Travelers and The Green Book

Even though the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments were great steps toward equality for all Americans, African-Americans continued to be mistreated, especially in the South. Laws called Jim Crow laws were designed to keep an unequal status between minorities and whites. These laws, created by state and local governments, segregated minorities (especially African-Americans) in many public situations like restaurants, hotels, schools, trains, buses, and housing.

“In the South, black patrons at bus and train stations were cordoned off into separate waiting rooms, with separate bathrooms, drinking fountains, and (when they were provided to blacks at all) separate concession stands. On trains, they were confined to separate, inferior Jim Crow cars. In railroad dining cars, a curtain separated black passengers from whites. On urban public transportation, black and white passengers were separate and unequal. Black passengers were required to sit at the back of buses and trolleys—and to give up their seats to whites on demand. Black passengers who challenged Jim Crow on public transportation systems faced insult, personal injury, arrest, and even death at the hands of angry whites.”

This segregation applied to travel as well. “Although the roads and highways were free for all to use, doing so was not easy for blacks. Most hotels and restaurants would not serve African-Americans, and driving overnight often meant sleeping in cars and packing food to eat during the journey. Many gas stations would not sell gas to black drivers, so they had to carry gas cans and always be on the lookout for the few stations that would welcome their business. Even then, they might not be allowed to use a public restroom.”

“Traveling on back roads brought other dangers for the black motorist. Throughout the twentieth century, black drivers regularly complained that they were harassed by police officers. It was commonplace advice that black motorists should drive below the posted speed limit—-but not too slow as to attract attention—because police officers would regularly stop blacks for traveling even one mile an hour faster than what was posted. Some black drivers took road trips at night, when it was harder for police to identify them by skin color as they drove down dark country roads. Interracial travel was especially dangerous, especially in the South. Blacks who drove with whites in the same car put themselves at risk of arrest or violence. Only when it was clear that the black driver was a chauffeur could blacks and whites share the same car without arousing suspicion. When black and white civil rights activists took the risk of driving together through the south, whites usually sat in the back with a single black driver in the front to fool the police.”

Because more African-Americans were traveling and owning cars, Victor Green, himself an African-American living in New York City, wrote a book to assist black travelers. He made a list of all of the services (hotels, gas stations, restaurants, and businesses) that would serve African-Americans. His first book was about New York City but the demand was so great that he expanded his book to include other major cities.

The book was called The Green Book and was sold at black-owned businesses and Esso gas stations. By 1949, The Green Book had grown to 80 pages and cost 75 cents. It covered the United States, Bermuda, Mexico, and Canada.

On July 2, 1964, President Lyndon B Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act into law. Among other things, it outlawed segregation in public places.

From: Automobile in American Life and Society
http://www.autolife.umd.umich.edu/Race/R_Casestudy/R_Casestudy2.htm
Stops on Route 66

Springfield, Illinois
St. Louis, Missouri
Tulsa, Oklahoma
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Amarillo, Texas
Tucumcari, New Mexico
Albuquerque, New Mexico
Holbrook, Arizona
Flagstaff, Arizona
Kingman, Arizona
Barstow, California
Los Angeles, California
Stops on Route 66—Answer Key

Springfield, Illinois

Hotel: Dudley; Tourist Homes: Mrs. M. Rollins, Mrs. B Mosby, Mrs. G. Bell, Mrs. E Brooks, Dr Ware

St. Louis, Missouri

Many Choices: Hotels, Restaurants, Beauty Parlor, Barber Shop, Taverns, Night Clubs, Service Stations, Garages, Tailors, Liquor Stores, Taxi Cabs

Tulsa, Oklahoma

Hotels: Small, Red Wing, Royal, McHunt, Warren, YWCA; Tourist Homes: W.H. Smith, C.U. Netherland; Restaurant: Your Cab; Barber Shops: Swindall’s; Service Stations: Miece; Garages: Pine Street; Automobiles: Meharry Drugs

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Hotels: Little Pace, Hall, Magnolia Inn; Tourist Homes: Cortland Rms., Scrugg’s, Tucker’s; Restaurants: Eastside Food Shop; Beauty Parlors: Chambers, Lyons, N.B. Ellis; Barber Shops: Elks, Golden Oak, Clover Leaf; Taverns: Lyons, Ruby’s King’s; Service Stations: Richardson’s, Harry’s, Mathues; Sanitarium: Ed’s; Drug Stores: Randolph, Cut Rate

Amarillo, Texas

Hotels: Mayfair, Watley, Tennessee; Restaurants: Tom’s Place, New Harlem, Blue Bonnet; Barber Shops: Foster’s; Beauty Parlor: Helen’s Unique; Road Houses: Working Man’s Club; Taverns: Williams, Green Parrot, Carter Bros.; Service Stations: Carter Bros; Garages: M & M; Tailors: Mitchell’s; Recreation Clubs: Blue Moon, Watley; Drug Stores: G & M; Knighton, Corner

Tucumcari, New Mexico

Tourist Homes: Rocket Inn, Jone’s Rooms; Barber Shops: Henry James; Garages, Swift’s

Albuquerque, New Mexico

Hotels: Ideal; Tourist Homes: Mrs. Kate Duncan, Mrs. W. Bailey; Restaurants: Aunt Brenda’s Pit Barbecue, Bon Ton

Holbrook, Arizona

No Services

Flagstaff, Arizona

No Services

Kingman, Arizona

No Services

Barstow, California

No Services

Los Angeles, California

Many Choices: Hotels, Motels, Restaurants, Beauty Parlors, Barber Shops, Taverns, Night Clubs, Road Houses, Liquor Stores, Service Stations, Garages, Automotive, Drug Stores, Tailors, Real Estate
Citations for My Research

Group Members_____________________

Example:
Slide Name: Leaving Chicago
Image 1: Photograph of home
Internet Source Citation: http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/ca0214.photos.012012p/
I believe this photo is accurate because it is on a U.S. government website and the houses look old.
Image 2: Map of Route 66
Internet Source Citation: http://www.cr.nps.gov/rt66/map/index.htm
I believe this photo is accurate because it is on a U.S. government website and the map looks like other maps of Route 66.

Slide Name:
Image 1:
Internet Source Citation:
I believe this photo is accurate because it

Slide Name:
Image 2:
Internet Source Citation:
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Write (as a group) on the back of this paper a conclusion to the guidebook as if it was written today. Your conclusion should describe how times have changed for black travelers.

Scoring for each of your 2 images:
Slide Name: 5 pts
Appropriate Image: 10 pts
Source Citation: 5 pts
Statement of Accuracy: 5 pts
Total 50 pts
You conclusion to the guidebook: 10 pts
Total 60 pts