



The first Dunbar Center, located on South Townsend St.



Corrine, Viola, Alexander and Elmira Jordan.



Tutoring at Dunbar Center.



Falstaff Harris, local artist noted for paintings of downtown Syracuse.



Sports were an important part of Dunbar Center activities.



A branch of the Syracuse Public Library was located at Dunbar Center.

A Photographic and Narrative History of the Black Community of Syracuse Circa 1700-1970



Helen Amelia Loguen Douglass

**SIDNEY B. COULTER LIBRARY
Onondaga Community College**

African Americans were a significant factor in Syracuse history as early as 1774 when two Black men, "deserters from their masters," were observed manufacturing salt in brass kettles. They later traded that salt with Native Americans.

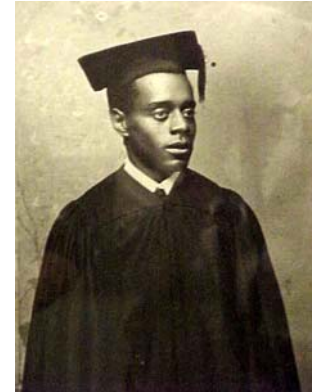
In 1980, then OCC professor Barbara Sheklin Davis obtained a grant from the New York State Council for the Humanities to research that history.

She compiled her results in a collection of photographs and a booklet, which trace the African American presence from Syracuse's early days of salt production through the 1970's. This photographic and narrative history that chronicles a rich and remarkable community heritage is part of Coulter Library's permanent collection.

Lorraine Coleman/Connie D'Accurzio 2/03



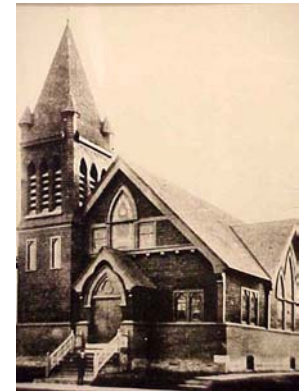
Samuel R. Ward, known as the "Black Daniel Webster," abolitionist, pastor and Publisher of the *Impartial Citizen*.



William H. Johnson, first black graduate of Syracuse University Law School.



Frances Terrill Towns and her sister Blanche.



Bethany Baptist Church, second black church in Syracuse, founded in 1887.



Handbill dated 1839 offering a \$200 reward for escaped slave Harriet Powell.



Black Syracusans fought in the Spanish American War.



326 Green Street, circa 1915.