

Foundations of American Democracy

Colonization and the Americas

Brief Biography of William Henry Singleton

William Henry Singleton was born enslaved around 1843 near New Bern, North Carolina. The son of Lettice, a slave woman, and a white man, William G. Singleton, who worked as a clerk in New Bern, William Henry Singleton was an agricultural worker who resisted slavery in several ways. He was sold at the age of four and taken to a farm near Atlanta, Georgia, perhaps because of friction between his master, John H. Nelson, an affluent planter, and Nelson's brother.

At the age of six or seven, after being whipped repeatedly, Singleton decided to run away and return to his family in North Carolina. In his narrative, Singleton describes how he posed as the slave of a white woman who allowed him to accompany her on a journey by stagecoach from Atlanta to Wilmington, North Carolina, a distance of over four hundred miles.

Though only a child, with the aid of black adults, he made his way from Wilmington to the Singleton plantation, one-hundred miles away. **Reunited with his mother, who hid him in a cellar to keep her master from finding him, Singleton learned to hide from patrollers as well as other whites.** Although harshly punished for rebellious behavior, he was not deterred from his goal of becoming free. Singleton's narrative provides insight into the ways that slaves resisted their condition and shows how fugitive slaves relied on blacks and sometimes whites to escape from their bondage.

In 1861, Singleton went to war as an enslaved person serving a young Confederate officer. A year later, when Federal troops were close enough, Singleton ran away to join the Union cause. Although Singleton was eager to serve in the Union army, an officer informed him that he could never be a full soldier because of his color. Singleton left the army camp with money he had earned there and decided to take matters into his own hands. He notes in his narrative,



Name: _____

I took that five dollars and hired the A. M. E. Zion church at Newbern and commenced to recruit a regiment of colored men. I secured the thousand men and they appointed me as their colonel and I drilled them with cornstalks for guns. We had no way, of course, of getting guns and equipment.

While encamped with General Ambrose E. Burnside after he and his troops had captured New Bern in the spring of 1862, Singleton met President Abraham Lincoln. The president declined Singleton's offer of one thousand local black soldiers ready to fight, but expressed optimism for their future involvement in the war. **Later, when Lincoln allowed black troops to serve the Northern cause, Singleton enlisted as a sergeant in the First North Carolina Colored Volunteers, serving honorably until 1866.** After the Civil War, Singleton moved to the North and became active in the A. M. E. Church and veterans' organizations.

William Henry Singleton was compelled by the conditions of his enslavement to resist. He fought, in many different ways, against the institution of slavery from the time he was a small child, and was ultimately victorious. **In addition to running away and fighting in the Union army, Singleton also resisted slavery by pretending to be ignorant and hiding.** Singleton's detailed descriptions of his experiences highlight the techniques used by enslaved people to resist.

References:

- Singleton, William Henry. *Recollections of My Slavery Days*. Introduction and annotation by Katherine Mellen Charron and David S. Cecelski. Raleigh: North Carolina Division of Archives and History, Department of Cultural Resources, 1999.
- Vlock, Laurel, and Joel A. Levitch. *Contraband of War: William Henry Singleton*. New York: Funk & Wagnalls, 1970.

Adapted from National Endowment for the Humanities Edsitement lesson plan, William Henry Singleton's Resistance to Slavery: Overt and Covert written by Laurel Sneed.



Name: _____

Reading Question for the Brief Biography of William Henry Singleton

Directions: While you read the article write down the overt and covert ways William Henry Singleton resisted slavery.

Overt Resistance	Covert Resistance



Name: _____

Resisting Injustice Today

Directions: Although slavery is no longer legal in the United States today, many injustices still remain. Using the chart below list different injustices that you are aware of, the groups of people who are most affected by that injustice, and different forms of resistance that could be used to push back against the injustice.

Injustice	People Affected by the Injustice	Forms of Resistance that Could be Used