*Harry Briggs*  
*Oliver Briggs*  
*THE MASTER B.F. 1945*  
*Nathaniel Eliza Briggs*  
*Thomas Bonds*  
*Harvey Gray W.*  
*William Brown*  
*Ursula Brown*  
*Beatrice Brown*  
*W. H. Brown*  
*Major Brown*  
*Ethel Mae Brown*  
*Howard Brown*  
*James Brown*  
*Theresa Brown*  
*Thomas Brown*  
*Euraha Brown*  
*Josephine Brown*  
*Opella Bennett*  
*Helen Bennett*  
*Hilton C. Bennett*  
*William Gibson*  
*Dennis Gibson*  
*William Gibson*  
*Maxine Gibson*  
*Norval Gibson*  
*Robert Heath*  
*Carrie George*  
*Charles George*  
*James George*  
*Blaise E. Hill*  
*Joseph Hill*  
*Hemelia Huggins*  
*Lila M. Huggins*  
*Celestine Huggins*  
*Quinn Huggins*  
*James Hilton*  
*Russell Hilton*  
*Thomas Johnson*  
*Bonny E. Johnson*  
*Lillie Mae Johnson*  
*Ruth Lee Johnson*  
*Patricia Johnson*  
*Bobby M. Johnson*  
*Frederick Johnson*  
*Susan Lawson*  
*Raymond Lawson*

1. Photograph, 1951 June 17, (Summerton, S.C.), Plaintiffs in the Clarendon County School Segregation Case.. Joseph A. DeLaine Papers. Accessed July 29, 2024.
2. Photograph, 1951, (Summerton, S.C.), of meeting at Liberty Hill A.M.E. Church. Cecil Williams. Joseph A. DeLaine Papers. Accessed July 29, 2024.
3. Petition, 1949 Nov. 11, (Clarendon County, S.C.) Harry Briggs, et al., to the Board of Trustees for School District No. 22 (Clarendon County, S.C.). Accessed July 29, 2024.

4. The News & Courier, Public School Segregation Outlawed, May 18, 1954. Briggs v. Elliott. Accessed July 29, 2024.
5. Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Opinion; May 17, 1954; Records of the Supreme Court of the United States; Record Group 267; National Archives.

*Eddie S. Johnson*  
*Susan Lawson*  
*Robert L. Johnson*  
*William Johnson*  
*Frankie Johnson*  
*Rose Johnson*  
*Lucy Johnson*  
*Mitchell Johnson*  
*Dennis Johnson*  
*Rebecca Johnson*  
*Celestine Johnson*  
*Edward Johnson*  
*Sarah Johnson*  
*Henry Johnson*  
*William Johnson*  
*Rebecca Johnson*  
*William Johnson*  
*Clara Johnson*  
*Lucy Johnson*  
*Edward Johnson*  
*Nebula Johnson*  
*Rebecca Johnson*  
*Albert Johnson*  
*Ed Johnson*  
*Resnet Johnson*  
*Morgan Johnson*  
*Dennis Johnson*  
*Attorneys for Petitioners*  
*Harold A. Lawson*  
*Thompson Marshall*  
*Robert L. Carter*



1, 2, 4 & 10

BROWN v. BOARD OF EDUCATION. 11

gauge in *Plessy v. Ferguson* contrary to this finding is rejected.

We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of "separate but equal" has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal. Therefore, we hold that the plaintiffs and others similarly situated for whom the actions have been brought are, by reason of the segregation complained of, deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment. This disposition makes unnecessary any discussion whether such segregation also violates the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.<sup>27</sup>

Because these are class actions, because of the wide applicability of this decision, and because of the great variety of local conditions, the formulation of decrees in these cases presents problems of considerable complexity. On reargument, the consideration of appropriate relief was necessarily subordinated to the primary question—the constitutionality of segregation in public education. We have now announced that such segregation is a denial of the equal protection of the laws. In order that we may have the full assistance of the parties in formulating decrees, the cases will be restored to the docket, and the parties are requested to present further argument on Questions 4 and 5 previously propounded by the Court for the reargument this Term.<sup>28</sup> The Attorney General

<sup>27</sup> See *Hollins v. Sharpe*, *infra*, concerning the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment.

<sup>28</sup> 4. Assuming it is decided that segregation in public schools violates the Fourteenth Amendment.

"(a) would a decree necessarily follow providing that, within the limits set by normal geographic school districting, Negro children should forthwith be admitted to schools of their choice, or

"(b) may this Court, in the exercise of its equity powers, permit an effective gradual adjustment to be brought about from existing segregated systems to a system not based on color distinctions?"

<sup>29</sup> 5. On the assumption on which questions 4 (a) and (b) are

# LEGAL ACTION



1. Signing of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. President Johnson hands a signing pen to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Photo by Cecil Stoughton. LBJ Library. Accessed July 29, 2024.



2. Waiting to vote, view 5. 1948. John Henry McCray papers, 1929-1989. University of South Carolina, South Caroliniana Library. Accessed July 29, 2024.

# Civil Rights: Facts vs. Fiction

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 is a new bill of rights for everyone, regardless of race, creed or color.

**PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS:** Effective at once, every hotel, restaurant, theater or other facility catering to the general public must do exactly that. Thirty-one state laws, already in effect have even stronger provisions.

## YOUR RIGHTS, BRIEFLY SPEAKING!

Most people who 'go on holiday,' as they say in England, the Caribbean and other places where the accent is English, are seeking someplace that offers them rest, relaxation and a refuge from the cares and worries of the work-a-day world.

The Negro traveler, to whom the Travelers Green Book has dedicated its efforts since 1936, is no exception. He too, is looking for "Vacation Without Aggravation".

Of course, this is no surprise. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Urban League, the Congress on Racial Equality, the Students Non-Violence Committee, the Southern Christian Leadership Association and other groups fighting for minority rights make it very clear that the Negro is only demanding what everyone else wants . . . what is guaranteed all citizens by the Constitution of the United States.

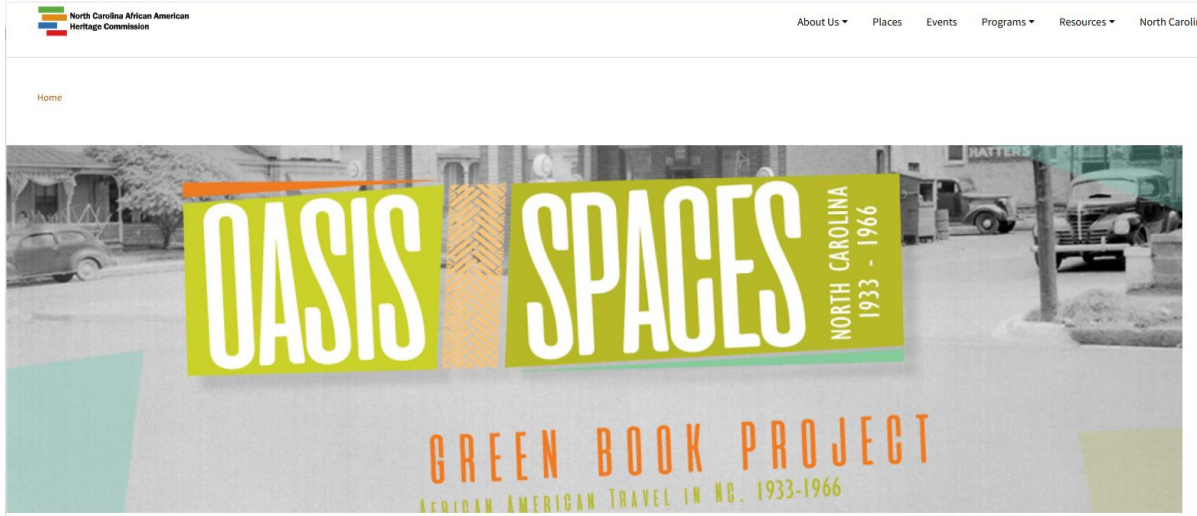
In fact, the militancy of these civil right groups exhibited in sit-ins, kneel-ins, freedom rides, other demonstration and court battles has widened the areas of public accommodations accessible to all.

Realizing that a family planning a vacation hopes for one that is free of tensions and problems, the Travelers Green Book includes the following brief summary of various state statutes on discrimination as they apply to public accommodations or recreation:

- ALASKA** Law bans jimcro in recreational facilities. Violators are subject to criminal punishment (court proceedings).
- CALIFORNIA** Anti-jimcro law in recreational facilities. Violators are subject to civil suits for damages plus \$250.
- COLORADO** Anti-jimcro law in recreational facilities, including discriminatory advertising. Administrative enforcement machinery. Alternatively, enforcement through court proceedings (criminal punishment).
- CONNECTICUT** Anti-jimcro law in recreational facilities. Violators subject to criminal punishment, forfeiture of licenses (court proceedings).
- DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA** Anti-jimcro in recreational facilities. Violators subject to criminal punishment (court proceedings).
- IDAHO** Anti-jimcro in recreational facilities. Violators subject to criminal punishment (court proceedings).
- ILLINOIS** Anti-jimcro law in recreational facilities, including discriminatory advertising. Violators subject to civil damages, criminal punishment and injunction (court proceedings).

- INDIANA** Anti-jimcro law in recreational facilities. Violators are subject to civil damages and criminal punishment (court proceedings).
- IOWA** . . . Violators subject to criminal punishment (court proceedings).
- KANSAS** . . . Violators subject to fines (court proceedings).
- MAINE** . . . including discriminatory advertising. Violators subject to criminal punishment (court proceedings).
- MASSACHUSETTS** . . . including . . . advertising. Administrative enforcement machinery. Alternatively, enforcement through court proceedings (civil damages, criminal punishment).
- MICHIGAN** . . . including . . . advertising. Violators are subject to civil suits for treble damages, criminal punishment, and revocation or suspension of license (court proceedings).
- MINNESOTA** . . . Violators subject to civil damages and criminal punishment . . .
- MONTANA** . . . No specific sanctions.
- NEBRASKA** . . . Violators subject to criminal punishment (court proceedings).
- NEVADA** Law declares jimcro in recreational facilities to be against public policy. Administrative investigating machinery. . . . Violators subject to fines . . .
- NEW HAMPSHIRE** . . . including discriminatory advertising. Administrative enforcement machinery. Alternatively, enforcement through court proceedings (civil damages, criminal punishment).
- NEW JERSEY** . . . No specific sanctions.
- NEW MEXICO** . . . including discriminatory advertising. Administrative enforcement machinery. Alternatively, enforcement through court proceedings (civil damages, criminal punishment).
- NEW YORK** . . . including discriminatory advertising. Administrative enforcement machinery. Alternatively, enforcement through court proceedings (civil damages, criminal punishment).
- OREGON** . . . Violators subject to criminal punishment . . .
- PENNSYLVANIA** . . . Administrative enforcement machinery. Alternatively, enforcement through court proceedings (civil damages, criminal punishment).
- NORTH DAKOTA** . . . Administrative enforcement machinery. Alternatively, enforcement through court proceedings (civil damages, criminal punishment).
- OHIO** . . . Administrative enforcement machinery. . . . Violators subject to criminal punishment (court proceedings).
- RHODE ISLAND** . . . Administrative enforcement machinery.
- VERMONT** . . . Violators subject to criminal punishment (court proceedings).
- VIRGINIA** Prohibition of advertisements discriminating because of religion. Violators are liable to injunction suits (court proceedings).
- VIRGIN ISLANDS** . . . Violators subject to civil damage (actual damages plus punitive damages up to \$5000), criminal punishment and revocation or suspension of licenses (court proceedings).
- WASHINGTON** . . . including discriminatory advertising. Administrative enforcement machinery. Alternatively, enforcement through court proceedings . . .
- WEST VIRGINIA** No law prohibiting discrimination in recreational facilities. Human Rights Commission authorized to investigate charges of discrimination.
- WISCONSIN** . . . Violators subject to civil damages and criminal punishment. . . .
- WYOMING** . . . Violators subject to criminal punishment . . .

# PRACTICES & ACTIONS TO PROTECT SITES TODAY



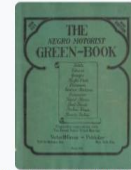
## African American Travel Guide Sites



## The Green Book in Virginia

### About The Green Book

Victor Hugo Green, a letter carrier from New York, published the *Green Book* from 1936 to 1967. The book was a guide to hotels, restaurants, guest houses, service stations, drug stores, and other businesses known to be safe for traveling Black Americans during the Jim Crow era, when many establishments refused to admit Black people or served them on an unequal basis. The 1938 edition of the *Green Book* was the first in which Virginia businesses were listed.



An image of the cover of the 1940 edition of the *Negro Motorist Green Book*. Victor Hugo Green, Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons.

By the time the *Green Book* was discontinued in 1967, hundreds of Virginia businesses had appeared in its pages.

### DHR Initiatives

In 2023, the Virginia General Assembly passed legislation in order to document *Green Book* locations and to share information with the public.

Historical Highway Marker Plaques

List of *Green Book* Locations

*Green Book* Historic Context Project

### Green Book Highway Marker Plaques

Legislation passed in 2023 calls for "historic site signs"—supplementary plaques—to be permanently affixed to the posts of existing state highway markers that pertain to businesses listed in the *Green Book*. DHR, in partnership with the Virginia Tourism Corporation, VDOT, and local public works departments, will oversee the installation of these plaques.

If a *Green Book* site does not currently have a state highway marker, any organization or individual may apply to sponsor one via our regular application process. Each new marker related to *The Green Book* will have a plaque attached to its post.

Learn more about the Historical Highway Marker program



The *Green Book* plaque at the site of the Bay Shore Hotel in Hampton, Virginia.

### List of Virginia Green Book Locations

