



# tar heel junior historian

September, 1972

# Charter Charlie's Chats

Charter Charlie and Casey Cardinal invite all junior historians to attend the 1972 North Carolina State Fair in Raleigh the week of October 13. Do you know when the first state fair was held? What is the Raleigh Building? Which United States presidents have attended the fair? Read on through this issue of the **Tar Heel Junior Historian** and the enclosed complimentary "Facts and Figures" brochure from the North Carolina Department of Agriculture for the answers.

Why not jump right into the junior historian stream with both feet this year! Write an article for the magazine; start a community service project; sketch or photograph historical places in your community for visual history certificates; begin now to work on art or literary projects for the spring Tar Heel Junior Historian Contest. If you need help, check with us.

**ELECTION FEVER HAS HIT!** The December issue will cover some "North Carolina Campaigns and Campaigners." Pick a topic such as one of the following to write about: a governor and his campaign, a president who campaigned in North Carolina, or a North Carolinian who campaigned for the presidency; an interesting happening during a campaign; or an unusual campaign like "the pots and pans" campaign of 1860. Your articles should be mailed to **CHARTER CHARLIE, TAR HEEL JUNIOR HISTORIAN ASSOCIATION, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, North Carolina 27611** by **ELECTION DAY, November 7**. The author of any article printed in the magazine will receive \$1.00 for his contribution. The February issue will be devoted to "North Carolina First Ladies" and the May issue will feature "North Carolina Historic Sites and Places." Dates by which these articles are due will appear in the next issues.

We look forward to a full and rewarding year with your club in the Tar Heel Junior Historian Association.



## WHOSZIT?

This man is a little-known North Carolina native who for a short time was vice-president of the United States. He was born in Sampson County, attended the University of North Carolina, and was elected to the state legislature and to Congress. Later, he moved to Alabama where, for twenty-nine years, he served as United States Senator.

The first junior historian to identify this man in the form of a 200 to 300-word biography will receive a copy of the book, **North Carolina Governors, 1585-1968**. Send your answer to **CHARTER CHARLIE, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, North Carolina 27611**.



**TAR  
HEEL  
JUNIOR  
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Illustrated by: **John D. Ellington**

Photography by: **Office of Archives and History**  
or as indicated

**H. G. JONES**  
Administrator

**JOHN G. ZEHMER, JR.**  
Director  
Division of Historic Sites and Museums

**MRS. NATALIE G. TALYOR**  
Executive Secretary  
Tar Heel Junior Historian Association

**RON HOLLAND**  
Editor



# *Greetings from Public Instruction*

**Dr. Jerome H. Melton, Assistant Superintendent for  
Program Services, Department of Public Instruction.**

The study of man's past, his contributions to the society of which he is a part, and the incidents and circumstances which caused him to make decisions are exciting and challenging experiences. It is made even more interesting if the student is permitted the opportunity to examine original data and records and express his own conclusions as to cause and effect. Social studies offers students the unique opportunity to take a look at the past and forecast future events in terms of past conditions and events.

We hope you experience this excitement this year in your study of our national heritage and North Carolina's contribution to it. Your participation in this new two-year sequence of studies is the beginning of a new approach to the study of our state as its role in history is played against the backdrop of national events. The excitement and real value of such an experience can occur only as students and teachers make events and activities come

alive through the lives of those who lived these events. Such a change will occur if students examine the records and other materials first-hand and share their feelings and opinions with others.

The Junior Historian Program is an excellent vehicle for accomplishing this. Club activities involve young people in a recreation of history. This publication is an attempt to share the findings and conclusions of current study with others, many times expressed in the language and views of the student. We commend the program to you and urge you to become involved in an active program in your school. More importantly, we urge you, the students and teachers, to use this phase of the public school curriculum to bring the rich heritage of our great state and nation to life, to feel its impact on modern life, and to prepare adequately for the history of which each of us is a part.

# *Money Couldn't Buy State Fair Space Exhibit*

The TAR HEEL JUNIOR HISTORIAN guest editor for this issue is Mr. Bob Wills, Director of Public Relations for the North Carolina State Fair.



Money couldn't buy the special space show scheduled for the 105th North Carolina State Fair, October 13-21.

The exhibit, "Returns From the Future" will include such items as the Apollo 12 Command Module, an astronaut's suit which actually traveled to the moon surface and other rare artifacts which according to officials of the National Aeronautics Space Administration, "could never be given a monetary value."

Other equipment and specially designed related exhibits have been evaluated, and the figure has been placed in the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The venture is a coordinated effort primarily sponsored by the North Carolina Science and Technology Research Center and State Fair and will be the largest space-related, educational exhibit ever presented. It will be housed in the largest geodesic dome ever constructed involving 10,000 square feet of exhibit space. A replica of the entire solar

system will be placed into the roof of the structure. This and the general layout of the exhibit is being handled by personnel of the Morehead Planetarium at Chapel Hill.

Within the mammoth program will be exhibits regarding medical science, food science, fire and aeronautical safety, and other related research fields. There will be a special presentation recognizing and honoring North Carolina's contributions to the space program. Visitors will see a simulated moon-landscape with an actual moon rover, an astronaut's suit and moon rock; a full-scale model of a command module; a landing craft, a model of the Vehicle Assembly Building at Kennedy Space Center; the Diorama presented at Transpo '72 showing the airport of tomorrow and other features.

Outside the dome there will be a specially designed trailer housing the Apollo 12 Command Module, which was used to take Alan Bean, Dick Gordon and Pete Conrad on their moon mission.

The magnitude of the exhibit is supported by Edward Maher, Executive Assistant to the Director for Center Development and External Affairs at the Langley NASA Research Center, who offered, "It has been said that in knowledge there is strength. Many of the advances in science and technology brought about during the first decade of the space program were lost in the maze of the more glamorous reports of NASA activities. The exhibits program of NASA, which we



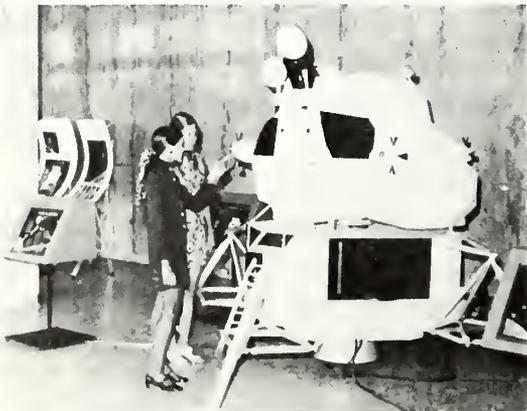
At right is a 1/96 scale model of the world's largest building in volume, the Vehicle Assembly Building at Kennedy Space Center, Cape Kennedy, Florida. One of the highbay doors of the model is automated to open and allow a model of the Apollo Saturn V facilities vehicle to roll out from the building supported by the Mobile Launcher — a launch platform and umbilical tower.

are proud to utilize for the North Carolina State Fair, is designed to better acquaint the general public with the important and practical applications of space exploration to our daily lives — in agriculture, in medicine, in transportation, in our own homes. We are hopeful that the knowledge gained by the people of North Carolina from this exhibit will lead to a better understanding of NASA's total mission — the past, the present, and that which is yet to come."

A full-scale model of the Command Module, top section of the Apollo/Saturn V vehicle in which American astronauts have orbited the moon. The hatch door of the model has been replaced by a transparent plastic window so details of the interior, which is lighted, can be seen. Within the Command Module, two space-suited mannequins are seated while the third is standing at work on lunar orbit chores. Replicas of much of the equipment which is used on the actual manned lunar missions are in place within the capsule. Atop the model is the docking collar which is used when the Command Service Module mates with the Lunar Module.



At left is a one-third scale model of the four-legged lunar module which landed on the moon's surface. Accompanying displays outline each of the sections of the Apollo spacecraft stack — the lunar module and command and service modules. The 30,000-pound actual lunar module contains its own guidance, propulsion, computer, communications and environmental systems. Two of the three-man team of astronauts on the first moon trip traveled to the lunar surface aboard the lunar module. After they had completed observations and experiments, they reentered the lunar module which rendezvoused with the command module that was orbiting the moon.



# North Carolina's First State Fair

by BETH CRABTREE

The North Carolina General Assembly of 1852 passed "an Act to Encourage Domestic Manufacture and the Mechanic Arts" with provision of money to "be annually paid out for premiums . . . on such live animals, articles of production and agricultural implements, domestic manufactures, mechanical implements and productions . . ." And so was the first step taken toward a recurring event (with the exception of the Civil War and Reconstruction years) of the past hundred and more years.

In the following Spring the **Raleigh Register** announced a meeting of the year-old State Agricultural Society to discuss an agricultural fair and cattle show at some "eligible point in the State in the Fall." Immediate reaction was favorable. The **Star** expressed approval and suggested Raleigh as the most suitable location for farmers and mechanics of the state to present "specimens of their industry." A letter-to-the-editor voiced the opinion that Raleigh citizens could raise \$5,000 for the purchase of grounds and the erection of buildings. Wayne County citizens were already willing to subscribe that amount provided the fairs were held in Goldsboro. Surely the young men of Raleigh and vicinity would "use every

effort to raise the 'wind' which may be necessary to blow up the Fair."

The Wake County Agricultural Society, a forerunner of the state society, at a May meeting declared its intentions of making the necessary preparations for holding the Fair "in October next." A five-man committee was appointed to request city authorities to call a town meeting seeking citizen support. The city had much at stake and would be "doubly, trebly blind to their own interest if they do not secure it for Raleigh." The meeting at Town Hall was in agreement to the point of considering a tax increase to provide adequate funds. A committee to act with the Wake Society was suggested for acquiring land near one of Raleigh's depots, drawing up plans for buildings, sheds and stalls, and soliciting contributions and subscriptions.

Beginning in June of 1853 the newspapers, local and statewide, made frequent references to the exhibition. The city commissioners appropriated \$2,500 to be matched by the society. County societies were urged to make donations toward a fund for payment of premiums. Particular stress was placed on the significance of encouraging agricultural



Sterling silver medal struck for the first State Fair (1853) now in the North Carolina Museum of History Study Collection.

and industrial expansion "to spread the sales of Commerce and start the shuttle of the manufacturer; it feeds all and clothes all; like the heart, it gives vitality, life and motion to the whole body politic." A "large and spacious lot, in the Eastern suburbs of the city" — an eight-and-a-half-acre tract east of Haywood Street between East Hargett and East Davie streets — was selected.

By August the necessary funds were subscribed. Inauguration dates were October 18-22. From week to week notices appeared telling of the expected representatives. A Salem resident promised honey and comb "as white as snow" known in western North Carolina as "sour-wood honey." The **Fayetteville Observer** mentioned articles "demonstrating the skill of housewifery of the Ladies of Cumberland." Equally important, "let the best and the best looking of the people of Cumberland, male and female, show themselves there."

Rules and regulations were published; exhibitors were expected to join the Agricultural Society; badges admitted members and ladies of their families; entrance fees at the gate were 25¢ for a single person, 50¢ for a buggy, and \$1.00 for a carriage. A fine band of music would be in attendance each day. A. W. Venable accepted an invitation to speak. An unofficial attraction was advertized — the "Celebrated Carolina Twins." These Columbus County twins, known as Mille-Christine, were joined at the back by the union of the two spines into one — a connection "more intimate than that of the Siamese Twins."

The three-day-program began with a Monday evening meeting of the society in the Hall of Commons. Tuesday morning was filled with judging and awarding of premiums and at noon the gates were opened to the public. Mr. Venable delivered his address at noon Wednesday. Thursday, machinery and agricultural improvements were demonstrated, and harness and saddle horses were tested on the race track. Friday, stock and implements were sold at public auction.

On opening day the streets were "thronged with immense and eager crowds"—all avenues leading to the grounds were "blockaded with vehicles of every description. Nothing like the number of persons present had been seen here since the great Whig Convention of 1840." Attendance was estimated between four and six thousand. The last day brought the conclusion with "heartfelt gratification" of the complete success from the "immense number and the high respectability of the persons present."

The **Raleigh Register** predicted "each succeeding fair will grow in value and interest, and next year will witness one of imposing richness. LET US BEGIN FOR IT IN TIME!" And they did. The same week the paper reported: "The next State Fair of North Carolina will commence on the third Tuesday in October, 1854 — the time having been fixed by the State Society."

**GREAT ATTRACTION!**



THE CELEBRATED CAROLINA TWINS will be exhibited at Raleigh during the Agricultural Fair.

These Children have been pronounced by Physicians the most interesting specimen of Humanity ever seen or recorded, and one which must command Universal Attention. They were born in Columbus county, North Carolina, and are healthy, active, and for their age, unusually intelligent.

They are joined together at the back by the union of the two spines in one, making the connection much more intimate than that of the Siamese Twins.

Many Physicians have examined them, and all agree in their being the greatest curiosity ever seen or heard of, some of their organs being in common, while others are perfectly distinct. It is often the case that one child is playful and active while the other is fast asleep.

Most visitors have expressed surprise to find them so "gent" and "cynning," with such intelligent, happy faces, where they had not expected to see such interesting children.

Call at once if you would not miss the opportunity of seeing the greatest wonder of the Age, as you may "ne'er look upon their like again!"

Doors open from 9 o'clock A. M. till 12. M. for Ladies only; and from 2 P. M. till 4, for Gentlemen alone.

Admission 50 cts.

**BROWER & SHELTON.**  
October 7th, 1853. tl-82

from the **RALEIGH REGISTER**, October 7, 1853.

# Presidents Visit the Fair

by CATHY JACKSON

Besides being a favorite gathering place for North Carolinians, state fairs have drawn visitors from far away including two United States presidents. In 1905 President Theodore Roosevelt spoke at the fair. President Harry Truman attended the 1948 fair and became the fourth United States President to visit the state while holding office. Both of the presidents gave speeches which drew large crowds to Raleigh. Unlike present-day attractions of rodeos, grandstand shows, and the giant midway, speeches by well-known personalities were considered outstanding State Fair events.

In 1905 a crowd of 60,000 people assembled in Raleigh to welcome President Theodore Roosevelt who stopped in the capital city to speak at the State Fair before continuing a tour of the state. Many of the visitors lined the streets along the procession route from the railroad station hoping to see the president as he and a number of North Carolina dignitaries rode in carriages to the fairgrounds. Several military units and bands accompanied the presidential caravan.

thousands who had gathered at the fairgrounds dealt with many subjects including railroad regulation and forest preservation. Even more impressive than the speech itself, however, was the scene of the "marvel of humanity and color," for "as far as the eye could reach the people stretched away like a great blanket of faces turned upward."

After the applause for his speech subsided, the president departed the grounds for the train. His last words were, "I've had a mighty good time: I was delighted and I thank you all."

An even larger gathering than the 1905 crowd met President Harry Truman when he came to speak at the opening ceremonies of the 1948 fair. Raleigh schools were dismissed early, and although the students missed the parade from the Capitol to the Executive Mansion, many were able to hear the president at his three o'clock speech at the fair.

Truman arrived at the fair, and following the twenty-one gun salute in his honor, he spoke to the crowd on agricultural prosperity and the situation of the North Carolina farmer. He did have one complaint, however: "Now they make me one of the exhibits, and I don't get a chance to look at the others very much."



Theodore Roosevelt.

According to a newspaper account of Roosevelt's visit and speech, the president was very warmly received. His speech before



Harry S. Truman addressing the crowd at the 1948 North Carolina State Fair.

After his speech, though, Truman did view some of the exhibits in the agricultural buildings and those in the main exhibit hall before leaving the grounds for his plane back to Washington.



County Display, 1884



Home Demonstration, circa 1900

# Fotos of the

compiled by ST SCHWARZ



Ed Presnell, Dulcimer Maker



Fairgro 1970



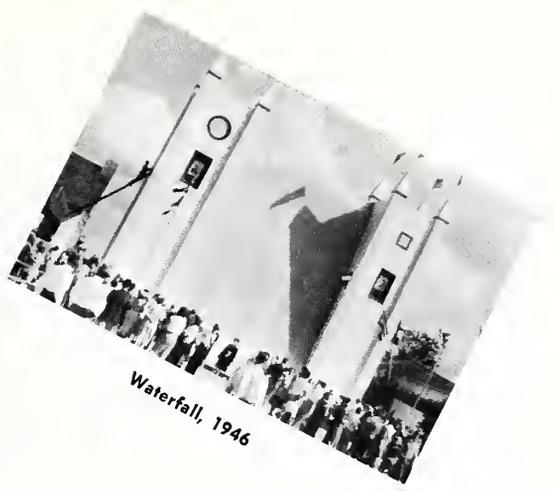
Children's Zoo



Hamburge 1970



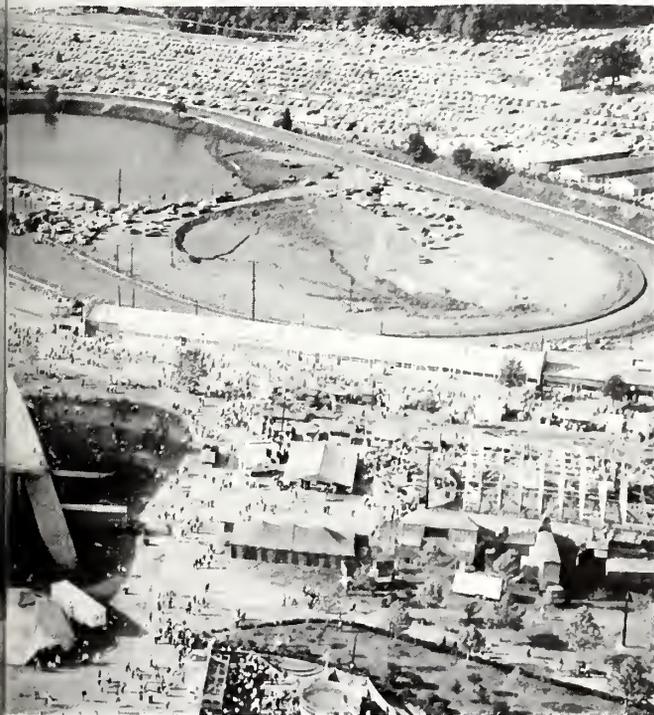
Grandstand, 1884



Waterfall, 1946

# the Fair

SCHWARTZ



WHEE-E-E-E!!!

1970s



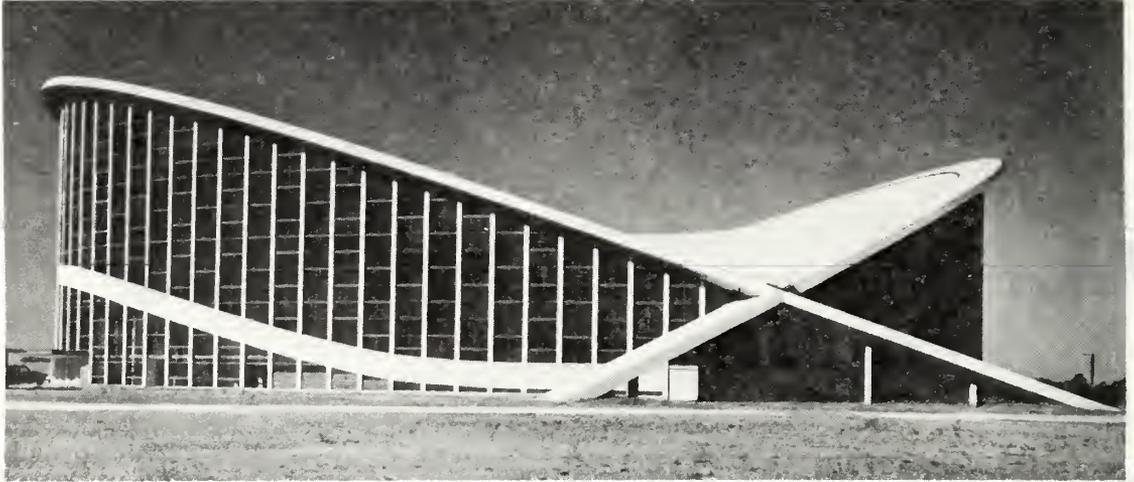
Hoof



Prize Fruitcake

# Dorton Arena: The Raleigh Building

by RUTH LITTLE



One of the most unusual pavilions in the world was built in Raleigh in 1951 and 1952. This building, named Dorton Arena in honor of long-time State Fair Manager, J. S. Dorton, became known all over the world for its most unusual design. Instead of the usual wall-and-roof construction it is composed of two huge concrete parabolic arches which are shaped like boomerangs. The arches intersect at each end, and the bases of the arches, which extend underground, are tied together by steel cables. Huge steel hinges are located in the intersection of the arches on each side to give flexibility to the rigid concrete. The steel and blue glass walls also help support the arches.

The roof consists of steel cables which are hung between the arches like a hammock. Light roofing material is placed across the cables. V-shaped drainage spouts at the arch

intersections allow the water which collects on the roof to drain into open catch basins in the ground. This hanging roof is so light that it can rise and fall gently in case of high winds and storms. It works so well that in 1954, when Hurricane Hazel caused fourteen-inch waves in the surface of the roof, neither roof leakage nor damage to the building resulted.

Dorton Arena is one of the first buildings in the world designed with a hanging roof. Photographs and descriptions of the Arena have appeared in magazines and books all over the world. In articles written about it in France and Germany it was called simply the "Raleigh Building."

The Arena has received many architectural awards and honors. One of the most impor-



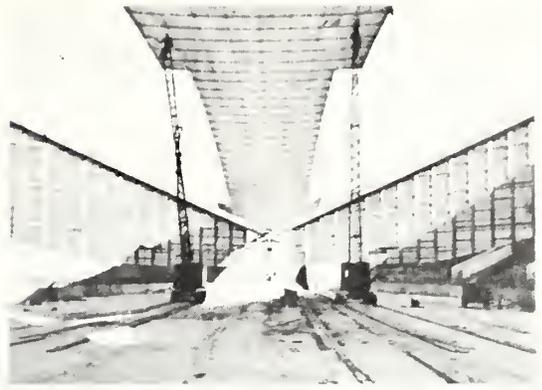
Steel "Ribs" for Dorton Arena.



Arena taking shape.



Cables to support roof.



Hanging the roof.

tant of these was its selection by the American Institute of Architects in 1957 as one of the ten American buildings most likely to influence future American architecture.

The hanging roof is a significant twentieth century architectural development because it enables large spaces to be covered without interior supporting columns which block the vision of the spectators. It means also that side walls could themselves be mostly glass, because walls do not have to be as heavy to support a lightweight roof such as this.

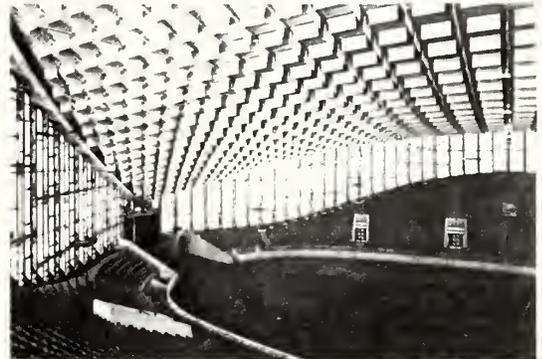
Within the building 9,500 people can be seated—5,500 of these are accommodated on the seating platforms which curve around the oval arena. The majority of the seats are concentrated in the center of each side, therefore most of the audience has a good view of the arena.

Matthew Nowicki, the architect of the revolutionary building, was from Poland. During the Second World War, he had been a member of the Polish underground and helped the Allies during the Russian invasion of Poland. After the war he came to the United States to aid in the design of the United Nations headquarters in New York. Several years later Nowicki came to Raleigh to serve as the acting head of the School of Design at North Carolina State University.

A Raleigh architect, William Deitrick, had been given the contract for the design of Dorton Arena by the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, and he asked Nowicki to help with the plans. Nowicki actually designed the present building, but did not live to see it completed. Just after he finished the plans, he flew to India to help design the new capital city of Chandigahr, where Le Corbusier, the most famous architect in the world at that time, was also working. Nowicki died in a tragic plane crash on his return trip to the United States.

The Raleigh architect Deitrick supervised the construction of Dorton Arena, and the building is almost exactly as Nowicki planned it. Severud, Elstad and Krueger, a well-known New York engineering firm, was called in as engineering advisor, and the actual construction was done by the William Muirhead Construction Company of Raleigh.

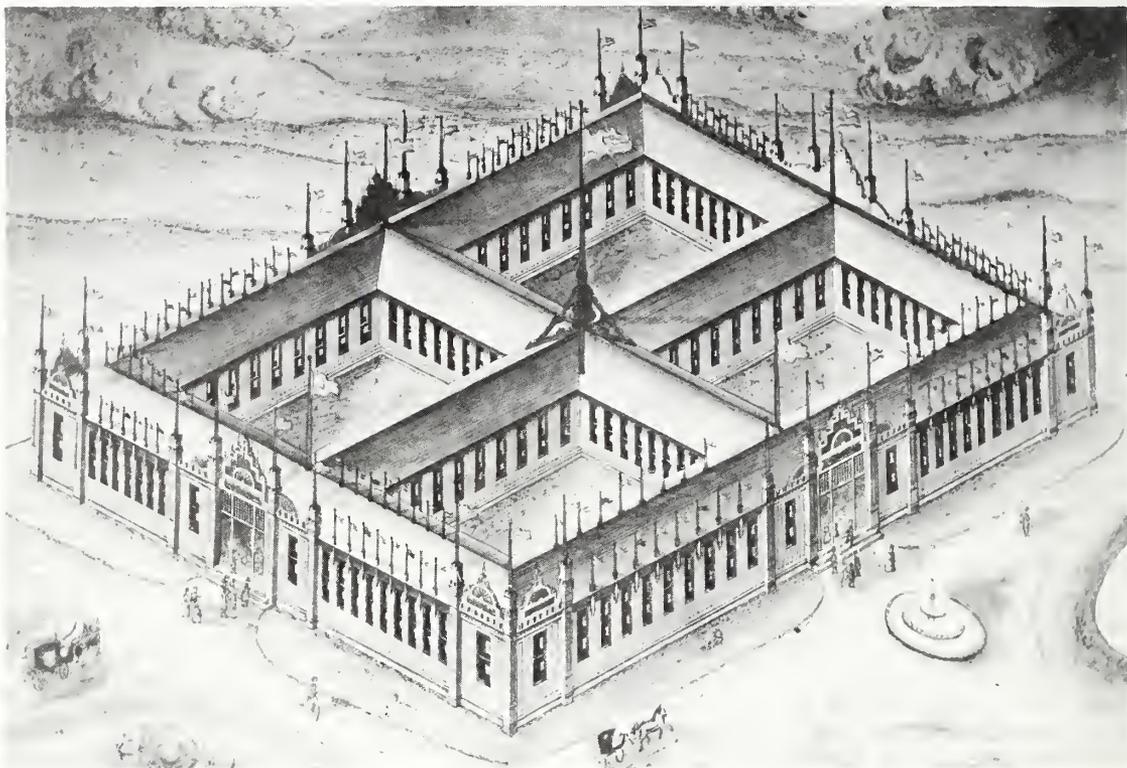
Although originally designed for livestock exhibits, Dorton Arena now serves a wide variety of purposes, including athletic events, concerts and speeches. The "Raleigh Building," the result of the combination of the principles of engineering and architecture, is probably the most famous twentieth century building in North Carolina and is a landmark in modern American architecture.



Views of completed interior, Dorton Arena.

# The Great State Exposition

by RON HOLLAND  
research by DEBRA WOODHOUSE



Main Building.

The late 1800s became the “heyday” of a new kind of fair known as the exposition. Expositions were similar to fairs except they appealed to people from greater distances. Philadelphia, Atlanta, Louisville, Boston, and Chicago featured some of the better expositions of the day. But not to be overlooked was the North Carolina State Exposition of 1884 in Raleigh. That year the exposition took the place of the State Fair and it ran for thirty-two days. Its purpose was to show

“the variety of agricultural products, the quality and quantity of the native forests, the variety and richness of the mineral deposits, the magnitude and importance of fisheries, the adaptability of livestock, the distribution of water power and manufactured goods, the variety of climate and scenery, and the advantages of seaports and railways” in North Carolina. The planners were hopeful that investors from other states would be attracted to North Carolina by the exposition.



Especially for the North Carolina State Exposition of 1884 a new main building was constructed at the old fairgrounds which is today the Raleigh Little Theatre property. The structure was “336 feet square with four open courts each 100 x 100 feet.” It was considered to be “one of the largest ever built in the South, and by far the largest ever erected in North Carolina.” In addition to the main building there was a machinery shed, a grandstand seating 10,000 people, and another exhibit building called the “Central Hall.”



With the flurry of last-minute construction completed the North Carolina State Exposition opened on the morning of October 1, 1884. A military parade marched from the State Capitol to the exposition grounds. The dignitaries included Governor Thomas J. Jarvis; United States Senator and twice governor, Zebulon B. Vance; and Connecticut senator and former governor, Joseph R. Hawley, who was the principal speaker. Senator Hawley, a native of North Carolina, delivered a rousing patriotic speech. Afterward W. S. Primrose "declared the exposition formally open," the bands played "The Old North State," and "the vast multitude cheered itself hoarse."

Over forty counties were represented by displays featuring products from local areas. The exhibits drew praises from many of the visitors. One gentleman from Portsmouth, Virginia, compared it favorably with the famous International Cotton Exposition in Atlanta.

With each passing day the exposition seemed to gain momentum. The number of visitors grew steadily. So great were the crowds that the housing problem in Raleigh became extremely acute. One citizen of Raleigh went to every house asking people to open their homes to out-of-town guests. On another occasion a gentleman rented a room, attended the exposition, and returned that night to find his room occupied by five ladies.

To encourage people to attend the exposition the railroads offered special travel fares of a penny per mile.

The big night attraction was called "the electric light show," which today would not have been considered a show at all. However, in 1884 it was an unusual sight to see the exposition buildings and grounds "illuminated by the electric light."

At the Exposition Dining Hall one of the featured dishes was ice cream, a rare treat for the majority of the visitors. It was reported that another rare treat was offered to the ladies "when a certain concessionaire advertised his product by passing their handkerchiefs" through a fountain of bubbling cologne.

Specific county exhibits were recognized daily. On October 24, the best exhibit award was given to Forsyth County along with the sum of \$100, which the county donated to an orphanage.

By October 28, the day the exposition was supposed to close, it was evident that interest was still running high. As a result the closing date was extended to November 1.

On the last day the attendance was small, but according to one newspaper report, the North Carolina State Exposition was "in all respects . . . most successful."

With the exposition over, the demolition of the exhibits was a very touching sight.

As one observer put it—

There was a sort of sadness in the hearts of those who day by day had looked at the great show, as they saw the beautiful exhibits one by one torn down. But all good things have an ending, and expositions are no exception to the rule.

The spirit of the exposition, however, was not destroyed, for it instilled a pride in the people for their state, and it showed that North Carolina did indeed have a great deal to show the world.

No one can say just how much the 1884 exposition contributed to the economic boom that was experienced from 1885 to 1900. But, it is a fact that industrialization during those years was unprecedented in North Carolina history.



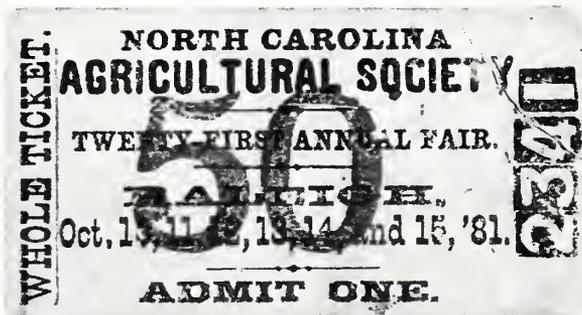
County Exhibit.

# Fair Trivia

by DEBRA WOODHOUSE

1881

The unused ticket from 1881 was bought for a little boy, Charles, by his father, Y. B. Clifton. Charles was thrilled about going to the fair. Some of the features of the fairs of the day were sack races, bicycle riding, and "popping" at glass balls, all of which would delight any young boy. But it rained and Charles was not able to go. The ticket was given to the North Carolina Museum of History by Charles's son, Ralph L. Clifton. Also at this fair was a spelling bee in which the winner received a dictionary. Finally, Miss Annie Thompson was made "Queen of Love and Beauty" at the coronation ball.



From the North Carolina Museum of History Study Collection.

1890s

Every year the fair used to end with a marshal's ball. As there were only 40 or so marshals and a great number of young girls, it was quite an honor for a girl to have a marshal's sash given to her. Jennie Rescud from Raleigh, received three such sashes, "an accomplishment which has never been equaled before or since."

1895

Around this time chicken incubators were all the rage at the fair. People could observe the chickens actually being hatched in large numbers. Some men went into this business. One remark of the day was, "Mothers (were) laying eggs and grieving after those whom they could not gather under their wings. These chickens may not have any manners, growing up without home training, but they will eat well if they do not have the flavor of kerosene oil that helps to hatch them."

1900

"The real live Filipino man who eats raw flesh" was featured on the Midway. The show was over when someone proved him to be "a half-dressed Raleigh Negro."

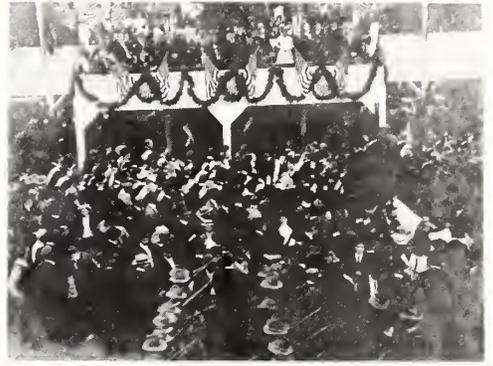
1901

Mr. Jones, a farmer, from Comfort, North Carolina promised his wife that he would take her to the fair if the crops were good. Mrs. Jones kept her fingers crossed all summer. The crops were good. Mr. Jones kept his promise. Mr. and Mrs. Jones hitched up the mule, Old Jim, to go to the State Fair. It took a day to get to Kinston. After spending the night at a boarding house they took the excursion train to Raleigh. The trip took five hours. All the passengers on the train were transferred to a trolley which took them to the fairgrounds. They spent a glorious three hours at the fair. They took the train back to Kinston, arriving about 10 o'clock. They spent the night at the boarding house. Early the next morning Mr. and Mrs. Jones got the mule out of the livery stable and were home by dusk. The fair was something they discussed and relived for many months. Although it took Mr. and Mrs. Jones three days and two nights to spend three hours at the fair, they considered it more than worth it.

1905

At the conclusion of President Teddy Roosevelt's speech at the 1905 fair the band struck up "Dixie." A **News and Observer** reporter wrote that the President marched in time to the music. He called to the crowd to come on and they went wild. He "pranced," almost "cake-walked" to the music. The scene brought the program at the fairgrounds to a close.

**Theodore Roosevelt at the State Fair.**



**1906**

One of the midway shows featured a reenactment of the great San Francisco earthquake. It was so fascinating that one of the reporters was more taken by it than the international dancers.

**1907**

William Jennings Bryan spoke for two hours at the fair. His theme was "The Average Man." Although 35,000 people attended the speech, only 5,000 could hear as there were no microphones in those days.



**William Jennings Bryan in Raleigh.**

**1909**

A man from Wilson became ill while on the fairgrounds. A doctor prescribed whiskey. A reporter of the day wrote that "such good order was kept on the grounds that . . . a careful search on the fairgrounds proved fruitless . . . and the sick man was brought to a drug store in the city before spirits could be administered."

**1919 or 1920**

General Pershing came to the fair. The noise of the opening salute to the general frightened the two mules who were pulling the cannon. The army broke ranks and ran. One soldier missed when he fired at the mules. When General Pershing finally spoke, his first action was to reprimand the troops quite soundly.

**1948**

President Harry Truman opened the fair. He spoke to an audience of 50,000 people. He was running for reelection at that time. Everyone but the voters had written him off as a loser.

**Harry S. Truman Greeting Raleigh Crowd.**



# “Give Tomorrow a Yesterday”

## NATIONWIDE PRESERVATION PROJECT FOR YOUTH LAUNCHED BY NATIONAL TRUST AND GIRL SCOUTS

The National Trust for Historic Preservation and *American Girl*, the official magazine of the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., have launched a nationwide preservation project for young people.

Through the pages of the monthly magazine, two million readers are being invited to start community action to save historic buildings, to join preservation campaigns already underway, or to offer new services at historic sites.

### Open to All Youngsters

Any regularly organized youth group with members 17 years old and under — whether Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, **JUNIOR HISTORIANS** or 4-H'ers — may participate in the “Give Tomorrow a Yesterday” project. Each group must have at least five members and an adult advisor.

Once the group has agreed on a project idea, *American Girl* will send them a free, how-to-do-it kit with helpful hints and guidelines prepared by preservation experts at the National Trust and other preservation-related organizations. The kit will include examples of successful teen activities, tips on enlisting adult cooperation, notes on how and where to find essential facts, and guidelines on how to complete the progress report.

Groups can undertake any one of three type projects: Starting a community action to save a building or group of buildings;

joining in a preservation campaign that is already underway; or offering a new service to visitors at a historic site open to the public. Emphasis is on **new** action, something that is not being done now by anybody else.

Participating groups will have until January 31, 1973 to submit their completed Progress Report.

### National Prizes

All participants who successfully complete their Reports will be given commendation certificates by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the only national, private organization chartered by the Congress of the United States to encourage public participation in preservation. The best projects will be published in *American Girl* magazine, and The National Trust will give special prizes to national group winners at an awards luncheon in their honor. Judging by National Trust officers and advisors will be on the basis of achievements to date plus realistic plans for the future.

Announcement of the program has been sent to all 362 Girl Scout Councils, the National Trust's Board of Advisors (composed of two preservationists from each state) and the State Liaison Officers for preservation.

For more information on the project contact: Preservation, *American Girl*, 830 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10022.

# Raleigh:

## National Junior Historian Directors Meeting



Miss Joan C. Hull, New Jersey Historical Society.

On June 7-9 the Tenth National Meeting of Junior Historian Directors was held in Raleigh. Program directors from ten states ranging from Maine to Florida and from Oklahoma to the District of Columbia attended.

Mrs. Robert W. Scott welcomed the group and Dr. John T. Caldwell, Chancellor of North Carolina State University, was the keynote speaker. He suggested that life for junior historians is more lively, interesting, rich, and happy than for those who live only in the present. Although few junior historians become professional historians, as amateurs they flavor their own lives and the lives of those around them with anecdote, fable, and **even some fact!**

Other speakers included Dr. Jerome Melton, Assistant Superintendent of the Department of Public Instruction; Dr. Tom Parramore, Associate Professor of History, Meredith College; and Mr. Sam Ragan, Secretary

of the Department of Art, Culture and History.

Workshops were held to discuss the problems of exaggerating history, federal funds for junior history programs, educational travel, and feedback on what becomes of junior historians.

The final day of the conference was also the **first annual** Tar Heel Junior Historian Awards Day. The North Carolina Literary and Historical Association President, Mr. William S. Powell, and Dr. H. G. Jones, Secretary-Treasurer, presented plaques to the winners of the four contest awards: Individual and Group Arts and Individual and Group Literary. Junior historians from Burlington, Henderson, Lucama, and Madison were the recipients.

Plans were made for junior historian participation in the American Revolution bicentennial celebrations including a possible re-enactment of the Declaration of Independence in Independence Hall, Philadelphia in 1976.



1972 Tar Heel Junior Historian Contest Winners with awards presented by the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association. (Left to Right) William S. Powell, President, North Carolina Literary and Historical Association; Donna Atkins, Madison — Individual Literary Award; Vance Junior Historian Club, Henderson — Group Art Award; Turrentine Junior Historians, Club II, Burlington — Group Literary; Deborah Alford, Lucama — Individual Art; and Dr. H. G. Jones, Secretary-Treasurer, North Carolina Literary and Historical Association.

**DIVISION OF HISTORIC SITES and MUSEUMS**

**OFFICE OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY**

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