
Greensboro A New American Metropolis A Contemporar

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WILLIAMS EUGENE

Commerce and Finance UNC Press Books

As a brilliant child artist, Maud Calhoun put Round Corners on the map with paintings that covered every inch of her house. Now, pressured to paint a mural for her small Vermont hometown, Maud searches for the inspiration that has eluded her for ten years. With humor and warmth, Maud struggles to reclaim herself and her art as her tightly-knit community's tale unfolds. "A reflective madcap comedy".--Orson Scott Card, author of *The Lost Boys*. (Papier Mache Press)

Greensboro Cornell University Press

A collection of essays--historical and personal--about the present and future of American cities Edited by Keith Gessen and Stephen Squibb, *City by City* is a collection of essays--historical, personal, and somewhere in between--about the present and future of American cities. It sweeps from Gold Rush, Alaska, to Miami, Florida, encompassing cities large and small, growing and failing. These essays look closely at the forces--gentrification, underemployment, politics, culture, and crime--that shape urban life. They also tell the stories of citizens whose fortunes have risen or fallen with those of the cities they call home. A cross between Hunter S. Thompson, Studs Terkel, and the Great Depression-era WPA guides to each state in the Union, *City by City* carries this project of American storytelling up to the days of our own Great Recession.

Sorting Out the New South City, Second Edition U of Minnesota Press

"Shay's stunning photos and Gellman's historical narrative pack a one-two punch . . . an exhilarating lens through which to view one city's struggle for justice." —Alex Kotlowitz, author of *An American Summer* What does democracy look like? And when should we cause trouble to pursue it?

Troublemakers fuses photography and history to demonstrate how racial and economic inequality gave rise to a decades-long struggle for justice in one American city. In dialogue with 275 of Art Shay's photographs—many not previously published—Erik S. Gellman takes a new look at major developments in postwar US history: the Second Great Migration, "white flight," and neighborhood and street conflicts, as well as shifting party politics and the growth of the carceral state. The result is a visual and written history that complicates—and even upends—the morality tales and popular memory of postwar freedom struggles. Shay himself was a "troublemaker," seeking to unsettle society by illuminating truths that many middle-class, white, media, political, and businesspeople pretended did not exist. Shay served as a navigator in the US Army Air Forces during World War II,

then took a position as a writer for *Life* magazine. But soon after his 1948 move to Chicago, he decided to become a freelance photographer. Shay wandered the city photographing whatever caught his eye—and much did. His lens captured everything from private moments of rebellion to era-defining public movements, as he sought to understand the creative and destructive energies that propelled freedom struggles in the Windy City. Shay illuminated the pain and ecstasy that sprung up from the streets of Chicago, while Gellman reveals their collective impact on the urban fabric and on our national narrative. This collaboration offers a fresh and timely look at how social conflict can shape a city—and may even inspire us to make trouble today. "Fascinating." —Chicago Tribune

Commerce Today Dragon Crown Books

This updated reference brings together a wide range of hard-to-locate data to answer questions concerning Northeastern American cities.

Motor Travel Community Communications Corporation

A unique and engaging account of local urban decision-making within the globalizing world High Point, North Carolina, is known as the "Furniture Capital of the World." Once a manufacturing stronghold, most of its furniture factories have closed over the past forty years, with production shipped off to low-wage countries. Yet as manufacturing left, the city tightened its hold on a biannual global exposition that serves as the world's furniture fashion runway. At the High Point Market, visitors from more than one hundred nations traverse twelve million square feet of meticulous design. Downtown buildings—once courthouses, movie theaters, post offices, and gas stations—are now chic showroom spaces, even as many sit empty between each exposition. In *Showroom City*, John Joe Schlichtman applies an ethnographic lens to the global exposition's relationship with High Point after it defeated rival Chicago in the 1960s and established itself as the world's dominant furniture center. In recent decades, following trends in global finance, private equity firms were increasingly behind downtown High Point's real estate transactions, coordinated by buyers far removed from the region. Then, in one massive transaction in 2011, a firm funded by Bain Capital purchased every major showroom building, and the majority of downtown real estate was under one owner. *Showroom City* is a story of exclusionary growth and unchecked development, of a city flailing to fill the void left by its dwindling factories. But beyond that Schlichtman engages the general lessons behind both High Point's deindustrialization and its stunning reinvention as a furniture fashion, merchandising, and design node. With great nuance, he delves deeply to reveal how power operates locally and how citizens may affirm, exploit, influence, and resist the takeover

of their community.

[How Capitalism Underdeveloped Black America](#) Yale University Press

Between the Civil War and the Great Depression, the Young Men's Christian Association built more than a thousand community centers across the United States and in major cities around the world. Dubbed "manhood factories" by Teddy Roosevelt, these iconic buildings served as athletic centers and residential facilities for a rapidly growing urban male population. In *Manhood Factories*, Paula Lupkin goes behind the reserved Beaux-Arts facades of typical YMCA buildings constructed in this period to understand the urban anxieties, moral agendas, and conceptions of masculinity that guided their design, construction, and use. She shows that YMCA patrons like J. P. Morgan, Cyrus McCormick Jr., and John Wanamaker hoped to create "Christian clubhouses" that would counteract the corrupting influences of the city. At first designed by leading American architects, including James Renwick Jr. and William Le Baron Jenney, and then standardized by the YMCA's own building bureau, YMCAs combined elements of men's clubs, department stores, hotels, and Sunday schools. Every aspect of the building process was informed by this mission, Lupkin argues, from raising funds, selecting the site and the architect, determining the exterior style, arranging and furnishing interior spaces, and representing the buildings in postcards and other printed materials. Beginning with the early history of the YMCA and the construction of New York City's landmark Twenty-third Street YMCA of 1869, Lupkin follows the efforts of YMCA leaders to shape a modern yet moral public culture and even define class, race, ethnicity, and gender through its buildings. Illustrated with many rarely seen photographs, maps, and drawings, *Manhood Factories* offers a fascinating new perspective on a venerable institution and its place in America's cultural and architectural history.

[Maud's House](#) University of Chicago Press

"Time Longer than Rope unearths the ordinary roots of extraordinary change, demonstrating the depth and breadth of black oppositional spirit and activity that preceded the civil rights movement. The diversity of activism covered by this collection extends from tenant farmers' labor reform campaign in the 1919 Elaine, Arkansas massacre to Harry T. Moore's leadership of a movement that registered 100,000 black Floridians years before Montgomery, and from women's participation in the Garvey movement to the changing meaning of the Lincoln Memorial. Concentrating on activist efforts in the South, key themes emerge, including the underappreciated importance of historical memory and community building, the divisive impact of class and sexism, and the shifting interplay between individual initiative and structural constraints."--Publisher description.

Showroom City Community Communications Corporation

Greensboro was at the center of it all, geographically and culturally. From blue jeans to basketball, from civil rights to textiles, this North Carolina metropolis has long been the gateway to history. In fact, it's known as the Gate City because it's at the hub of rail traffic and, later, highways in the Piedmont Triad - a region that also includes Winston-Salem and High Point. Greensboro is perhaps best known as the birthplace of the lunch-counter sit-in movement that helped break segregation in the South. It was there, at a Woolworth's on Elm Street, that four Black college students from North Carolina A&T sat down at a segregated counter to be served. It was the beginning of a movement that would spread across the South, a key moment in the struggle for civil rights. The 20th century saw Greensboro grow from a city of barely 10,000 people at its outset to a bustling metropolis of

more than 220,000 by the end of the millennium. In the meantime, it gave birth to a textile boom, hosted a major golf tournament and even had its own pro basketball team. The famed short story writer O. Henry worked at a downtown pharmacy, and a later owner of that same drugstore developed a famous cold remedy that's still popular today. Plenty of stories can be told of the city from the 19th and 21st centuries. *Greensboro Century*, illustrated by nearly 150 historical and contemporary images, tells the story of what happened in between.

The North Carolina Historical Review n + 1

If you love Greensboro, this book is for you. It is a twentieth-century history of our city that was researched and written over a five-year period by Howard Covington Jr., who is a splendid storyteller who makes our leaders, our crises, our successes, our disappointments, our accomplishments all come alive. - Joseph B. Mullin, Pastor Emeritus First Presbyterian Church Greensboro, North Carolina

Greensboro Century John Wiley & Sons

A lively history of Boston's emergence as a world-class city—home to the likes of Frederick Douglass and Alexander Graham Bell—by a beloved Bostonian historian “It's been quite a while since I've read anything—fiction or nonfiction—so enthralling.”—Dennis Lehane, author of *Mystic River* and *Shutter Island* Once upon a time, “Boston Town” was an insulated New England township. But the community was destined for greatness. Between 1850 and 1900, Boston underwent a stunning metamorphosis to emerge as one of the world's great metropolises—one that achieved national and international prominence in politics, medicine, education, science, social activism, literature, commerce, and transportation. Long before the frustrations of our modern era, in which the notion of accomplishing great things often appears overwhelming or even impossible, Boston distinguished itself in the last half of the nineteenth century by proving it could tackle and overcome the most arduous of challenges and obstacles with repeated—and often resounding—success, becoming a city of vision and daring. In *A City So Grand*, Stephen Puleo chronicles this remarkable period in Boston's history, in his trademark page-turning style. Our journey begins with the ferocity of the abolitionist movement of the 1850s and ends with the glorious opening of America's first subway station, in 1897. In between we witness the thirty-five-year engineering and city-planning feat of the Back Bay project, Boston's explosion in size through immigration and annexation, the devastating Great Fire of 1872 and subsequent rebuilding of downtown, and Alexander Graham Bell's first telephone utterance in 1876 from his lab at Exeter Place. These lively stories and many more paint an extraordinary portrait of a half century of progress, leadership, and influence that turned a New England town into a world-class city, giving us the Boston we know today.

[The Book of New York](#) South End Press

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----- Southeastern Geographer is published by UNC Press for the Southeastern Division of the Association of American Geographers (www.sedaag.org). The quarterly journal publishes the academic work of geographers and other social and physical scientists, and features peer-reviewed articles and essays that reflect sound scholarship and contain significant contributions to geographical understanding, with a special interest in work that focuses on the southeastern United States.

Life in a Black Community iUniverse

Covering an exhaustive range of information about the five boroughs, the first edition of The Encyclopedia of New York City was a success by every measure, earning worldwide acclaim and several awards for reference excellence, and selling out its first printing before it was officially published. But much has changed since the volume first appeared in 1995: the World Trade Center no longer dominates the skyline, a billionaire businessman has become an unlikely three-term mayor, and urban regeneration—Chelsea Piers, the High Line, DUMBO, Williamsburg, the South Bronx, the Lower East Side—has become commonplace. To reflect such innovation and change, this definitive, one-volume resource on the city has been completely revised and expanded. The revised edition includes 800 new entries that help complete the story of New York: from Air Train to E-ZPass, from September 11 to public order. The new material includes broader coverage of subject areas previously underserved as well as new maps and illustrations. Virtually all existing entries—spanning architecture, politics, business, sports, the arts, and more—have been updated to reflect the impact of the past two decades. The more than 5,000 alphabetical entries and 700 illustrations of the second edition of The Encyclopedia of New York City convey the richness and diversity of its subject in great breadth and detail, and will continue to serve as an indispensable tool for everyone who has even a passing interest in the American metropolis.

City of Big Shoulders University of Illinois Press

Connolly argues that Americans, immigrants, and even indigenous people, between the 1890s and the 1960s, made tremendous investments in racial apartheid, largely in an effort to govern growing cities and to unleash the value of land as real estate. Through a focus on South Florida, the book illustrates how entrepreneurs used land and debates over property rights to negotiate the workings of Jim Crow segregation.

Cities of the United States: The South UNC Press Books

A Companion to Post-1945 America is an original collection of 34 essays by key scholars on the history and historiography of Post-1945 America. Covers society and culture, people and movements, politics and foreign policy. Surveys and evaluates the best scholarship on every important era and topic. Includes book review section on essential readings.

Literary Digest: a Repository of Contemporaneous Thought and Research as Presented in the Periodical Literature of the World NYU Press

One of the largest and fastest-growing cities in the South, Charlotte, North Carolina, came of age in the New South decades of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, transforming itself from a rural courthouse village to the trading and financial hub of America's premier textile

manufacturing region. In this book, Thomas W. Hanchett traces the city's spatial evolution over the course of a century, exploring the interplay of national trends and local forces that shaped Charlotte and, by extension, other New South urban centers. Hanchett argues that racial and economic segregation are not age-old givens but products of a decades-long process. Well after the Civil War, Charlotte's whites and blacks, workers and business owners, lived in intermingled neighborhoods. The rise of large manufacturing enterprises in the 1880s and 1890s brought social and political upheaval, however, and the city began to sort out into a "checkerboard" of distinct neighborhoods segregated by both race and class. When urban renewal and other federal funds became available in the mid-twentieth century, local leaders used the money to complete the sorting-out process, creating a "sector" pattern in which wealthy whites increasingly lived on one side of town and blacks on the other. A new preface by the author confronts the contemporary implications of Charlotte's resegregation and prospects for its reversal.

The World Almanac & Book of Facts MIT Press

A collection of essays—historical and personal—about the present and future of American cities. Edited by Keith Gessen and Stephen Squibb, *City by City* is a collection of essays—historical, personal, and somewhere in between—about the present and future of American cities. It sweeps from Gold Rush, Alaska, to Miami, Florida, encompassing cities large and small, growing and failing. These essays look closely at the forces—gentrification, underemployment, politics, culture, and crime—that shape urban life. They also tell the stories of citizens whose fortunes have risen or fallen with those of the cities they call home. A cross between Hunter S. Thompson, Studs Terkel, and the Great Depression-era WPA guides to each state in the Union, *City by City* carries this project of American storytelling up to the days of our own Great Recession.

A Companion to Post-1945 America University of Chicago Press

Life in a Black Community details and explores the Jim Crow era in Annapolis, Maryland. It recounts the tactics blacks used to gain equal rights, details the methods whites employed to deny or curtail their rights, and explores a range of survival and advancement strategies used by black families.

A City So Grand Beacon Press

Contents Preface How Capitalism Underdeveloped Black America A Critical Assessment Introduction to the First Edition Part 1 The Black Majority Chapter 1 The Crisis of the Black Working Class Chapter 2 The Black Poor Chapter 3 Grounding with My Sisters Chapter 4 Black Prisoners and Punishment in a Racist/Capitalist State Part 2 The Black Elite Chapter 5 Black Capitalism Chapter 6 Black Brahmins Chapter 7 The Ambiguous Politics of the Black Church Chapter 8 The Destruction of Black Education Part 3 A Question of Genocide Chapter 9 The Meaning of Racist Violence in Late Capitalism Chapter 10 Conclusion: Towards a Socialist America Reviews "Manning Marable examines developments in the political economy of racism in the United States and assesses shifts in the American Political terrain since the first edition....He is one of the most widely read Black progressive authors in the country."-Black Employment Journal "The reissue of Manning Marable's *How Capitalism Underdeveloped Black America* confirms that this is a classic work of political history and social criticism. Unfortunately, Marable's blistering insights into racial injustice and economic inequality remain depressingly relevant. But the good news is that Marable's prescient analysis-and his eloquent and self-critical preface to this new edition-will prove critical in helping us to think through

and conquer the oppressive forces that remain."-Michael Eric Dyson, author of *I May Not Get There with You: The True Martin Luther King, Jr.* "For those of us who came of political age in the 1980s, Manning Marable's *How Capitalism Underdeveloped Black America* was one of our bibles. Published during the cold winter of Reaganism, he introduced a new generation of Black activists/thinkers to class and gender struggles within Black communities, the political economy of incarceration, the limitations of Black capitalism, and the nearly forgotten vision of what a socialist future might look like. Two decades later, Marable's urgent and hopeful voice is as relevant as ever."-Robin D.G. Kelley, author of *Yo' Mama's DisFunktional!*:

Publication Springer

This book provides a comprehensive analysis of the municipal incorporation activity in the United States over the last several decades and the geographic consequences of the incorporation of new cities. It aims to explore new municipalities and to develop a better understanding and appreciation for these complex local government boundary changes. Since 1990, the United States has witnessed the incorporation of more than 400 new cities. These newly incorporated municipalities (NIMs) were

established on the edges of growing metropolitan areas, in beach and mountain resort destinations, and largely rural counties. The incorporation of these new cities is a complex and politically charged geographic event. These new cities can contribute to metropolitan fragmentation within a region, provide important public services to growing urban areas, and/or exclude unwanted populations. New cities can also result in new school boundaries, new levels of taxation, and new boards and commissions with varied political powers.

City Games Lexington Books

Investigative reporters Newfield (NY Daily News) and Barrett (Village Voice) attempt to expose the Koch administration's descent into corruption and criminality. No bibliography. Dealing primarily with the time of the industrial radial city (1870-1960), Riess (history, Northeastern Illinois U.) examines the complex interrelationship and interdependence of sport and the city. He shows how demographic growth, evolving spatial arrangements, social reform, the formation of class and ethnic subcultures, the expansion of urban government, and the rise of political machines and crime syndicates all interacted to influence the development of American sport. Heavily annotated, with many striking bandw illustrations. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR