

The Michael Eure Show | Episode 40 Earl Ijames, Part 2

INTRODUCTION: Hello, this is Michael Eure and I'd like to invite you to the Michael Eure Show featuring student hosts and very special guests talking about a variety of interesting topics. You can find us on the Eagle Stream YouTube channel.

MICHAEL EURE: Good afternoon. Welcome to the Michael Eure Show.

Today we have a very special guest Earl Ijames and this is Part 2 from a discussion we had. And we have two of our very outstanding students and I'm gonna let us start by them briefly introducing themselves and then Earl if you could briefly introduce yourself and then we're gonna start with questions. And I'll start with you, Jerry.

JERRY GREENE: I'm a cyber security major here at Wake Tech.

EURE: That was very brief.

IJAMES: That was very brief.

EURE: Yeah, but you did host the show before and we appreciate it. And I know that you were out of place, but you still are coming through. We appreciate it.

OK, Kameron, it's your turn. You don't have to be that brief, but you can be if you want to.

KAMERON THOMPSON: My name is Kameron.

I'm currently done with my first year at Wake Tech and I'm planning on taking on-campus courses later in the Fall. So, that'll be my second year here. I'm glad to be here.

They're very good cause Kameron had everything online for maybe all of his time here. So, this would be the first experience really being on campus.

So, Earl.

EARL IJAMES: Well, thank you, Michael, and thank you Jerry and Kameron.

My name is Earl Ijames. I'm a historian, historic preservationist, a farmer, and I'm also a 7th generation North Carolinian. I do a lot of genealogy and help others with that.

I'm presently serve as curator of African American agriculture and community history at the North Carolina Museum of History. And I've been with the North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources for almost 31 years.

And so, I'm honored and thrilled to be asked to return for an encore presentation.

Michael Eure and I have been colleagues in this field for a number of years, and I certainly appreciate you and your invitation and what you're doing on this show.

And so, I'm here to offer a Juneteenth commemoration and celebration and help us to better understand an historical context. And in relation to us, specifically of North Carolinians.

EURE: Thank you, Earl.

And Earl and I do know each other very well. And people think I'm a historian because I hang around him and he knows all of those facts and it rubs off on me.

And serving together on the African American Cultural Celebration advisory board is also something.

And people think I'm a historian, but I'm really computer information systems person. But I leave it to Jerry and the new generation of cybersecurity to get all the stuff right that I don't know.

Now we're gonna start asking questions and I don't know which of the students want to go first. Kameron?

THOMPSON: I'll start by asking just what is Juneteenth.

What is the history behind it?

IJAMES: Very good question.

And Kameron, Juneteenth is a relative question as it relates to the entire United States.

However, specifically, Juneteenth is born out of an event that took place after the end of the Civil War on June 19th, 1865, at the Port of Galveston, TX.

And that is when you Union General Gordon Granger arrived in Galveston in the middle of June, June 19th, 1865. This was two months after the Civil War had officially ended. And what we now call Durham NC at a place called Bennett Place, which is a state historic site. And the actual unconditional surrender and the largest surrender of Confederate soldiers took place at that spot in April of 1865.

And so, in that sense, many of the people at that time experienced emancipation and what many people describe as Juneteenth or celebration and commemoration of freedom as the Civil War ended.

And so a Juneteenth for example took place in that part of North Carolina, when the Union troops and the United States Colored Troops in particular who were also with General Sherman here in North Carolina. They were also in the tow or also as part of the soldiers who brought the news of emancipation and the ratification, or the process of the ratification, of the 13th amendment to people in Texas. Because at that time, people in Texas, many of them did not know the civil war had ended.

And so, this was the Union's effort to go across the Mississippi River and on the other side of the continent, in the state of Texas, where some of the last skirmishes and the war was still literally going on.

And so Union General Gordon Granger arrived with the news of the Emancipation Proclamation with United States Colored Troops, very important, because United States Colored Troops are a direct result of the Emancipation Proclamation and also of the political process of the Congress and the states in the Union ratifying the Freedom Amendment, what we now call the 13th amendment, to the United States Constitution that outlawed slavery.

So, that's a very good question and that process is celebrated and first, and commemorated and first called Juneteenth on June 19th, 1865, and that was a process because Texas is a very big state in the Union, one of the largest states in the Union.

And it took a whole year to spread that news, as the commissions of the United States Colored Troops expire on June 30th, 1866, where those troops out in Texas were disbanded, their commissions ended.

And that charge or that mission of spreading Juneteenth of celebration of freedom, commemoration of freedom in the state of Texas.

But it's important to know that freedom and that commemoration started to take place here in North Carolina as early as 1862.

And for those on the call, in the New Bern, NC area, that is the area where you Union troops first captured the colonial capital of North Carolina, which is New Bern and began to spread the news of freedom on March 14th, 1862.

So, if you go for Juneteenth programming in New Bern this Saturday on June 19th, they will remind people and they will educate people that in New Bern North Carolina Juneteenth or Emancipation Day as it was called first here, was actually affected in New Bern on March 14th, 1862, a full three years before that same news reached west about 2,000 miles in Texas.

So, hopefully that'll help be the long explanation to that question. So, thank you.

EURE: Thank you, Kameron and Earl.

We know we gotta ask you a few questions because you give us real intense answers and we appreciate that.

So, the next question is gonna be asked by Jerry Greene.

GREENE: What are some upcoming Juneteenth events happening in Raleigh?

Well, that's a very good question, Jerry, because we have a Capital City Juneteenth Celebration Planning Committee that has been working to bring together a Juneteenth commemoration and celebration of freedom as well as also to know that this is Black Music Month.

So, we celebrate our musical heritage as well in the Juneteenth commemoration and celebration for Raleigh that will be educating people about when Union General William T Sherman brought the news and the United States Colored Troops and Union troops on General Sherman's March into Raleigh, NC, the capital city, as part of the process of ending the military process of ending the Civil War. Which affected the political process of ratifying the 13th amendment.

So, what happens is we have a capital city Juneteenth celebration that is centered around two different facts, and that's the website. The fact is on April 12th, 1865, is when Union troops arrived in the capital city with United States Colored Troops, particularly a regiment called the 135th United States Colored Troops. That Union General William T. Sherman, formed in Goldsboro, NC, on March 27th, 1865.

And so, if you were in Goldsboro on March 27th or in March, then that would be your Juneteenth. That would be your Emancipation Day, and that will be the day when Union troops, about 60,000 Union troops arrived in Goldsboro.

Because Goldsboro was the railroad hub of the Confederacy. It is where the railroad lines went from Virginia, from Richmond, from Petersburg down in the eastern North Carolina down to the port at Wilmington. And also, the railroad lines came across to the Fort Fisher and the Port of Wilmington from across from upstate South Carolina, which is another part.

But Capital City Juneteenth celebration, where educating people on two things; The first one I just told you about the April surrender and the end of the Civil War and the capture of Raleigh as well as the first Freedman's Convention in the United States at the end of the Civil War took place in Raleigh, later that year in September and October, at a historic place called Saint Paul AME Church, which is one of the oldest African American congregations in the United States.

And they actually still have a church on Edenton Street down the street from the state capital.

And that historic site is with the Freedman's Convention took place. And so, you can put yourself back in 1865. At the end of the Civil War, there were about 350,000 formerly enslaved being women and children.

Many of them have been separated from their families and one of the first thing they did was to begin to seek a family reunion or to seek reunification of families.

And those families had literally been following General Sherman's army from Chickamauga, GA, through Atlanta, GA, to Savannah, GA, through Columbia, SC, which state capital of South Carolina into Fayetteville, NC, where the Confederate arsenal. And all along the way, there are people escaping slavery and seeking freedom, and that is effectively their Juneteenth.

And so, when Sherman gets into North Carolina and marching and in Fayetteville and liberates Fayetteville and [indecipherable] the Confederate arsenal. Then there right between Fayetteville and Goldsboro is the largest land battle of the Civil War in Johnston County called Bentonville. And so Johnston County is liberated and March, and that's a Juneteenth celebration in Johnston County.

But again, these freedom seekers, all are following Sherman's army literally into Goldsboro, where the United States Colored Troops 135th Regiment build the first continuous road between Goldsboro and Raleigh.

Now everybody drives today highway 55 and highway 70, but the very first continuous road was actually built by United States Colored Troops between Goldsboro, NC, and Raleigh, in March and April 1865.

And so fast forward, what happens is all these people mass meet in Raleigh for this Freedman's Convention because they want to educate people who were formerly enslaved on how to become citizens of the United States. As a citizen and not as an enslaved person.

And then secondly, they want to deliver resolutions demanding equality before the law and that citizenship to the special session of the legislature at the state Capitol that would be voting on the 13th Amendment or that Freedom Amendment outlawing slavery.

And so what the Juneteenth celebration in Raleigh is about is educating people about this Freedman's Convention, Juneteenth in Raleigh, Juneteenth in this part of North Carolina, in Durham and Raleigh all the way back to Goldsboro, Johnston County, down to Fayetteville. And in North Carolina in general and we're educating people about that.

What also what happens is we're educating people at the actual sites. So, on Sunday, June 20th, there is a virtual program that will be held at historic St. Paul AME Church to educate people about that Freedman's convention as well as people to experience that actual site.

If you can imagine in September and October 1865 that this exact church, that church was had the tallest steeple in Raleigh and it at that time had a bust of President Abraham Lincoln.

So, that's an amazing place and I would encourage you to go by and see it and log into that site.

But if you back up on that Saturday, June 19th, we're gonna have a celebration of Black Music Month, as well as Juneteenth commemoration programs at historic Dorothea Dix Park what actually used to be a plantation, an actual plantation called Spring Hill, where enslaved people built the house and the place there.

And I have, if you can't pan into the screen, I'll share an artifact that I've brought a about slavery that I'll be sharing.

This is an actual, I don't know if you can see it, a slave tag from my collection from a man who was enslaved in Charlotte in 1852.

But you'll be on the site in historic Dix Park, that was an actual plantation that belonged to a slave holder named Theopolis Hunter. And all that location some of the descendants of

a man named John Hunter, who was enslaved at Spring Hill Plantation, will be there, the descendants, to share and talk about their experience and actually have a family reunion to reenact those historic Juneteenth celebrations and commemorations that Juneteenth, out in Texas and the Juneteenth and the Emancipation Day from Texas and Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee, all celebrated as emancipation came. And that was reuniting families that had been separated from slavery.

And so, the Hunter family will actually be on the stage to share their experience and have a family reunion for the first time at historic Dix Park on location in many, many years.

And so that's gonna be part of the Juneteenth celebration and commemoration in Raleigh.

And that's going to be from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m. on Saturday, June 19th.

Now, just before that, at 9 to 12 at the historic state capital, we will have events that you can see on the website and our state capital is very important in Juneteenth and it Emancipation Day celebrations and commemorations and that is because that is the site where our state ratified the 13th amendment outlawing slavery.

And if I can go back to September and October 1865, when the people here were celebrating emancipation or Emancipation Day, and when people later in Texas, dubbed Juneteenth is the same thing, it equals the same thing. A commemoration to celebration of freedom.

But what happens is the Freedman's Convention had crafted resolutions to March to down Edenton Street from Historic St. Paul Church, Historic St. Paul AME Church to the state capital in Raleigh.

Now for those who don't know, I have to educate you that Raleigh, NC, is the first planned capital in the United States. It was laid out in 1791 and 92 at the exact same time that Washington, DC was laid out as the United States Capital in 1791 and 92 at the foundation of American History.

So, voting on the 13th amendment at Raleigh was a very significant event, not only in Raleigh and in North Carolina, but also in the nation.

So, this is the all eyes of the state, all eyes of the Union, all eyes of the world were on the ratification of the Freedom Amendment for the amendment that outlawed slavery.

And if you've never read it all recite for you. The amendment outlawing slavery reads that slavery, nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for a crime, where of that party would have been duly convicted, shall exist in the United States or any place subject to its jurisdiction.

Now you can read that on your own. That's another history lesson. But that's the 13th Amendment that was actually passed by the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate or Congress, January 31st, 1865.

And that's a very significant date and event because the United States House of Representatives would not even vote on the 13th amendment until a very significant military event took place.

And that military event was the capture of Fort Fisher, North Carolina, and I just briefly alluded to it, but Fort Fisher or the Confederate Fort Fisher, was the largest urban fort in the history of the world.

It was built by enslaved and free people of color who were serving in the Confederate Army, and it was meant to defend the largest city in North Carolina, which was Wilmington, and the port and the fort at Wilmington, which was used to protect those railroads as I mentioned, going back to Goldsboro and back through upstate South Carolina and across to Atlanta, GA, and up to Richmond, VA, which was supplying the Confederate armies of General Joseph Johnston in North and South Carolina and Georgia and General Robert E. Lee in Virginia, that most people know about. They were all being supplied by the railroad lines that were coming out of Fort Fisher and through Wilmington.

And so that Fort needed to be captured and the Union could not capture it until they enlisted the United States Colored Troops and the largest amphibious assault in the history of the world before D-Day.

EURE: Okay. I'm sorry you down below 10 minutes, but I just wanted to let you know that timeframe.

We have a question.

IJAMES: And I'm gonna wrap this up and get to this, but the, that's not to be understated, what I just said, the largest amphibious assault in the history of the world before World War II and D-Day. June 6, 1944, and the 81st and 82nd Airborne, falling in the beach at Normandy, 75,000 or so troops.

We've seen the images of imagine black and amphibious United States Colored Troops by the thousands, jumping into the cold Atlantic Ocean in January, and the cold Cape Fear River to charge up the largest fort and the history of the world.

On a almost suicide mission to capture that fort in the largest battle in the history of the world and the 27 United States Colored Troops captured it. And only after that happened is when Congress voted to pass the 13th amendment that I just read to you.

So, Juneteenth or Emancipation Day came to the people of the lower Cape Fear and upstate South Carolina at the end of January 1865 and early February, when this took place.

So, Wilmington, for all intents and purposes, celebrates Juneteenth as January and February 1865 when the United States Colored Troops liberated that area.

But so, what happens is the 13th amendment goes out to the states for ratification, and for those who don't know, it takes three out of four states to 3/4 of the states in the Union for an amendment or that freedom amendment to become law. At that time, there were 36 states in the Union, and 11 of those states were Confederate states.

And so, if you do your math, 36 minus 11 means 25. So, we're kind of in a bind.

So, if we fast forward back to what's going on in Raleigh, the Freedman's Convention marches resolutions in October to the Capital, North Carolina is in the middle 20s on

voting on the 13th amendment, and all eyes of the nation, the state, the Union, the world on what North Carolina's gonna do.

So, what happens is the legislature completely ignores the Freedman's Convention.

Shut them out and begin to debate whether or not to ratify. But what they do is they actually pass a resolution that I have in my hand, a copy of, and this is a resolution that's calling for the removal of the United States Colored Troops from the state of North Carolina on October 17th, 1865. And as a direct result, the United the North Carolina Legislature requires the United States Colored Troops to leave the state of North Carolina before they can begin debating to ratify the amendment.

And so the federal government takes the United States Colored Troops out of North Carolina as of December 1865 and many of those United States Colored Troops are sent also to Texas to join General Gordon Granger to help spread the news of freedom and emancipation as part of Juneteenth, where people in Texas and the west, going all the way up to California, now call Juneteenth.

So, that is North Carolina's role and not just Raleigh's and that's what we're educating people about.

So, as a direct result of that we're gonna have a program at the capital then on Friday, we're gonna actually have United States Colored Troops reenactors on the 18th at the North Carolina Museum of History. So, that people can see close up what their uniforms armaments look like.

So, thank you again. And just as a brief education, that's what the Raleigh Juneteenth is about.

EURE: Alright. And we're about to wind it down. But I wanna make sure that the Hunter family knows we're gonna come back to ask this question, but right now I want Earl to talk about a program in Rocky Mount.

So, we're not forgetting you, Richard Redding. And Richard is a coworker. We're gonna get that question asked.

So, we're gonna extend the show till 12:40, but I don't want to do a disservice to the people of Rocky Mount.

So, if you could tell us about the program that's happening today in Rocky Mount, Earl?

IJAMES: Ok, great. Thank you, Michael.

This is a program that we, that I was asked to participate in down in Rocky Mount. and for those who don't know, Rocky Mount was created like Goldsboro as a railroad town.

The railroad line that goes through that is the same railroad line that General Sherman wanted to destroy and then rebuild.

So, Juneteenth in Rocky Mount is part of the News of Freedom, and those Union soldiers were United States Colored Troops under Union General Terry, bringing the news of the emancipation up railroad line to Rocky Mount.

And so, we're having our Juneteenth commemoration in combination with the celebration of Black Music Month.

And if you can scroll up on the screen, you will see someone who is gonna be joining the ticket with me, is the world- famous artist, jazz musician and beach musician, R&B musician Mr. Bill Myers, 2014 North Carolina Heritage Award winner. I could go on and on, but he's also a member of the African American Music Trail of Eastern North Carolina. And we're gonna hold our event at the Harlem Brewery South, which is an enterprise, a microbrewery that is the only black female owned microbrewery in the state, and maybe the nation.

And their proprietors have put this event together inside the historic tobacco warehouse that they are in the process of renovating and have relocated their actual franchise from Harlem, New York to Rocky Mount, NC and renamed it Harlem Brew South. And they're using their venue to stay defense and history and culture as well as becoming an anchor in the black business district and historic downtown Rocky Mount to revitalize and help revitalize that area.

So, this program is being dubbed Junetenth. Get it, Junetenth? So, it's being tonight, June 10th, 6:00 to 8:00 p.m., 515 N Grace Street, downtown Rocky Mount.

And we're gonna be educating people on Junetenth in Rocky Mount as well as the larger Juneteenth and celebration commemoration of freedom and a celebration of Black Music Month with the world-famous Bill Myers live in person, one of the first post-pandemic performances.

There's only 200 space event and I talked to her and I think if you wanna go, you might wanna go ahead and register or chime in because there are only 200 seat capacity in this warehouse.

So, she's part of historic preservation effort that I have the honor and privilege to also help consult her on, on refurbishing and repurposing an old tobacco warehouse into a brewery and event space.

And so again, Junetenth a celebration of freedom. Thursday, June 10th 6 to 8, 2021 in historic downtown Rocky Mountain, Harlem Brew South. So, thank you again for that question and that plug, Michael.

EURE: And you ended on time, but we're gonna go a little bit over.

I wanna make sure that I announce the Halifax North Hampton County, Juneteenth.

If anybody wants information about that, you can email me and I can get you in touch with Dr. Beverly Underdue and people down there.

They're planning theirs on the 19th, but it will be completely virtual so you can go to the one in Raleigh and the one there. And then the others throughout the state.

And then we're gonna let Earl answer that question that was asked from Richard Redding.

Does anybody wanna read that? Jerry.

IJAMES: Is the Hunter family part of the same Hunter family that established Free Time outside of Gastonia, North Carolina?

That's a good question. I have to admit I don't know that one but as a historian I like to assign homework assignments and that's a homework assignment that I'll give myself because that's part of a celebration of Juneteenth.

What happens at the end of the Civil War, as many formerly enslaved and free people of color established our own towns and our own communities.

And here in Wake County, one of the oldest ones, several ones in Wake County, Overland is a community like that. Method is a community like that. Both are now literally surrounded by NC State University.

And there's another community called Lincolnton that's now part of Cary North Carolina.

So, the oldest historically black town, or city in the country is in eastern North Carolina called Princeville. It's in Edgecombe County on the other side of the Tar River in Tarboro.

So, there are many communities like that in North Carolina and throughout the South and the nation. And so, it sounds like one that I need to investigate. But the Hunter family is a very large family, and they have extensive genealogy roots throughout the country.

And that's a question that maybe should be posed at the Juneteenth celebration on Saturday if you can attend?

EURE: Alright, and we're winding it down, but I'm gonna say Jerry and Kameron, give us a quick reflection of what you thought. I know you learned a lot, and if you happen to have a question, now is the time and I'm always putting Jerry on the spot to go first.

GREENE: As always, much like last time, I like, you know, the insight you gave us and how close every, all these like the major landmarks and how you know, you mentioned how about hour away there was a plantation, but now it's part of bigger, something much better and bigger now. And how you gave us insight about other related...

MIKE: Well, let me finish this and thank you, and I know you said we're gonna go to 12:40, so I'm going to take advantage of it Mike.

I didn't finish really telling the drama about the passage of ratification of the 13th amendment.

So, there are 36 states in the Union, and the legislators refused to hear the debates or the resolutions from the previous Convention. They kicked the United States Colored Troops out and they proceeded to debate whether or not to ratify the Freedom Amendment or the 13th amendment outlawing slavery.

And so, what happens is on December 4th, 1865, the State Legislature of North Carolina actually, and the North Carolina people, our people of North Carolinians used to celebrate every first night watch. I know growing up in Winston Salem as a boy and my church on New Year's Eve used to celebrate and commemorate freedom, or would later become Juneteenth, or Emancipation Day in December or January.

And so, on December the 4th, 1865, the entire state of North Carolina ratified the 13th amendment outlawing slavery, abolishing slavery.

And so, we became the 26th state out of 36, and had we not done it, it is not clear if the 13th Amendment outlawing slavery would have actually passed. And to be certain, and let me educate you on this absolute fact, the Emancipation Proclamation was a wartime measure, and it only freed people while the war was going on.

But as I mentioned, the Civil War actually ended in April of 1865. So, the Emancipation Proclamation was null and void. It meant nothing.

A lot of people don't know that, so for May, June, July, August, September, October, November, there were still slave sales going on. I've found evidence of that in North Carolina, so it's very important to know that December made it illegal.

And so, in North Carolina, and two days later, December 6, I like to say our cousins out in Georgia ratified and became the 27th state to ratify the amendment, making 27 out of 36,

the 3/4 necessary and putting that drama to bed and actually outlawing slavery in all the States and the territories. And that is Juneteenth for the entire nation and territory.

Okay, so if I can, I'm gonna end up because what's happening is freedom is not given to anyone, and we devise and Michael knows that 10 years ago, I curated an exhibit at the North Carolina Museum of History, and it traveled across the state called Freedom Coming, Freedom for All.

And I've brought two of the panels in for the exhibit labeled 1864 United States Colored Troops fought for their freedom and our all freedom, because slavery perverted the entire society and mandated of white, black, Indian, young, old, enslaved and free, all observed the slave code.

And there were repercussions for even white people if you didn't obey slave codes.

United States Colored Troops fought for freedom and according to President Abraham Lincoln, ultimately saved the Union. And so, with the Emancipation Proclamation enslaved and free people of color could finally enlist in the Federal Army.

It's important to know that before 1863 it was illegal for black people for people of African descent to actually serve in the United States Army. It was not legal, so the Emancipation Proclamation overturned the Militia Act of 1792 and allowed for the enrollment or the creation of the United States Colored Troops Regiment that, by the way, we're segregated originally.

And that didn't become desegregated until 1947, after World War II. Another story.

So, the US War Department authorized raising United States Colored Troops, and so, as a result about 200,000 United States Colored Troops for raised between 1863 and as I mentioned when their commissions expired in June 30th, 1866, when they finished spreading the news of the freedom and the emancipation in Texas.

S, brigades of white officers would with abolitionists handpicked by President Lincoln here in North Carolina, the 1st, the 2nd and the 3rd North Carolina Colored Infantries were raised. And there is a medallion that I shared in the first segment of the first of

Private John Gaskell, who was 54 years young when he left Washington, North Carolina, and sought freedom around Newbern by enrolling in the first North Carolina Colored Infantry. That was later federalized into a national regiment as the 35th United States Colored Troops, the 35th was later federalized into the 35th.

So, the second North Carolina Colored Infantry, and the Third North Carolina Colored Infantry were formed in New Bern, as I mentioned. The first, or the first North Carolina Colored Cavalry, or the second US, Cavalry actually was raised in northeastern North Carolina in Halifax County, in Gates County, North Carolina, and those places, but they were actually enlisted in Norfolk, VA., okay?

And then there was a United States Colored Troops heavy artillery that was raised, or the first North Carolina color heavy artillery on the 14th, later federalized. They were raised in a new city established in 1861, but they were raised in 1863 and a new place called Moorhead City. That's a popular beach resort today.

So, that's I mentioned, these all took place in 1863.

Now at the end of the war, the 135th, as I mentioned previously, was raised in Goldsboro and they built what was called a corduroy road.

But, General Sherman, with 100,000 troops that joined him coming from Wilmington and to capture Raleigh building the corduroy road when they captured the North Carolina from Goldsboro, as I mentioned to Raleigh, North Carolina and on into Durham.

So, the United States colored fought for our freedom and helped save the Union in North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Texas, and affected freedom for all.

And Juneteenth and those celebrations and commemorations of families being reunited and ending slavery that affected and afflicted white people, black people, Indian people, young people, old people.

Because the 13th Amendment doesn't mention African Americans, it mentions only the outlaw of slavery.

So, thank you.

EURE: Well, thank you. And you know, you did take advantage. But I didn't let Kameron say anything in the end.

And I if you have anything else Kameron?

THOMPSON: I'll just say, thank you, Mr. Ijames. Thank you for answering our questions.

IJAMES: You're welcome.

EURE: And we can get more from Mr. Ijames by visiting the Museum of History just giving him an email. Do they have a contact for you?

IJAMES: They do. And you can go into the North Carolina Museum of History website: ncmuseumofhistory.org. As well as you can reach me on my education website is www.tcbes.com. We're celebrating 25 years educating people. That acronym is TCBES.com. It's town, country, books, education services or sometimes people like, say, taking care of business education services.

Again, celebrate 25 years of history and agriculture education, and so the sequel to this exhibit we've actually produced called: Freedom of Promise Disrupted, North Carolina, 1862 to 1901, and it explains how we went back from the outlawing slavery and citizenship and voting at the end of the Civil War, and had to have Dr. King and the 1950s Civil Rights era to reaffirm the same freedoms that we earned 150 years ago.

And so that exhibit Freedom of Promise Disrupted, is currently in Asheville, NC, at the Western Archives, and you can see it through the rest of the summer into the early next year.

So, again, thank you, Michael.

You can reach me and see museumhistory.org or tcbes.com.

Thank you, Michael.

EURE: Thank all of you and Obelia, I've got to shout her out if she's got anything to do with those panels. Thank you for bringing the panels, Earl.

IJAMES: Yeah. Thank you. And then these panels are team Obelia, as you mentioned, is our designer. An outstanding African American female with many years experience in the exhibit design and graphic design. Graduate of NC State School of Design. Gotta give you shout out but these images are all alluding to freedom as I was telling Michael the purple in particular indicates the indigo that we used to raise as a slave to people that would use for ink and the color purple was used to pen the Emancipation Proclamation in Indigo. And so, it alludes to the freedom of the color of purple and the indigo on the panels.

EURE: And thank you.

And next week, from 12:00 to 12:30, we'll be celebrating Black Music Month on the show. And also, in this show we'll be talking about something that we're having June the 30th.

I want you on the panel to know you're invited. It's the African American Latino Cultural Mixer, and it will focus on music of Latin America, and African Americans in the United States. That's from 6:00 to 7:30, so, I'm giving you all your personal invitations. We'll have food, and we'll have music, we'll do games, they'll have prizes and it's free.

So, get back in touch with me and we'll see y'all next time and Earl, enjoy yourself in Rocky Mount. If I get a chance, I'll come down there.

IJAMES: Thank you, brother. I appreciate you. Appreciate you, Kameron brother and brother Jerry. Y'all are the future and thank you for the AV.