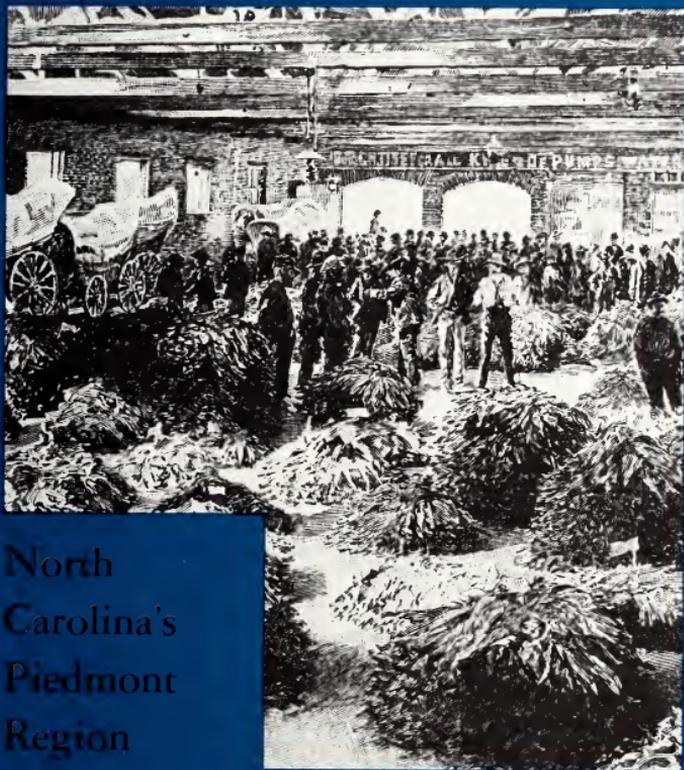


Tar Heel Junior Historian Association



North
Carolina's
Piedmont
Region

tar heel junior historian

The State History
Journal For Inquiring Students

Winter 1978

Charter Charlie's Chats

For many junior historians the highlight of the school year is participation in the annual THJH Literary and Arts Contest. The contest and awards ceremony will take place at Meredith College, Raleigh, on May 18-19.

It is not too late to select a project of interest to you. You might enjoy making a small model, collecting artifacts, writing a biography about a prominent citizen, or sketching a historic site. You can work by yourself or join other students in undertaking a large project. Talk with your teacher about project ideas and rules governing the contest. If your club lacks this information, please let the association know.

Your club might like to hold a history fair at your school and place various projects on display so that other students, teachers, and the public can see some of the exciting things that junior historians are doing. A group of judges could select the best projects and present the winners with ribbons or special prizes. In May, the projects could be placed in the state competition. Chances are good that your school paper or local daily newspaper would print an article about the history fair.

Remember, in the state contest each club will be allowed four entries (individual literary, individual arts, group literary, and group arts). The literary projects and entry blanks are due in the Raleigh office of the association on May 1. The "arts" entry blanks are also due on May 1, even though the projects do not come in until May 18. This year, elementary projects will be judged separately from junior and senior high school entries.

In April, the association will once again offer you an opportunity to participate in the North Carolina history quiz. The multiple-choice and essay quiz will be given to those students who wish to take it. This year the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association will sponsor three saving bonds awards. The test, called the Christopher Crittenden State History Quiz, honors Dr. Crittenden who served as director of the Division of Archives and History from 1935 to 1968. Dr. Crittenden was extremely interested in the history of North Carolina; he especially enjoyed asking questions of students who were touring the museum.

With the THJH Association celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary this year, some of our creative junior historians might enjoy competing in a contest to select an association song and pledge. You can use a popular tune

Artifacts are products of civilization, usually simple objects (as a tool or ornament) showing human workmanship or modification (change).



The identifying symbol or logotype of the Tar Heel Junior Historian Association commemorating its twenty-fifth anniversary



Cover

North Carolina's three most important manufacturing industries are textiles, furniture manufacturing and marketing, and tobacco. All three industries greatly influence the economy of the Piedmont Region. The cover illustration of this issue is reproduced from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, XC (January, 1895), p. 217. Entitled "A Tobacco Market in North Carolina," the illustration shows the interior of a tobacco warehouse at auction time. The 1895 *Harper's* article, accompanying the illustration, proclaims "... the manufacture of tobacco has brought more prosperity to this truly enterprising State than any other industry. It has not only awakened, enriched, and increased many towns, but it has built up several new ones, like Durham and Winston and others. The business is enormous."

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Illustration: "Charter Charlie," John F. Wilson, Jr.

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EDITORIAL POLICY—Compositions to be submitted should be typewritten in double-spaced form and should give the full name of the student and school. When reference works are used, please include a bibliography listing author, title of work, facts of publication (place of publication, publisher, date, and edition), and pages used. If possible, black-and-white photographs to illustrate the article should accompany the written material. Due to space limitations and the need to adhere to the announced theme of each issue, it is possible to only briefly cover the various topics—not to present an exhaustive study. All student compositions submitted for publication are required to meet highest literary standards and are subject to editing and revision by the editorial staff.

NORTH CAROLINA'S RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK

Natalie G. Miller
Curator of Education
North Carolina Museum of History

The Research Triangle Park is best explained by its own name. It is a *park* located in a *triangle* between three universities, and its principal function is *research*. The park (6 miles long by 2 miles wide) is located in the middle of a triangle formed by Raleigh, Durham, and Chapel Hill. Raleigh is the state capital and home of North Carolina State University. Durham is a center of the tobacco industry and home of Duke University, one of the finest private universities in the South. Chapel Hill is the home of the first state university in America. (See map.)

The research park idea in North Carolina developed in the 1950s. In order to attract industry, the late Gov. Luther Hodges encouraged the three universities just named to set up a joint research institute on some of the unused land lying between them. A builder, Romeo Guest, came up with the phrase "Research Triangle." Careful planning by university, business, and government leaders has resulted in *the largest planned park dedicated to research in the country*. Enthusiastic private support for the Research Triangle Park (hereafter referred to as RTP) made it unnecessary to seek government funding for the \$2.3 million needed for the original purchase of land. The Research Triangle Foundation is the nonprofit corporation formed to promote the resources of RTP.

The Research Triangle Park covers 5,400 acres of rolling wooded land. In the middle of RTP there is a shopping and service area of approximately 100 acres. It includes a 128-room hotel, banks, a post office, and an airline office. From the beginning, only those research-oriented businesses have been allowed to purchase or lease land in RTP. The minimum building tract is 6 acres. Only 15 percent of the land can be built on. There are also restrictions concerning architecture, signs, noise, and smoke. These all ensure that the park will always keep its appearance of a quiet, rambling campus.

The campus idea goes much beyond appearance, for there is a common sharing of highly sophisticated scientific equipment between the companies at RTP and the universities. Staff from RTP teach at the universities, and professors from the universities serve as consultants at RTP. In 1959 UNC, Duke, and N.C. State University created



Map reproduced through the courtesy of Fortune, © 1977, Time, Inc.

Private Universities are schools of higher learning that are established, conducted, and supported primarily by nongovernmental agencies.

Oriented means specific intellectual course or direction.

Sophisticated means simple, not highly developed.

Consultants are people who give professional or expert advice or service.



Burroughs Wellcome Company, a pharmaceutical firm, has its headquarters and research laboratories in this futuristic-looking building at RTP. Architect Paul Rudolph has said that the building is a southern design because it is just a series of porches.

Nonwoven means made by bonding (causing to adhere firmly) or interlocking of fibers, or both, and accomplished by mechanical, chemical, thermal (using heat), or solvent (for dissolving). The term does not pertain to fabrics made by knitting, tufting, or felting.

Toxicology is the science dealing with poisons and their effects, and with the problems involved (as legal, clinical, or industrial).

Biomedical means of or relating to biomedicine—biological, medical, and physical science. Biomedicine is concerned with the capacity of human beings to survive and function under unusual mental or bodily strain, and with the controlled change of these environments for protection.

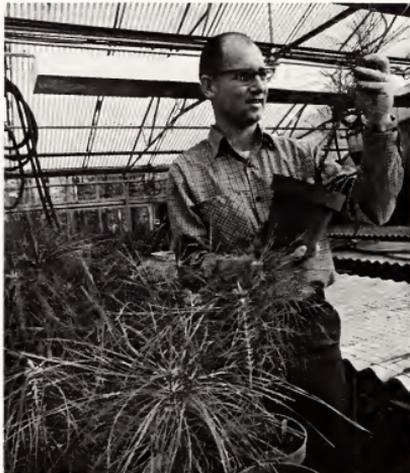
Futuristic means of the future—built in a contemporary style or design that will be more a part of the future than it is of the present.

the Research Triangle Institute to provide research services to the laboratories at RTP and their own institutions, as well as to industry and governmental agencies throughout the country.

Twenty-eight government, corporate, and nonprofit research organizations are located at RTP. Although over sixty buildings valued at more than \$300 million have been constructed, RTP is only about one third occupied. Over 12,000 people are employed by these companies with a total payroll of \$187 million. The average researcher earns about \$35,000 a year.

RTP's first tenant—in 1960—was Chemstrand, the developer of Astroturf. This division of Monsanto tests synthetic fibers and nonwoven fabrics. The list of public and private research firms to locate in RTP since 1960 reads like a "Who's Who in Industry." IBM is the largest employer, with 3,500 workers who develop and assemble computer systems and programs. Aircro, Inc., on the other hand, has a fifteen-person laboratory for environmental research and gas analysis. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has its main research center here, as well as an air pollution study center. The Chemical Industry Institute of Toxicology is developing new ways of testing the safety of drugs and chemicals. The permanent headquarters of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences is at RTP. Both the United States Army and the U.S. Forest Service (pictured) have research centers at RTP.

Right now, RTP is deeply involved in science research—biomedical, computer, and chemical. Burroughs Wellcome Company, whose futuristic building (pictured) has become a symbol of the park, is a British firm which has



Forestry researchers, working at the Forest Sciences Laboratory, are concerned with diseases that affect trees and their environments.



The accumulation of a tremendous amount of information results from the research at RTP. Modern computers store and process much of it. The three universities in the triangle operate the Triangle Universities Computation Center and it is one of the largest educational information tele-processing centers of its kind in the world.

Quasi-public means privately owned or controlled, but basically benefiting the public with its services rendered.

Potential means capable of coming into being.

The Research Triangle Foundation is a non-profit, quasi-public institution. I know of no project in which I have had the privilege of participating of which I am more proud. Nor do I know of any other activity now going on which has more potential value—both from the standpoint of dollars and cents, and otherwise—for the proper development of our great state and the welfare of its people. It is my firm belief that in a relatively few years the benefits of the Research Triangle will be felt in every section of North Carolina and that its influence and prestige will be felt throughout the nation and the entire world.

Gov. Luther Hartwell Hodges
Budget Message to the General Assembly, 1959
Raleigh

pioneered in pharmaceutical research. Over eighty medicinal products, ranging from antihistamines, Empirin compound, and muscle relaxants to drugs for diabetes, gout, and leukemia, are manufactured by this company.

The newest arrival at RTP is the National Humanities Center. It is the third center of its kind in America. (The others are in Princeton, New Jersey, and Palo Alto, California.) The center will encourage scholars in history, religion, philosophy, and the other areas of humanities by financing nine-month fellowships at the center. Between twenty-five and fifty scholars at a time will deal with contemporary problems in their fields. To encourage the founders of the humanities center to locate at RTP, over \$3 million was raised from local banks, the state, universities, corporations, and foundations. The National Humanities Center's building is scheduled to be completed this summer, with the first class of fellows to enter in September.

In the Research Triangle Park some of America's most outstanding minds are at work. Their work in research and education have greatly advanced North Carolina's industrial growth. The effort is so successful that North Carolina's Research Triangle Park is fast becoming recognized nationally and internationally as a center for intellectual achievement.

Contemporary means belonging to the present.

Fellows are people appointed to a position which includes the payment of money for certain services and expenses and allowing time for advanced study and research.

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WILLIAM SIDNEY PORTER

Gayle Fripp
Curator of Education
Greensboro Historical Museum



O. Henry as he appeared when photographed in New York City about 1909. He did not like to be photographed, but agreed to this sitting after many conversations with his literary agents.

Tuberculosis is a contagious disease that primarily affects the lungs.

Innovative means characterized by ability to make changes in the usual way of doing things.

Embedded means fixed firmly by penetration.

William Sidney Porter, who became famous as a writer under the pen name of O. Henry, was born September 11, 1862. The house in which he was born is still standing; it is located a few miles south of Greensboro. Porter's father, Algernon Sidney Porter, was a druggist and doctor. His mother, Mary Jane Virginia Swaim Porter, was the daughter of a newspaper editor. She was well educated for her day, and was an amateur writer. From each of his parents, the future storyteller, O. Henry, inherited interest that influenced him throughout his life.

1865 was a significant year for the Porter family, Greensboro, and the South. Mrs. Porter's death, the result of tuberculosis, made it necessary for A. S. Porter to move back into town so that his mother and sister could help rear his two young sons. It was a time of great excitement, for the Civil War had recently ended. Nearby, more than 60,000 soldiers were camped where 2,000 people usually lived. Will Porter saw and heard many things which he used later in stories of buried treasure, faithful former slaves, and southern towns.

At age five, Will started school in his grandmother's front room with his Aunt Lina as teacher. He later attended her one-room schoolhouse built next door. He was a good student, but full of mischief. Able to use both hands well, Will would work at the blackboard, doing arithmetic with his right hand and cartoons of people with his left. "Miss Lina" was a patient and innovative teacher. Her recess reading time, Friday evening storytelling club, and regular country hikes exposed her pupils to the world near and far.

During childhood the Porter brothers and their friends spent many hours searching for Indian relics and making up Indian games and plays. Will was especially proud of one log in his grandmother's house, in which an arrowhead was embedded. He was proud that one of his early ancestors had been scalped, and proud that he had inherited some Indian blood. Many of his favorite stories had Indian themes, and one is based on an Indian statue similar to the wooden ones used in Greensboro during the nineteenth century.

After nine years at Miss Lina's school and two years at a public school, Will's formal education ended. In 1879, he

began work as a clerk at his uncle's drugstore, known as W. C. Porter & Company. Here his days were spent learning the trade of a pharmacist, drawing cartoons of customers and local scenes, and observing people. All of this material was stored away in the writer's memory for further use. In his free time, Will and his friends played chess, pitched horseshoes, roller skated, and performed as a musical group.

In 1882, Porter left Greensboro to visit friends in Texas. Unexpectedly, he settled there and was married, but his wife lived only until 1897. Until her death, Porter wrote a number of newspaper articles and was employed at Austin's National Bank.

While working at the bank, shortages occurred in his accounts. The shortages resulted in two trials for embezzlement. Following the second trial, Porter was sentenced to five years imprisonment and placed in a federal prison in Ohio. He served three years before his release in 1901. During these years, Porter began to write professionally, under the name O. Henry. At least eight of the fourteen stories produced in Ohio concern rehabilitation or a fresh start in life, and these stories perhaps indicate the author's feelings about his past and future.

In 1902, Porter moved to New York City, and by 1905 a romance had rekindled between him and Sally Coleman. The two had had a brief romance in Greensboro when Porter was nineteen and Sally was only fourteen. One date they recalled was a chaperoned Sunday picnic in 1905 which ended with a promise from Will to sneak some magnolia blossoms to Sally's window after dark. Following the renewal of the old friendship, the two were married in 1907. A letter from O. Henry to Sally Coleman, signed with a magnolia blossom, is an interesting souvenir of his Greensboro youth.

Will Porter quickly became popular with newspaper and magazine readers of the day. As O. Henry, he produced new stories each week and further developed his distinctive style and structure. But his writing did not continue for long: he died in 1910. Nevertheless, today's readers can learn much about the past through the life and writings of Greensboro's most famous author.

Suggested Additional Reading

- O. Henry. *Best Stories of O. Henry*. New York: Doubleday, 1945. The most widely read short stories of O. Henry
- O. Henry. *The Complete Works of O. Henry*. New York: Doubleday, 1953. A collection of all of O. Henry's short stories, plus selected letters and random pieces ■

Embezzlement is theft of money put in one's care.

Rehabilitation is restoration to a former social standing or rank, or to a good condition.

Chaperoned means escorted or accompanied by adults for the sake of good social form.

Souvenir means something kept or still existing as a remembrance.

Distinctive means separate or different.

PRESERVING THE HERITAGE OF THE COLONIAL WEED

James R. McPherson
Site Manager
Duke Homestead State Historic Site

Tobacco has been a part of the lives of North Carolinians for many centuries. During the 400 years since the Indian "weed" was introduced to the white settlers at Roanoke Island, the plant has come to play an important role in the economy of the Tar Heel State. The Duke Homestead State Historic Site, near Durham, formally opened on May 21, 1977, preserves a bit of this rich heritage for the enjoyment and education of all visitors.

The Duke Homestead is an ideal place to tell the colorful story of tobacco. Washington Duke and his children began the manufacture of smoking tobacco on their farm after the Civil War. Within thirty years, James Buchanan Duke, Washington's youngest son, had transformed this modest business into the original American Tobacco Company. American, which often was called the "Tobacco Trust," dominated the world tobacco industry for twenty-one years, and was dissolved by the federal government in 1911. Many of the tobacco companies operating today emerged from the breakup of the American Tobacco Company.

The two-story frame house, known today as the Duke Homestead, was constructed in 1852 by Washington Duke and an experienced carpenter named Joseph Laycock. The house contained four rooms with walls of hand-dressed pine boards. Behind the main house was a log kitchen where meals were prepared in an open fireplace. This log cookhouse later would be replaced by an addition to the main house. A root cellar underneath the farmhouse served as a "refrigerator" for keeping fruits, vegetables, and other food cool during summer months. Pastures and fields, as well as a number of older farm buildings, surrounded the modest house.

The years immediately following the construction of his new home were happy ones for Washington Duke. In December, 1852, he married Artelia Roney of Alamance County, reportedly "one of the prettiest girls in Alamance." She was a fine mother for Sidney and Brodie, Duke's two sons by an earlier marriage. Soon, new children were born into the family—Mary, Benjamin Newton, and James Buchanan. Happiness lasted only for six years before tragedy struck. Duke's oldest son, Sidney, caught typhoid fever during the summer months and died on the tenth of August at the age of fourteen. Artelia Roney Duke also



Washington Duke (1820-1905)

Transformed means changed or converted.

Dominated means controlled by strength or power.



A view of Duke Homestead taken in the early 1900s. The building seen second from the right was Washington Duke's first tobacco factory. This building was later destroyed, but has now been reconstructed. At left is Duke's second factory. It survived and has been restored. At center is the Duke home which also has been restored. At the beginning of the roadway from the front yard is Washington Duke (the man at right is unidentified). At the immediate left of the house, barely visible, is the well house which survived and has been restored, too.

contracted the disease and died ten days after Sidney. Duke was left with four small children to rear and a 230-acre farm to manage.

Washington Duke, like many Orange County farmers during the 1850s, grew corn, wheat, and oats as his chief farm crops. In 1859, he began cultivating tobacco, a crop which was receiving widespread attention among local farmers at that time due to the development of a new type known as "bright leaf." Bright tobacco grew best on the light gray soils of the northern Piedmont section of North Carolina, so farmers in the area gradually became interested in growing the crop. Duke's first crop of leaf was a fine one, and he continued to grow tobacco on the farm during the next several years—until his farming operation was interrupted by the Civil War.

Washington Duke entered the Confederate navy in 1863 and served until the end of the war. Shortly before Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox, Duke was captured by Union forces and imprisoned. Following the surrender of Lee, Duke was shipped to New Bern and released. Lacking transportation, he had to walk 135 miles to his homestead in Orange County. (Durham County was formed in 1881 from Orange and Wake counties.) At some point along the way, according to tradition, he exchanged a worthless \$5.00 Confederate note with a souvenir-seeking

Cultivating means planting seed and taking care of the growing plants.

Union soldier for a 50-cent peice. Duke arrived home with that small amount of money and the clothes which he was wearing.

He soon resumed farming and began converting a supply of tobacco leaf, which had been stored in an outbuilding, into smoking tobacco. In a small structure now known as the "first factory," Duke and his children worked at flailing and sifting the tobacco. The finished product, which was named "Pro Bono Publico" (a Latin phrase meaning "For the Public Good"), was packed into bags, loaded onto an old farm wagon, and peddled in eastern North Carolina. This initial selling trip was so successful that Duke reportedly purchased a bucket of sugar—a commodity which had been scarce in the area during the war years—for his children.

Several other peddling trips followed the first one, and the family business gradually expanded. Soon, the operation outgrew the small, first factory and Duke converted an old stable on the farm into the "second factory." By 1869, the business needed an even bigger space. In that year, the "third tobacco factory," a two-story building, with wide doors for loading and unloading supplies and products, was built. Several people were hired to help with the manufacturing chores. By 1872, this rural "factory" was producing 125,000 pounds of smoking tobacco annually—a large amount considering the crude production methods of the day.

In 1874, after careful consideration, Duke decided to move his home and factory into the young town of Durham where his son Brodie had been in business since 1869. The business became more established in the years that followed, particularly after 1878 when a new partner, George W. Watts, joined the firm.

In the early 1880s, the Duke company began manufacturing cigarettes, a product that had become known to Americans after the Civil War. The Duke firm quickly rose to the forefront in this new tobacco market.

In 1890, the Duke firm merged with four other tobacco makers to form the American Tobacco Company under the leadership of James B. Duke. This "trust" survived for twenty-one years before being dissolved by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1911 in a test case arising from the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. During its existence, much of the profits realized were invested in hydroelectric power projects. As a result, James B. Duke became both a tobacco and an electric power magnate. Profits also made possible the establishment of the Duke Endowment in 1924. In 1925, a major part of its more than \$80 million was given to Trinity College. (The institution had moved from Randolph County in 1892 when Julian S. Carr donated the Durham site and George Washington Duke donated \$85,000 to the school.) The 1925 gift permitted a massive transformation of the school which was renamed Duke University.

Converting means changing or altering the physical nature in manufacturing.

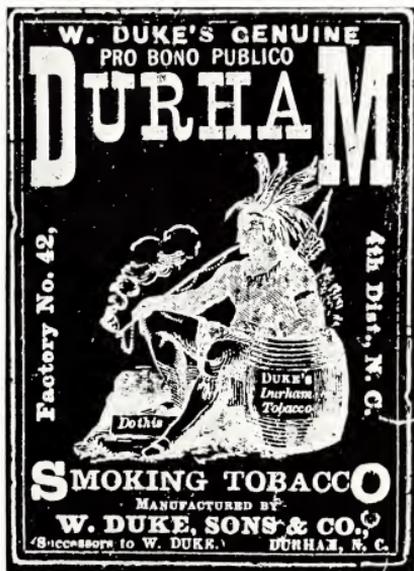
Flailing means beating with a hand *threshing* instrument, but to break up the tobacco into small pieces. A flail was made up of a long wooden handle with a short piece of wood attached to one end in such a manner as to hang freely.

Commodity means something of value, an economic good.

Magnate means a person of rank, power, or influence.



A scene, first published in the 1880s, showing a woman and two men transplanting tobacco



A W. Duke, Sons & Co. label used after 1878 for smoking tobacco. The label notes that this firm operated as "Successors to W. Duke"—the name under which Washington Duke manufactured products in his rural factory at an earlier date.

Today, the Duke Endowment funds medical, educational, and religious institutions in both North and South Carolina.

The Duke Homestead relates this story and other colorful chapters in the tobacco story to visitors. Indoor exhibits, which consist of a wealth of artifacts and graphics, acquaint guests with the history of the industry from its earliest times to the present. Long-range plans include the production of a full-color movie that will relate the stories of the Duke family and the rise of the tobacco industry; this will be completed by the end of 1978.

The tobacco museum at Duke Homestead is not confined within the walls of the modern museum building, however. On the grounds of the homestead, tobacco will be grown and handled as it was in 1870. After seeing the exhibits in the museum, visitors follow an old, wooded path to a curing barn constructed of logs. Here, they are able to use all their senses—from seeing the brick furnaces to smelling the leaves of tobacco hanging in the curing barn. Following the path further, guests next stop at the old packhouse, where tobacco will be sorted into different

Graphics are pictures, maps, or charts used for illustration.



The new visitors' center and tobacco museum at Duke Homestead

grades and packed to await shipment to market. A visit to the next building, the third tobacco factory, allows visitors to learn more about the work of the country manufacturer in the period after the Civil War. They watch as guides demonstrate how the Dukes manufactured their smoking-tobacco products in 1870. Old farming equipment such as wooden-beam plows, spike harrows, and a grading bench (used in sorting, or grading, the leaves of tobacco), also are displayed in the factory.

The next stop along the tour is the farmhouse. Visitors learn about the home life of the Dukes and other North Carolina farm families of that day. The house is furnished with typical country furniture of the period. Included among the furnishings are a heart-shaped waffle iron, a click reel onto which yarn was wound for use in weaving, and a bread "toaster" that was used to toast bread before an open fire.

One of the highlights of this historic-site tour is the fields where the visitor will be able to see tobacco of the old, "Warne" variety growing along with the modern types of flue-cured tobacco. Depending upon the season of the visit, the guest will be able to watch as tobacco is sown in the plant bed, transplanted into the fields, or harvested by cutting the entire stalk. The visitor will long remember the sticky tobacco "gum" on his fingers.

Admission to the Duke Homestead is free. The site is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Tuesday through Saturday, and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. on Sunday. Individuals and organized groups are welcome. Advance reservations are requested for groups and may be made by writing to: Duke Homestead State Historic Site, 2828 Duke Homestead Road, Durham, North Carolina, 27705. ■

PRESIDENT POLK AND THE UNIVERSITY

Davis Waters
Executive Secretary
Tar Heel Junior Historian Association



James Knox Polk (1795-1849)

Sic means so thus, or that the printed word or letter appearing before it is shown as it appeared in the original. (Swain's actual middle initial was "L.")

Trustees are individuals appointed to look after the property and legal affairs of an institution.

Recitations are recitings or repetitions of memorized material or prepared lessons by pupils before a teacher.

Attribute means to think of something as belonging to or as caused by.

Subsequent means later.

On May 31, 1847, James K. Polk, eleventh president of the United States, opened his diary and penned a few lines as a record of events of that day. After four days of travel he had finally arrived at his destination. He applied his pen to the paper and wrote:

... At about 6 O'Clock p.m. I reached the village of Chapel Hill. On approaching the Hotel at which quarters had been provided for me, I was received by a procession composed of the faculty and students of the college and citizens. I was conducted into the Hotel by professor Green and the committee of Students who had met me at Raleigh, and after remaining there a few minutes was conducted on foot to the college Chapel, where a large assembly of ladies and gentlemen were collected. I was addressed by the Hon. D. Y. [sic] Swain, the President of the College, tendering to me a cordial welcome on my return to the classic shades of the University.

President and Mrs. Polk and their party of five had left Washington on May 28 and traveled by train to Richmond, Petersburg, and across the Virginia line into North Carolina. Stops were made at Gaston, Warrenton, Henderson, and Franklinton prior to arriving at the railroad depot in Raleigh, where they were met by Mayor William D. Haywood, soldiers, and a good crowd of citizens. Before departing by carriage to Chapel Hill, the president and his party visited the State Capitol for a public reception, attended services at Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, and met Gov. and Mrs. William A. Graham.

President Polk spent an active four days at the university. He met trustees, faculty, students, and college friends; attended the senior-class exam; revisited campus buildings; heard recitations and speeches by the sophomore and freshmen classes; and participated in an alumni meeting. He had come as a guest of university president David L. Swain to attend the commencement exercises. In thanking Swain for his welcome, President Polk remarked that "it was here ... that I spent near three years of my life. It was here that I received lessons of instructions to which I mainly attribute whatever of success or advancement has attended me in subsequent life." Of his reception along the way and at the university, Polk wrote that it was "all that I could have desired it to be."

Polk, born near Pineville in Mecklenburg County on November 2, 1795, was the only North Carolina-born American president to attend the state university. Polk was



A view taken from an old lithograph showing how the University of North Carolina appeared during Polk's time

the oldest of ten children born to Samuel and Jane Knox Polk. At age eleven, he moved with his family to his grandfather's farm in what later became Maury County, Tennessee. Seven years later, Polk began his schooling at Zion Church, a Presbyterian academy. He did quite well in his studies of Latin and Greek, courses one would normally take for a career in law or medicine. His father, a farmer and surveyor, sent young Polk on to a larger academy in nearby Murfreesboro where he excelled in the classics as well as in such courses as geography, philosophy, logic, astronomy, and literature. When it came time to select a college, Polk chose the University of North Carolina.

The university was then not very old. It was chartered in 1789 by an act of the General Assembly meeting in Fayetteville. Under the leadership of William R. Davie, the trustees influenced many citizens to contribute land and money to establish the state university. The school took shape on a large tract of land located near the intersection of the Pittsborough-to-Petersburgh road and the Guilford Courthouse-to-New Bern road. Area residents called the locality New Hope Chapel Hill because of the presence of a small Anglican chapel. The first building to be erected was Old East, a two-story dormitory with sixteen rooms. Workmen laid the cornerstone on October 12, 1793; that same day, the town sold its first lots. Two years later, on January 15, the university became the first state-supported university in America to open its doors to students. By the end of the first year, one hundred young men were enrolled. Many of them were unprepared for college. To help the newcomers adjust to the scholastic demands, the university

Classics are literary works of excellence from ancient Greece or Rome.

Logic means a science dealing with principles of reasoning.

Scholastic means of or relating to schools.



The James K. Polk Birthplace State Historic Site

established a "Grammar School" or preparatory department.

In the fall of 1815, Polk first arrived in Chapel Hill, then a tiny village with thirteen houses, two stores, and a tavern. He passed an entrance exam, received credit for his studies in Tennessee, and was admitted to the sophomore class. In January, 1816, Polk returned for the second term. The twenty-one-year-old student was assigned a third-floor room in Main Building (now South Building). Polk's roommate was William Moseley, who later became governor of Florida. The Main Building, completed in 1814, contained dormitory rooms, classrooms, a library, and society halls. This building together with Old East, a small chapel, the preparatory school, a dining hall, and the president's home comprised the university.

The faculty was quite small; there were just five professors. The five included Dr. Joseph Caldwell, who served as school president from 1804 to 1812 and returned to that post the year Polk enrolled. A new mathematics professor, Elisha Mitchell, arrived before Polk was graduated. Mitchell dedicated thirty-nine years of his life (1818-1857) to teaching, and he served in many capacities.

A Carolina student of the 1800s faced a strenuous schedule. At six o'clock in the morning the bell atop Main Building was rung, summoning the students to rise. The boys had just fifteen minutes in which to wash, dress, and find a seat at chapel for morning prayers. After breakfast they spent the morning reciting lessons and attending lectures. Following lunch the boys returned to classes and continued their studies until late afternoon. Evening prayers came at 5:00 p.m. After dinner the students enjoyed

a few hours of free time. The ringing of the study bell at 8:00 p.m. in the winter, and 9:00 p.m. in the summer, summoned them back to their dorms for the remainder of the evening. Many students took their meals at Steward's Hall, a campus dining facility; some students, like Polk, ate at a farmhouse not far from school.

Courses in grammar, geography, mathematics, selected parts of Latin and Greek classics, natural and moral philosophy, and chronology were taught at the university. Besides regular studies for all university men, two or more of them were required to give orations following the evening prayers. Since the university was modeled after Princeton College in New Jersey (founded in 1746) and was under Presbyterian influence, the students were tested on their knowledge of the Bible. The school year was divided into two terms and each concluded with an exam.

The boys enjoyed two vacation periods—the month of December and six weeks in summer. For amusement the students played ball, walked through the forest, and went swimming in nearby ponds. Bandy or shinny was the most popular game of that day. The students also participated in pranks such as tying a cow to the college bell or building fences across the village streets. Often, when time permitted, Polk and his friends would go to Raleigh to visit his cousin, Col. William Polk, a respected trustee of the university.

There were two literary and debating societies on campus—the Philanthropic and the Dialectic. These two groups enjoyed a spirited rivalry. Polk was an active member of the Dialectic Society. He and fellow society members met weekly and participated in debates and prepared compositions. The society maintained a good library, and Polk made use of it. He served two terms as society president, as well as secretary and treasurer. His election to these offices showed that he was a popular and studious young man. He worked hard at public speaking, to the point that he could talk without using notes.

In May, 1818, final examinations were held. Polk graduated with "First Honor" in a class of fourteen students and was selected to make the Latin Salutatory Address. He then spent time visiting friends before returning to Tennessee.

Polk went on to represent his adopted state as a United States congressman and served twice as speaker of the House. In 1839, he was elected governor of Tennessee. Five years later, after two disappointing defeats in gubernatorial races, the former North Carolinian became the first "dark horse" candidate for the presidency. Although not as well known as Martin Van Buren or John C. Calhoun, the leading contenders for the Democratic nomination, Polk became the compromise candidate that united the northern and southern factions of the party. Strong party unity and

Chronology is the science dealing with measuring time by regular divisions and that assigns to events their proper dates.

Orations are formal public speeches delivered on special occasions.

Bandy is a game similar to hockey; it is played with a curved stick and a ball or block of wood.

Gubernatorial means having to do with the governorship.

Dark Horse means a little-known contestant who makes an unexpectedly good showing in a political campaign.

an active campaign carried Polk to the White House in 1844. His victory over Whig candidate Henry Clay was by a slim margin. Nonetheless, the experienced public servant came to office with a definite program in mind. At the end of four years he had accomplished his goals: reduction of the tax on imports, establishment of an independent treasury, settlement of the Oregon boundary, and the acquisition of Texas and California. His training at the University of North Carolina prepared him for an active political career that did much to unite the United States and expand its borders.

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Suggested Additional Reading

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A good biography of the seventeenth president of the United States

Andrew Jackson: Soldier and Statesman. 1963. American Heritage Editors.

Entertaining portrait of Andrew Jackson from boyhood to presidency

Melick, Arden Davis. *Dolley Madison: First Lady*. 1970.

An easy-to-read account of one of the nation's most gracious first ladies ■

ANNIE OAKLEY IN NORTH CAROLINA

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North Carolina Museum of History

When you hear the name Annie Oakley, what comes to your mind? The untamed West? A woman sharpshooter? A performer in Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show? All these images of her are correct. However, few people know that she actually spent much of her life east of the Mississippi River.

Phoebe Ann Oakley Moses was born August 13, 1860, on a farm near North Star, Ohio. She was the sixth of eight children. When she was five, her father died, leaving the family with a heavily mortgaged farm. Her mother was widowed again when her second husband was killed in a railroad accident. Annie discovered her prowess with firearms by the age of ten, and in five years she "sold enough game to pay off the mortgage on the Moses farm."

Prowess is unusual skill or ability.

At the age of fifteen, Annie met Frank Butler, a gunpowder representative and a star sharpshooter of an act touring Ohio. A year later Annie and Frank were married. Annie's husband became her manager, and she joined Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show in 1885. Touring America and Europe for seventeen years, Annie missed only four performances.

Those years of performing were interrupted on October 29, 1901, when a terrible accident occurred. The show had just completed an engagement at Charlotte, and the show train was enroute to Danville, Virginia. Near Lexington, the engineer of a southbound train missed a telegraphic order to pass the show train in Lexington. A head-on crash occurred while both trains were moving at approximately 8 miles an hour. Four trainmen escaped with minor injuries. However, over one hundred horses were killed, including Buffalo Bill's personal favorites. The estimated loss to the show was over \$60,000.

Annie's internal injuries were not apparent at first. It was said that within seventeen hours of the accident her hair turned snow-white and her left side became paralyzed. This caused speculation that she would never shoot again. But after two years and five operations she was once more able to perform.

Speculation means thought or analysis.

In 1915, Annie and her husband returned to North Carolina and joined the staff of the Carolina Hotel at Pinehurst. Annie's exhibitions and shooting lessons and



The Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, as it appeared in 1922

Frank's management of the skeet range helped to make Pinehurst one of the most popular resort areas in the South.

The Pinehurst newspaper, *Outlook*, reported on December 11, 1915:

Mr. and Mrs. Butler are spending the winter at The Carolina. Mrs. Butler has lost none of her magic with firearms and takes an active interest in the traps. She has volunteered to help the ladies to learn the proper handling of the shotgun. As a consequence there is an unusual interest in the sport, and many of the girls are acquiring a skill in potting the bric-a-brac pigeons which may tax the ability of the old hands to excel.

During the following six years, Annie had thousands of pupils, and the *Outlook* estimated that her pupils numbered eight hundred during the hunting season of 1920-1921.

During World War I, the Butlers toured army camps throughout the United States, providing free entertainment to the troops. They also toured with an act to raise money for the Red Cross. Their setter bird dog, Dave, was part of the act. He would "sniff out" hidden money in the audience; these funds were then donated to the Red Cross. Dave came to be known as "the Red Cross dog."

The Butlers spent the next few years pursuing their favorite sport, quail hunting in North Carolina and Florida. An automobile accident in 1922 left Annie Oakley a semi-invalid. She and her husband lived in Florida until April, 1926. They then moved to Ohio where Annie died on November 3, 1926. Annie's grief-stricken husband never ate again, and he died twenty-three days later.

Annie Oakley will always be remembered for the sharpshooting abilities she displayed in Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show, and North Carolinians can remember her for bringing enthusiasm for this sport to Pinehurst.

Skeet means trapshooting in which clay targets are thrown in such a way as to copy the angles of flight of birds. A skeet range is a place where skeet is performed.

Potting means shooting. Properly, to pot is to shoot in a casual manner or at an easy target.



Annie Oakley frequently drew crowds that gathered to witness her shooting skills. This scene is said to have occurred at Pinehurst.



Photographs on this page courtesy of Given Memorial Library, Pinehurst, North Carolina

A commemorative card given as a remembrance of a shooting demonstration by Annie Oakley. A heart, printed in red on the card, has been penetrated by two bullets. Her husband, Frank Butler, often held such cards in hand while Oakley shot. It is recorded that she could easily split playing cards in two when shooting at their edges. The elongated hole in this card was probably created during such a demonstration, but the card was not held precisely edgewise toward Oakley. It is likely that whoever received the card made the handwritten note "Pinehurst Gun Club, March 30th '18." Oakley was almost sixty years of age at this time.—Winters

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TRADITIONAL POTTERY MAKING IN THE PIEDMONT

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North Carolina is a state unique in its ceramics heritage. Records indicate that potters have been working in the state continuously since at least as early as 1750. With an unbroken history going back over 225 years, this tradition of ceramics production is a source of pride for historians and potters alike.

The early settlers of the coast of North Carolina included among their ranks potters from the Staffordshire area of central England which today remains a large pottery center. These potters sought to settle near the coast and along the river bottoms where they could farm and make a living for their families. They made utilitarian pottery for their own use and also traded or sold it to their neighbors. They were not allowed to make fine dinnerware because the colony was controlled by England as a market for English goods—including English-made dinnerware.

By the middle of the eighteenth century, potters began to settle inland. Two factors contributed to this. One was the English restriction on production. By settling inland, the potters escaped tight control by not being as accessible to authority. Another reason was population density. The more desirable Coastal Region farmland was taken, forcing increasing numbers of new settlers to find land elsewhere.

The English potters settled mainly in the area near Seagrove in Randolph County, where there was an abundance of redware and grey stoneware clays. The earliest known potter in the Seagrove area was Peter Craven, who was listed on the tax rolls as a potter in the mid-eighteenth century.

Because of a large importation of English, European, and Chinese wares through coastal ports, the Coastal Region had no known industry in the eighteenth century. As settlement of the state progressed westward, the region around Asheville eventually developed a pottery industry. The Piedmont Region witnessed the growth of a significant ceramics industry in three major but separate centers: the Catawba Valley, "Wachovia," and the Seagrove area. The pottery industry at Seagrove is perhaps the best known of

Ceramics are earthenware made especially for tableware or storage vessels. Ceramics also include porcelain, brick, glass, and vitreous enamels. All are made essentially by firing nonmetallic minerals at high temperatures.

Staffordshire is a county in England that has long been known as a center of production for fine earthenware and porcelain wares.

Utilitarian means of mere utility or service and having little or no decorative value.



A view, taken early in this century, of Daniel Craven (center) and his pottery-making operation in the Seagrove area. Various clays were mixed in a pug mill. The mill was turned by the mule as he walked a circle about it while pulling a pole attached to the top of the mill. The building provided shelter for other work including the shaping of the pottery on kick wheels, and glazing. In the foreground are crocks and milk pots which have been completed.

these today because of the number of active potters still producing pottery in that area.

The methods, techniques, and wares differed at each pottery center in the Piedmont. The Germanic potters of the Catawba Valley, utilizing ashes from local wood-fired iron furnaces, fired their dark-brown stonewares with an alkaline or ash glaze. (In this century, a glass glaze was produced from broken pop bottles and windowpane glass.) Alkaline glazing became a true southern tradition, and the Catawba Valley is the only area where it is seen in North Carolina. A revival of the Catawba Valley pottery industry occurred during the Depression years at Vale, North Carolina, where the Reinhardt and Prospt kilns fired

Alkaline means of alkali, a soluble salt obtained from ashes of plants.

Glaze is a smooth, glossy surface or coating.

utilitarian ware and produced two-color, swirled pieces easily recognized and eagerly sought by ceramics collectors.

During World War II, this revival came to a close. Today, only one potter is working in the traditional manner. He is B. B. Craig of Vale, and his production includes not only the crocks, churns, jugs, storage jars, and other utilitarian pieces needed by his neighbors, but also decorative pieces such as "ugly" or face jugs and jugs decorated with three-dimensional snakes. Craig pots only part-time, as did the early potters who were farmers first and potters second.

A second Germanic tradition in the Piedmont is the pottery industry of the Moravian community at Salem (present-day Winston-Salem). In 1753, settlers from Pennsylvania purchased a large tract of land they called "Wachovia." By 1756, their town of Bethabara was a thriving community; ten years later a new town called Salem was built. By 1772, Salem was the center of Moravian activity in North Carolina. Moravian potters produced wares in the tradition of their Germanic forebears, turning out utilitarian slip-decorated ceramics and such unique forms as animal-shaped bottles.

The pottery industry in Salem continued until 1900. Ceramics produced there were traded for items that the Moravians did not produce. In this manner, Moravian ceramics were circulated throughout the Piedmont during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. A fine display of the wares can be seen at the Wachovia Museum in the Boys School at the restored village of Old Salem. Although the pottery pieces made by the Moravian craftsmen were not forms native to this area, the wares and production techniques did have an influence on other potters who were exposed to the workmanship they demonstrated.

The third and largest center of ceramics production in the Piedmont developed near Seagrove. Potters moving inland from the North Carolina coast, or southward from Virginia, settled at this location where red and grey clays still abound. Potting here, as elsewhere, was not the only occupation of the family. Farming, milling, and other work was engaged in at slack times or after the main work was done.

The early potters such as Peter Craven and William Cole made utilitarian wares prior to 1800. These pioneering potters probably produced lead-glazed earthenware. Common forms would have included pitchers, pans, bowls, dishes, jugs, and jars. During the nineteenth century, potters added the production of stonewares to their output. Stoneware, fired at higher temperatures, was more durable than earthenware; it was used primarily for storage and transport. Redware was used chiefly for cooking.

Descendants of English potters came to settle in the Seagrove area, too. The Fox family came from Pennsyl-

Moravian means a Protestant denomination of people who arose from a 15th-century religious reform movement in Bohemia and Moravia in Europe.

Slip is a mixture of fine clay and water having the consistency of cream, and used in the casting process of ceramic ware, as a cement for handles and other applied parts, or for decoration.



North Carolina-made pottery. Foreground, left to right: "tobacco-spit" glaze pie dish by Ben Owen, Seagrove area; white bowl with cobalt blue edge by North State Pottery Company, Sanford; Chinese-blue glaze egg vase by Ben Owen. Background, left to right: "brown sugar" glaze coffee pot by Seagrove Pottery; aqua glaze Grecian-shaped vase by C. C. Cole Pottery, Seagrove area; aqua glaze flower vase by J. B. Cole, Seagrove area; orange glaze cookie jar by Jugtown Pottery.

vania in 1753. Joseph Owens started a shop during the nineteenth century. Other family names associated with this area are still seen on mailboxes there today: Chrisco, Brown, Albright, Hancock, Yow, and Moffitt. The families of many of these potters carried on the industry up to the present century.

At the close of the Civil War there was economic depression in the South. In North Carolina, cotton and corn prices fell, and farmers were unable to make a living. The Grange promoted other ways to supplement income. The pitch, tar, and turpentine industry was revived. Syrup mills were opened, and corn was converted into whiskey. (The distilling of liquor was legal as long as taxes were paid.) Jugs of all sizes were needed by whiskey merchants. As business increased, neighboring farmers began to help fill orders. Shops sprang up, salesmen were hired, and more pottery workers were employed. Perhaps fifty kilns were active in the area during this period. In 1908, North Carolina went dry. The pottery shops suffered. Some continued to exist by making locally needed items such as

Grange is a national association of farmers organized in 1869 and concerned with their social and economic problems. The association was originally called Patrons of Husbandry.

Dry refers to a condition under which the manufacture or distribution of alcoholic beverages is prohibited by law.

crocks and churns, but many were forced to close. Many potters reverted to farming; only a few of the potters, who traced their ancestry back to the Craven-Cole era, managed to survive this crisis.

A revival of the pottery industry at Seagrove was initiated in the 1920s by a couple from Raleigh. Jacques and Juliana Busbee, after seeing an orange-colored pie plate—a “dirt dish”—at a fair, traced it to the source and “rediscovered” the potters of Moore and Randolph counties. At first, they simply bought pottery from these craftsmen, but in 1921 they set up their own pottery kiln and hired native potters. “Jugtown,” as the venture was called, helped stimulate an interest in the handicrafts of the Seagrove area. In response to this renewed interest, other potters opened shops there as well as in Sanford and Smithfield. Art pottery was in vogue in this country, and the native potters produced their own art wares to rival those of the factories in Ohio, then the center of the art pottery industry in America. Visitors to the area, particularly tourists staying at the Pinehurst and Southern Pines resorts, stimulated the growth of the pottery industry once again. In the 1940s, however, the economic strains of World War II caused many shops to close. In the 1960s and 1970s, a revival of interest in handmade items again spurred the growth of pottery production in the Piedmont.

The English techniques for firing redware are still practiced at Seagrove. The traditional groundhog kiln, dug into a hillside or built into the ground, is still utilized to salt stoneware. Gas- and oil-fired kilns have replaced the once common wood-fired English kilns. The first potters in the Seagrove area produced shapes based on forms known and used in their native England. These forms and those that were developed from them have remained basically unchanged since the eighteenth century. These pottery pieces are referred to as “traditional” because each potter interprets in clay what has previously been seen and what has been passed on to each generation. This results in slight differences in execution from each potter to potter. These traditional forms, differing slightly in size, weight, and proportion, nevertheless exhibit remarkably similar characteristics. These characteristics are clues which collectors use to identify a pot, jug, or crock made in North Carolina. Today the work of the traditional potters near Seagrove can be easily identified by the use of glazes applied to the ware. Each potter uses a combination of form and color that identifies his work even before one turns it over to inspect the potter’s mark. These marks—or the lack of them in the case of several potteries—can identify the maker to the beginning collector. Only by viewing properly identified collections, turning over pieces to look for the mark, or visiting the potter’s shop can one learn to distinguish the work of these industrious craftsmen. The stamp or impressed mark serves as the “signature” of the artist.



This light gray salt-glaze jug, by J. Dorris Craven (1828-1893) of the Seagrove area, is of the type made by numerous potters and sold to whiskey merchants.

Vogue means fashion or popularity.

Kiln means a furnace or oven for firing (maturing) ceramic products.



The above pitcher was made by one of the most famous potters of the Mountain Region, Walter B. Steven of Buncombe County, who was a potter for 58 years. He was a native of Iowa, but came to North Carolina in 1913, and in 1926 founded Pisgah Forest Pottery in the Avery's Creek community south of Asheville. Here, Steven developed three techniques which won much acclaim. One was American Cameo, or American Wedgwood. This variety has raised figures of hand-applied white porcelain clay on backgrounds of blue, green, or brown. The cameo design seen on the pitcher is called Covered Wagon.

Second from left is a vase by Oscar L. Bachelder, who operated a pottery business he called Omar Khayyam Pottery. He took the name from the poem "Omar Khayyam," which contained the lines:

For I remember stopping by the way

To watch a potter thumping his wet clay.

Bachelder located his business in the community of Luther, near Candler, west of Asheville. He came to this state in 1911 from Wisconsin. Both his father and grandfather were potters, and his father worked in the famous

potteries at Bennington, Vermont, before moving to Wisconsin.

The two decorative pieces at right were made by Hilton Pottery Company. Ernest Auburn Hilton was a native of the first section of North Carolina to bear the name "Jugtown"—an area approximately eight miles square in Catawba and Lincoln counties in the Piedmont Region. Hilton Pottery Company was first located near Hickory, and its ware included "Catawba Indian Pottery." Later, Hilton moved to the banks of the Catawba River, four miles west of Marion in Pleasant Gardens community. The Hilton business was a family enterprise. Mr. Hilton made the basic pieces and his wife and two daughters applied the glazes and various decorations. They became known for their "dogwood pottery." These pieces had a raised slip decoration of white dogwood on a dark beige background (cup at right), or a painted dogwood design (pot second from right). Hilton, who became known as the dean of North Carolina potters, died in 1948 after having been a potter for 57 years.

—Winters

The potter signs his work because of his pride in its creation. His mark also serves to advertise the source of the ware.

Over 300 potters are known to have produced wares in North Carolina during the two centuries of our state's history. Only about ten potters, working in the English tradition, exist today. Eight of these are in the Piedmont:

The Cole Pottery in Sanford, run by Neolia and Celia Cole, daughters of the late A. R. Cole.

Pine State, run by Walter Owen, who is now seventy-three years old.

Teague Pottery, tended by Hobarth Garner and his two sons.

Jugtown, directed by Nancy Sweezy, with potters Vernon Owen, Bobby Owen, and Charlie Moore.

M. L. Owen Pottery, run by Mr. Owen and one son. (M. L. Owen is the father of Bobby and Vernon Owen of Jugtown.)

Joe Owen Pottery, operated solely by Mr. Owen, who sells only to wholesale customers.

J. B. Cole, run by Wayman Cole, his sister Nell Cole Graves, and other family members.

Seagrove Pottery, run by Walter and Dorothy Auman. Seagrove Potters Museum is located here.

Several new potteries producing traditional wares have opened in the last several years. But the proprietors of these potteries cannot trace their lineage back to the potters who first settled the Piedmont. Names like Cole, Owen, Teague, and Craven will pass from the scene as the remaining traditional potters are lost to retirement or death. Without heirs to take up the trade, or apprentices trained in the traditional methods, the potting industry in North Carolina will come to a close. The younger generation, by seeking work outside of the potting industry, may bring an end to pottery production in the Piedmont. Only the training of apprentices, or a return to the potter's wheel by the sons and daughters of today's potters, will keep our ceramics heritage intact.

Readers are encouraged to make a study of our state's ceramics, particularly those of the Piedmont. They can take pride in the fact that North Carolina has a unique heritage in its ceramics history and that its potters remain a valuable cultural resource.

For further reading:

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(Cont'd.)

The term "Jugtown" was historically applied to three pottery production centers during the Reconstruction era in North Carolina. The Asheville area (Buncombe County), the Catawba Valley (Catawba and Lincoln counties), and the area around Seagrove (Moore and Randolph counties) were known as jugtowns because they produced large quantities of jugs to hold whiskey made from the corn crops. (The production of corn liquor became a large industry in North Carolina after the Civil War.) To meet the needs of distillers and merchants, many part-time potters worked full time. The 1903 and 1913 prohibition laws in North Carolina caused many of these potters' shops to close due to loss of business. Only a few potters, descendants of the first settlers, continued to make pottery in the tradition of their forebears. Many of these potting families lived near Seagrove. This area is again a thriving pottery center.

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Works by the author (Stuart C. Schwartz):

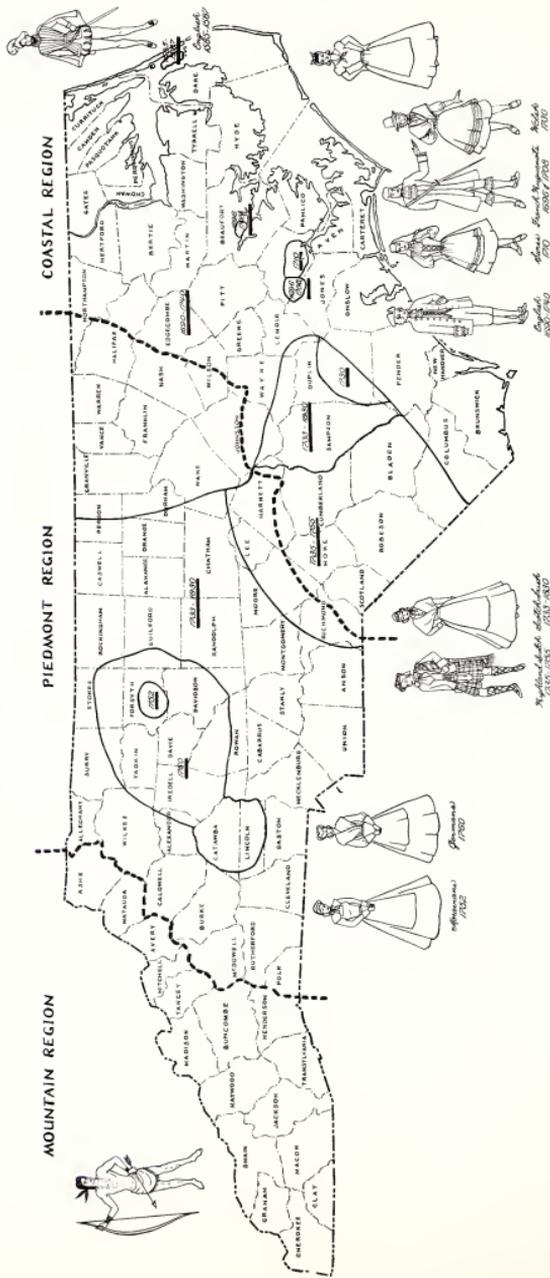
The North State Pottery Company, Sanford, North Carolina. Charlotte: Mint Museum of History, 1977.

"The Royal Crown Pottery and Porcelain Company, Merry Oaks, North Carolina." *Pottery Collectors' Newsletter*, February, 1974.

On a North Carolina map, look for the following places that are related to the pottery industry.

Seagrove
Vale
Catawba Valley
Winston-Salem
Sanford
Smithfield
Pinehurst
Southern Pines
Raleigh
Moore County
Randolph County
Lincoln County
Catawba County
Buncombe County
Lee County

THE NORTH CAROLINA REGIONS AND THE EARLY SETTLERS



This map illustrates the nine principal national and ethnic backgrounds of people who settled North Carolina. Eight areas of settlement of these groups are identifiable. The settlement dates in each of these areas is also noted on the map. Can you identify the nationalities represented? The ethnic groups represented?

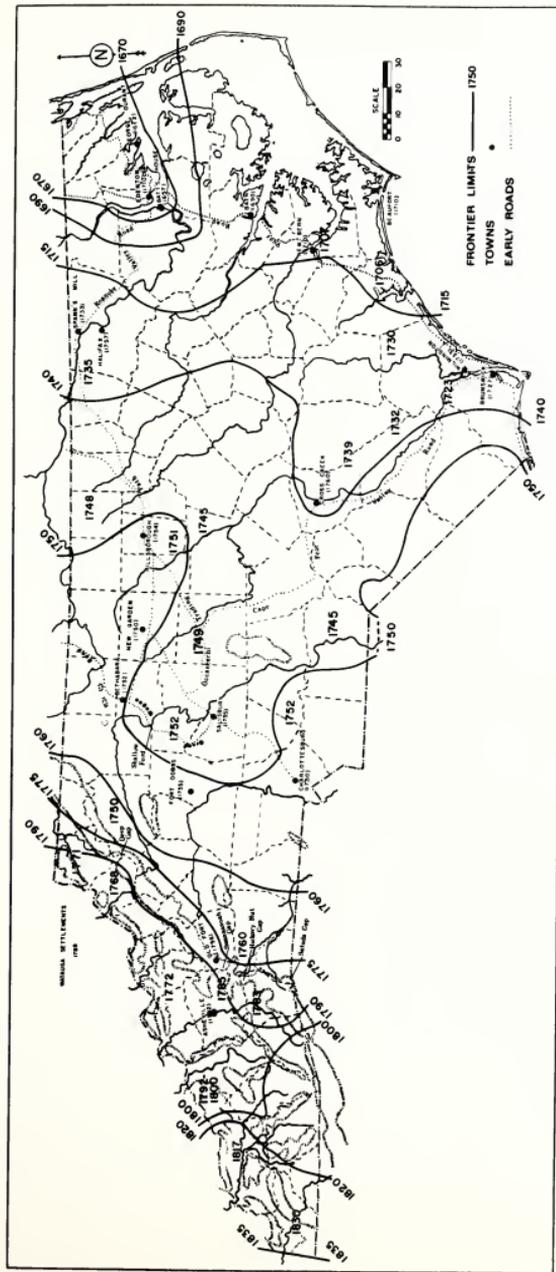
Whereas large numbers of most groups originally tended to settle in rather specific areas, the Scotch-Irish settled over almost all the Piedmont Region. They were a strongly independent and self-sufficient people and merely sought a farm of their own. How near their nearest neighbors seemed to be of secondary interest.

Negroes first came to North Carolina with their English owners

and their settlement areas basically duplicate those of the English. As time passed, slavery spread across the Coastal Plain and the Piedmont.

Centuries before the Europeans came, Indians had arrived and were living upon almost all the land that became North Carolina. By 1835, the Cherokee, the only Indian nation still in North Carolina, had surrendered all its land in the state to the federal government and had been moved to the Oklahoma Territory. Later, a reservation was established in the extreme western part of the state for those few Cherokee who had remained and for others who returned. — Winters

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NORTH CAROLINA FRONTIER



This map of North Carolina illustrates the westward advancement of settlers during the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries. Generally, as more nationalities and ethnic groups arrived to take land, their settlement areas were further and further inland.

SOURCE

Coates, Albert. *Talks to Students and Teachers (Chapel Hill: Creative Printers, 1971)*. 42

PADDLING PAST

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 Archeology Section
 Division of Archives and History

One Sunday afternoon in late February, David Bartz (age thirteen) and Diane Bartz (age fifteen) went canoeing down the Neuse River with their father. They had maneuvered the rapids and were starting on the homeward stretch when they noticed a suspicious-looking "hollowed-out log." They thought it might be a "dugout canoe." David decided it would be a good idea if they reported it to the state museum. While they were at school on Wednesday, March 1, David and Diane's mother called the Archeology Branch of the Division of Archives and History, Department of Cultural Resources. Plans were made for archeologists Mark Mathis and Tom Scheitlin to be taken to the canoe by David, Diane, and their father on Saturday morning, March 4. Snow covered the suspicious-looking log, but the archeologists on the expedition were able to see that the end of a dugout canoe was protruding from about 4 feet out of the water. The archeologists examined the canoe more closely and noticed that it was not like Indian dugout canoes, which were made by carving and burning out the center of a large

Archeology is the study of people, customs, and life of earlier times. Knowledge is gained by studying ruins of villages, monuments (temples, etc.), or other existing artifacts.



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Rafts were placed under the old canoe so that it could be floated downstream.



When the canoe arrived at a suitable loading site, it was carefully lifted from the water and placed on a truck.



After the recovery of the canoe was completed the Bartz family posed for a picture. Left to right, at the rear of the truck, are Mr. Bartz, Diane, David, and Mrs. Bartz.

tree. This canoe had not been burned. It also did not have the rough hack marks left on canoes by the stone tools which the Indian used. The canoe seemed to be more masterfully fashioned. The archeologists judged that it was probably made by early white settlers using metal tools or by Indians who had access to tools. It was concluded that the earliest the canoe could have been made was the seventeenth or eighteenth century. The archeologists were also able to determine that the canoe probably had been washed out of an embankment further upstream and then carried by high water to the point where the Bartz family found it.

On Monday, March 6, 1978, Leslie Bright, an underwater archeologist and preservationist, visited the site. He put on his wet suit and scuba gear and slowly entered the icy water. He was able to tell that the canoe was nearly whole, that it was about 20 feet long, and that it had a flat bottom. He also noticed, as did the archeologists Tom and Mark, that the portion of the canoe that was out of the water was deteriorating from exposure to the air and weather. It was decided that the dugout canoe should be removed from the river as soon as possible and be preserved.

On Wednesday, March 8, the archeologists, assisted by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Bartz family, removed the canoe from the water. Archeologists Mark Mathis and Leslie Bright, along with historian Ray Manieri, put on their diving gear. They then put rafts under the sunken canoe so it could be floated downstream. The canoe was then placed between a motor boat, provided by the Corps of Engineers, and another flat-bottom boat, provided by David and Diane's parents. Archeologists, Corps of Engineers personnel, and Mr. Bartz held the canoe as it was floated down to the Highway 401 bridge. David and Diane paddled their canoe alongside of the recovery expedition. At the bridge the canoe (about 20 feet long and probably weighing over 500 pounds) was carefully lifted from the water and placed on an awaiting truck. Everyone had to help carry it, including David and Diane, Mr. and Mrs. Bartz, all the archeologists, newspaper writers, and even curious spectators. The canoe was carefully wrapped in canvas and plastic and was transported to the Underwater Archeology Branch, located at Fort Fisher on Kure Beach. There it will be preserved.

Dugout canoes are a very rare archeological find. None have been found in the Neuse River, and only a few have been found in the state. This one is very important because it is in good condition, almost whole, and is perhaps the largest one ever found. Further research on it will determine how it was made and how old it is.

The Archeology Branch would like to thank Diane, David, and their parents for notifying them about the canoe and for their assisting in its recovery. The dugout canoe was saved through the efforts of the Bartz family. Information to be derived from research on the canoe, as well as the boat itself, will be made available for everyone.

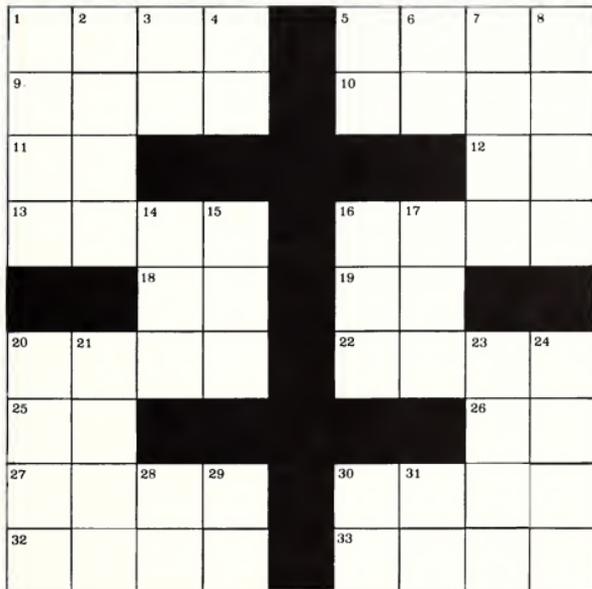
Preservationists are people who promote or carry out work to save any object from decay or destruction.



A CROSSWORD PUZZLE

North Carolina Governors

Many of the words used in this puzzle relate to North Carolina history. Try to solve the puzzle without referring to the answers, which appear on a following page.



ACROSS

- 1 Gov. of N.C. 1795-1798
- 2 Pointed tools for working leather
- 9 A pearl with a hole ready for stringing
- 10 Thin
- 11 Am
- 12 Negative
- 13 Governor of N.C. 1714-1722
- 16 Come forth in a gush
- 18 Symbol for radium
- 19 That one
- 20 Governor of Albemarle 1705-1706 and 1708-1711
- 22 Governor of N.C. 1780-1781
- 25 Be
- 26 Abbr. for "on or about" "-/-"
- 27 Governor of N.C. 1851-1854
- 30 Governor of N.C. 1891-1893
- 32 City in Nevada
- 33 Finishes

DOWN

- 1 Fr.—a member of the French secular clergy
- 2 Grain used for sowing
- 3 Express surprise or joy
- 4 Abbr. for education
- 5 Man's name
- 6 Us
- 7 Governor of first colony 1585-1586
- 8 Frozen rain
- 14 To make a mistake
- 15 No
- 16 Offensive to God
- 17 Abbr. for Parents and Teachers Association
- 20 Governor of N.C. 1893-1897
- 21 A ball, a driver, _____ (what you place the ball on)
- 23 Past tense of sell
- 24 Caps
- 28 Opposite of out
- 29 Carry out
- 30 Her
- 31 Opposite of off

("Charter Charlie," cont'd from inside front cover)

and write lyrics or compose a poem that describes your feelings about North Carolina and its history (or what it means to be a junior historian). Please send your entry to: Pledge and Song Contest, THJH Association, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, NC, 27611. The winners will receive a gift certificate worth \$10. The certificate will be redeemable at any state historic site shop or at the North Carolina Museum of History Sales Shop. Deadline for entries is May 11. What better contribution could you make to our anniversary celebration than to compose a song or pledge that will be used by the association?

Please keep in mind that your final magazine issue will be devoted to the Coastal Region. There are many topics you might like to research and write about: settlement of Roanoke Island, blockade running, Tryon Palace, U.S.S. *North Carolina*, Bath, Voice of America, fishing, sunken ships, or the Wright Brothers. Student articles, poems, puzzles, and illustrations must be submitted by May 1. A special "Magazine Contribution" tile plaque will be given to those who have material published.

Clubs newly chartered and welcomed into the association:

Junior Historian Club-A—Mrs. D. M. Newsome, Ahoskie Middle School, Academy Street, Ahoskie, NC 27910

Mars Hill Chapter—Ms. Beverly Hough, Mars Hill School, Mars Hill, NC 28754.

Cape Fear Cavaliers—Mrs. L. D. Whitted, Roland-Grise School, 4412 Lake Avenue, Wilmington, NC 28403

Orrum Historian Club—Helen R. Williams, Orrum Junior-Senior High School, P.O. Box 129, Orrum, NC 28369

History Cubs—Mrs. Nancy J. Mills, Parkwood Middle School, R.R. #10, Monroe, NC 28110

Union Hill Tar Heel Junior Historians—Mrs. Ellen P. Watts, Union Hill School, 2523 Triangle Lake Road, High Point, NC 27260

Brown's Historical Explorers—Mrs. Fannie F. Brown, North Rowan Middle School, P.O. Box 428, East Spencer, NC 28144

Morehead Senior High History Club—Mrs. Elaine McCall, Morehead Senior High School, 134 North Pierce, Eden, NC 27288

Plain View Junior Historians—Peggy Branch, Plain View Elementary School, Route 5, Dunn, NC 28334

Perquimans High Chapter—Mr. Earl W. Willis, Jr., Perquimans County High School, Edenton Road Street, Hertford, NC 27944

History Club—Pamela Mann, Onslow Academy, 2734 Commerce Road, Jacksonville, NC 28540

James Mendenhall Junior Historians—Mrs. Pam Myrick and others, Jamestown Elementary School, 200 West Main Street, Jamestown, NC 27282

The Adventurers—Mrs. Johnell Respass & Mrs. Edna Black, Swansboro Junior High School, Route 2, Swansboro, NC 28584 ■

Textiles, Tobacco, Tourism, Furniture, And Other North Carolina Industries

As mentioned in the cover note on page 1, leading industries in North Carolina include textiles, furniture manufacturing and marketing, and tobacco. (Tourism ranks third in revenue production.) *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* for January, 1895, states that North Carolina then had 140 cotton mills, with 6 more under construction. Thirteen woolen mills were said to be in operation, 110 plug-tobacco factories, 9 smoking-tobacco factories, and 3 cigarette factories.

Harper's continued, "... we certainly find the activity reaching out in many new industries, notably the manufacture of buggies and wagons; of furniture; of paper, in several mills; of cotton hosiery and other knitted goods, in ten places; of canning, in twenty-eight establishments, exclusive of several oyster-canneries; of cotton-seed-oil manufacture, by nine mills; of fertilizers, extensively, in very many places. And, finally, among something like two dozen establishments for the making and working of iron, there has been newly founded a million-dollar steel and iron plant in Greensboro."

The modern furniture industry began in 1888 in High Point. Plants soon spread over much of the Piedmont Region. Concentrated areas of manufacturing developed in the High Point-Thomasville-Lexington area and the Hickory-Morganton-Lenoir area. By the late 1960's, not only had North Carolina established herself as the leading furniture-producing state, but she had also become the leading furniture marketing area in the world. Attractive and busy manufacturers' showrooms for dealers are now found from High Point to Lenoir, and buyers come from all over the United States and many foreign countries. ■



Charter Charlie

GOING THINGS



EAST CARY JUNIOR HISTORIANS, East Cary Junior High School, Cary

At a January meeting, Mrs. Ann Kratzer and Mrs. Sue Rhyne of the Cary Historical Society presented a slide show. The club is planning to go on a walking tour of Cary in hopes of getting ideas for their project. Members are interested in keeping a school scrapbook.

Pete Marsico, historian/secretary

VALDESE JUNIOR HISTORIAN CLUB, Valdese Junior High School, Valdese

This club, sponsored by Historic Valdese Foundation, met in November and discussed some twenty-two project ideas. Beverly Richardson, of the Valdese Public Library, gave a presentation on genealogical research. Andy Spencer will be serving as club president.

Mrs. Robin Browne, coordinator

RAM NEUSE CHAPTER, Kinston High School, Kinston

Members met on December 14 and discussed plans for making a field trip to the State Archives and the North Carolina Museum of History. The club is planning a bake sale and is considering a paper drive and a bottle sale. Thomacine Byrd is serving as club president.

Teresa Thigpen, secretary

NOBLE HISTORIANS, M. C. S. Noble School, Wilmington

The students, under the leadership of Pres. Alisha Horrell, are preparing a club bulletin board which includes a large map of North Carolina. Pamphlets have been placed on display. The club is considering a trip to Fort Fisher and the Blockade Runner Museum.

Letitia Willets, secretary

GOVERNOR MOREHEAD SCHOOL CHAPTER, Governor Morehead School, Raleigh

Club members met on November 29 and discussed the purpose of the association, service and project possibilities, and ideas concerning the establishment of a North Carolina history display at the entrance of Lineberry Hall. Eight students fashioned a display that included a model of the Lost Colony, an early exploration map of the New World, a North Carolina relief map, and a chart with state facts.

Sonya Granthan, secretary

HISTORIAN JACKETS, Elizabeth City Junior High School, Elizabeth City

Club members met on January 5 and 19, selected a name for the club, and made plans for a dance. Photographs were made of club members. The club plans to meet twice a month.

Deidre Russell, secretary

WACCAMAW WANDERERS, Waccamaw Academy, Whiteville

In November the club prepared a meal that consisted of deer meat, cornbread, sweet potatoes, homemade jelly, and biscuits. The members cooked over a fire and invited fourth graders to sample the food and join them in dancing the Virginia Reel. Harvey Graham was elected president. On November 18 the students held a corn shucking contest.

Anna Wells, secretary

SKEWARKIANS JUNIOR HISTORIANS, Bear Grass School, Williamston

The club discussed writing booklets on tobacco production and the Roanoke River. They have hopes of reconstructing a log tobacco barn and placing it at Moratock Park. Two field trips carried the members to Jamestown and New Bern (where they visited Tryon Palace).

Bob Peele, president

QUEST CHAPTER, Southeastern Stokes Junior High School, Walnut Cove

The club, which met on November 4, discussed and approved their constitution. The students talked about effective ways of conducting an interview.

Cynthia Lawson, secretary

MT. OLIVE JUNIOR HISTORIANS, Mt. Olive Junior High School, Mt. Olive

At a November meeting, members discussed requirements for membership and electing officers.

Tammy Cook, secretary

JUNIOR HISTORIAN CLUB, Ahoskie Middle School, Ahoskie

At a December meeting, club members discussed their purpose and how they should function.

Kim Hall, secretary

J. B. PAGE SUPER TAR HEELS, J. B. Page Elementary School, Belmont

At a recent meeting the club discussed observing North Carolina Heritage Week, April 24-28. They are planning to present special programs over the inter-



Members of the Waccamaw Wanderers prepared a meal of deer meat, cornbread, sweet potatoes, jelly, and biscuits.



The J. B. Page Super Tar Heels, with Mrs. Lillie Dial, have studied the history of the Coastal Region of our state, including the Wright brothers' experiments with airplanes. They also assembled models of biplanes.

com each morning. Friday, April 28, will be observed as North Carolina Appreciation Day. There will be exhibits including a classmade quilt. A local square-dance group will perform at an assembly.

Tammy Chastain, secretary

HISTORY CUBS, Parkwood Middle School, Monroe

The junior historians have been traveling. Recent field trips took the students to the Mint Museum of History, the Hezekiah Alexander House, and Round Top Church Cemetery. Jane Martin, a folk musicologist from Wingate College, visited the club and spoke on ballads and Union County folklore. The club had a day when students could dress as their favorite historical characters. Its big project is helping with the restoration of the old courthouse in Monroe.

Lynette Ehrenberg, secretary

MADISON-MAYODAN JUNIOR TAR HEELS I-V,

Madison-Mayodan Middle School, Madison

The club members, as a project to correlate their class-work unit on colonization with local history, traced their family trees and interviewed a person sixty years or older about his early life. Many of the interviews were taped and played for other club members to hear. The best ones were retaped and placed in the school library. Charles Rodenbough, president of the Rockingham County Historical Society, presented a program on architecture and settlement in Rockingham County.

Vicki Dillon, adviser

MARTIN 76ERS, LeRoy Martin Junior High School,

Carrousel project. The students have compiled a photographic essay on all the merry-go-round animals. Peter Stanbeck, a restoration specialist with the Division of Archives and History, spoke to the club on Peter Stanbeck, a restoration specialist with the Division of Archives and History, spoke to the club on March 21. He explained how the carrousel would be restored. To assist with the project, the Martin junior historians sponsored a dance and contributed \$300 to the Raleigh Fine Arts Society. In December, while touring the Executive Mansion, club members met Gov. James B. Hunt, Jr., and UNC President William Friday. On April 12, the club traveled to New Bern for a tour of historic sites.

Anne Kennedy, adviser

BOLIVIA TAR HEEL JUNIOR HISTORIAN ASSOCIATION, Bolivia Elementary, Bolivia

The junior historians are working hard on a graveyard project for Brunswick Town State Historic

Folk Musicologist means a person who studies folk music as a branch of knowledge or field of research. Folk music tends to preserve, from generation to generation, the character of a civilization—its customs, arts and crafts, legends, traditions, and superstitions.



Joey Morris, president of Martin 76ers, takes time out from the club's Pullen Park carrousel project to enjoy a ride on one of the hand-carved animals.

Site. They are compiling tombstone inscriptions and plotting grave locations on a chart. At the January 28 meeting, Mrs. Sue Hux, parent of a club member, spoke on genealogy and passed out pedigree charts. Mrs. Bettie Lowe, adviser, had her language arts class give a play on the Lost Colony at the February 3 meeting. The club has selected to correspond with the Chief Rockahock Junior Historian Society, Edenton. A trip to New Bern is scheduled for April.

Jennifer Wescott, secretary

WILEY CHAPTER, Wiley Elementary School, Raleigh

Members attended the North Carolina Folklore Society meeting in Raleigh on December 2. They saw a quilt exhibition and heard a performance by a singing group from the mountains. A special activity is being planned for North Carolina Heritage Week in April.

Michelle Rich, librarian

ORRUM HISTORIAN CLUB, Orrum Junior-Senior High School, Orrum

The club met on January 10 and designated the second Friday in each month as the meeting time, elected officers, and discussed project ideas for the May contest. Some research was begun on Robeson County history. Pam Oliver was elected president.

Stacy Campbell, secretary

FAIRVIEW GRAVEDIGGERS, Fairview Elementary School, Sylva

The seventh-grade members are planning a two-year project. The project will include a slide-tape program and a visual model of the community of Webster. Students are also working on individual projects and may sponsor a history fair.

Shelly Hamilton, secretary

JUNIOR HISTORIANS HAVE BEEN IN THE NEWS

The *Valdese News*, February 23, 1978, reports that the Valdese Junior Historians of Valdese Junior High School are "already knee-deep in historical research. They have begun a historical sites inventory of the area, dividing into nine groups to research places of historical significance." The students are currently studying the Valdese Cotton Mill, Valdese Manufacturing, and the Waldensian Presbyterian Church—sites recommended for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Andy Spencer, club president, expressed his feelings about the need to study local history by saying, "It's important, because if you live here, [it] seems like you should know something about it."

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(Cont'd.)

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The *Greensboro Record*, February 23, 1978, reports that the newly organized Greensboro Junior Historians at Mendenhall Junior High School have been active. John Meyer, one of the three club advisers, describes his young historians as "go-getters with an investigative nature." They are working on two projects: Bailes Old Mill and the Asheboro gold mines. The students have interviewed a number of people and have visited these sites. Laura King, who confesses to having been a "Dolley Madison freak since I was a kid," joined the club because "I'm interested in pure fact ... social studies is one thing, history is another." Other students admitted they joined the club for "fun and fellowship."

Yadkinville Club Receives National Recognition

On December 2, the Yadkinville Tar Heel Junior Historians received a very special award. The American Association for State and Local History awarded a Certificate of Commendation to the club "for devotion to the cause of restoration and assistance in the renovation and development of the Yadkin County Museum of Art and History." The award was presented during the annual Culture Week activities in Raleigh. Mr. Lloyd Pardue, adviser, accepted the certificate on behalf of his club members.

In the spring of 1976, the Yadkin County Historical Society acquired as a gift the old Yadkin County Jail, built in the 1890s. Its plans called for renovating the building and opening the county's first museum. The Yadkin County American Revolution Bicentennial Committee supported the project. Neither group, however, had the money to hire workers to do the restoration. At this point, the junior historians volunteered their time. The local board of education allowed the students to use the building as a community-service project. Stringent requirements were imposed: the students had to work with the county safety supervisor; use hard hats, scaffolds, and power tools properly; meet first-aid standards and other OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Act) restrictions; maintain a prescribed adult-student ratio; and make a work schedule to ensure against having too many or too few students working each day. Fifty-five students participated in the project and donated 200 hours of their time. In renovating the building, the club members removed a cement-block addition, the old roof, and a part of the roof support. After putting on a new roof (with the aid of local carpenters), the students removed from the interior several truckloads of rubbish as well as the rotten wooden flooring. Work will continue until the project is completed.

A project such as this one has many benefits. Mr.

Commendation is a recognition of worthiness or act of praise.

Renovating means reviving to a better condition (as by cleaning and repairing).

Stringent means strict or rigid.



Lloyd Pardue (third from left), adviser for the Yadkinville Tar Heel Junior Historians, accepted the Certificate of Commendation given by AASLH during Culture Week in Raleigh. He is seen with other award recipients and Dr. H. G. Jones (fifth from left), who presented the awards. Dr. Larry E. Tise, director of the Division of Archives and History, is at left. Holding a framed certificate is former North Carolina Governor Robert W. Scott.

Pardue, club adviser, evaluates the students' activity in this manner:

As a result of the work on this project, the students have a deeper respect for historical sites, and a better understanding and love for their heritage. The many hours of strenuous labor that the students put into the project have made them aware of the difficulties involved in restoring buildings that have deteriorated through neglect or abuse. We are grateful that we could provide a learning situation that will encourage students to be aware of possible historical sites and the need to preserve them in years to come.

Strenuous means vigorously active.

**ANSWER TO
CROSSWORD PUZZLE
ON PAGE 37**



