

THE NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL REVIEW



JANUARY 1958

VOLUME XXXV

NUMBER 1

Published Quarterly By
STATE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY
CORNER OF EDENTON AND SALISBURY STREETS
Raleigh, N. C.

THE NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL REVIEW

*Published by the State Department of Archives and History
Raleigh, N. C.*

CHRISTOPHER CRITTENDEN, *Editor*
DAVID LEROY CORBITT, *Managing Editor*

ADVISORY EDITORIAL BOARD

WALTER CLINTON JACKSON
FRONTIS WITHERS JOHNSTON

HUGH TALMAGE LEFLER
GEORGE MYERS STEPHENS

STATE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY EXECUTIVE BOARD

MCDANIEL LEWIS, *Chairman*

GERTRUDE SPRAGUE CARRAWAY

JOSH L. HORNE

FLETCHER M. GREEN

WILLIAM THOMAS LAPRADE

CLARENCE W. GRIFFIN

HERSHEL V. ROSE

CHRISTOPHER CRITTENDEN, *Director*

This review was established in January, 1924, as a medium of publication and discussion of history in North Carolina. It is issued to other institutions by exchange, but to the general public by subscription only. The regular price is \$3.00 per year. Members of the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association, Inc., for which the annual dues are \$5.00, receive this publication without further payment. Back numbers may be procured at the regular price of \$3.00 per volume, or \$.75 per number.

COVER—Trading Ford. “This view of the Trading Ford [near Salisbury],” wrote Lossing, “where Greene, with Morgan and his light troops, crossed the Yadkin, is from the east side of the river. It is just at the foot of an island, about a mile and a half below the great bridge on the road to Salisbury. The river is usually fordable between the island and the stakes seen in the picture; below that point the water is deep. I made this sketch just at dawn on a cold frosty morning [January 5, 1849], the moon shining brightly in the west, and the nearer stars glittering in profusion in the deep sky above.” Lossing, *Field-Book of the Revolution*, II, 601. See pages 11-19 for “Benson J. Lossing and North Carolina Revolutionary History.”

THE NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL REVIEW

VOLUME XXXV

JANUARY, 1958

NUMBER 1

CONTENTS

- HISTORY IN YOUR OWN BACKYARD 1
DAVID STICK
- BENSON J. LOSSING AND NORTH CAROLINA
REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY 11
EDWIN A. MILES
- RAISING A VOLUNTEER REGIMENT
FOR MEXICO, 1846-1847 20
LEE A. WALLACE
- A FORGOTTEN INSTITUTION—
PRIVATE BANKS IN NORTH CAROLINA 34
H. H. MITCHELL
- EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY NORTH CAROLINA
IMPRINTS: A REVISION AND
SUPPLEMENT TO McMURTRIE 50
WILLIAM S. POWELL
- BOOK REVIEWS 74
*Corbitt's Public Addresses, Letters and Papers of William
Kerr Scott, Governor of North Carolina, 1949-1953—By
Roy Parker, Jr.; Holder's McIver of North Carolina
—By William H. Cartwright; Johnson's A History of
Meredith College—By David A. Lockmiller; Parker's
The Ahoskie Era of Hertford County, 1889-1939—By
D. G. Monroe; Russell's A Rare Pattern—By William
P. Cumming; Harwell's The Committees of Safety of
Westmoreland and Fincastle. Proceedings of the Coun-*

Entered as second class matter September 29, 1928, at the Post Office at
Raleigh, North Carolina, under the act of March 3, 1879.

ty Committees, 1774-1776—By Hugh F. Rankin; Younger's *Inside the Confederate Government: The Diary of Robert Garlick Hill Kean*—By Jay Luvaas; Miers's *When the World Ended. The Diary of Emma LeConte*—By Alice B. Keith; Merrill's *The Rebel Shore: The Story of Union Sea Power in the Civil War*—By Thomas Weber; Eaton's *Henry Clay and the Art of American Politics*—By James W. Silver; Sitterson's *Studies in Southern History. Volume XXXIX of the James Sprunt Studies in History and Political Science*—By Nannie M. Tilley; Singletary's *Negro Militia and Reconstruction*—By Henry T. Shanks; Fenton's *American Indian and White Relations to 1830. Needs and Opportunities for Study*—By Merritt B. Pound; Dockstader's *The American Indian in Graduate Study: A Bibliography of Theses and Dissertations*—By H. G. Jones; Carter's *The Territorial Papers of the United States, Volume XXII: The Territory of Florida, 1821-1824*—By Rembert W. Patrick; and Craven's and Cate's *The Army Air Forces in World War II: Volume VI, Men and Planes*—By Winfred A. Harbison.

THE NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL REVIEW

VOLUME XXXV

JANUARY, 1958

NUMBER 1

HISTORY IN YOUR OWN BACKYARD

By DAVID STICK *

The bond that brings us together at these meetings is an interest in the literature and the history of North Carolina. More specifically, the bond that brings us together here tonight¹ is an interest in the literature and the history of coastal North Carolina—the area we know as the Outer Banks.

When my family moved to this section in the 1920's I was subjected to the usual talk of history which any nine-year-old boy is bound to overhear. I doubt that I understood much of it, and certainly I had no special interest in any of it, until one day my father took me with him to the local news center, the telegraph office in Manteo, operated by Alpheus W. Drinkwater.

Mr. Drinkwater, who had been active for many years in doings on the Banks—and for that matter is still active in them today—showed my father and me some dog-eared telegrams which I understood had been sent out by telegraph operator Drinkwater, acquainting the world with the news of the first flight in a heavier-than-air machine, by the Wright brothers, near Kitty Hawk, at the base of Kill Devil Hill.

The thing about those telegrams that bothered my youthful mind was that they were dated 1908. Somewhere I thought I had overheard that the first flight had been made in 1903. So I decided to check on it, and learned that there was in fact a five year differential between the date of the first flight on December 17, 1903, and the date of the Drinkwater telegrams in 1908.

* Mr. David Stick is the author of *Graveyard of the Atlantic* and a resident of Kill Devil Hills.

¹ Speech at State Literary and Historical Association meeting, Carolinian Hotel, Nags Head, N. C., Friday evening, May 18, 1956.

I have come to understand since then that Mr. Drinkwater, a man with considerable knowledge of Banks history and with a truly remarkable memory, was a victim of a common malady which I call Historic Skimmeramus.

On December 17, 1903, when Orville Wright was flying his motor-driven machine for the first time, Mr. Drinkwater was far up on the North Banks, sending out information about efforts to float a stranded submarine.² Later that evening the Wright brothers walked the four miles from Kill Devil Hill to the Kitty Hawk Weather Station, and a man named J. J. Doshier sent out the telegram announcing their successful flight.³ When the Wright brothers returned to this area for further experiments five years later a number of newspapermen followed their activities. It was these reports, in 1908, which Mr. Drinkwater had shown us.

During the intervening years, however, Mr. Drinkwater had been subjected to a particularly infectious epidemic of Historic Skimmeramus. That is, he had been questioned time and again by people professing a desire to learn all of the facts of that historical occurrence with which he had been connected—yet in reality they were interested only in skimming the surface; in getting the bare outline; in being able to say that they had met and talked with a man who had helped make history. It made no difference whether the outline they got was clear or distorted. And as a result of this particular outbreak of Historic Skimmeramus more and more people began to repeat the story of the first flight and of Drinkwater's telegrams, and almost invariably the dates were omitted, and he was pictured, tapping away at his telegraph key, sending details of the first flight late into the night of December 17, 1903.

I doubt that Mr. Drinkwater was so affected by Historic Skimmeramus as actually to begin to believe that it was he who had originated that first message; but certainly he got tired of trying to get people to hold still long enough to hear the full and factual story, so that even in modern times, each

² *Annual Report of the United States Life-Saving Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904* (Washington, 1905), 129.

³ Orville Wright to Sam H. Acheson, January 22, 1937, quoted in Fred C. Kelly, *Miracle at Kitty Hawk* (New York, 1951), 428-429.

December 17 some writer invariably comes up with a story about how Alpheus W. Drinkwater sent out the message of the first flight.

Now, I have recited this in some detail, partly to show how easily an outbreak of Historic Skimmeramus can cause widespread distortion of historic fact; and partly because, as a result of the incident, I became interested in digging into the history which lay buried in my own backyard.

The reason I am standing up here talking to you tonight is that I feel those of us who profess enough interest in the factual history of North Carolina to join the State Literary and Historical Association are under an obligation to combat the ravages of Historic Skimmeramus by uncovering and preserving the true facts which make up the history of this state.

And if anyone here has any thought that he is not capable of doing his part, or that only the college professors and full-time historians are qualified for such work, I would remind you that the history of this State is the aggregate of the history of each of its one hundred parts; and that the history of each county, in turn, is the aggregate of the history of every one of its townships and communities, through all of the many different years of their existence; and that, finally, the history of that particular community in which you live, begins, really, in your own backyard. No one is as well qualified as you to dig for it there; and the plain facts are, much of it will remain forever buried if you wait around for the college professors and professional historians to start uncovering it.

I should like to pass on some observations, from my own experience, on how any individual possessing an interest in history, the ability to read and write, and a modicum of intelligence, can perform in his own home and community, historical service as valuable as that of the professor who teaches North Carolina history, the historian who compiles it, or the author who presents it in factual books.

One of the basic tools of historical research missing today is detailed, accessible, and understandable information on how North Carolinians of other generations actually lived.

The information needed but not available includes all of the mundane phases of human life and existence which were considered so commonplace that nobody bothered to put the details down in writing — clothing, speech, religion, transportation, food, rest, recreation, and many, many more.

This information which was not recorded by past generations is forever lost. Unless something is done soon, it will be lost from this generation, too.

Let me tell you for a minute about Mr. Allen Taylor, and the contribution he is making in this connection. Mr. Taylor lives at Sealevel, in the down-east section of Carteret County, opposite Core Banks. He has been a fisherman, oysterman, and boatman. Last month (April, 1956) he celebrated his eighty-first birthday.

In checking sources for Core Banks history I was referred to Mr. Taylor and found that he had been a keen observer of people and things around him for a great many years. Not only that, he was concerned that the things he remembered about down-east life when he was a boy and young man might forever be lost unless he could do something about it. Together we have worked out a program by which Mr. Taylor puts down all of the factual material he can remember, or can gather from his contemporaries, on a single phase of down-east life in days gone by.

Just recently Mr. Taylor sent me a preliminary draft of his summary on the subject of Core Sound fish nets. Included was a box of fish-net corks, all neatly labeled; there were modern corks, fresh from the factory; used corks, turned white in color from repeated dippings in lime; others, hand-carved out of cypress knees seventy-five years or more ago. There were samples of net, too, machine made and hand made; and needles, for tying the net, modern plastic ones, old wooden ones, the latter made by hand when Allen Taylor was a boy. There were drawings showing how nets were set, and how the old sailing boats were deployed in hauling in the nets. And then, of course, there was the narrative account of sound fishing as he had known it, and practiced it, many years before I was born.

Mr. Allen Taylor is preserving for posterity the factual details on the way of life in his community as far back as he can remember. I feel confident that this material will prove invaluable to future historians, and I hope the State Department of Archives and History will preserve it for that purpose.

It would seem to me that we are not adequately preserving the history of our own communities, in our own time, until and unless someone in every community in this State takes the time to record, as Mr. Allen Taylor is doing in the Sealevel area, the details of home life which he remembers from his early years and is experiencing now.

Equally important, it would seem to me, is the compilation of extensive bibliographies of source material for each county or community in the State. I don't mean the kind of bibliography that lists by title or by general subject — I mean a bibliography which would contain every book, pamphlet, document, map, periodical, or piece of manuscript materials in which there is any mention of the community. If such a bibliography were available in your community today any writer or historian would be able to combat effectively Historic Skimmeramus there by using it as a guide to the factual history of the community.

I should like to see a formal project of this Association with just these aims:

First, to assemble all available factual information on the way of life in each community in the State as far back as living people can remember.

Second, to compile detailed lists of all kinds of source materials in each community in the State.

Lacking such a formal project at this time I should like to be able to believe that there is enough real interest in history and in combatting Historic Skimmeramus — and not just lip service to it — among the members present here today, for each individual to begin such a project in his own community.

If there is doubt concerning the availability of enough printed materials to make an effective bibliography in your community, let me cite my own experience.

Some ten years ago, while working as a magazine editor in New York, I decided to return to the Banks and write a history of the area. I sent letters to several individuals — historians, writers, teachers — asking for suggestions as to source material for such a history. Almost without exception the answer I received was that practically nothing had been printed about the Outer Banks; that the sources I would have to rely on most were the records in the county courthouses, and in the State capital, and the recollections of the older residents of the Banks.

In my research, however, the material which has come my way as a result of the systematic examination of all available early county records in Dare and Currituck and Carteret, has been spotty at best. The manuscript records I have labored over for many days at Raleigh and Chapel Hill have, with few exceptions, produced comparatively little of value. The personal interviews with old-timers have resulted in such a top-heavy proportion of fiction and fancy over fact, that I have been forced to adopt an attitude of extreme reticence about the use of what people tell me unless it can be corroborated elsewhere.

I have, in fact, been tempted to sit down and write again to the individuals who told me ten years ago that practically nothing had been printed about the Outer Banks. I would say to them now: "So much detailed material has been printed about the Outer Banks that I could not possibly go through it all in my lifetime." For printed sources have produced the bulk of the materials in my Outer Banks research, and they will in your area too, if you know where to look.

I would call your attention to two sources from which has come the great bulk of the basic factual information I have secured on the Outer Banks. Seldom is either listed in bibliographical source works and practically none of the vast number of items would be found catalogued under the "Outer Banks" as a subject in any of the better libraries.

The first of these consists of government publications.
The second comprises obscure periodicals.

For more than a hundred and fifty years both the State and Federal governments have been engaged in a program of compiling every conceivable type of information about all sections of North Carolina. So vast is the material which has resulted that no attempt has even been made to catalogue or list the titles, let alone to index the contents.

In my library I have a set of 39 volumes, the annual reports of the United States Lifesaving Service, dating from the first report in 1876 until the last in 1914. I have never seen a library card catalogue which listed this set or any of the individual 39 volumes under a North Carolina or Outer Banks heading. Yet in each of these volumes there is a list of vessels shipwrecked on the Outer Banks, with the basic information about each; there are detailed reports, with affidavits of witnesses and participants, of investigations of all shipwrecks on the Outer Banks in which there has been loss of life; there is detailed information on the construction and alteration of the various stations, on the hiring and firing of crews, on tests of new types of equipment; in fact, on any and all subjects which have a bearing on Outer Banks shipwrecks and Outer Banks Lifesaving stations.

This is simply an example of the material compiled on the Outer Banks by a single, and obscure agency of the Federal government. There is material equally valuable in the annual reports of the Coast Survey, the Lighthouse Board, Corps of Engineers of the Army, Post Office Department, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and many other agencies.

The annual reports, however, are just the beginning. There are thick reports, by a Federal agency I did not know existed, on the vegetation of Ocracoke Island, and other nearby areas,⁴ each report resulting from months of on-the-spot research and investigation by trained specialists. There are countless

⁴ Thomas H. Kearney, Jr., *The Plant Covering of Ocracoke Island; A Study in the Ecology of the North Carolina Strand Vegetation* (Contributions from the U. S. National Herbarium, Volume V, Number 5, Washington, 1900), 261-319; and *Report on a Botanical Survey of the Dismal Swamp Region* (Contributions from the U. S. National Herbarium, Volume V, Number 6, Washington, 1901), 321-585.

such reports — on erosion, on waterfowl, on fish and fishing. There are bills, introduced in Congress, on any number of subjects dealing specifically with the Banks; there are surveys by other agencies, to determine whether money should be appropriated for specific purposes here; there are numerous printed maps — the very best maps available — printed by half a dozen different government agencies; and aerial photographs, showing every foot of the Banks.

The State government, too, has produced innumerable printed reports on this and every other section of North Carolina. Many are included in the set of State publications known as "Public Documents."⁵ More recently they have been issued separately by the various State agencies and by the State institutions of higher education.

Seldom are these — State or Federal — catalogued by geographical area. Most often they have come to my attention through references in other printed material. They can come to your attention, on your own area, in the same way.

Equally productive, for me here on the Banks, and for you in your own community, are the periodicals. Most of us are familiar with the wealth of information in the out-of-print North Carolina periodicals, such as the *North Carolina Booklet* — though I might warn you that there are live germs of Historic Skimmeramus throughout the *Booklet*. There are other periodicals, being published here today, which can provide the same material. Much more is available, however, in periodicals published elsewhere. I have found detailed articles on the Outer Banks in practically all of the general circulation periodicals of the late 19th century — *Harper's Monthly*, *Harper's Weekly*, *Frank Leslie's*, *Gleason's*, *Ballou's*, *Century*, and *Scribners*, to cite a few. But it is obscure quarterlies, and the scientific or semi-scientific journals, which provide the greatest wealth of information.

Three different articles, one of more than 100 pages, have been printed, for instance, on the subject of the wasps of

⁵ For bibliographical information, including list of titles, see Mary Lindsay Thornton, *Official Publications of the Colony and State of North Carolina 1749-1939* (Chapel Hill, 1954), 209-210.

Kill Devil Hills.⁶ Many articles of value — on natural history, income sources, transportation, the Lost Colony, the Wright Brothers, and almost every other conceivable subject can be found in the better known historical and scientific periodicals; many more are in periodicals with which you and I are unfamiliar, long out of print; others in obscure periodicals being published today at Notre Dame, Indiana,⁷ or Lynchburg, Virginia,⁸ or unlikely places all over the country. And finally, of course, for the best possible picture of early life in North Carolina, a careful examination of all early newspapers published in your community or in nearby communities is in order.

Hundreds of papers were published in North Carolina prior to the Civil War. All are listed — and all existing copies and their locations are listed — in two excellent bibliographies⁹ available in the larger libraries.

Now, it is my firm belief — and I have tried to stress it here this evening — that the presentation of history by persons afflicted with Historic Skimmeramus is to my mind worse than no history at all. I do not mean to imply that there is no place for historical fiction, for I personally feel, for example, that the novels of Kenneth Roberts convey as clear a picture of the Revolutionary War period as any factual books ever written. But Roberts and other novelists of his calibre make it clear where fact ends and fiction begins. This is in direct contrast, however, to many of the newspaper feature articles, passed off as factual history, but in reality

⁶ Karl V. Krombein, "An Annotated List of Wasps from Nags Head and the Kill Devil Hills," *Journal of The Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society*, Volume 65, Number 2 (December, 1949), 262-272; "Biological and Taxonomic Observations on the Wasps in a Coastal Area of North Carolina," *The Wasmann Journal of Biology*, Volume 10, Number 3 (fall, 1952), 257-341; and "Kill Devil Hills Wasps, 1952," *Proceedings of The Entomological Society of Washington*, Volume 55, Number 3 (June, 1953), 113-135.

⁷ William L. Engles, "Vertebrate Fauna of North Carolina Coastal Islands II. Shackleford Banks," *The American Midland Naturalist*, Volume 47, Number 3 (May, 1952), 702-742.

⁸ J. C. Harrington, "Historic Relic Found," *The Iron Worker*, Volume XV, Number 3 (summer, 1951), 12-15.

⁹ Clarence S. Brigham, *History and Bibliography of American Newspapers 1690-1820* (Worcester, Massachusetts: American Antiquarian Society, 2 volumes, 1947); see also Winifred Gregory, *American Newspapers, 1821-1936. A Union List of Files Available in the United States and Canada* (New York: The H. W. Wilson Company, 1937).

while editor of a Poughkeepsie newspaper, he had learned the art of wood engraving — a skill that he would now put to good use.³

His tools were a portable drawing board and a camera lucida, an instrument which, by means of mirrors or a prism, projected images upon a plane surface so he could easily trace them. He would first make a preliminary pencil sketch and then shade with a pen and brush. From these sketches the woodcuts were made. Lossing himself cut many of them, but most were done by his firm.⁴

Before starting on his southern trip in late November, 1848, Lossing purchased a “strong good-natured horse” and a dear-born wagon to carry his luggage and equipment.⁵ In his travels in North Carolina he was handicapped by the fact that he did not know a single person in the State and was “an entire stranger in person and name, and utterly ‘unknown to fame.’”⁶ He soon discovered, however, that the citizens of the Old North State were hospitable and quite eager to help him in his project.

He reached North Carolina on Thursday, December 28, and spent the night at the home of John H. Bullock, postmaster, storekeeper, and planter of the Nut Bush community in present-day Vance County. Declining a kind invitation from his host to engage in a few days of turkey and deer hunting in the nearby woods, he proceeded the following day on his journey towards Hillsboro, his first objective in the State.⁷

The following night he spent in Oxford, which he described as a “pleasant village of some five hundred inhabitants” and “a place of considerable business for an inland town.” But his first favorable impression of the town was soon marred by the discovery of a pillory and a whipping post — “relics

³ Lawrence S. Mayo, “Benson John Lossing,” Allen Johnson and Dumas Malone (eds.), *Dictionary of American Biography* (New York: C. Scribner’s Sons, 21 volumes and index, 1928—), XI, 421-422, hereinafter cited as Mayo, “Benson John Lossing.”

⁴ Alexander Davidson, Jr., “How Benson J. Lossing Wrote His ‘Field Books’ of the Revolution, the War of 1812 and the Civil War,” *Bibliographical Society of America, Papers*, XXXII (1938), 57-64. This reference will hereinafter be cited as Davidson, *Papers*.

⁵ Lossing, *Field-Book of the Revolution*, II, 216.

⁶ Lossing to Swain, November 27, 1851, Swain Papers.

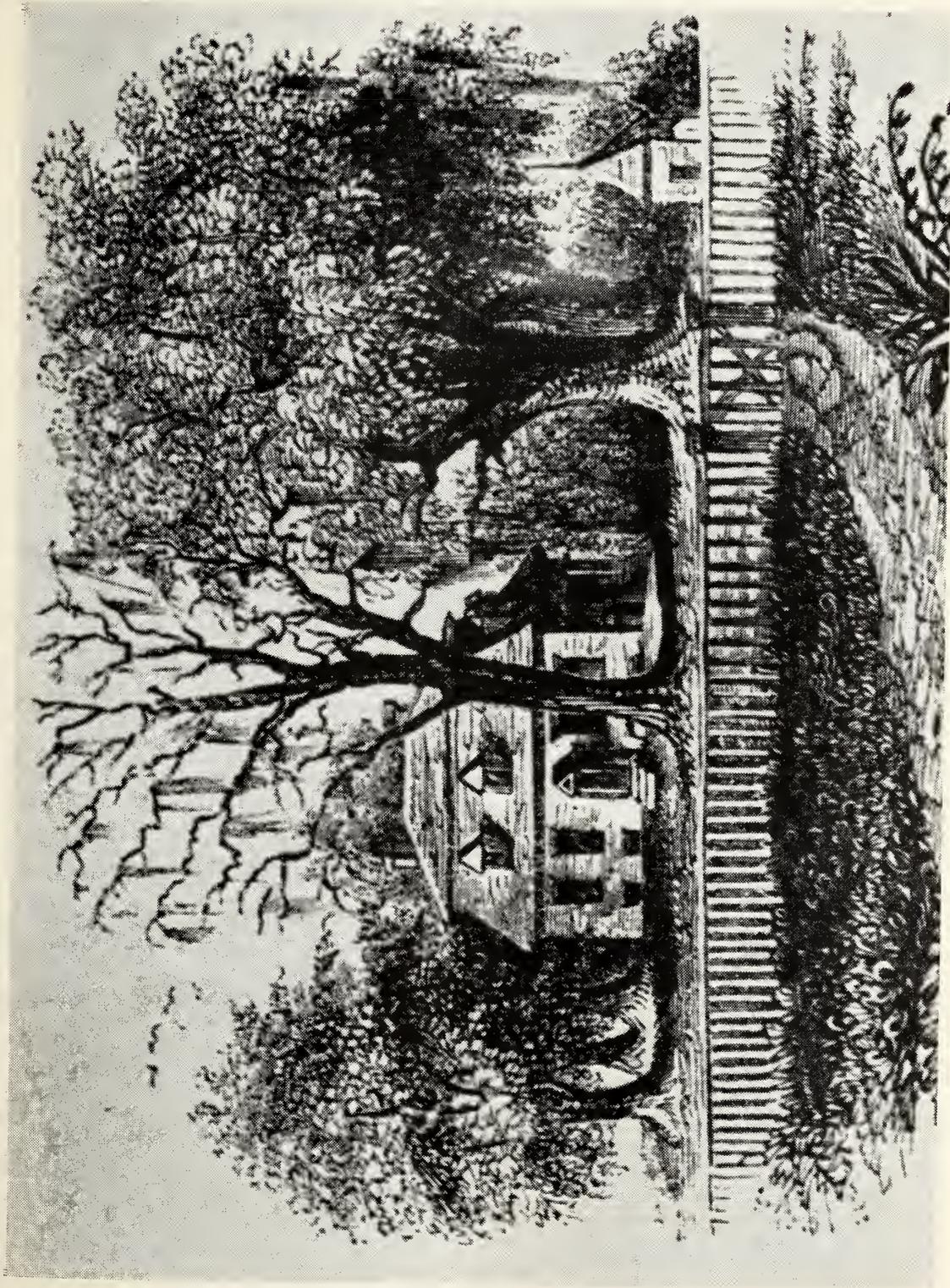
⁷ Lossing, *Field-Book of the Revolution*, II, 556.



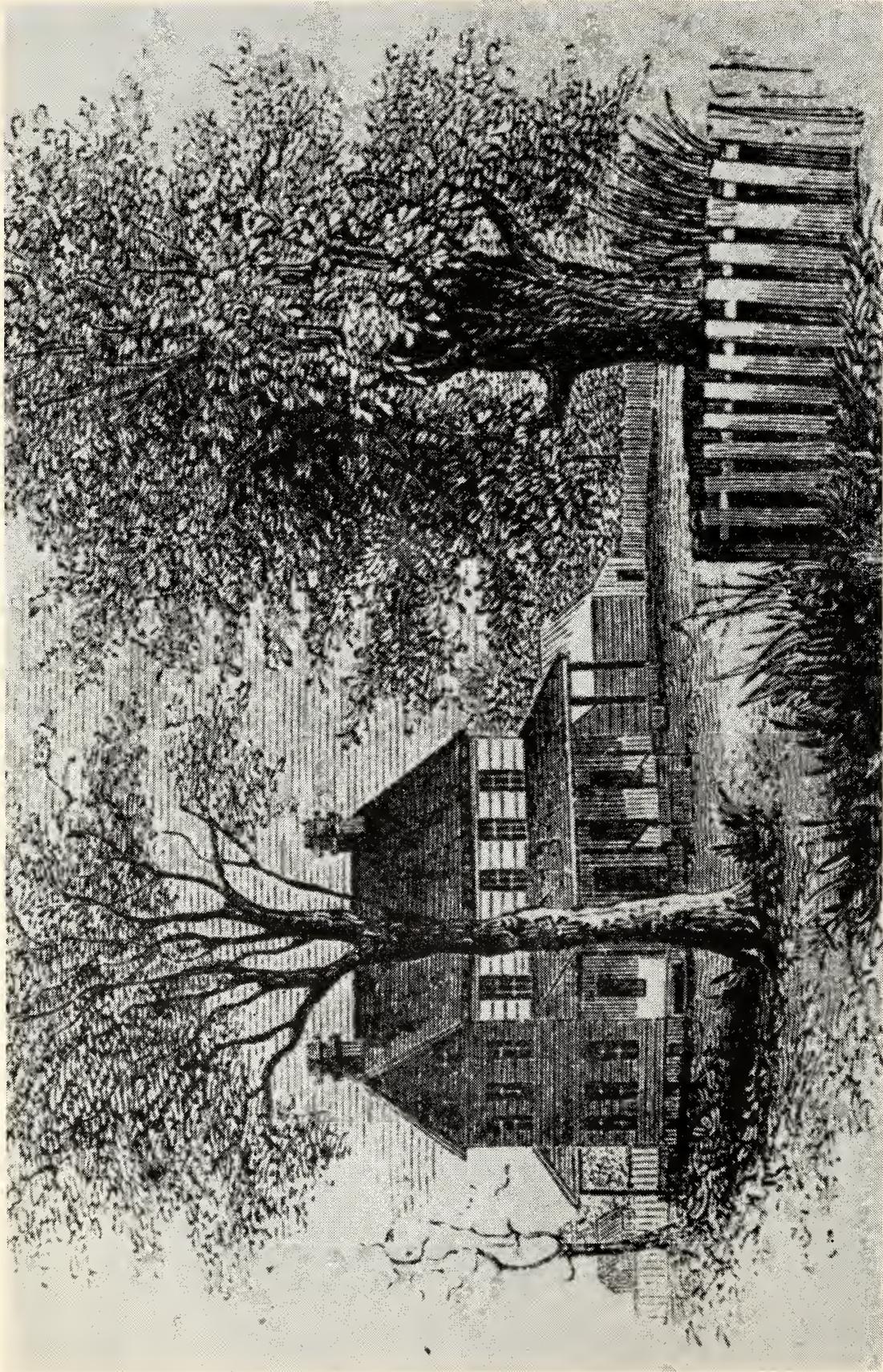
BENSON J. LOSSING. This likeness of the author of the *Field-Book of the Revolution* was drawn about twenty years after his visit to North Carolina, *Appleton's Journal*, VIII (July 20, 1872), 68.



KING'S MOUNTAIN BATTLEGROUND. Lossing visited the King's Mountain Battleground on January 9, 1849, and drew this sketch. "This view is from the foot of the hill, whereon the hottest of the fight occurred," he wrote. "The north slope of that eminence is seen on the left. In the center, within a sort of basin, into which several ravines converge, is seen the simple monument erected to the memory of Ferguson and others; and in the foreground, on the right, is seen the great tulip-tree, upon which, tradition says, ten Tories were hung." Lossing, *Field-Book of the Revolution*, II, 629.



HARNETT'S HOUSE. Lossing's sketch of Cornelius Harnett's house in Wilmington was based on a pencil drawing by Charles Burr of Wilmington. Lossing, *Field-Book of the Revolution*, II, 582. The house no longer stands. Blackwell P. Robinson (ed.), *The North Carolina Guide* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, [Second Edition], 1955), 262. A photograph may be found in Andrew J. Howell, *The Book of Wilmington* (privately printed, 1930), opposite 43.



LILLINGTON HALL. The home of Alexander Lillington in present-day Pender County was built in 1734, according to Lossing. Lossing, *Field-Book of the Revolution*, II, 587. It burned down several years ago. Mattie Bloodworth, *History of Pender County* (Richmond, Virginia; The Dietz Printing Company, 1947), 43-44.

of a more barbarous age . . . the first and only ones I ever saw."⁸

On December 30 he hoped to traverse the entire thirty-six miles between Oxford and Hillsboro, but the necessity of fording the many swollen streams between the two towns slowed his progress. He was almost "swamped" while crossing Flat River in what is now Durham County. Although a bridge spanned the stream, the river had overflowed the flat banks. He spent Saturday night at a farmhouse four miles east of Hillsboro.⁹

Reaching Hillsboro in time for breakfast at the Union Hotel, Lossing spent the Sabbath resting "before a glowing wood fire." On Monday morning, New Year's Day, 1849, he called upon the Rev. James Wilson with a letter of introduction.¹⁰ The Presbyterian minister accompanied the Yankee traveler on a tour of the historic places near Hillsboro and Lossing made sketches of the two buildings (no longer standing in 1958) which Cornwallis had used as his office and headquarters prior to the battle of Guilford Courthouse.¹¹

On the following day Lossing journeyed to present-day Alamance County to sketch the site of Pyle's massacre, where the Tories were defeated in February, 1781, and the Alamance Battleground, where Governor William Tryon and the colonial militia crushed the Regulators in May, 1771. He was disappointed to discover that time had made many changes in the appearance of the site of the Regulator battle. He found that "the rock and the ravine from whence James Pugh and his companions did such execution with their rifles, are now hardly visible. . . . The ravine is almost filled by the washing down of earth from the slopes during eighty years; and the rock projects only a few ells above the surface. The whole of the natural scenery is changed, and nothing but tradition can identify the spot."¹²

⁸ Lossing, *Field-Book of the Revolution*, II, 557.

⁹ Lossing, *Field-Book of the Revolution*, II, 557.

¹⁰ Lossing wrote Swain, November 27, 1851, that "I knew not, personally, a single individual in North Carolina, and I had but one solitary letter of introduction to a gentleman in your state, and that was to the Excellent Dr. Wilson of Hillsborough. Even that letter was from a hand, personally unknown to me." Swain Papers.

¹¹ Lossing, *Field-Book of the Revolution*, II, 558.

¹² Lossing, *Field-Book of the Revolution*, II, 594.

From the Alamance Battleground Lossing traveled to Greensboro, "a thriving, compact village," where he arrived a little after dark. "Very few of the villages in the interior of the state," he wrote, "appeared to me more like a Northern town than Greensborough. The houses are generally good, and the stores gave evidences of active trade."¹³

January 3 was a cold, cloudy day and snow began to fall as the Yankee engraver set out for the Guilford Courthouse Battleground north of Greensboro. The old courthouse town, Martinsville, was already a desolation. "There are only a few dilapidated and deserted dwellings left," he wrote, "and nothing remains of the old Guilford Court House but the ruins of a chimney."¹⁴ It was snowing steadily when he drew his sketch of the battleground where the armies of Nathanael Greene and Lord Cornwallis had met in March, 1781.

After leaving Guilford Courthouse, Lossing proceeded to New Garden (near present-day Guilford College), where he drew a sketch of the meeting house, "yet standing within the stately oak forest where Lee and Tarleton met."¹⁵ He also visited nearby New Garden Boarding School, the predecessor of Guilford College. He wrote that the school building was "of brick, spacious, and well arranged."¹⁶

From Greensboro to Charlotte Lossing traveled much the same road that a modern motorist would follow on Route 29. He visited the towns of Jamestown, Lexington, and Salisbury, and (as does Route 29) bypassed Concord. The only sketch he made during this portion of his journey was at the Trading Ford on the Yadkin River a few miles northeast of Salisbury. There on the night of February 2-3, 1781, shortly before a sudden rise made it impossible for the British to follow, General Greene and his army had crossed the river to escape from Cornwallis' forces.

It was early on the morning of January 5 when Lossing reached the ford. "The air was frosty, the pools were bridged with ice, and before the sketch was finished," he wrote, "my benumbed fingers were disposed to drop the pencil."¹⁷ Pro-

¹³ Lossing, *Field-Book of the Revolution*, II, 595.

¹⁴ Lossing, *Field-Book of the Revolution*, II, 595.

¹⁵ Lossing, *Field-Book of the Revolution*, II, 613.

¹⁶ Lossing, *Field-Book of the Revolution*, II, 614.

¹⁷ Lossing, *Field-Book of the Revolution*, II, 615.

ceeding to Salisbury he searched diligently for visible remains of the Revolutionary War, but could find none and left almost immediately for Charlotte, where he arrived late Saturday afternoon (January 6).¹⁸

After a Sabbath's rest in Charlotte, he set out for the King's Mountain battlefield, his next major objective. En route he sketched a view of the Tuckasegee Ford on the Catawba River, where General Griffith Rutherford's forces had crossed on their way to the battle of Ramsour's Mill in June, 1780.

Lossing himself experienced some difficulty in fording the swollen South Fork of the Catawba River a few miles westward. "Twice the wheels ran upon rocks," he wrote, "and the wagon was almost overturned, the water being, in the mean while, far over the hubs; and when within a few yards of the southern shore, we crossed a narrow channel so deep that my horse kept his feet with difficulty, and the wagon having a tight body, floated for a moment." The New Yorker breathed easier when he finally reached the opposite bank—not for fear of his personal safety (for he was a competent swimmer), but he did not wish to lose his sketches, the product of several weeks' industry.¹⁹

Leaving North Carolina, Lossing visited King's Mountain, Cowpens, and other places of Revolutionary interest in South Carolina and Georgia. Then returning northward by water and rail, he stopped briefly at Wilmington. "But circumstances requiring me to hasten homeward," he tarried there only an hour while awaiting connections with the northbound Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.²⁰

Lossing did not base all the sketches in his *Field-Book* on a trip to the locality. His drawings of the William Hooper and Cornelius Harnett homes in Wilmington, the Alexander Lillington residence in what is now Pender County, and several other buildings on the lower Cape Fear region were copied from preliminary sketches made by Charles Burr and Frederic Kidder of Wilmington.²¹

¹⁸ Lossing, *Field-Book of the Revolution*, II, 616.

¹⁹ Lossing, *Field-Book of the Revolution*, II, 628.

²⁰ Lossing, *Field-Book of the Revolution*, II, 780.

²¹ Lossing, *Field-Book of the Revolution*, II, 568, 582, 872.

His engraving of the Tryon Palace at New Bern was based upon a preliminary set of plans for the building drawn by the architect, John Hawks.²² Lossing borrowed the plans from the latter's grandson, the Rev. Francis Lister Hawks of New York City, who later wrote a *History of North Carolina*. The architect, however, had used another set of plans in the construction of the Palace. Thus the *Field-Book* depicts a structure of two and one-half stories, whereas the building itself was only two stories high with a third level partly beneath the ground, which is not shown on Lossing's sketch. In addition, the engraving in the *Field-Book* indicates a forest in the rear of the Palace, where there should be a view of the Trent River. There is also no hint of the garden which lay in front of the building. Yet for several decades Lossing's sketch of the Tryon Palace was generally accepted as an authentic one.²³

One of the most significant features of Lossing's work is the attention that he gave to the South.²⁴ Previous national historians had largely ignored the southern campaigns of the Revolution, but Lossing saw "in the Carolinas, and particularly in the 'Old North State,' patriotism as deep, and abiding, as early and efficiently manifested as in Boston, the boasted 'Cradle of Liberty.'" "Indeed," he wrote in 1851 to former Governor David L. Swain, "North Carolina may boast of three Events with pride — that the first Revolutionary blood was spilled on her Allamance [*sic*]; that she first declared herself independent of British rule, and that she first, of all others, in provincial congress at Halifax, instructed her representatives in the Continental Congress, to vote for Independence."²⁵

After he had completed his tour of the nation, Lossing began a correspondence with several North Carolinians from whom he received additional information concerning the Revolutionary history of the State. Swain, then president of

²² Lossing to Swain, November 18, 1851, Swain Papers.

²³ Alonzo Thomas Dill, Jr., "Tryon's Palace—A Neglected Niche in North Carolina History," *The North Carolina Historical Review*, XIX (April, 1942), 120-128.

²⁴ "It is interesting to note here that Lossing was the first of our modern national historians to do justice to the South." Davidson, *Papers*, 61.

²⁵ Lossing to Swain, November 27, 1851, Swain Papers.

the University of North Carolina and founder of the North Carolina Historical Society, was his most helpful correspondent.²⁶ He provided the author with autographs, biographical sketches, and portraits of Revolutionary leaders of North Carolina. He also gave him advice concerning the manner in which he should discuss the "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence."

Twenty years earlier Swain had authored an official state pamphlet upholding the validity of the "Mecklenburg Declaration," but the subsequent discovery of the Resolves of May 31 had caused him to alter his views.²⁷ After further researches into the matter, Lossing, too, had doubts concerning the genuineness of the May 20 document and he asked Swain for the latter's frank opinion on the matter.²⁸ "There may have been a meeting of the Committee on the 20th," Swain replied, "and Resolutions may have been adopted, but there is no evidence satisfactory to my mind, if it be so, that the papers purporting to be Mecklenburg Declarations are true copies of the original record."²⁹

Lossing was pleased, he wrote Swain, "to find your judgment respecting the Mecklenburg affair, is coincident with the only logical conclusion to which my own mind could arrive."³⁰ Swain, well aware of the sensitiveness of some North Carolinians on the subject, assured Lossing that "I know a

²⁶ There are several letters from Lossing to Swain and from Swain to Lossing during the period 1851-1853 in the Swain Papers. The letters of Swain to Lossing were purchased from the latter's estate. Typewritten copies of the letters from Lossing to Swain are in the David L. Swain Manuscripts, North Carolina State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh.

²⁷ For David L. Swain's reconsideration of the "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence," see Carolyn A. Wallace, "David Lowry Swain, 1801-1835" (unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of North Carolina, 1954), 192-195.

²⁸ Lossing to Swain, December 14, 1851, Swain Papers. Swain had previously called Lossing's attention to the existence of the May 31 document and had suggested that he contact William A. Graham and George Bancroft about the subject. Swain to Lossing, November 22, 1851, Swain Papers.

²⁹ Swain to Lossing, December 20, 1851, William R. Davie Papers, No. 2, Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill. Attached to this letter is another letter to Lossing from George Bancroft, the Massachusetts historian, to whom the author of the *Field-Book* had sent Swain's comments on the Mecklenburg Declaration. Bancroft's letter, dated January 22, 1852, referred to "Gov. Swain's manly and instructive letter, which I have with some difficulty but successfully decyphered; and copied."

³⁰ Lossing to Swain, December 31, 1851, Swain Papers.

great deal about the Mecklenburg Declaration, but I have not told you, and do not intend to tell you, unless you make up your mind to come South again.”³¹

In his *Field-Book*, Lossing treated the “Mecklenburg affair” delicately and diplomatically, neither affirming nor denying the validity of the “Declaration.” George Bancroft, the celebrated Massachusetts historian, wrote him that “I very much approve of the careful, and candid, and modest manner in which you bring out the relative claims of the genuine and fictitious resolutions of Mecklenburg. You say enough to indicate your own opinion, you say it so quietly that no one will take offence, and you give the means for others to form a judgement. I think those interested in North Carolina, will be satisfied.”³²

It took Lossing almost four years and eleven thousand dollars to complete the publication of his two-volume, 1500-page *Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution*, which was published by Harper & Brothers.³³ Most North Carolinians were pleased with the finished product. In a published address, Swain declared that it was “a work which must soon be regarded as an indispensable portion of every historical library.”³⁴

Not all North Carolinians were so enthusiastic. William A. Graham was frankly disappointed. “I regret,” he wrote Swain, “that Lossing, after taking all the trouble of a Journey, through the South, should have made it, in the dead of winter, and in such haste that he did not obtain, full information on historical subjects.”³⁵ John H. Wheeler, author of *Historical Sketches of North Carolina*, was also displeased. Lossing’s biographical sketch of Richard Caswell was almost identical with the one in Wheeler’s book. Lossing, however, had received the sketch from another source and was apparently unaware of its origin.³⁶

The *Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution* gave Lossing a wide national reputation. During the next thirty-five years

³¹ Swain to Lossing, January 14, 1852, Swain Papers.

³² Quoted in a letter from Lossing to Swain, June 2, 1852, Swain Papers.

³³ Lossing to Swain, January 24, 1853, Swain Papers.

³⁴ *Semi-weekly Raleigh Register*, May 21, 1853.

³⁵ Graham to Swain, December 20, 1852, Swain Papers.

³⁶ Swain to Wheeler (copy), April 22, 1853, Swain Papers.

he wrote or edited forty additional works, including pictorial histories of the War of 1812 and the Civil War. He died in 1891 at the age of 78. Of Lossing's work, modern historian Lawrence S. Mayo has said: "Although to the appraising eye of the twentieth century Lossing appears to have been primarily a successful popularizer of American history, his *Pictorial Field Book of the American Revolution* still commands respect. It was an original idea well executed and the antiquarian of today turns to it for details which cannot be found elsewhere."³⁷

Cornwallis' headquarters in Hillsboro, the New Garden meeting house near Guilford College, and the homes of Hooper, Lillington, and Harnett no longer stand, but Benson J. Lossing has left us a record of their appearance, which otherwise might have been lost to posterity.

³⁷ Mayo, "Benson John Lossing," 422.

RAISING A VOLUNTEER REGIMENT FOR MEXICO, 1846-1847

By LEE A. WALLACE, JR.*

The outbreak of war with Mexico was hailed with delight by the state Democratic newspapers. The news of General Taylor's victories at Palo Alto, May 8, 1846, and Resaca de la Palma on May 9, and the American occupation of Matamoras was received in Democratic Edgecombe County with the booming of artillery salutes. Since the Whigs in their campaign of 1844 had protested against the annexation of Texas on the grounds that war would be the inevitable result, it could not be expected that the outbreak of war with Mexico would be met with any great show of enthusiasm among the party ranks. Hostilities began amidst the campaign of 1846, in which the Whigs denounced the rashness of Polk and held that the war was unconstitutional. Following their victory, the state Whigs dared not pursue a policy of non-support of the war, but undertook to endorse legislation necessary for the state's participation in the conflict.

By May 19, 1846, requisitions for volunteers had been sent to the governors of nearly all the states. Governor William A. Graham on May 22 issued a proclamation calling upon the state to raise a regiment of volunteer infantry, consisting of ten companies. Each company when filled was entitled to elect its own officers, but the field officers of the regiment were to be appointed, rather than elected by the company officers as was customary in the militia. Although this latter provision drew little adverse criticism at the outset, it was a point of no little discontent before the final organization of the regiment.

Qualifications for enlistment in the regiment were certainly not rigid by present day standards: "No private or non-commissioned officer can be received who is apparently over 45 or under 18 years of age, and who is not in physical strength or vigor."¹

* Mr. Lee A. Wallace is Staff Historian (Exhibits Research), National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

¹ *North Carolina Standard* (Raleigh), May 27, 1846, hereinafter cited as *North Carolina Standard*.

During the summer of 1846, more than three times the requisite number of volunteers, most of them from the western part of the State, offered their services. The spirit of volunteering was high. The commanding officers of state militia units were ordered to muster their commands and "cause to be enrolled those who duly estimate the high honor of their country and are inclined to rally around her banner in this crisis as volunteers."² The *North Carolina Standard* carried a notice on May 27, that officers of the Thirty-fifth Regiment of Militia were ordered to muster their commands three days hence. On the same day O. L. Burch & Co. of Raleigh was offering "the finest and most fashionable BOOTS, to the Volunteers for the Rio Grande."³ The Whig *Hillsborough Recorder* was enthusiastic over the state's military efforts, especially those of Orange County, which judging from that paper, must have been the center of considerable military activity. On June 4, the *Recorder* reported that on "... Sat. last one hundred and ten men belonging to the Hawfield Regiment⁴ in this county enrolled themselves as volunteers for the Mexican War." It further stated that if the two other militia regiments in the county showed the same spirit nearly one half of the requisition from North Carolina would be met by Orange County.⁵

The first company that officially reported to the state adjutant general, Robert W. Haywood, was that of Rowan County, commanded by Captain Richard W. Long. Captain Long's company was placed "No. 1, in the Regiment," on June 4.⁶ Seven companies were reported to have been raised in Buncombe County by June 13.⁷ In early July, the Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth Regiments of militia met at Lexington and formed a full company of volunteers,⁸ and on the eighth of the same month, it was reported that two companies

² *North Carolina Standard*, May 27, 1846.

³ *North Carolina Standard*, May 27, 1846.

⁴ The Forty-eighth Regiment of State Militia.

⁵ *Hillsborough Recorder*, June 11, 1846.

⁶ Robert W. Haywood to Richard W. Long, June 4, 1846, quoted in the *Carolina Watchman* (Salisbury), June 12, 1846. This paper will hereinafter be cited as *Carolina Watchman*.

⁷ *Hillsborough Recorder*, June 15, 1846.

⁸ *North Carolina Standard*, July 8, 1846.

had been organized in Ashe County and a third one was being contemplated.⁹ Thirty-two companies were included in the drawing from which the ten companies to comprise the regiment were to be selected. The method of selection by lot had been announced in the governor's proclamation of May 22, 1846. A number of other companies offered their services, but were too late to be included in the drawing. In mid-July, the adjutant general announced that the companies of the following counties had been drawn by lot: Rowan, Orange, Buncombe, Lenoir, Ashe, Surry, Davie, Cherokee, McDowell, and Caswell.¹⁰ The regiment was ordered to be ready to muster when its services should be called for by the War Department.

Although the selection of the ten companies was done by lot, the eastern Democrats resented the fact that the regiment was virtually composed of western companies. The *Wilmington Journal* noted that:

By a singular freak of fortune, although a large number of the companies from the Eastern portion of North Carolina tendered their services to the government and although the companies to comprise the Regiment were drawn by lot, there is but one company belonging to it east of Raleigh. That company is Lenior County.¹¹

The War Department on November 16 issued a call to the governors of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, and Mississippi, to furnish each one regiment of infantry. These regiments were requisitioned for immediate service. A difference in the terms of enlistment for May and those for November, was the period of enlistment. While the original terms of service in May were for the "duration of twelve months unless sooner discharged," the terms of November 16 were "for the duration or unless sooner discharged," and only upon this later condition would the regiment be mustered into federal service. Secretary of War Marcy informed Governor

⁹ *North Carolina Standard*, July 8, 1846.

¹⁰ *Tarboro' Press*, July 22, 1846.

¹¹ *Wilmington Journal*, November 27, 1846.

Graham that, if the existing regiment had been organized under the indefinite term as given in May, he was to enroll a new regiment under the terms of enlistment stated in November.¹² The regiment in North Carolina was organized under the terms of twelve months unless sooner discharged, which meant that a new regiment would have to be formed.¹³

Graham wrote Secretary of War Marcy on December 7 that there was little probability that the regiment already formed would accept the new terms of enlistment. Already, four companies had reported their unwillingness to muster, and the remainder of the regiment had not bothered to report at all.¹⁴ The Rowan County company was the only one which was willing to accept the new terms of enlistment, but that company had been allowed to drift apart, and had to be reorganized with a large number of new men. The new company, still the first to report, left Salisbury on December 31, 1846, for the rendezvous point at Charlotte, but further developments caused the disbandment of the company before the final organization of the regiment.

Another call for volunteers to form a new regiment was issued on December 7 and on the same day the Governor wrote the War Department that the regiment could not be expected at the place of muster, Wilmington, before the middle of January, at the earliest.¹⁵ Lieutenant Sewell L. Fremont, United States Army, arrived in Wilmington on the second of December, and anticipating the difficulty of raising a regiment in the State, secured permission to have the companies mustered into service as they reported there instead of mustering the entire regiment at one time as originally

¹² W. L. Marcy to W. A. Graham, November 16, 1846, "Message from his Excellency, Gov. Graham, communicating the Correspondence with the War Department, on the Subject of the Mexican War," Executive Document No. VII, *Legislative Documents* (1846-1847), 9, hereinafter cited as Executive Document No. VII.

¹³ Executive Document No. VII, 11.

¹⁴ W. A. Graham to W. L. Marcy, December 7, 1846, Executive Document No. VII, 20.

¹⁵ Executive Document No. VII, 20.

planned.¹⁶ The Governor, through the assistance of Representative Daniel W. Barringer in Washington, obtained the designation of Charlotte as the rendezvous point so as to be more convenient for mustering in the companies which had been raised in that area of the State. The original plan was to send these companies from Charlotte to the port of embarkation at Charleston,¹⁷ where they were to be joined by the companies sent by transport from Wilmington. However, Wilmington was later selected as the port of embarkation for the entire regiment.

The second call for volunteers under the new terms did not meet with the hearty response as did the call of the preceding May. Enthusiasm for service in Mexico appeared to have been lost in late 1846. Whig papers took this occasion to upbraid the Democrats for their lack of response and attacks were especially levied at Edgecombe County, the home of the popular Democratic senator, Louis D. Wilson.

¹⁶ S. L. Fremont to W. A. Graham, December 2, 1846, Executive Document, No. VII, 18. Lieutenant Fremont was sent to Wilmington as an assistant quartermaster for the purpose of equipping the state regiment and with no authority to muster the volunteers into service, but by the twenty-seventh had received orders from the War Department to muster companies into service at Wilmington and Charlotte. S. L. Fremont to W. A. Graham, December 27, 1846, Executive Document, No. VII, 25.

Sewell L. Fremont, of Vermont, was registered at the United States Military Academy as Sewell L. Fish. He graduated in 1841, and was commissioned as second lieutenant in the Third Artillery Regiment. He had served with distinction at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma before his assignment to Wilmington. After resigning from the army in 1854, Fremont was employed as an engineer in the Federal Government's project for the improvement of the Cape Fear River. He served as Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 1854-1871, and was engaged in rice planting near Wilmington in 1877-1878. Fremont was Architect and Superintendent of the North Carolina Asylum for Colored Insane near Goldsboro in 1878. He died in Memphis, Tennessee, in May, 1886, at the age of 63. George W. Cullum, *Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the United States Military Academy . . . 1802-1890* (Washington, 1891), II, 82-83.

¹⁷ W. L. Marcy to W. A. Graham, December 23, 1846, Executive Documents No. VII, 22. Graham suggested to Marcy on November 19, 1846, that Salisbury or Charlotte be designated as a mustering point, and that Charleston would be more accessible as a port of shipment for the regiment. He further pointed out that the one company from the east could be sent to Wilmington and from there, by transport, to Charleston to join the regiment. W. A. Graham to W. L. Marcy, November 19, 1846, Executive Document No. VII, 11. Graham's proposals made little headway with the War Department and Marcy wrote him on the twenty-third that "such change would conflict with arrangements already in progress, and would be incompatible with the interests and economy of the service." W. L. Marcy to W. A. Graham, November 23, 1846, Executive Document No. VII, 13.

But newspapers of both parties appealed for volunteers to fill up the regiment. The *Wilmington Journal*, on December 18, said:

It is with extreme regret that we hear floating rumors to the effect that the companies composing the N. C. Regiment of Volunteers are not coming up to the mark as well as could be wished. . . . We do not think that the war will last more than 12 months longer at any rate, but even if it does, we would suppose that the brave spirits who are willing to devote themselves to the service of their country for this period of 12 months, would not mind if it lasted a little longer.¹⁸

Edgecombe County answered the second call for volunteers with two companies. That county, which had previously been the object of Whig ridicule, was now the recipient of statewide praise for its response to the call for troops. The *Raleigh Register*, offering its apology, wrote:

. . . though we have fired several squibs at the Democracy of the County, because we thought them laggards in the race for distinction, we yet hail this patriotic movement of theirs with pleasure.¹⁹

The first company of Edgecombe County was raised in December and was sworn into active service as Company B of the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers in the early part of January 1847, at Smithville. The other company from the county was also organized in December, and was sworn into service as Company H, with William S. Duggan as its commanding officer.²⁰

Enrollment continued to be slow and on the eighth of January notice was served that men would be accepted in any numbers and would be used to fill vacancies in the existing, but incomplete, companies.²¹ As the volunteers arrived at Wilmington they were sworn into service by Lieutenant Fremont and then sent to the garrison at Fort Johnson. By

¹⁸ *Wilmington Journal*, December 18, 1846.

¹⁹ Quoted in the *Tarboro' Press*, January 2, 1847.

²⁰ *Weekly Raleigh Register and North Carolina Gazette*, January 19, 1847, hereinafter cited as *Raleigh Register*.

²¹ *Wilmington Journal*, January 8, 1847.

January 13, companies from Rowan, Edgecombe, Wayne, Cabarrus, and Yancey counties had been accepted by the governor, and word was circulated that a company was being formed in Mecklenburg County. Governor Graham wrote Fremont that he was of the opinion that the organization of the regiment would be completed by January 30, and that half of the regiment would rendezvous at Charlotte for muster.²² Approximately thirty volunteers left Wake County on January 13-14, for Wilmington without waiting for the organization of a company in the county. The Commissioners of Raleigh, prior to the departure of these volunteers, appropriated \$100 for the benefit of volunteers from the county. This sum was sent to Captain Wilson at Fort Johnson to be dispersed under his supervision.²³

On January 19, 1847, the *Raleigh Register* reported the regiment organized as follows:

Company A	Rowan County
" B	Edgecombe County
" C	Wayne County
" D	Cabarrus County
" E	Yancey County
Company F	Cumberland County
" G	Mecklenburg County
" H	Edgecombe County
" I	Orange County ²⁴

The regiment still lacked one company to make it complete. But the above was not to be the final organization of the regiment, and all of the named companies were not at Fort Johnson when the *Raleigh Register* published the organization of the regiment. The Orange County company was evidently not actually mustered into service when the list appeared for it was shy the requisite number of men, and those that were present were apportioned off to fill vacancies in the existing companies.²⁵ Recruits were slow in arriving at Smith-

²² *Wilmington Journal*, January 15, 1847.

²³ *Raleigh Register*, January 19, 1847.

²⁴ *Raleigh Register*, January 19, 1847.

²⁵ *Raleigh Register*, March 2, 1847.

ville, and when they did arrive, it was more often in small detachments. On January 23, twenty-three "noble-looking" volunteers from Martin County passed through Tarboro enroute to Fort Johnson.²⁶ The *Wilmington Journal*, January 30, carried a notice that more men were wanted and, as an inducement to volunteering, mentioned a proposed bill then before Congress, which would grant a bounty of one hundred acres of western land to the volunteer serving in Mexico, and that this would be in addition to the state bounty of \$10.

The fever then raging in the Wilmington area was perhaps partially responsible for the lag in volunteering. There was scarcely an issue of a state newspaper which did not carry notices of deaths and illness among the volunteers at Fort Johnson. On January 30 Governor Graham directed Adjutant General Haywood to proceed without delay to Wilmington to assist in the organization of the regiment and make arrangements for the early embarkation of the troops.²⁷ Haywood was instructed to inquire as to what provisions had been made to issue the companies with six months supply of clothing.²⁸ Reports had drifted out that there were inadequate quarters and clothing for the newly arrived troops. Volunteers, coming from the western part of the State by the Cape Fear, were on one occasion forced to use two steamboats as sleeping quarters.²⁹ Difficulties had arisen over the maintenance of troops prior to their muster into service and some of the companies awaiting muster, because of deficient strength, depended solely upon voluntary contributions from home and sympathetic individuals. Graham warned Haywood that it was "impossible to anticipate many subjects that may arise at the rendezvous," and told him that many decisions would be left up to his discretion.³⁰

²⁶ *Tarboro' Press*, January 23, 1847.

²⁷ W. A. Graham to Robert W. Haywood, January 30, 1847, Governor's Letter Book, XXXVII (North Carolina State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh), 160, hereinafter cited as Governor's Letter Book, XXXVII.

²⁸ Governor's Letter Book, XXXVII, 160.

²⁹ *Raleigh Register*, February 9, 1847, quoting the *Fayetteville Observer*.

³⁰ W. A. Graham to Robert W. Haywood, January 30, 1847, Governor's Letter Book, XXXVII, 160.

Governor Graham's appointment of the regiment's field officers on January 16, 1847,³¹ afforded ground for discontent among the state Whigs and Democrats, and within the regiment itself. The regiment was largely composed of Democrats.³² Dissatisfaction among the regiment's Democrats over the appointment of Whig officers was not so apparent, however, until after the appearance of bitter controversial editorials in the press.

The traditional practice in the state militia was that the field officers were elected by the commissioned officers of the regiment. Graham, in his address to the General Assembly in November, 1846, declared that, in the absence of laws relative to the raising of state forces for federal service, and outside the state, it seemed the duty of the executive who was also commander-in-chief of the militia to decide who should be accepted among those who volunteered and in what grades they should serve. The proclamation calling for volunteers announced that company officers elected by the men would be commissioned and that field officers would be accepted and appointed by the Governor. Graham further explained that he had acted after the consideration and investigation of the precedents of the War of 1812. Governors of the states had appointed field officers then and in accordance with the views, but not the orders, of the War Department.³³ Graham had appointed the field officers for the regiment which had been raised during the preceding summer, but after the General Assembly convened in November 1847, he left the decision of appointments to the existing regiment, up to the legislature. The matter was a decidedly heated issue among the members of the General Assembly. The Democrats charged that the whole business was a bit of Whig trickery. Governor Graham's brother, James, expressed hope that the legislature would pass the law permitting company officers to elect the field officers, or that the legislature itself would make the appointments, and wrote the

³¹ W. A. Graham to W. L. Marcy, January 16, 1847, Governor's Letter Book, XXXVII, 141.

³² *Tarboro' Press*, January 30, 1847.

³³ W. A. Graham, Biennial Message, November 16, 1846, *House Journal* (1846-1847), 281.

governor that: "It is, after so much delay, better for you and the Whig Party that they should do it."³⁴

The General Assembly on January 15 passed an act that provided that any regiment, or regiments called from the state into federal service henceforth would be allowed to choose its own field officers and privates as well as officers were to participate in these elections. A further provision of the act stated that:

. . . nothing in this act contained shall be construed as to relate to the appointment of field officers for the regiment of volunteers now required by the general government for the existing war with Mexico, but the appointment of said officers shall be made by the Governor of the State.³⁵

On January 19 the *Raleigh Register* announced the field officers which had been appointed: Colonel Robert T. Paine, of Chowan County; Lieutenant Colonel John A. Fagg, of Buncombe County; and Major Montford S. Stokes, of Wilkes County. The *Register* further reported that, ". . . we should like to see the man, who would object to either of the appointments."³⁶ Many objections were forthcoming. Democrats were quick to censure the governor's action. The *Tarboro' Press* which had previously recommended Captain Louis D. Wilson, now commanding Edgecombe's Company B, as their choice for the regimental commander, was especially harsh in its criticism. It said:

Familiar as we have become in our editorial capacity for years, with the extravagancies of party, we have never witnessed so flagrant a violation of public honor and political justice as has been exhibited by Governor Graham in his recent appointment of the staff of our North Carolina Regiment.

. . . all men of all parties in this region, concur that the grossest

³⁴ James A. Graham to W. A. Graham, January 10, 1847, William A. Graham Papers, Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill.

³⁵ *Laws of the State of North Carolina, Passed by the General Assembly at the Session of 1846-47*, 97.

³⁶ *Raleigh Register*, January 19, 1847.

injustice has been done to the feelings of those noble Democrats, who have volunteered to serve their country. . . .³⁷

Similar statements of partisanship were expressed by newspapers throughout the State. The *Fayetteville Observer* denounced the appointments as shameful trickery.³⁸ The *Raleigh Register* predicted the harm which could arise from the controversy over the appointments, when it accused the *North Carolina Standard* of using its editorials to spread discontent among the yet unorganized regiment.³⁹ Newspapers in all parts of the State undertook the task of deciding which party was dominant in the regiment. The exact number of Whigs and Democrats in the regiment is unknown, but available evidence indicates that the Democrats held a majority over the Whigs. The *Tarboro' Press* probably exaggerated when it said that four-fifths of the regiment were Democrats.⁴⁰

Colonel Robert Treat Paine (1812-1872) of Edenton had served as a member of the House of Commons since 1838, and was without previous military experience. In addition to his law practice, Paine was also an owner and operator of a shipyard.⁴¹ Colonel Paine reported to Fort Johnson in February, 1847, and within a short time won a reputation as a strict disciplinarian.

John A. Fagg, like Paine, was a Whig and a member of the General Assembly when the war broke out. Fagg was recommended as a field officer in a petition dated January 14, 1847, which was signed by prominent Democrats as well as Whigs.⁴² His support of a bill to permit the regiment to elect its own field officers was largely responsible for the Democrat names which appeared on the petition. It had been rumored that Graham was determined to appoint only Whigs to the two highest commands in the regiment,⁴³ and it was

³⁷ *Tarboro' Press*, January 30, 1847.

³⁸ *Tarboro' Press*, February 6, 1847, quoting the *Fayetteville Observer*.

³⁹ *Raleigh Register*, February 2, 1847.

⁴⁰ *Tarboro' Press*, January 30, 1847.

⁴¹ *Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1949* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1950), 1646-1647.

⁴² *Raleigh Register*, February 2, 1847.

⁴³ *Raleigh Register*, February 2, 1847.

believed that a petition for, and the selection of, Fagg as lieutenant colonel of the regiment would prove of some satisfaction to the Democrats. Fagg's flirtations with the Democrats in the legislature caused some feeling of disfavor among the ranks of his own party. Richard Hines, influential state Whig, wrote Senator Mangum on January 19, that with the exception of Fagg, party members were satisfied with the officers named by the Governor.⁴⁴

After the Governor's appointment of field officers, members of the company which had been raised in Mecklenburg County by Green W. Caldwell, met and drew up a set of resolutions declaring that they would not serve under those officers. Caldwell's men condemned the preamble to the state's appropriation bill for the volunteers, which placed the blame for the war on Polk and the Democrats, and insisted that if "Cols. Paine and Fagg want men to command, they will have to get them elsewhere than in Mecklenburg."⁴⁵ The *Mecklenburg Jeffersonian* hailed the occasion as a "proud day for the sons of old Mecklenburg," while the *Raleigh Register* contended that the affair was executed under "the most wretched pretexts."⁴⁶ The officers of the company refused to accept their commissions and returned them on January 27, to the adjutant general.⁴⁷ Lieutenant Fremont, who had gone to Charlotte to muster in Caldwell's company, wrote Graham that the company's request to be mustered into federal service as mounted troops would not likely be accepted by the War Department.⁴⁸ However, in the following April, the Mecklenburg company was mustered into the Third United States Dragoons as Company A.

By January 25 the Rowan company which had been at Charlotte with Caldwell's company, awaiting muster since

⁴⁴ Richard Hines to Willie P. Mangum, January 19, 1847, Henry T. Shanks (ed.), *The Papers of Willie Person Mangum* (Raleigh: State Department of Archives and History, 5 volumes, 1950-1956), V, 15-16, hereinafter cited as Shanks, *Mangum Papers*.

⁴⁵ *Raleigh Register*, February 9, 1847, quoting the *Mecklenburg Jeffersonian* (Charlotte).

⁴⁶ *Raleigh Register*, February 9, 1847.

⁴⁷ G. W. Caldwell to R. W. Haywood, January 25, 1847, Shanks, *Mangum Papers*, V, 32.

⁴⁸ S. L. Fremont to W. A. Graham, January 27, 1847, Shanks, *Mangum Papers*, V, 33-34.

the sixth, had all deserted and returned home with the exception of a handful. Captain Long submitted his resignation to Governor Graham.⁴⁹ The embarrassed but clever, *Salisbury Carolina Watchman* announced this news with:

Company "A"—Where are you! Echo answers HERE—*here-here-here-h-e-r-e.*—they answer from every point of the compass, as a sound reverberating among the hills and rocks. Reader, the Rowan Company of Volunteers have disbanded.⁵⁰

The cause for the disbandment of the Rowan company was reputed to have been the delayed arrival of the mustering officer, Lieutenant Fremont, at Charlotte, and the exhaustion of state funds which had been appropriated for the subsistence of the company pending its muster.⁵¹ The governor ordered the Rowan company officially disbanded and accepted in its place another company that had been waiting to be included in the regiment.⁵² The disbandment of the Rowan company presented another opportunity for the inevitable press lambasting between parties. The *Carolina Watchman*, as could have been expected, defended the conduct of the county's company of volunteers, while the *Raleigh Register* criticized their action severely, although this paper did contend that Captain Long was innocent of the charge of having misappropriated a portion of the state's funds, as had been previously publicized.⁵³

Paine's regiment was never completely filled, or assembled, at Fort Johnson. In early February 1847, the companies from Cabarrus and Rockingham counties arrived at Smithville, replacing the former companies of Long and Caldwell in the regimental organization.⁵⁴ These companies were soon followed by the arrival of the Yancey County company.⁵⁵

⁴⁹ W. A. Graham to W. L. Marcy, January 25, 1847, Governor's Letter Book, XXXVII, 148.

⁵⁰ *Carolina Watchman*, January 29, 1847.

⁵¹ W. A. Graham to W. L. Marcy, January 25, 1847, Governor's Letter Book, XXXVII, 148.

⁵² W. A. Graham to W. L. Marcy, January 25, 1847, Governor's Letter Book, XXXVII, 148.

⁵³ *Raleigh Register*, February 19, 1847.

⁵⁴ *Raleigh Register*, February 5, 1847.

⁵⁵ *Raleigh Register*, February 5, 1847.

Adjutant General Haywood presented a flag to the regiment on February 13, with an address, described by the *Raleigh Register* as in "language that went to the heart of every man present."⁵⁶ Colonel Paine, accepting the colors for the regiment, assured Haywood that the regiment would bring nothing but honor to the flag or else, "leave their bones to bleach on the battlefields of Mexico."⁵⁷

On February 15 Companies A and E sailed from Smithville for Brazos Santiago on the transport schooner *E. S. Powell*.⁵⁸ Companies B, C, and D, sailed on the schooner *Samuel N. Gott*,⁵⁹ February 27; and on March 2, Companies H and I left Smithville on the *Harrison Price*. The remaining companies, F and G, sailed on the *Florida*, with Paine and his staff aboard, during the first week of March.⁶⁰

Colonel Fagg was sent to Buncombe County in March to bring back the Buncombe Rangers, recently organized there, to make up the tenth company for the regiment.⁶¹ The Buncombe Rangers arrived at Fort Johnson in April and joined the regiment in Mexico in the late summer.

Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, and Chapultepec, were yet to be fought when the Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers arrived in Mexico. But Paine's regiment wasn't destined to share these battle honors or any other battle awards. Men would die, but not from Mexican bullets. Illness and discontent, which evolved into mutiny in August 1847, along with the less colorful role of escorting wagon trains of supplies, was the record of the state's regiment in the War with Mexico.

⁵⁶ *Raleigh Register*, February 23, 1847.

⁵⁷ *Raleigh Register*, February 23, 1847.

⁵⁸ *Raleigh Register*, February 23, 1847.

⁵⁹ *Raleigh Register*, March 2, 1847.

⁶⁰ *Wilmington Journal*, March 5, 1847.

⁶¹ *Raleigh Register*, March 23, 1847.

A FORGOTTEN INSTITUTION — PRIVATE BANKS IN NORTH CAROLINA

BY H. H. MITCHELL*

In the all too sketchy treatment that historians have given to banking in North Carolina, little mention has been made of the private bank, an institution which at one time played an important role in banking in the state. Between 1865 and 1905 there were over one hundred private banks opened. During this period sixty-one cities and towns at one time or another had private banks in operation. The resources of these institutions were limited in amount but the contribution made to the economy of North Carolina was an important one.

THE ATTEMPTS TO ORGANIZE CHARTERED BANKS 1865-1870

Prior to the War between the States the people of North Carolina depended on state chartered banks for banking services. When the war ended in 1865 there were in operation eighteen state chartered institutions with seventeen branches and four agencies. The legal assets of these banks were valued at approximately \$6.5 million. The collapse of the Confederacy and the repudiation of the war debt made Confederate and North Carolina currency and securities worthless and rendered most of the loans and discounts uncollectible. Specie amounting to nearly \$800,000 constituted the principal valuable asset of the banks.¹ The legislators of the 1865-1866 General Assembly of North Carolina explored a number of plans concerning the use of this specie as a basis for establishing new state banks but none of the various proposals were accepted. The only law passed by the Assembly of any particular significance to banking was enacted on March 12, 1866, for the purpose of "enabling the banks of

* Dr. H. H. Mitchell is Head of the Department of Business Administration, Mississippi State College, State College.

¹ *North Carolina Convention Documents*, 1865, 16.

the state to close their doors.”² This Act provided that a bank could close by surrendering its charter and filing a bill in equity in the proper courts. The court was authorized to appoint a commissioner for the purpose of collecting the debts, paying the claims, and distributing any available assets to stockholders. All of the banks in the State were closed within a short time after the passage of this act.

Even though there was a shortage of capital in the State, it is likely that new state banks would have been organized had not Congress, in an attempt to force all banks to join the newly organized National Banking System, levied a ten per cent tax on the face value of all bank notes outstanding. This law sounded the death knell of the note issue power of the state banks. This privilege of issuing bank notes was the major advantage of the state chartered bank. Consequently, with this feature eliminated most of the people with available funds were not interested in organizing such banks. Although several charters were granted by the North Carolina General Assembly, not one bank was opened prior to 1870. Those people interested in bank stock as an investment purchased stock in those institutions which had the note issue power—the national banks.

The proponents of the National Banking law believed that a national banking system would greatly improve banking conditions in the country but the people of North Carolina received little help from early national banks. Since the national banking law was passed with the avowed purpose of encouraging state banks to join the National Banking System it would seem that the provisions of the law would have been of such a nature as to make it easier to join, but this was not the case.

Four restrictions in the national banking laws were said to have been primarily responsible for causing would-be bankers to shun the national bank charter.³ First, the minimum capital of \$50,000 prohibited the organization of banks in many of the smaller towns. Second, the capital had to be in-

² *Laws of North Carolina*, 1866, 6-12.

³ Davis R. Dewey, "Banking in the South," *Southern Economic History, The South in the Building of a Nation*, VI (Richmond, Va.: The Southern Historical Society, 13 volumes, 1909-1913), 427.

vested in United States Government bonds on which the circulation could be issued up to ninety per cent of the par value. Due to the high current rate of interest and the premium on bonds it was in many cases not profitable to organize a national bank. Third, the restrictions on real estate loans limited the lending power materially. This was especially important because at this time manufacturing was not of much importance in the State, and land was practically the only available asset. Fourth, a national bank could not lend over ten per cent of its capital to any one individual or business. Since the cotton business, the principal one in North Carolina at that time, was generally concentrated in the hands of a small number of men in each locality, sufficient loans could not be made to develop the industry to the fullest extent. Only six national banks were open in North Carolina between 1865 and 1870. It was into this near void of banking institutions that private banks began to appear.

THE UNSTABLE CHARACTER OF EARLY PRIVATE BANKS 1865-1870

The private bank required no charter and no approval by state authorities. It was as easy to open a bank as it was to open a general store. It was natural then that those people with some funds, made loans and called themselves bankers without going to the trouble of securing a charter from the General Assembly of the State.

Prior to 1887 bankers were not required to file reports with state officials. Consequently, the information concerning private banks is highly fragmentary. Many bankers simply carried on an "out-of-pocket" business or operated their bank in connection with some other enterprise. Most of these early bankers operated on a small scale and appeared upon the scene briefly, either to disappear as bankers or to become affiliated with national chartered institutions. The short life of the early banks is apparent from the records compiled by two publications—*Bankers Magazine* and Branson and Farrar's *North Carolina Business Directory*. The material contained in these two sources, although not in total agreement

nor comprehensive in nature, furnishes the most accurate information available about these early banks. *Bankers Magazine* of October, 1865, listed the following private banks:

James Dawson	Wilmington
William L. Smith	Wilmington
Joseph Wilkins	Wilmington
John H. Everson	New Bern
S. T. Jones and Company	New Bern
Baker, Couper and Company	Raleigh
George W. Swepson	Raleigh
G. H. Bennett	Raleigh
B. F. Grady	Raleigh
John G. Williams and Company	Raleigh ⁴

A glance at the list presented by the same magazine, ten months later, shows the rapidity of the changes which occurred in private banking. Of the twelve banks named, only three had been in operation in October, 1865. This means that seven of the ten banking institutions of 1865 were either no longer in operation or did not report to *Bankers Magazine*, and that nine new organizations had come upon the scene. The names of the private banks in operation in August, 1866, with their New York correspondents, are shown below:

<i>Banks</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>New York Correspondents</i>
R. W. Lawson and Company	Charlotte	Manning and Forest
P. A. Wiley and Company	Fayetteville	National Bank of the Republic
Disoway and Guion	New Bern	Harrison, Garth and Company
S. T. Jones and Company	New Bern	First National Bank and Hawes and Macy
R. H. Rountree and Company	New Bern	Lawrence Brothers and Company
John G. Williams and Company	Raleigh	National Bank of the Republic
Burbank and Gallagher	Washington	Hawes and Macy
Burrus Brothers	Wilmington	McKim Brothers and Company

⁴ *Bankers Magazine*, XX (October, 1865), 340.

<i>Banks</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>New York Correspondents</i>
James Dawson	Wilmington	Marine National Bank
B. F. Grady and Company	Wilmington	Importers and Traders National Bank
Wilkinson and Company	Wilmington	Harrison, Garth and Company ⁵

In 1867 there were still twelve banks in operation but there had been a number of changes since August, 1866. Four banks had dropped out and four new banks had been added. The list for this year was as follows:

<i>Banks</i>	<i>Location</i>
Brenizer, Kellogg and Company	Greensboro
Steele and Company	Greensboro
James G. Cook	Fayetteville
P. A. Wiley and Company	Fayetteville
Disoway and Guion	New Bern
S. T. Jones and Company	New Bern
Rountree and Company	New Bern
John G. Williams and Company	Raleigh
Sprague Brothers	Salisbury
Burrus and Brothers	Wilmington
Grady and Company	Wilmington
James Wilkinson	Wilmington ⁶

By 1868 the situation had changed still further. The current edition of the *North Carolina Business Directory* had dropped Burrus and Brothers, James G. Cook, Grady and Company, and James Wilkinson from its list and had added Wilson and Shober of Greensboro, T. W. Dewey of Charlotte, and Russell Chapman of Tarboro. Brenizer and Kellogg had taken a new partner, Hugh Peters, and were operating under the name of the City Bank of Charlotte.⁷

By 1869 other changes had occurred. Henry G. Kellogg was operating independently from the City Bank of Char-

⁵ *Bankers Magazine*, XXI (August, 1866), 135.

⁶ *North Carolina Business Directory*, 1866-1867, 108.

⁷ *Branson's Business Directory*, 1867-68 (Raleigh: E. C. Branson, 1868), 122.

lotte, Roundtree had taken a new partner and L. S. Webb and A. Day had appeared in Goldsboro. A number of these early private bankers had been connected previously with some of the pre-war banks. A. W. Steele, S. T. Jones, T. W. Dewey, and Russell Chapman had been in the employ of the Bank of North Carolina at the Fayetteville, New Bern, Charlotte, and Tarboro branches respectively, L. S. Webb had operated an agency of the Bank of North Carolina at Windsor.

By 1871 the number of private banks had fallen to six. This decrease was primarily due to the affiliation of a number of the private bankers with national institutions. John G. Williams of Raleigh organized and became president of the State National Bank of Raleigh in 1868; Edwin Burrus was elected president of the First National Bank of Wilmington; John G. Guion was appointed cashier of the First National Bank of New Bern; P. A. Wiley became cashier of the Citizens National Bank of New Bern; and A. G. Brenizer was selected as the first cashier of the Commercial National Bank of Charlotte.

GROWTH AND IMPORTANCE OF PRIVATE BANKS 1871-1906

From 1871 to 1898 the number of private banks in operation increased from six to twenty-one. During this same period the number of state chartered banks (including commercial and saving) increased from two to fifty, and the number of national institutions rose from nine to twenty-seven. Although records of total resources are not available to prove it, the private bank was of more importance to the economy of North Carolina between 1865 and 1887 than in later years. Their principal value during this period lay in the fact that other types of banks were not available in sufficient number to serve the people of the State. Private banks outnumbered state banks during eighteen of the twenty-three years between 1865 and 1887, and ran a close second to national banks from the standpoint of numbers during most of these years. In 1888 state chartered banks forged ahead of pri-

vate banks in number and after that date the majority of new banks were organized under state charters. Table I shows the number of banks of different types in operation for each year from 1871 through 1906.

Some indication of the importance of private banks after 1887 may be secured from a study of their total resources. In 1887 the North Carolina General Assembly made it mandatory that all banks file financial statements⁸ with state officials, and reasonably accurate information is available beginning with 1888. From \$1.1 million in 1888, resources increased to a high of about \$2.4 million in 1900. During this period private banks accounted for approximately one-twelfth of total banking resources. Percentages ranged from a high of 8.7 in 1888 to a low of 6.1 in 1892. The percentage of resources held by state chartered banks, including commercial and savings, rose from 30 per cent in 1888 to approximately 42 per cent in 1900. The proportion held by national banks declined from about 60 per cent to 50 per cent during the same period.⁹

PRACTICES OF PRIVATE BANKS

Judged by present day standards, the practices of the private banks during the private era were loose and slipshod. Many private banks were known by two different names. For

TABLE I
Banks in Operation in North Carolina
1871-1906

<i>Year</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>State Chartered*</i>	<i>National</i>	<i>Total</i>
1871	6	2	9	17
1872	7	8	10	25
1873	9	11	10	30
1874	9	11	11	31
1875	9	11	11	31

⁸ *Laws of North Carolina, 1887, 398-401.*

⁹ Compiled from data contained in *Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency, 1888-1901, passim*; "Reports of Condition of State Banks," *Annual Report of the North Carolina Corporation Commission, 1899, 338-399; 1901, 398-399.*

Year	Private	State Chartered*	National	Total
1876	9	9	15	33
1877	9	7	15	31
1878	10	7	15	32
1879	11	8	15	34
1880	9	8	15	32
1881	10	7	15	32
1882	9	8	15	32
1883	14	8	15	37
1884	13	8	15	36
1885	16	10	15	41
1886	15	10	17	42
1887	14	12	18	44
1888	10	20	18	48
1889	11	25	19	55
1890	13	25	21	59
1891	13	33	22	68
1892	13	37	23	73
1893	15	38	22	75
1894	16	41	26	83
1895	16	41	27	84
1896	17	47	28	92
1897	16	51	27	94
1898	21	50	27	98
1899	21	60	29	110
1900	20	69	31	120
1901	19	97	31	147
1902	21	96	38	155
1903	7	141	42	190
1904	7	176	44	227
1905	3	216	49	268
1906	1	252	53	306 ¹⁰

*The figures for state chartered banks include both commercial and savings banks.

¹⁰James W. Albright, *Greensboro, 1808-1904: Facts, Figures, Traditions, and Reminiscences* (Greensboro: Jas. J. Stone and Co., 1904), 17, 59-62; Moses N. Amis, *Historical Raleigh: Historical, Industrial, Commercial, Educational, Religious, and Statistical* (Raleigh: Edwards and Broughton, 1887), 72, 100, 124; Moses N. Amis, *Historical Raleigh: From Its Foundations in 1792* (Raleigh: Edwards and Broughton, 1902), 147, 154, 159, 207, 217; *Banker's Directory, 1876* (New York: Rand-McNally, Inc., 1876), *passim*; William K. Boyd, *The Story of Durham* (Durham: Duke University Press, 1925), 116-117; Bettie D. Caldwell, *Founders and Builders of Greensboro, 1808-1908* (Greensboro: Jas. J. Stone and Co., 1925), 113; Adelaide L. Fries, and others, *Forsyth County: A County on the March* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1949), 182-185;

example, William H. S. Burgwyn and Company of Hendersonville was sometimes referred to as the Bank of Henderson; the bank of S. H. Buchanan of Jonesboro was also known as the Bank of Jonesboro; the firm of S. H. Loftin, Banker, was often referred to as the Bank of Kinston; and Ward and Company of Murfreesboro was often called the Bank of Murfreesboro. This makes it difficult to trace the development of the institutions and to determine accurately their status.

Many private banks were careless in keeping records and in filing reports. Most private banks complied with the 1887 law under which all banks were required to submit periodic reports to state officials but many of these reports were incomplete. For example, of the fourteen private institutions submitting reports in 1887 only five gave information concerning the rate of profit. In 1899, only two of twenty-two institutions gave such information. In 1887, only eight banks reported on the rate of interest paid on deposits, and in 1899 only five of the 22 banks replied to this question.

One banker, J. B. Bonner, who operated a combination store and bank in Aurora from 1888 to 1895, included his personal property as an asset of the bank. The following notation was found in the balance sheet of this institution for

Clarence W. Griffin, *The History of Old Tryon and Rutherford Counties* (Asheville: The Miller Printing Co., 1937), 389-391, 517-523; High Point Chamber of Commerce, High Point, *The Building and Builders of a City* (High Point: Hall Printing Co., 1947), 241-245; I. Smith Homans, (ed.), *Homans Bankers Almanac, 1873-1900* (New York: Office of the *Bankers Magazine and Statistical Register, 1873-1900*), *passim*; John A. Oates, *The Story of Fayetteville* (Charlotte: The Dowd Press, Inc., 1950), 558-561; Joseph H. Separk (ed.), *Gastonia and Gaston County, North Carolina, 1846-1949* (Kingsport, Tenn.: Kingsport Press, Inc., 1936), 124-128; F. A. Sondley, *A History of Buncombe County, North Carolina* (Asheville,: The Advocate Printing Co., 1930), II, 724; Gertrude S. Carraway, "History of Banking in Craven County," *Tarheel Bankers* (April, 1941), XIX, 23-26; Records of tax returns contained in *State Auditor Report, State of North Carolina, 1871-1899, passim*; North Carolina Corporation Commission, *Reports of Condition of State Banks, 1899-1906, passim*; *Annual Reports of the Comptroller of the Currency, 1872-1907, passim*; *Private Laws of North Carolina, 1871-1906, passim*. The following material located in the Department of Archives and History, Raleigh: "List of Private Banks and Bankers in North Carolina" (no date), in box labeled State Treasurer—Miscellaneous Bank Material, 1804-1920; Original Reports of Condition of Banks, 1887-1899, in boxes labeled Bank Reports; Original Bank Examiners Reports, 1887-1899, in boxes labeled Bank Reports; Return of Share and Value of Stock, 1877-1886; State Treasurer, Corporation and Franchise Taxes, filed in box (no date on box); "State Treasurer Receipts," filed in box, Taxes Collected by the Sheriff, 1871-1876; State Treasurer Records, 1871-1895, filed in boxes labeled Tax Return on Banks.

the year 1888: "personal property consisting of stock of goods, mules, horses, cattle, hogs, etc. \$3,284."¹¹

An analysis of the composition of assets and liabilities of the different types of banks in North Carolina reveals a number of differences in banking practices of the private institutions as compared with state and national banks.

Loans and discounts have traditionally been the major source of profit for commercial banks. Throughout the period from 1888 through 1902 loans composed the bulk of assets for all types of banks but during every year a larger percentage of assets of state banks was represented by this type of asset than was the case in private banks. During most of these years a larger percentage of resources of national banks was represented by loans and discounts than in private banks but the difference was not so pronounced as that between state and private institutions. The reason for this difference is a matter of some conjecture but it was likely due to the fact that most of the private banks were located in small towns and the opportunities to make acceptable short term loans to business men were not so numerous as they were in the larger towns in which state and national banks were located.

Prior to 1899 there was little difference in the proportion of assets represented by securities in state and private banks but the proportion of assets invested in securities by private banks jumped from 2.6 in 1898 to 9.5 in 1899. By 1901 this figure had risen to 16.1 per cent and by 1902 it had fallen to 11.1. In state banks, on the other hand, the percentage remained about the same, ranging from 3.2 to 4.6. Again, the reason for this difference is a matter of some question. Since a large portion of the investments were in corporate securities it may be that private banks, disregarding one of the basic principles of banking—the maintenance of liquidity—were attracted to these corporate securities, because of the promise of success of manufacturing industries in the State. The proportion of assets represented by securities was much higher in National Banks because they were required to keep a certain amount of U. S. government bonds.

¹¹ "Report of J. B. Bonner, Banker, 1888," filed in box marked Bank Reports, North Carolina Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, hereinafter cited Bank Reports.

One type of asset that has always given the banker trouble—the overdraft—was apparently a much more serious problem for private banks than for state and national institutions. Private banks consistently had a larger proportion of assets tied up in overdrafts than did state banks, and national banks listed no such item. This is probably explained by the closer relationship existing between bankers and customers in the small towns in which most private banks were located than in the larger towns in which other types of banks were in operation. Permitting overdrafts is undoubtedly poor banking practice but the small institutions apparently believed that they could not afford to offend customers by refusing to honor checks on accounts which contained insufficient funds.

Marked differences in the practices of private banks as compared with other types of banks may also be noted from a study of the composition of the liabilities of the three types of institutions. Generally, the proportion of liabilities represented by the capital accounts (paid-in capital, surplus and undivided profits) gives some indication of the size of the cushion for depositors in times of financial stringency. This means that the higher the proportion of capital accounts to liabilities the more secure the position of the depositor. From this standpoint, the private banks were in a weaker position than state and national institutions. In fourteen of the fifteen years between 1888 and 1902 state and national banks maintained a higher capital account-liability ratio than did private institutions.

As might be expected, deposits composed the bulk of liabilities for all types of banks. Until 1892 a smaller proportion of the liabilities of private banks was represented by deposits than in the case of state and national banks but for the majority of the years after 1892 the reverse was true.

Private bankers apparently made little or no attempt to impress their customers or prospective customers with large bank buildings or expensive bank fixtures. In 1902 the total value of banking houses and fixtures for twenty-one private banking institutions was only \$26,476. The Gastonia Banking Company had the highest investment in banking house and equipment—\$4,497. Ten banks reported building and fix-

tures to be worth \$1,000 or less. The average of \$1,260 per private bank was in marked contrast to the figure of \$4,484 for state banks and \$9,868 for national institutions.¹²

Since private banks maintained a larger percentage of their assets in less liquid funds—real estate and corporate securities—since they were more lax in allowing overdrafts, and since they maintained a smaller capital account-liability ratio it might be assumed that their failure rate would be much higher than other types of institutions. Actually, in the case of private and state banks it is difficult to determine whether a bank failed or simply “went out of business” prior to 1888. In the case of national banks the records are complete since the beginning of the national banking system and it is an easy matter to determine the number of failures. The records which are available disclose only three failures of private banks out of about 110 which were at one time or another in operation between 1865 and 1902. During the same period there were apparently ten failures out of 153 state banks and six failures of 55 national banks. Granting the possible inaccuracy of the records for private banks it can be seen that the failure rate compared favorably with that of other types of institutions.

SOME INTERESTING PRIVATE BANKERS

At this point it seems appropriate to mention some of the early private bankers.

John G. Williams came into Raleigh with the Union Soldiers in 1865 and established a private bank. In 1868 he organized the State National Bank of Raleigh and was elected president of that institution. While serving as president of the national bank he apparently continued to conduct a private banking business and made loans to those individuals who could not meet the loan requirements of the national banking system.¹³

¹² *Annual Report of the North Carolina Corporation Commission, 1902, 359. Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency, 1903.*

¹³ *Statement of White and Cross, Statement made in court by Charles C. Cross at his trial in connection with the failure of the State National Bank in 1888 (no imprint). Filed in miscellaneous banking documents in the University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill.*

The Heath Brothers Bank, which operated in Charlotte from 1890 to 1896, was an interesting institution. According to the state bank examiner's report for 1895 this bank and the firm of O. P. Heath, cotton buyer, were one and the same. Banking privileges were claimed and bank taxes were paid in order that the cotton buyers could more easily finance their operations. The report of 1895 showed that the bank had loans and discounts of \$153,540.26, which had been granted to O. P. Heath, cotton buyer. Of this amount, \$125,000 was represented by a note by O. P. Heath on September 1, 1895. Of the proceeds of this note, \$72,226.19 had been drawn out by Heath and the remainder was shown as a deposit.¹⁴

The bank of Carpenter and Morrow of Rutherfordton was probably typical of many of the private banks. K. J. Carpenter and D. F. Morrow had conducted a general merchandise store for a number of years, and finding it difficult to handle money in paying expenses, decided in 1891 to open a bank.¹⁵ They changed their stationary to read "Carpenter and Morrow, Merchants and Bankers" and provided a small space in a front corner of the store for the bank. The scale of operations was small as indicated by the fact that deposits during the first year were reported as less than \$2,000. It is said that these bankers were the first to institute the use of checks in that section of the state. This experiment apparently created considerable interest as evidenced by the fact that it was recorded in one of the histories of the county.¹⁶ Morrow had a number of checks printed and persuaded one A. L. Grayson to send a check to Raleigh instead of a money order. There was some doubt as to whether or not the check would be honored. Payment was made and "that was the beginning of check writing in the county."¹⁷

The Craig and Jenkins Bank of Gastonia was also located in a store. In 1887 L. L. Jenkins, just out of college, saw the opportunity for a profit in a bank, and formed a partnership

¹⁴ Examiner's Report for Heath Brothers Bank, 1895, filed in box marked Bank Reports.

¹⁵ Clarence W. Griffin, *The History of Old Tryon and Rutherford Counties* (Asheville: The Miller Printing Company, Inc., 1937), 389, hereinafter cited Griffin, *The History of Old Tryon and Rutherford Counties*.

¹⁶ Griffin, *The History of Old Tryon and Rutherford Counties*, 389.

¹⁷ Griffin, *The History of Old Tryon and Rutherford Counties*, 389.

with his brother-in-law, John H. Craig. Each man invested \$5,000 and their venture was successful from the beginning. It was reported that during the early years the bank safe consisted of a money belt.¹⁸ (There is no information available concerning the determination of which partner could carry the money belt.) This bank was converted to the First National Bank of Gastonia in 1890.

William Webb's Bank of Louisburg had the distinction of being the only private bank with a branch. Webb opened the Bank of Louisburg in 1890, and intent on broadening the scope of his operation, he opened a branch in Nashville in 1895. Webb did not follow the usual practice of identifying the branch with the parent by calling it the Nashville Branch of the Bank of Louisburg. The branch was named the Bank of Nashville. This banking system operated for only a short while. Both the parent and the branch closed in 1897 after the state bank examiner reported unfavorably upon them.¹⁹

Of the more than one hundred banks that were opened between 1865 and 1905 only a small number were in operation for any length of time. Two banks—Guirkin and Company of Elizabeth City and Branch and Company of Wilson—operated for twenty-seven years each. Only seventeen banks were in operation for ten years or longer. The names and other pertinent information about these banks are shown in the appendix.

THE END OF THE PRIVATE BANKING ERA

Just as one law—the federal act of 1865 which placed a ten per cent tax on state bank notes—was in a large measure responsible for the growth of private banks in North Carolina; so was another law, the act of 1903 which allowed banks to secure a charter under general incorporation laws, responsible for the end of private banking in the State. Prior to 1903 each bank charter had to be secured by a special act of the North Carolina General Assembly. This process was expen-

¹⁸ Joseph H. Separk, *Gastonia and Gaston County, North Carolina* (Kingsport, Tennessee: Kingsport Press, Inc., 1949), 124.

¹⁹ "Reports of Condition of Banks," 1895-1897, Department of Archives and History.

sive and time-consuming. Furthermore, it involved problems of politics. Consequently, many bankers chose to operate as private institutions rather than to seek a charter. Under the 1903 law, three or more individuals, by following certain well-defined procedures, could secure a bank charter from the Secretary of State of North Carolina. Within a few months after the enactment of this law fifteen private banks converted to state chartered institutions. By the end of 1903 there were only seven private banks. By the end of 1904 the number had fallen to three, and by the end of 1906 there was only one private bank in operation. The era of private banking was at an end in North Carolina.

APPENDIX

IMPORTANT PRIVATE BANKS IN NORTH CAROLINA

1865-1905

<i>Name and Location of bank</i>	<i>Period of operation</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Wilson and Shober	1868-1878	Closed 1878.
Guirkin and Company Elizabeth City	1871-1898	Closed 1898.
Branch and Hadley Wilson	1872-1899	Began in 1872 as Branch and Hadley. Became Branch and Company in 1887. Incorporated 1887 but operated as a private bank until end of 1899.
D. A. Davis Salisbury	1872-1889	Became Davis and Wiley in 1882. Incorporated in 1889.
Clinton Loan Association Clinton	1873-1891	Closed in 1891.
E. Sluder Asheville	1876-1891	Became Sluder and Barnard in 1884. Closed in 1891.
Eugene Morehead Durham	1878-1889	Incorporated in 1889.
S. H. Loftin Kinston	1883-1900	Known as Bank of Kinston. Closed in 1900.
S. H. Buchanan	1883-1902	Also known as Bank of

<i>Name and Location of bank</i>	<i>Period of operation</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Jonesboro		Jonesboro. Closed in 1900.
H. D. Lee and Company Shelby	1880-1895	Predecessor of B. Blanton and Company which closed in 1903.
W. H. S. Burgwyn Hendersonville	1883-1894	Also known as the Bank of Henderson. Closed in 1894.
C. M. Brown Washington	1883-1893	Became Beaufort County Bank.
J. R. B. Hathaway Edenton	1884-1895	Closed in 1895.
Gillom and Lyon Windsor	1889-1901	Incorporated in 1901 as Bank of Windsor.
Scotland Neck Bank Scotland Neck	1891-1901	Incorporated 1901.
Gardner and Jeffreys Warrenton	1891-1905	Closed 1905.
Bank of Lenoir Lenoir	1894-1904	Incorporated in 1904. ¹

¹ *Bankers's Directory 1876* (New York: Rand-McNally, Inc., 1876), *passim*; William K. Boyd, *The Story of Durham* (Durham: Duke University Press, 1925), 116-117; I. Smith Homans, (ed.), *Homans Bankers Almanac, 1873-1900* (New York: Office of the *Bankers Magazine and Statistical Register*, 1873-1900), *passim*; F. A. Sondley, *A History of Buncombe County, North Carolina* (Asheville: The Advocate Printing Co., 1930), II, 724; records of tax returns contained in *State Auditor Report*, State of North Carolina, 1871-1899, *passim*; North Carolina Corporation Commission, *Reports of Condition of State Banks, 1899-1906*, *passim*; *Private Laws of North Carolina, 1871-1906*, *passim*. The following material was located in the State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh: Original Reports of Condition of Banks, 1887-1899, in boxes labeled Bank Reports; Original Bank Examiners Reports, 1887-1899, in boxes labeled Bank Reports; "State Treasurer Receipts," filed in box Taxes Collected by the Sheriff, 1871-1876; State Treasurer Records, 1871-1895, filed in boxes labeled Tax Return on Banks; "List of Private Banks and Bankers in North Carolina" (no date), in box labeled State Treasurer-Miscellaneous Bank Material 1804-1920.

EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY NORTH CAROLINA
IMPRINTS: A REVISION AND SUPPLEMENT
TO McMURTRIE

By WILLIAM S. POWELL*

Until presses cease to publish new books and until all interest in old books has long been dead it will be impossible to prepare a perfect bibliography. In 1938 the University of North Carolina Press published Douglas C. McMurtrie's bibliography, *Eighteenth Century North Carolina Imprints, 1749-1800*,¹ in an edition of two hundred copies. This was an extension of the pioneer work in the field by Stephen B. Weeks whose *Press of North Carolina in the Eighteenth Century* appeared in 1891.² Weeks located 76 imprints; McMurtrie located 237. In addition to located copies of books printed in North Carolina in the eighteenth century, however, both men recorded information concerning books which they had reason to believe were printed but, to the best of their knowledge, no longer survived.

The list of eighteenth-century North Carolina imprints has now been further extended by the location of copies of 32 titles unknown to either Weeks or McMurtrie and by the location of copies of nine volumes or broadsides about which they had some information but which they could not locate. Although no copy has been located, evidence has also been found that a broadside was issued in 1791 over Isaac Guion's signature.

While McMurtrie specifically disclaimed any attempt to locate every extant copy, in his list of imprints he did record that "a quite diligent effort has been made to ascertain what was to be found in the principal libraries, especially those of North Carolina, and in a number of highly specialized libraries elsewhere, such as the Baptist and Masonic collections."³

*Mr. William S. Powell is Assistant Librarian, North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill.

¹McMurtrie's work first appeared in *The North Carolina Historical Review*, X (July, 1933), 214-234; XIII (January, April, July, 1936), 47-86, 143-166, 219-254.

²Stephen B. Weeks, *The Press of North Carolina in the Eighteenth Century* (Brooklyn, New York: Historical Printing Club, 1891).

³Douglas C. McMurtrie, *Eighteenth Century North Carolina Imprints, 1749-1800* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1938), 18.

The maximum number of copies which he located of any one title was 29 so we may assume that his recording of locations was not on a selective basis; instead it would appear that he located all copies known to him.

Among nearly 60 of the located titles in McMurtrie's work it is now possible to locate additional copies. For others it is necessary to report that copies have "migrated" and in a few cases it is well to note minor errors which made an unfortunate appearance in his volume. In a few cases additional information is supplied.

New or changed location symbols (in addition to those in McMurtrie, pages 25-26) are:

Broadfoot	Winston Broadfoot, Hillsboro.
Clarkson	Francis O. Clarkson, Charlotte.
Cotten	Bruce Cotten Collection, University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill
Davis	T. L. Davis, Wilson
First Presbyterian Church	First Presbyterian Church, Fayetteville.
KyU	University of Kentucky, Lexington.
MiU-C	William L. Clements Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
Nc-Ar	State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh. (Formerly NcHiC)
Powell	William S. Powell, Chapel Hill.
PPL-R	Library Company of Philadelphia, Ridgeway Branch.
Roberts	Dr. B. W. Roberts, Durham.
Ruffin	William H. Ruffin, Durham.
ScU	University of South Carolina, Columbia.
ViRU	University of Richmond, Virginia.
ViU	University of Virginia, Charlottesville.
ViWC	Colonial Williamsburg, Williamsburg, Va.
Wood	Mrs. J. G. Wood, Edenton.

McMurtrie

Entry

Number	Date	Comment
1	1749	Reprinted in facsimile, 1949, by the State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, N. C.
5	1751	NcU copy does not have pages 331-353 which lends strength to McMurtrie's statement under No. 4 that these pages were issued separately. Sixteenth line from bottom change "Samuel" to "Stephen." Nc-Law now has two copies.
7	1752	NcD now has.
11	1753	DLC now has.
21	1756	The first word in the title is "To" which obviously should be "A" as supplied by McMurtrie.
37	1762	NcU, DLC, MiU-C now have copies.
48	1765	This imprint is identical with pages 387-393, No. 50, and probably is an extract or separate printing from that volume.
51	1776	Pagination of this imprint would indicate that it was designed to follow page 393, the back of which is blank, in No. 50.
59	1770	NcU has imperfect copy (pages 3, 80-104, supplied in photostat, page 4 typed). ICN, PPL-R, MiU-C now have copies. In 1853 William D. Cooke, compiler of <i>Revolutionary History of North Carolina</i> published that year in Raleigh, mentioned, among the sources used in a section of the book, "Herman Husband's small volume on the doings of the Regulators, (of which the present writer possesses a perfect copy)."
69	1773	A variant copy at NcU has pages 567-612 following the nine-page "A Table to the Laws of North Carolina" with which other copies end. This is identical with No. 74 except that it does not have a separate title page. Undoubtedly copies of the <i>Revisal</i> remaining unsold with the printer after the laws passed at the 1774 session of the General Assembly were printed had these extra pages added.
70	1774	Powell now has.

- 74 1774 Delete "(last leaf blank)." See note under No. 69 for explanation of pagination of this imprint. In 1908 thirty-one copies of this imprint were made by "photo-facsimile" process by the Statute Law Book Co., Washington, D. C. NcU has a copy of this reproduction.
- 80 1775 Correct [Newbern? 1755?] to read [Newbern? 1775?].
- 82 1775 MiU-C now has.
- 88 1775 Seventh line from bottom correct "Hopper" to read "Hooper."
- 93 1777 NcU has imperfect copy. Title page and pages 81-84 supplied in photostat.
- 99 1778 Size is 30 x 19 cm.
- 104 1779 DLC now has.
- 105 1779 DLC now has.
- 106 1779 DLC now has.
- 107 1780 DLC now has.
- 108 1780 DLC now has.
- 125 1786 DLC now has imperfect copy. Title page and contents (two pages) wanting. Page 42 incorrectly numbered 38.
- 127 1787 Delete NcU in last line. NcU has only a photocopy.
- 132 1788 Delete NcAS. NcU, ViU now have copies. Correct [Edenton? 1788.] to [Newbern? Hodge & Wills? 1788] based on typographical similarity to No. 133a]
- 133 1788 MH now has the copy formerly owned by Matt B. Jones.
- 133a 1788 ViU now has the copy formerly owned by Matt B. Jones. This work appeared in full in *The State Gazette of North Carolina*, September 15, 1788. In 1947 the volume was reprinted by the Tracy W. McGregor Library, University of Virginia, with an introduction by Hugh T. Lefler.
- 136 1788 DLC, PHi now have.
- 142 1789 We must disagree with McMurtrie's statement that "it seem[s] likely that this work was of local authorship and manufacture." This title is cited in Frank P. Hill, *American Plays Printed, 1714-1830* (Stanford University: Stanford University Press, 1934), as pub-

- lished in New York in 1789. The scene of the play is New York.
- 143 1789 Nc-Ar now has.
- 145 1789 NcU now has.
- 148 1789 NcD now has.
- 149 1789 NcD now has. Ruffin has imperfect copy (pages 28-41 wanting).
- 165 1791 Nc-Ar now has.
- 170 1791 KyU, Broadfoot (2 copies) now have.
- 179 1792 Broadfoot now has.
- 180 1792 The Andrews Library, cited by McMurtrie, has now been dispersed. Clarkson, NcD, ScU now have.
- 181 1792 NcU now has.
- 187 1793 Broadfoot now has.
- 190 1794 NcU, Cotten now have.
- 196 1794 Broadfoot now has.
- 197 1794 NcU, NcD, Broadfoot, Powell, Ruffin now have.
- 198 1794 Broadfoot now has.
- 199 1794 KyU, ScU now have.
- 200 1794 NcD, Roberts now have. Delete final s from "seems" third line from bottom.
- 210 1795 Broadfoot now has.
- 211 1795 NcD, Broadfoot now have.
- 216 1796 NcU now has. Delete "Cotten" in last line.
- 224 1796 Broadfoot now has.
- 226 1796 Delete "(imperfect)" and substitute "(2 copies)" in last line.
- 230 1797 NcU now has. Delete "Cotten" in last line.
- 232 1797 NcU now has.
- 233 1797 DLC now has.
- 237 1797 Broadfoot now has.
- 239 1797 NcU now has.
- 248 1798 NcU now has. Delete "Cotten" in last line.
- 250 1798 Third line from bottom add "[2], 36, [1]p."
- 253 1798 NcU now has.
- 256 1798 NcD, Broadfoot now have.
- 257 1798 Broadfoot now has. Sixth line from top insert / between "first" and "Session."
- 258 1798 Delete "Cotten." Correct [401]p. to read [40]p.
- 265 1799 Broadfoot now has.
- 268 1799 DLC now has.
- 269 1799 DLC (2 copies), Broadfoot now have. Insert / in line seven between "First" and "Ses-

- sion." It would seem more likely that this was printed by Abraham Hodge in Halifax.
- 271 1799 Cotten, Powell now have. As a means of publishing the laws, selected newspapers were paid to issue them as Supplements. Hodge issued four-page supplements to each issue of his *North Carolina Journal* from No. 357 through No. 390 with the exception of Nos. 358, 362, and 378. Paging is continuous, however. No. 390 appeared on January 6, 1800.
- 272 1799 ICN now has the copy listed in the Anderson Catalogue. (Cotten and Powell are recorded as owning this with the complete file described as No. 271.) This is the Supplement to the *North Carolina Journal*, No. 390, January 6, 1800 (See No. 271) and logically should not be entered as a separate imprint.
- 273 1800 NcU now has. Third line from bottom insert "&" between "Hodge" and "Boylan." Also printed in Philadelphia in 1800 by Z. Poulson, Jr.
- 274 1800 DLC now has.
- 281 1800 Evans 37867 erroneously locates a copy at Harvard. The National Union Catalog, Library of Congress, reports American Imprints slip has "MH No. 266" written on it, "which number may refer to a collection of Washington eulogies or a volume." Efforts to locate a copy have been fruitless.
- 286 1800 Broadfoot now has.
- 287 1800 Broadfoot now has.
- 289 1800 Cotten, MWA, Powell now have. A series of seven four-page Supplements to Nos. 409, 410, 412, 417, 421-423 of the *North Carolina Journal*. Apparently issued without separate title page.
- 290 1800 NcU now has.
- D17 1791 Is Evans' 23727. Printed in Virginia.
- D26 1793 1973 is obviously a misprint for 1793.

McMurtrie

Entry

Number*	Date	Additional and Newly Located Imprints
8	1753	[Hall, Clement]

A/Collection/of Many/Christian Experiences, Sentences,/ and Several/Places of Scripture Improved:/Also,/Some short and plain Directions and Prayers/for sick Persons; with serious Advice to Persons/who have been sick, to be by them perused and put/in Practice as soon as they are recovered; and a/Thanksgiving for Recovery./To which is added,/Morning and Evening Prayers for Families and Chil-/dren, Directions for the Lord's-Day, and some Cautions/against Indecencies in Time of Divine Service, &c./Collected and Composed for the Spiritual Good of his Parish-/oners, and others./[Rule]/By C. H. Missionary to the Honourable Society for the Propaga-/tion of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and Rector of St. Paul's/ Parish, in North-Carolina./ [Rule]/[5-line quotation]/[Rule]/Newbern:/Printed by James Davis, M,DCC,LIII./ 16½ x 10¼ cm. 51p.

A second title page on page 25: Serious/Advice/to/Persons/Who have been Sick;/To be by them perused and put in Practice as soon as/they are recovered:/With a Thanksgiving for Recovery./[Rule]/Wrote by a Minister of the Church of England, for the spiritual Good of his Parishoners, &c./[Rule]/[4-line quotation]/[Rule]/[Group of ornaments]/[Rule]/Newbern:/Printed by James Davis, M,DCC,LIII.

First non-legal book to be written and published in the colony. The author was a native of England. NcD.

1755 North Carolina (*Colony*). *Laws, statutes, etc.*

An Act, for erecting that Part of Rowan County called Wachovia, into a/distinct Parish. [Newbern: James Davis, 1755?]

20 x 21 cm. Broadside.

Caption title; no imprint.

* The absence of a number in this column indicates that the imprint was unknown to McMurtrie.

A separate printing of Chapter XIII, Laws of North Carolina, 1755. The anglicized spelling of Wachovia appears in print for the first time in this act.

NcU.

- 47 1765 North Carolina (*Colony*). *House of Assembly*.
 The/Journal/of the/House of Assembly./
 [Line of type ornaments]/At an Assembly
 begun and held at Wilmington,/the Third
 Day of February, in the Fourth Year of the/
 Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the
 Third, by the/Grace of God, of Great-Britain,
 France, and Ireland,/King, Defender of the
 Faith, &c. and in the Year of our/Lord One
 Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-four;
 and/from thence continued, by several Pro-
 rogations, to the Third/Day of May, in the
 Fifth Year of the Reign of our said/Sover-
 eign Lord George the Third,&c. and in the/
 Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hun-
 dred and Sixty-/five; to be then held at New-
 bern: Being the Third Session/of this pres-
 ent Assembly./[Line of type ornaments]/
 [Rule]/Published by Authority./[Rule]/
 Newbern:/Printed by James Davis, M,DCC,-
 LXVI.
 18 x 29 cm. 18p.
 NcU.
- 1766 James Davis, Sen. was born the 21st/of
 October, in the Year of Our Lord/MDCC-
 XXI./Prudence Davis, was born the 22d/of
 November, MDCCXXV./[Line of type orna-
 ments]/James Davis, Jun. was born the 18
 of/ . . . [Newbern: James Davis, 1766.]
 19 x 13 cm. Broadside.
 No imprint.
 Lists birth dates of James Davis, his wife,
 four sons, and three daughters. Border of
 type ornaments.
 Davis.
- 1767 North Carolina (*Colony*). *House of Assembly*.
 [Journal of the House. November 20-24,
 1766.] [Newbern: Printed by James Davis,
 1767.]
 25 x 19½ cm. Imperfect pages 37-44.

T H E
JOURNAL
O F T H E
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

At an A S S E M B L Y begun and held at *Wilmington*, the Third Day of *February*, in the Fourth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord *GEORGE* the Third, by the Grace of *G O D*, of *Great-Britain, France, and Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. and in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-four; and from thence continued, by several Prorogations, to the Third Day of *May*, in the Fifth Year of the Reign of our said Sovereign Lord *GEORGE* the Third, &c. and in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-five; to be then held at *Newbern*: Being the Third Session of this present Assembly.

Published by A U T H O R I T Y.

N E W B E R N:

Printed by JAMES DAVIS, M,DCC,LXV.

See McMurtrie's note under Number 47.
DLC.

- 1774 North Carolina (*Colony*). *Governor (Josiah Martin)*.

Advertisement./Whereas it appears that many Persons have settled in the District of this/Province, granted by his late Majesty to the Right Honourable John Earl/Granville, deceased . . . *Newbern, May 3, 1774.* Jo. Martin. [Newbern: James Davis, 1774.] 22 x 19 cm. Broadside.

No imprint.

Advising persons who, prior to this date, had settled on Granville's land expecting to obtain grants as soon as possible, that it was intended that grants be made to them at an early date. No grants would be made, however, to unauthorized persons taking up lands after this date.

NcU.

- 1775 Jarvis, Samuel, and others.

[Broadside signed by Samuel Jarvis, Solomon Perkins, and Nathan Poyner of Currituck County, and Isaac Gregory and Jonathan Herring of Pasquotank County, defending the withdrawal of Thomas Macknight of Currituck, and explaining their own reasons for withdrawing from the Provincial Convention held at Newbern, April 3-7, 1775.] [Newbern? James Davis? 1775.]

23 x 35½ cm. Broadside in two columns.

No imprint.

NcU. Wood.

- 1775 North Carolina. *Provincial Congress*.

At a General Meeting of Delegates of the Inhabitants of this Province in Convention, at Newbern, the Third Day of April, in the Year one thousand seven Hundred and Seventy-five. . . . [Journal, April 3-7, 1775.] [Newbern: James Davis, 1775.]

21½ x 30½ cm. 4p.

No imprint. At the final session it was 'Resolved, That the Clerk furnish Mr. James Davis with a Copy of the Proceedings of this Convention, and that Mr. Davis print the same.' Printed in *Colonial Records*, IX, 1178-

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS it appears that many Persons have settled in the District of this Province, granted by his late Majesty to the Right Honourable JOHN EARL GRANVILLE, deceased, (in Lieu of his Right to one undivided eighth Part of the Carolinas, under the Grant of King CHARLES the SECOND, to certain Eight Lords Proprietors) and now the Property of the Right Honourable ROBERT EARL GRANVILLE, without any Right, Title, or Claim thereto whatever; and yet with Design to do Justice to the said EARL GRANVILLE, and to obtain legal Titles therein when the said EARL should make or authorize any Person or Persons in his Behalf to make the same: I have thought it proper for the Satisfaction of such well intentioned Persons to declare, that it is his Lordship's Intention to make them Grants of such Lands as they have at this Time actually cultivated and improved, together with a reasonable additional Quantity of uncultivated Land adjoining thereto, on due Proof of such Cultivation and Improvement, and on their doing such reasonable Justice to the said Earl as will be required of them, and paying the accustomed Charges of such Grants. And for the Prevention of such unlawful Invasion of the said EARL's Property hereafter, I do hereby give Notice, that no Favour or Preference whatsoever will be shewn or given to any Person or Persons who shall, from the Date hereof, seat himself, or themselves on any of his Lordship's Land, without having first made Entry thereof, and obtained Grants in due Form of Law, and according to the Rules and Regulations of Office, hereafter to be made known; and that all and every Person or Persons committing such Trespas, will be prosecuted indiscriminately, with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

And whereas it is notorious that many Persons follow the base and dishonest Practice of cutting Boards, Staves, Shingles, &c. and committing other great Waste on the Timber and Lands of the said EARL GRANVILLE, in the lower Counties of his District, to the manifest Injury and Detriment of his Lordship's Interest: I do hereby strictly enjoin and warn all and every such Person or Persons, to forbear such unjust and unwarrantable Practices, and to depart immediately from the Lands of said EARL GRANVILLE, on Pain of being prosecuted to the Extent of the Law, without further Notice.

Newbern, May }
3, 1774.

J O. MARTIN.

1185, from manuscript records then in the office of the Secretary of State.

NcU. Wood.

- 1778 North Carolina. *General Assembly.*

An Act/For confiscating the Property of all such Persons, as are inimical/to the United States, . . . [Newbern: James Davis, 1778.]

24.8 x 32.8 cm. Broadside.

No imprint.

This is a separate printing of Chapter XVII of the laws passed by the General Assembly which convened at New Bern on November 15, 1777. It is dated December 28, 1777, and signed "J. Sitgreaves, Assist. C.H.C" The printed volume of laws for that session did not appear until March, 1778.

PRO.

- 1781 Rules and Regulations/For the well-governing the Loyal Militia of the Province of *North-Carolina.*/[Wilmington? 1781.]

30½ x 18 cm. Broadside. Dated "Head-Quarters, Wilmington, 25th September, 1781."

No imprint.

It has been said that the British Army in North Carolina had its own printing press. If so, this may be a product of that press. The general appearance of the type, however, is light and thin as is that known to have been used in Wilmington by Andrew Steuart (1764-1765) and Adam Boyd (1774-1775) before the Revolution and by Hodge and Blanchard (1787-1788) afterwards. There are fourteen rules plus a concluding paragraph: "The strict observance of the above Regulations is strongly recommended, as the best Means of giving the King's faithful Subjects, a manifest Superiority over the Rebel Militia, and ensure them that Success their Zeal and Spirit in the Cause of their Country entitles them to expect."

NcU.

- 1783 Mercer, Silas

Tyranny Exposed,/And/True Liberty Discovered./Wherein Is Contained/The Scripture Doctrine Concerning / Kings; / Their

Rise, Reign, and Downfall:/Together with/
The Total overthrow of antichrist./[*Double
rule*]/The Kings of the Earth set themselves
and the Rulers take counsel/together against
the Lord, and against his anointed, Psalm
2.2/[*Rule*]/By Silas Mercer, Minister/of the
word of God./[*Rule*]/Halifax:/Printed by
Thomas Davis./MDCCLXXXIII.

15 x 10 cm. 70, [1]p.

Mercer was born near Currituck Bay, N. C.,
in 1745. For a brief sketch of his life see
David Benedict, *A General History of the
Baptist Denomination* (Boston: 1813), II,
357-361 We are told here that Mercer worked
on several other volumes, but left them un-
published.

DLC.

- 119 1784 North Carolina. *Governor (Alexander Mar-
tin)*.

State of North Carolina, ss./By His Excel-
lency/Alexander Martin, Esq;/Governor,
Captain-General and Commander in Chief
over the State aforesaid./A Proclamation./
[Containing the Definitive Articles of Peace
and Friendship, ratified between his Britan-
nic Majesty, and the United States of Amer-
ica. . . .] Newbern: Printed by Robert Keith,
[1784.]

34 x 42 cm. Broadside.

NcU.

- 1788 Analyse / Des Loix / Commerciales, / Avec
Les Tarifs, Des Etates Des Deux/Carolines,
/et de La Géorgie./[*Pointing hand and line
of asterisks*]/Fayette-Ville,/Etat de la Caro-
line du Nord,/Par Bowen & Howard,/
MDCCLXXXVIII.

21 x 13 cm. 17p.

NN.

- 1789 Baptists. Virginia. *Roanoak District Associa-
tion*.

Minutes/of the/Proceeding/of the/Roa-
noak District Association,/Virginia./Con-
vened at Grassy Creek Meeting House,/May
1789./[*Line of type ornaments*]/Hillsbor-
ough:/Printed By R. Ferguson./ [1789.]

- 9½ x 15½ cm. 15p.
ViRU.
- 164 1791 Crauford, Le D.
Searmoin,/Chuidh A Liobhairt Ag An Raft-Swamp,/Le D. Crauford, Minister;/[*Line of type ornaments*]/Veritas Vinget.—*Gheibh firinu buaidhi*/[*Line of type ornaments*]/Fayetteville;/Air Na Clo Bhualadh Le Sibley, Howard & Roulstone./M.DCC.XCI. 9½ x 18 cm. 50p.
A second title page on page 29: Searmoin,/A Chuidh A Liobhart Aig An Raft-Swamp, Air/An Fhicheada' Latha Don Cheud Mhios/Do'n Fhoghnar 1790,/Le D. Crauford, Minister./ [Line of type ornaments]/[2-line quotation in English]/[Line of type ornaments]/Fayetteville:/Air Na Clo-Bhualdh Le Sibley, Howard & Roulstone./M.DCC.XCI First Presbyterian Church.
- 1791 Guion, Isaac
[David Ward reported in *The North-Carolina Gazette* of November 5, 1791, that "The public attention has been arrested for several days past by a printed handbill signed *Isaac Guion*, wherein he has charged me with having calumniated his character. . . ."]
[Newbern: F. X. Martin, 1791?]
Broadside
No copy located.
- 1793 North Carolina. *Governor (Richard Dobbs Spaight)*.
State of North Carolina,/By His Excellency,/Richard Dobbs Spaight, Esq./Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over the said State./ [Newbern: Francois X. Martin?, 1793.]
22 x 19 cm. Broadside.
Proclamation by Spaight designed to prevent outbreak of "a pestilential fever" through contact with persons or vessels arriving from Philadelphia.
- 188 1793 Protestant Episcopal Church. North Carolina.
Circular./Dearly Beloved,/The Convention of the Protestant Episco-/pal Church of

America, for the State of North-Carolina, at their Meeting held at/Tarborough on the 21st day of November, 1793, Resolved, That in consideration of/. . .

20 x 25½ cm. Broadside.

Caption title; no imprint.

"Signed in behalf of the convention of the P.E.C. for the State of North-Carolina, James L. Wilson, President."

Nc-Ar.

1795 North Carolina. *Laws, statutes, etc.*

A Bill to Authorize the Secretary to issue Grants for Military Lands, in the manner therein described; and to direct the Secretary/and Comptroller to issue warrants in certain cases therein mentioned./ [Halifax: Hodge & Wills, 1795?]

25 x 44 cm. Broadside.

Caption title; no imprint.

Dated November, 1795, in manuscript. This bill is quite similar to an act passed by the next session of the General Assembly which appears as Chapter IX in the Laws of 1796. The bill as we have it here probably was introduced but not passed by the Assembly of 1795. Hodge & Wills printed the laws and journals for both years.

Nc-Ar (2 copies).

214 1795 [Price, Jonathan]

A/Description/of/Occacock Inlet; and of its/Coasts, Islands, Shoals, and Anchorages:/ With the Courses and Distances to and From the Most/Remarkable Places,/and Directions to sail over the Bar and thro' the Channels./ Adorned with a Map, taken by actual survey, by Jonathan Price./ [Entered according to Law.]/ [Rule]/Newbern:/Francois-X. Martin./1795.

14½ x 17 cm. 8p., folded map.

Nc-Ar.

1796 Baptists. North Carolina. *Neuse Baptist Association.*

[Ornamental headband]/Minutes/of the/ Neuse Baptist Association;/held at Chech-quamin Chapel,/Jones County, October 1796./ [Ornamental band]/[Newbern, Printed and

sold by Francois-Xavier Martin.]

21½ x 25½ cm. [4]p.

Caption title. Imprint on page 4.

NcWfC.

219 1796

North Carolina. *Courts.*

Report/of a/Case,/Lately Decided in/ Fayetteville Superior Court of Law:/Wherein the Following Questions Are Discussed and Settled: viz./I. Whether, in the case of a sealed instrument, unattested by any/subscribing witness, the handwriting of the party may/be admitted in evidence?/II. Whether an action of debt lies upon such an instrument?/ [Ornament]/ Newbern:/ Francois-Xavier Martin./ [Line]/MDCCXCVI.

13½ x 21 cm. [2], 17, [1]p.

Cotten.

225 1796

The/North-Carolina/Almanack,/For the Year of our Lord, 1797: / And of American Independence, -XXI-XXII,/Being the 1st after Leap Year./Containing/The Eclipses: Rising, Setting, and Declination/ of the Sun: Rising, Changing, Southing,/ Setting, Age and Place of the Moon:/remarkable days—accounts of/the weather; and many/other things useful/and necessary./ [Ornamental rule]/Calculated for the Meridian of Raleigh, 35/Deg. 54 Min. North Lat. 3 Deg. 36 Min./Longitude, West from Philadelphia./ [Ornamental rule] /Newbern: /Francois X. Martin./[1796.]

10½ x 16½ cm. 36p.

NcU.

1797

Baptists. North Carolina. *Neuse Baptist Association.*

[Ornamental headband]/Minutes/of the/ North-Carolina/Neuse Baptist Association/holden at/Naughunty Meeting House,/Wayne County./ [Ornamental band]/ [Newbern, Printed and sold by Francois-X. Martin.]

15½ x 18 cm. [4]p.

Caption title. Imprint on page 4. No date; first reported meeting that of Saturday, October 7, 1797.

NcWfC.

R E P O R T

OF A

C A S E,

LATELY DECIDED IN

FAYETTEVILLE SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW :

WHEREIN THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE DISCUSSED AND SETTLED : viz.

I. WHETHER, in the case of a SEALED instrument, UNATTESTED by any SUBSCRIBING witness, the HANDWRITING of the party MAY be ADMITTED in evidence?

II. WHETHER an OBLIGATION of DEBT lies upon SUCH an instrument?



Gordon Jennings

NEWBORN;

FRANCOIS-XAVIER MARTIN.

—
MDCCLXVI.

Fayetteville

- 1797 [Edenton, North Carolina. *Theatre.*]
 The Last Night of Performance at Edenton, This Season./ On Thursday evening, the 20th of July, 1797, will be exhibited, the Beauties of/the Comic Opera of/Inkle and Yarico . . . [Edenton: Hodge & Wills?, 1797.]
 20 x 32 cm. Broadside.
 No imprint. ("Tickets for admittance to be had . . . at the *Printing Office* . . .")
 ViWC.
- 1797 [Newbern, North Carolina. *Theatre.*]
 Newbern Theatre./Dr. Llewellyn Lechmere Wall, (of Orange county)/Will on Wednesday Evening, the 16th of May, 1797,/ Administer at the Newbern Theatre, Wholesome Physic to the mind . . . [Newbern: J. Pasteur, 1797.]
 16½ x 20 cm. Broadside.
 "Tickets may be had . . . at the *Printing-Office* of J. Pasteur . . ."
 ViWC.
- 1797 [Newbern, North Carolina. *Theatre.*]
 New Theatre, Newbern./This Evening, Friday March the 31st, 1797,/will be presented,/A Variety of Entertainments,/In Five Parts . . . [Newbern: J. Pasteur, 1797.]
 16 x 37 cm. Broadside.
 "Tickets to be had . . . at the *Printing- Office*, of J. Pasteur . . ."
 ViWC.
- 1797 [Newbern, North Carolina. *Theatre.*]
 To all lovers of Wit, Satire, Character, and Sentiment. At the/Newbern Theatre./Llewellyn L. Wall, Mrs. Douglas and Family, &c. will exhibit/on Saturday Evening, the 13th of May, 1797:/An Antidote For the Spleen, . . . [Newbern: J. Pasteur, 1797.]
 16 x 20 cm. Broadside.
 ViWC.
- 1797 Sammlung/von erbaulichen; Gesangen,/ zum Gebrauch/bey dem öffentlichen Göttes =/dienste, für die Deutschen Ge-/meinen in Nord=Carolina./[*Row of type ornaments*]/ Die erste Auflage./ [*Rule*]/Kostet/Schilling das Exemplar./[*Rule*]/Salisbury:/Gedruckt

Edenton, in North Carolina,

The LAST NIGHT of PERFORMANCE at EDENTON, this SEASON.
On Thursday evening, the 20th of July, 1797, will be exhibited, the BEAUTIES of
the COMIC OPERA of

Inkle and Yarico.

INKLE,	by	MR. DOUGLAS.
TRUDGE,	by	MR. LATHY.
SIR CHRISTOPHER CURRY,	by	MR. WALL.
YARICO and WOUSKI,	by	MRS. DOUGLAS.
INDIANS, Master GRAY, and Miss P. WALL.		

MUSIC on the GUITAR.

After which A DISH OF ALL SORTS, by Mr. Wall, viz.

A DISSERTATION on LOVE, with a Poetical Picture of JEALOUSY.

Also, MAN the SOUL of CONTRADICTION.

A Critical DISSERTATION on NOSES, HATS, SNEEZING, and SNUFF-TAKING.

To which will be added, the F A R C E of the

Wrangling Lovers,

O R,

LIKE MASTER LIKE MAN.

DON CARLOS,	by	MR. DOUGLAS.
SANCHO, (<i>his man</i>),	by	MR. LATHY.
LEONORA,	by	MRS. DOUGLAS.
JACINTA, (<i>her maid</i>),	by	MR. WALL.

The whole to conclude with SHAKESPEARE'S SEVEN AGES, or

All the World's a Stage,

Pronounced by Mr. Wall, and sung by Mr. Lathy, in the character of SYLVIO ANDREA, F. R. S. (i. e.) Fellow of the Ridible Society, and self created Doctor of FUN.

To begin at half past seven o'clock. Tickets for admittance to be had of Mr. Douglas at Mr. Corban's, and at the Printing-Office, price 5 Shillings each.

Days of performance will be announced by the beating of a Drum.

und zu haben, bey F. Coupee und/J. M. Schlump, in ihrer Deutschen und/Englischen Buch=Druckery: im Jahr 1797.

17 x 10 cm. [2], 30p.

Translation of title: Collection of basic songs for use at public services for the German communities in North Carolina.

NcSaM.

- 1798 Baptists. North Carolina. *Neuse Baptist Association.*

[Ornamental headband]/Minutes/of the/North-Carolina/Neuse Baptist Association,/holden at/Falling-Creek Meeting House,/Wayne County./[Ornamental band] [Newbern, Printed and Sold by John C. Osborn, & Co.]

20 x 28 cm. [4]p.

Caption title. Imprint on page 4. No date; first reported meeting that of Saturday, October 20, 1798.

NcWfC.

- 1798 (Circular.)/[Line]/To the Officers of the 5th and 6th Brigades/of the Militia of North-Carolina./Gentlemen,/A Continued system of tyranny, injustice and/depredation on the part of the French nation, has/at length produced a crisis . . . [Halifax? Abraham Hodge? 1798.]

18 x 30 cm. [4]p. Pages 2-4 blank with manuscript letter on page 3 and address on page 4.

(Circular) as above is in first column and signed :W. R. Davie,/Major General of the 3d division./Halifax, June 25th, 1798./ Second column is: Division orders./The General relies upon the zeal and patriotism . . ./ Signed by Wm. E. Johnston, aid-de-camp. A copy sent to Gen. William Lenoir was mailed at Halifax, July 9, 1798.

NcU. Nc-Ar.

- 259 1798 The/ North-Carolina/ Almanack,/ For the Year of our Lord, 1799:/ And of American Independence, — 23-24,/Being the 3d after Leap Year./Containing/The Eclipses: Rising and Setting of the Sun:/ Rising, Changing, and Place of the Moon;/remarkable days — account of the wea-/ther: and many other

- things/useful and necessary./[*Ornamental rule*]/ Calculated for the Meridian of Newbern, 35/Deg. 4 Min. North Lat. 2 Deg. 16 Min./Longitude, West from Philadelphia./[*Ornamental rule*]/Newbern:/John C. Osborn, & Co./ [1798.]
 9½ x 17 cm. [38p.?
 NcU. (Imperfect, lacking all following page 34.)
- 1798 [Ornamental headband]/Zur Christnacht, 1798,/In Salem./[*Filet*]/ Chor./Siehe ich verkuendige euch grosse Freude,/ . . . [Salisbury: Francis Coupee?, 1798.]
 9½ x 16 cm. [4]p.
Records of the Moravians (Raleigh: State Department of Archives and History, 8 Volumes, 1922-1954), hereinafter cited as *Records of the Moravians*, VI, 2608: January 23, 1798: "A book printery has been established in Salisbury and it is suggested that in future we might have our festival odes printed there. The printer has been asked his price, and thinks he should have \$3.00 for one hundred and fifty copies. . . ." *Records of the Moravians*, VI, 2613: December 11, 1798: "We have received a proof of the hymns for Christmas, printed in Salisbury, and the use of English letters looks well."
 NcSaM.
- 1799 [Hodge, Abraham]
 In the Press, and shortly will be published,/ Instructions/To Be Observed For The/Formation and Movements/of the/Cavalry;/ Published agreeably to a Resolution of the General Assembly of North-Carolina:/By William R. Davie, Esq. . . . [Halifax: Abraham Hodge, 1799.]
 20 x 33 cm. [4]p.
 Caption title; no imprint.
 Lower portion of page 1 and pages 2-4 are blank, for the insertion in manuscript of names of advance subscribers. Dated April 29, 1799.
 Nc-Ar.
- 1800 Baptists. North Carolina. *Neuse Baptist Association*.

[*Thick-thin rule*] /Minutes/of the/ North-Carolina/Neuse Baptist Association,/holden at/Meadow Meeting-House,/Green County./ [Short rule] [Raleigh, Joseph Gales.]

14½ x 23½ cm. 11p.

Caption title. Imprint on page 11. No date; first reported meeting that of Saturday, October 11, 1800.

NcWfC.

1800

Dem/lieben und würdigen Bruder / Friedrich Wilhelm/von Marschall,/nach züruckgelegten / achtzig Lebensjahren/und/sechzigjährigem/treuem und gesegnetem Dienst/bey der/evangelischen Bruderunisät/ am 5^{ten} Februar 1801/von/der Gemeine in/Salem./ [Line of type ornaments] /Salisbury, (Nord-Caroline.) /Gedruckt Bey Francis Coupee. [1800?]

11½ x 18¼ cm. 8p.

Words for solo and choral music in honor of 80th birthday of Pastor Friedrich Wilhelm von Marschall. Undoubtedly printed near the end of the year 1800 to enable the singers to prepare for the February 5, 1801, lovefeast.

NcSaM.

1800

North Carolina. *Courts: Superior Courts of Law and Equity.*

Reports / of / Cases, / Determined by the Judges of the Superior/Courts of Law, and Courts of Equity of/The State of North-Carolina, at their/Meeting on the Tenth of June, A.D./1800, Held Pursuant to an Act of/The General Assembly for Set-/tling Questions of Law or Equi-/ty arising on the circuit./By [Rule] /Duncan Cameron, Attorney at Law./ [Rule] /Raleigh/From the Press of Hodge & Boylan./Printers to the State./1800.

15 x 23 cm. 108 pp.

NcU.

1800

A North-Carolina Planter.

An/Address/to the/Citizens of North-Carolina,/on the Subject of the Approaching/Election./ [Filet] /July, 1800./ [Rule] [Raleigh? Hodge & Boylan? 1800.]

13 x 21½ cm. [2], 14p.

Signed at the end: A North-Carolina Planter. Largely an attack on another pamphlet written by "A Republican Farmer" and published in New York, but addressed to citizens of North Carolina.

The assumption that this item was printed by Hodge & Boylan is admittedly weak. *The North-Carolina Minerva*, a newspaper published by Hodge & Boylan supported Adams and the Federalist ticket; Raleigh's other printer and newspaper—Joseph Gales and *The Raleigh Register*—supported Jefferson and the Republicans. The *Address* reflects the views of Hodge & Boylan.

NcU.

1800 [The North-Carolina Almanac, for the year of our Lord 1801 . . . calculated for the State of North Carolina . . . Salisbury: Printed by Francis Coupee, 1800.]

16 x 10 cm. [44]p.

DLC. (Imperfect. Title page wanting.)

1800 Purviance, Samuel D.

To the/Freemen/of/Fayetteville District/
[Ornament] /The Partiality of a considerable Number of the Citizens of/our District, had induced them frequently to request that I would become a/Candidate for its Representation in Congress. . . . [Raleigh: Joseph Gales, 1800.]

23½ x 30½ cm. Broadside.

Caption title; imprint at end.

Dated "Fayetteville, July 1, 1800" and signed "Samuel D. Purviance." The text of this broadside appeared as an advertisement in *The North-Carolina Minerva*, July 15, 22, 29, and August 5, 1800.

Nc-Ar.

1800 [Speculation Land Company]

For sale. /The quantity of 389,565 acres of Farm Lands, in Sixty adjoining and adjacent tracts, fit for wheat, rye and/other grain, cattle, tobacco, and *cotton*. These lands (except one tract) are situated in the county of Rutherford,/. . . . [1800?]

18 x 32 cm. Broadside.

No imprint and no date. In the text, however, mention is made of "Charleston, in South-Carolina, a port which has shipped in 1800. . . ." In format this broadside is quite similar to the following one and they may have been issued together.

Mr. Clarence W. Griffin, Forest City, N. C., who has read this and the following broadside says the phrasing is exactly the same as later publications of the Speculation Land Company.

NcD. NcU. ViU.

1800

[Speculation Land Company]

North-Carolina./The following minutes concerning the State of North-Carolina, will tend to/shew the situation and prospects of that state./A central seat of government has been fixed. . . . [1800?]

20 x 30½ cm. Broadside.

No imprint and no date. The Library of Congress dates it [1790?]. In the broadside itself, however, reference is made to "a State House . . . erected"—the first capitol in Raleigh was completed in 1794. The State of Tennessee is also mentioned and since Tennessee was admitted to the Union on June 1, 1796, it seems reasonable to assume that this broadside was printed after that date. In context it bears a relationship to the preceding broadside. The type and paper of the two appear to be identical and they may, indeed, have been issued as one large sheet.

DLC. NcD. NcU. ViU.

BOOK REVIEWS

Public Addresses, Letters, and Papers of William Kerr Scott, Governor of North Carolina, 1949-1953. Edited by David Leroy Corbitt. (Raleigh: Council of State, State of North Carolina. State Department of Archives and History. 1957. Pp. xxxii, 626. Pictures. Free.)

Addresses and Papers of Governor William Kerr Scott illustrates a double dilemma.

For one thing, the papers of modern-day governors are becoming so mountain-like that the job of editing them has become little more than a "put-on-the-blindfold-and-grab" affair. No single volume can do justice to the great mass of material that is preserved under Scott's name in the archives of the State Department of Archives and History.

Governor Scott himself creates another dilemma which is frustrating to one who lived through the bumptious days when the material was created. As everyone knows who was a part of those days, Scott's most telling "material" came drawled at press conferences and in asides. He was the delight of the news reporter.

With these two frustrations outlined, it is well to say, however, that veteran editor D. L. Corbitt has put together a representative collection of Scott material in this volume of gubernatorial papers which he has edited. The reader will be able to find here the major policy papers of the Scott administration and catch a tantalizing glimpse of the far-reaching implications in the "Go Forward" program.

The breadth of the subject matter in even this sampling of material is a catalog of the sweep of Scott's activity. Schools, liquor referendum, electric power, public welfare, water resources development, agriculture, and, of course, roads, are the recurring subjects in speeches, letters, press statements, and messages to the General Assembly.

Here also are the coldly informal official papers of such delightfully blunt affairs as the "firing" of Assistant Budget Director Dave Coltrane ("Dear Coltrane . . . I find your usefulness . . . has been hampered . . . I am requesting your resignation immediately.").

Oh, that Mr. Corbitt had included one gem, the famous "we the people against the people" speech leveled at the ultraconservative North Carolina Citizens' Association (magazine title: "We The People"). Still, there is enough here to feel the electric excitement of the days when the "Squire of Haw River" made headlines and re-made North Carolina.

The volume leads off with the usual biographical sketch, this one written well and fairly by Robert W. Redwine, former Associated Press reporter and unblushing admirer of Scott. Also valuable for the researcher is the usual list of gubernatorial appointments.

Roy Parker, Jr.

Ahoskie.

McIver of North Carolina. By Rose Howell Holder. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. 1957. Pp. xi, 283. Illustrations, notes, and index. \$5.00.)

The appearance of this volume in 1957, when public education in the South hovers on the brink of tragedy, is timely indeed. It is more than a biography; it is a story of the launching of an ignorant and impoverished people toward enlightenment and comfort. The book is well-written. It is not "scholarly" in the sense of being documented with footnotes. But there is a useful section of notes at the end of the text, and it is obvious that the author used many and excellent sources, including McIver's letters and papers, contemporary periodicals, and the memories of persons who knew McIver and lived through the period of his achievements. She has also read widely in secondary accounts and woven the McIver story into a larger fabric. She has written in a manner which will maintain the reader's interest and entertain him, even as it instructs him.

Charles Duncan McIver was born in 1860 and died in 1906. In his short life he placed the people of North Carolina in his debt forever. His career in education began upon his graduation from the state university in 1881. During the next eight years he distinguished himself as a teacher in Durham,

Winston, and at Peace College. During these years, too, he dedicated his life to the improvement of public education and, more especially, to the higher education of women. To these causes he gave the remainder of his life. He taught, lectured, persuaded, lobbied, organized, drove, and led. "Ideas," he said, "are worth more than acres. Education precedes and creates wealth instead of being a result of it" (pp. 134-135). From 1889 to 1892, he and his friend, Edwin A. Alderman, were in the employ of the state, conducting county institutes for teachers. In the first year alone they conducted sixty such institutes, "traveled well over 6,000 miles, instructed around 3,000 teachers, and made public addresses before an estimated 25,000 to 30,000 persons" (p. 108).

But better provision for the higher education of women had become McIver's great object in life. "No civilization," he said, "can move in advance of its women" (p. 162). He lobbied unceasingly for the establishment of a state college for women. Largely as a result of his efforts, the institution that is now the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina was founded in 1892, and he became its first president. From then until his untimely death he labored against successive obstacles, but with great success, to get the college well-established. And he continued the struggle for better public education.

Mrs. Holder calls McIver and his cohorts, including Alderman, Aycock, Joyner, Noble, Page, and Winston, "prophets of education." She does this rightly. The phenomenal development of education in North Carolina during the first half of the twentieth century, and the resultant strides the State has made materially and culturally, are traceable directly to their efforts. To use a term which Ole Rølvaag applied to another part of the country, there were giants in the earth in McIver's day. It remains to be seen whether the record will

show that there were comparable giants in North Carolina at mid-century.

Charles Duncan McIver lived a great life, and Mrs. Holder has told his story well.

William H. Cartwright.

Duke University,
Durham.

A History of Meredith College. By Mary Lynch Johnson. (Raleigh: Meredith College. 1956. Pp. vii, 301. \$5.00.)

This is a valuable addition to the growing number of college histories. The story of Meredith College includes the record of its predecessors: Baptist Female University, 1899-1904; and the Baptist University for Women, 1904-1909. Most of the study is devoted to the growth and development of modern Meredith, 1909-1956. A valuable appendix discusses the life and work of the noted Baptist leader, Thomas Meredith, 1795-1850.

The author of this work, Mary Lynch Johnson, brought to her task a wealth of personal information and devotion coupled with the trained scholar's ability to select and interpret facts and trends. She became identified with Meredith "in the tenth year of its operation when she was a sixth grade student. She came as a member of the family whose name the college administration building honors." Excepting leaves of absence for graduate work, Dr. Johnson has taught English at her alma mater since 1918. This timely study is additional evidence of her service to her college, State, and church.

Since the establishment of Wake Forest College for men in the 1830's, Baptists in North Carolina had long desired "a female seminary of high order." The idea became a reality with the opening of the Baptist Female University in 1899 under the presidency of Dr. James C. Blasingame. Colonel L. L. Polk of *Progressive Farmer* fame and the "father" of the North Carolina State College in Raleigh was one of the leading advocates and a member of the first board of trustees. With this beginning, Dr. Johnson shows how the college has

grown steadily stronger. Its ideal, phrased by President Richard T. Vann, is "culture made perfect through the religion of Jesus Christ."

The brief administration of President Blasingame, the pioneering work of President Vann, and the constructive years of Presidents Charles E. Brewer and Carlyle Campbell are set forth in chronological order. These are enlivened with faculty notes, student activities, and the role of a Baptist college for women in the life of North Carolina. Accounts of financial drives, building programs, the State Baptist Convention, and distinguished alumnae all add to the interest and permanence of this work.

This study does not contain a bibliography, but there are footnotes, and references to sources are made in the text. In the foreword the author discusses the writing of the history, mentions authorities consulted, and expresses her appreciation to living witnesses. The illustrations of college leaders and buildings are most appropriate, and the index is adequate. This history will be welcomed by Meredith's "Devoted Daughters," students of the history of higher education, and citizens, especially Baptists, throughout North Carolina.

David A. Lockmiller.

University of Chattanooga,
Chattanooga, Tennessee.

The Ahoskie Era of Hertford County 1889-1939. By J. Roy Parker, Sr., and others. (Ahoskie: Parker Brothers, Inc., Brothers, Inc., Publishers-Printers. 1955. Pp. 751. Illustrations, index, and appendices.)

This is an interesting and unusual book, not of a community, but an era—"The Ahoskie Era" of Hertford County, North Carolina, as the authors title it.

Materials in the present volume first appeared in a special 88-page edition of the *Hertford County Herald*, a weekly newspaper published in Ahoskie. The dateline was August 11, 1939. This story of Ahoskie was the work of twenty-seven volunteer writers of the local communities who joined in pre-

paring a pictured study which would contribute "vital information about their communities, or their organizations, for the living neighbors and for those of later generations."

During the intervening years efforts were made to publish the 1939 study in volume form. Largely through the editorial efforts of J. Roy Parker, publication was accomplished in 1955. The titles of the eight general sections, as they are listed in the Contents, provide an insight about its scope and content: "The Schools of Hertford County"; "Farm Life in Hertford County"; "Historical Sketches of Hertford County Towns"; "United Daughters of Confederacy"; "State and County Officers—and Distinguished Sons"; "Record of Negro Race in Hertford County and Ahoskie"; "Ahoskie, its Organization, its Schools, its Churches"; "Fifty-year Review of its People"; and "History of Ahoskie First 50 Years."

Here, briefly, is a portrait of a community and a county made possible through the co-operative efforts of many of its members, written in a spirit of community pride, and generously illustrating by photo and statistical fact, the life of its people and their contributions.

D. G. Monroe.

University of North Carolina,
Chapel Hill.

A Rare Pattern. By Lucy Phillips Russell. (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press. 1957. Pp. x, 185. \$3.00.)

This charming autobiography is a record of events and characters encountered by a person of perceptive and phenomenally retentive mind. Over ninety-five years ago, on March 7, 1862, Lucy Phillips was born in Chapel Hill; yet wherever she has lived, Chapel Hill has been her home. Her family has been close to the heart of the intellectual and educational life of the State. Her grandfather, her father, a brother, and a son have been professors at the University of North Carolina; her cousin, Kemp Plummer Battle, was its president; and her aunt, Mrs. Cornelia P. Spencer, was "the

woman who rang the bell" for the restoration of the University after the Civil War.

Her grandfather, James Phillips, was born in England; and as a young man came to New York, where he started a successful school for boys. In 1826 President Joseph Caldwell called him to the University of North Carolina as Professor of Mathematics. Her father, Charles Phillips, married Laura Caroline Battle in 1847. Lucy, who was next to the youngest of their eight children, begins her autobiography with the arrival of Union soldiers in Chapel Hill in 1865. Reconstruction politics forced her father to leave Chapel Hill for several years; from 1869 to 1875 he was Professor of Mathematics at Davidson College, which was comparatively free from the agonies of Reconstruction. Here, in the memoirs, begin the vignettes of North Carolina life in the 'seventies and 'eighties which recreate the atmosphere, record the manners and customs of the period, and include anecdotes of scores of individuals, famous and unknown; the terrifying thunderous roar of millions of passenger pigeons in flight; visits of Zebulon Vance and Mrs. "Stonewall" Jackson; memorizing the catechism; early morning family prayers; the formalities of dating a girl to take her to choir practice; the return to Chapel Hill; long walks through the woods with "Cousin Kemp" Battle leading his students; and the first University Summer ("Normal") School in 1877. "There were no dancing or card parties in those good old days and in that place; drug stores sold drugs and not collations of sandwiches and drinks with straws stuck in a bottle. Ice cream was a dessert served only to the elect at Commencement, and even lemonade was only as cool as the bottom of a well." In 1883 Lucy Phillips married M. H. Russell, a merchant of Rockingham, N. C., where she has lived for the past seventy-five years.

"The biographer," wrote Virginia Woolf, "does more to stimulate the imagination than any poet or novelist save the very greatest. He can give us the creative fact, the fact that suggests and engenders." Mrs. Russell did not purpose to make her memoirs profound; but whether she portrays the moving incidents of a Negro funeral or describes a nine-

teenth-century Chapel Hill garden, she writes with insight which stimulates the imagination.

William P. Cumming.

Davidson College,
Davidson.

The Committees of Safety of Westmoreland and Fincastle: Proceedings of the County Committees, 1774-1776. Edited by Richard Barksdale Harwell. (Richmond: Virginia State Library, 1956. Pp. 127. \$1.00.)

Most studies of the American Revolution concern themselves with some facet of that conflict, but they are usually presented from a national rather than a local point of view. Although the work being reviewed cannot be called a study in the strictest sense of the word, it provides interesting reading and the different emphases are so obvious that conclusions are unnecessary.

In the Committees of Safety, offspring of the earlier Committees of Correspondence, lay the germ of government. Prior to the development of state constitutions these organizations were responsible, in many instances, for the preservation of the revolutionary movement. The chief functions of these committees were to supply the Continental Army with men and provisions, curb loyalist tendencies, police their communities and insure the proper continuance of local institutions.

This booklet, delineating the operations of two Virginia county committees during the turbulent years of 1774-1776, offers a contrast in emphasis in two widely separated counties. In aristocratic Westmoreland County, matters other than the usual and mundane, that occupied the attention of the members of the Committee included an expression of sympathy for the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, then fighting for political existence against the provisions of the "Intolerable Acts," the examination of those persons accused of harboring loyalist sympathies, approval of the actions of the Continental Congress, a censure of Governor Dunmore for his "inimical

measures" in removing the powder from the Magazine in Williamsburg, methods for implementing the provisions of the non-importation agreements, and the gathering of military personnel and supplies. The Westmoreland minutes run from June 22, 1774, to July 30, 1776.

Fincastle County, named for the son of Governor Dunmore, was a comparatively frontier community, having attained county status as late as 1772. The semi-isolated position of this county is reflected in their primary concern with the Indians. Other items mirror the changing moods of the times. For instance, there is the address of thanks to Governor Dunmore for his subjugation of the Shawnees in the Battle of Point Pleasant, and expressing the hope that he would "long govern the brave and free people of Virginia. . . ." In less than four months, with the news of the removal of the powder at Williamsburg, these same people passed a resolution condemning the executive and his adherents as "abject tools of a detested administration." Aside from the more immediate fear of Indian raids, these minutes of Fincastle, covering the period from June 20, 1775 to June 11, 1776, are similar in general content to the Westmoreland minutes.

An appendix comprises significant documentary materials pertinent to both counties, including the Westmoreland Resolution of 1766 protesting the Stamp Act, among the signatures of which are found the names of those who became the recognized leaders of the Revolutionary movement in Virginia. Equally interesting are Colonel William Preston's instructions to the scouts of Fincastle County, stationed along the frontier to warn of possible Indian forays.

As editor, Mr. Harwell has done a most creditable job, and his short introductory essay adequately sets the stage for the documents to follow. He successfully resists the powerful temptation posed by a work of this nature to over-edit, to the disappointment of some who will wish he had dealt more fully with the Battle of Point Pleasant. An excellent index augments the usefulness of the volume. In editing and publishing this work Mr. Harwell and the Virginia State Library

have earned the gratitude of both professional and amateur historians for the grist here provided for their mills.

Hugh F. Rankin.

Tulane University of Louisiana,
New Orleans.

Inside the Confederate Government: The Diary of Robert Garlick Hill Kean. Edited by Edward Younger. (New York: Oxford University Press. 1957. Pp. xxxvi, 241. \$5.00.)

In recent years we have been treated to a wide variety of personal narratives of the Civil War. Some are long established classics, made available now to the rank and file of the Civil War enthusiasts through inexpensive editions; others, we suspect, owe their reappearance in print primarily to the commercial possibilities of the coming centennial, while a few have been published for the first time. The Kean Diary belongs in this last category.

Inside the Confederate Government is a detailed diary kept by an observant and well-informed official in the War Department. Kean wrote not only of his personal experiences with pen and sword; but also gives us a revealing picture of the Southern war effort and of the difficulties of administration. "No one," he confided to his diary, "can administer the War Office, or the Government, on the terms laid down by the President." Joseph E. Johnston "treats the Department as an enemy," and the Inspector-General, who according to Kean surrounded himself with "accommodating, civil-spoken persons of small capacity," seemed "ignorant of the military legislation of the Confederacy to a marvellous degree." It comes as something of a surprise to learn that after Gettysburg Lee became "nearly as costive as Johnston," and that Beauregard, the flamboyant Creole, was the only general to keep the War Department "advised *fully* of affairs in his department."

A devoted patriot, Kean did not let his enthusiasm for the cause blind him to the realities of the war. His analysis of the military operations as they progressed was generally sound,

and he was well aware of the cracks in the Confederate armor. One can almost see the gloom settle as Kean recorded the events of the last eighteen months of the war. With crumbling finances, a critical manpower shortage, and an active enemy that was numerically superior on every front, the days of the Confederacy seemed numbered. The failure of the Hampton Roads Peace Conference splintered his last hopes; the only choice that remained to the South was either to submit or be conquered.

The reader's confidence in Kean is buttressed by the informative Introduction and careful editing of Professor Younger. This is clearly one of the most significant books on the Civil War to appear in recent years.

Jay Luvaas.

Allegheny College,
Meadville, Pa.

When the World Ended, *The Diary of Emma LeConte*. Edited by Earl Schenck Miers. (New York: Oxford University Press. 1957. Pp. xviii, 124. \$4.00.)

To Emma LeConte, the seventeen-year old daughter of Joseph LeConte, the scientist, the events of the winter and spring of 1865 meant the end of the world she had known and loved. From her home on the campus of South Carolina College at Columbia, she had followed the course of the Civil War and observed its devastating effects upon her family and friends. As discouraging news of the losses of the Confederate troops became more frequent, despair weighed heavily upon her, lifted only at intervals by some spurious hope which vanished with the reports of the advance of Sherman's forces towards Columbia. Hopelessness, bitterness, and hatred possessed her as the troops actually entered the city and began to burn, pillage, and lay waste large portions of the most beautiful sections.

Under these circumstances Emma took time to write her diary, which although not a pretty story, is a valuable first-hand account of one of the important events of the Civil War.

The story has a universal character where it reflects the emotional reaction of youth wherever they are faced with defeat and military invasion. This is primarily a social history and reveals the day-to-day life of the community. Emma did not generalize nor lose herself in philosophical musings, rather she wrote about people she knew and the actual experiences which they were undergoing. Comments were made on the effect of the War upon the types and quantities of food, clothing and services which they had. She wrote of changes in their work and amusements and the attitude of the slaves towards their masters and their families both before and after the city had been invaded. The reader is able to imagine the scenes as they are pictured and to follow the descriptions with understanding. Emma was writing for her own satisfaction and thus exercised much greater freedom than is some times found in the works of professional historians. There may be some danger that if this diary should be read by some highly prejudiced persons that hatred and bitterness might rise in their hearts; but, if accounts are to be smothered because of this, then there can be no true history.

The editor, author of numerous books, has done much study and writing in the Civil War era and is able to comment at length on both the contents of the *Diary* and on Sherman's responsibility for the burning of Columbia. In editing this work, Mr. Miers is careful to identify important military and political persons, even when they are well-known, but he does not employ the same technique with private characters. When Emma wrote, "Hurrah! Old Abe Lincoln has been assassinated!", the editor added a footnote, "Lincoln, shot by John Wilkes Booth, died the following morning at 7:22 o'clock." But when Emma quoted her Uncle John, the editor's footnote was, "Emma's Uncle John was superintendent of the works of the Nitre Bureau in Columbia." The reader must find out Uncle John's surname for himself if he wishes to know. A brief sketch of Joseph LeConte given when he was first mentioned would have been helpful for the reader.

In spite of minor criticisms, the editor has done a good service for students of American history by bringing to light

this interesting account of the immediate effect of the Civil War upon Columbia.

Alice B. Keith.

Meredith College,
Raleigh.

The Rebel Shore: The Story of Union Sea Power in the Civil War. By James M. Merrill. (Boston: Little, Brown and Company. 1957. Pp. vii, 246. \$4.75.)

This book tells how the Union's sea power blockaded the South and captured some of the ports and strategic areas of the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts during the Civil War. These operations established important bases from which to harass Confederate commerce and force the South to divide and weaken its total military effort. Most of the chapters emphasize naval operations against particular ports, beginning with the recovery of Hatteras Inlet, the successful assault on Port Royal, South Carolina, and the capture of strategic Roanoke Island, all within the first year of the war. The victorious campaign of Farragut at New Orleans was offset by the dismal failure of Du Pont at Charleston. The author describes the activities and conditions of the blockading squadrons, and tells of experiments with submarines, mines, and torpedo boats. Less emphasis is given to important background factors which helped to determine the course of naval operations. Undermanned and inadequate ships, lack of knowledge and experience concerning amphibious warfare, inability to coordinate different expeditions in an over-all strategy, interservice rivalry—all are pointed out as handicaps to the success of Union sea power. Gradually, the lessons of experience were learned, and the final Union victories of Farragut at Mobile Bay and Porter at Fort Fisher near Wilmington were dramatic demonstrations of sea power effectively used.

The author's bibliographical essay shows a wide acquaintance with a great variety of source material. Because he saw fit to omit all footnotes, however, it is not possible to judge how extensively the sources were used. The lack of footnotes, the emphasis on operational narrative, and a style which is fre-

quently injudicious in its choice of words, all detract from the real worth of the author's contribution to our knowledge of the Civil War. He breaks important new ground for scholars of naval policy and Civil War history.

Thomas Weber.

Douglas College,
New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Henry Clay and the Art of American Politics. By Clement Eaton. (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1957. Pp. iv, 209. Source notes and index. \$3.50.)

It may be that Henry Clay has been so thoroughly worked over that in spite of the monumental Clay collection being assembled at the University of Kentucky, there really isn't much more to be said about the Great Pacificator. It is more likely that the present volume, based though it is on the Kentucky collection, contains nothing startling because, as the latest product of *The Library of American Biography*, it is projected as a popular, unfootnoted, relatively short study which precludes the possibility of emphasizing new minor facts or novel interpretations. For what it is meant to be, the latest Clay biography has been splendidly executed.

The heart of Clement Eaton's book concerns Clay the master politician who "more than any other statesman of his era contributed to preserving the Union." Scorning demagoguery, the Kentuckian, though more popular as an orator than Webster or Calhoun, belonged in his political behavior to the early Republic. He represented "a relatively conservative Western community," protested against being considered a Southern man, abhorred the Jacksonians as modern Goths, and in reality played the game of northeastern businessmen. His successful efforts at compromise highlight his enormous contribution to his country and make one wonder how the course of history might have been changed with his election in 1844 or if he had lived another ten years.

Professor Eaton, perhaps because of having to keep his wordage to a minimum, frustrates and tantalizes the reader. Clay, for instance, wagers his hotel in a card game but does

he win or lose? John Q. Adams looks askance as Clay's cronies drink bad wine, but how about the good? Clay is responsible for the acquittal of many guilty criminals but there is neither example nor proof. It is difficult to see how Clay's chances for the presidency would have been enhanced if he had nosed Crawford out of third place in 1824; and it is hard to believe that his acceptance of the secretaryship of state the following year was the "most fateful decision in his life."

But this is a skillfully written, adequately researched, meaningful little volume which may be described as containing "the best of Henry Clay," the "modern Republican" of 1816, and the magnificent nationalist of 1850.

James W. Silver.

University of Mississippi,
University.

Studies in Southern History. Volume XXXIX of the James Sprunt Studies in History and Political Sciences. Edited by J. Carlyle Sitterson. (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press. 1957. Pp. viii, 168. \$2.50.)

The ten essays of this volume constitute a testimonial by a group of his former students to the memory of Albert Ray Newsome. This reviewer also owes a debt of gratitude to Newsome for encouragement received when she took him her first historical article a quarter of a century ago while he was editor of *The North Carolina Historical Review*.

Of the six essays which deal with North Carolina, Charles G. Sellers' "Making a Revolution: The North Carolina Whigs, 1765-1775" is outstanding. It furnishes a clarification of, and a connection between, disturbances over courts, power to attach for debts the North Carolina property of persons living in England, the "Presbyterian Party" of the Piedmont, royal Governor Martin's effort to enlist support of the old Regulators, his belief that Loyalists were strong in the Province, and the ready entry of eastern merchants into the Continental Association.

The remaining essays centered on North Carolina are "The Churches of Granville County, North Carolina, in the

Eighteenth Century"; "William Blount in North Carolina Politics, 1781-1789"; "David Lowry Swain, The First Whig Governor of North Carolina"; "The Impact of Civil War on Agriculture in North Carolina"; and "Business Leaders in Post-Civil War North Carolina, 1865-1900." All of these represent excellent research on subjects not only important in North Carolina history but also with wider ramifications.

The four essays wider in scope are "Confederate Literature and Its Publishers"; "The Cotton Crisis, The South, and Anglo-American Diplomacy 1914-1915"; "Hoke Smith and the New Freedom, 1913-1917"; and "Governor Eugene Talmadge and the New Deal."

Professor Link's analysis of the task of the British Foreign Office to prevent the collapse of cotton prices and to keep cotton off the German market in 1915 reveals perhaps one of the last flourishes of power by the ante-bellum King of the South. Cotton forced the British to maintain a satisfactory price despite putting it on the contraband list. This crisis demanded the careful attention not only of President Wilson but also of numerous United States agencies and officials. In his analysis of Hoke Smith Professor Dewey Grantham has shown the almost inevitable doom of a progressive leader from the South. But nothing progressive figures in Professor Sarah Lemmon's picture of Eugene Talmadge whom she describes as a blatant demagogue mouthing about *laissez-faire* and Jeffersonian democracy, as unaccountably affluent, as a friend of private power interests and Coca-Cola big-wigs, and as one favored by the Liberty League with its wealthy northern Republicans and its Atlanta members and one Texan wealthy from lumber and oil. She leaves Talmadge after a violent struggle with the leaders of his own party marked as the founder of the Dixiecrat party. Although an excellent essay, the one on literature and publishing in the Confederacy seems lacking in reality when compared with those on the new South.

Within the limits set for a review it is impossible to do justice to each essay, and, under such circumstances, perhaps no space should be taken to note small errors generally unavoidable; yet this reviewer cannot refrain from calling attention

to "baited breath" (p. 58), "the old *bete noire* benefited" (p. 27, n. 15), and one clear typographical error (p. 77). This volume represents again the vitality and courage of the History Department of the University of North Carolina which has taken the lead in the South in crossing the fatal Rubicon, 1861-1865.

Nannie M. Tilley.

East Texas State College,
Commerce.

Negro Militia and Reconstruction. By Otis A. Singletary. (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1957. Pp. xi, 181. \$3.75.)

This is an objective analysis of the role of the Negro militia in Radical Reconstruction. Neither agreeing with the Dunning School's castigation of the Negro militia movement nor the Revisionists' inclination to minimize its importance, Professor Singletary holds that the Negro militia was organized primarily for the purpose of preserving Radical regimes in the Southern states and that its failure was due more to the indifferent support it received than to wicked deeds.

After summarizing the status of the white militia under the Johnson governments, the author reviews the efforts of the Radicals to establish state militias in several of the states as a means of preserving order, and as a means of keeping the Radical governments in power. At election times, he continues, the militia was very active. It exerted great influence in keeping the Radical in office. Mr. Singletary contends that numerous riots, brawls, and crimes ensued as a result of the organization but that they were rarely as bad as the press presented them.

In three short chapters, the author reviews the several dramatic battles or skirmishes between the whites and militia, such as the Brooks-Baxter conflict in Arkansas and the Kellogg-McEnery fight in Louisiana. In his accounts of these little wars, he follows rather closely the earlier accounts. Here, he has apparently used the original sources rather sparingly.

The latter part of the volume describes the life in the militia—the great Negro enthusiasm for the militia at the time of induction and a corresponding decline of interest upon mobilization for action—and the Conservatives' hostility and effective retaliation first by legal and peaceful means, and later by the organization of the "White Line" or "Red Shirts." Mr. Singletary disagrees with the Conservatives' contention that the purpose of the white organization was protective and the Radical position that it was simply the Ku Klux Klan revived. Instead, he contends, it was a new organization with little similarity to the Ku Klux Klan. Since its main purpose was to gain political control, it was practically an adjunct to the Democratic party.

In a concluding chapter, the author analyzes the causes of the failure of the Negro militia movement. He holds that the Radical governors and the national administration failed to give it their full support. The militia, he adds, was poorly organized, undisciplined, poorly equipped, and inadequately led. But above all the cause for the failure was the opposition of the whites which was due more to racial hostility and the desire for political power than to the desire of protection.

The book is a careful and sound piece of historical writing. Based on solid research, it is well-documented and objectively presented. It includes an extensive bibliography, eight interesting illustrations, and a workable index. It is also good reading.

Henry T. Shanks.

Birmingham-Southern College,
Birmingham, Alabama.

American Indian and White Relations in 1830. Needs and Opportunities for Study. By William N. Fenton. (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press. 1957. Pp. x, 138. \$3.00.)

Only in the subtitle of this book can one get an indication of its contents. After a "Foreword" of four pages by Lester J. Cappon it contains an essay of twenty-four pages by

William N. Fenton entitled "Indian and White Relations in Eastern North America: A Common Ground for History and Ethnology." The remainder of the book is devoted to a bibliography under the same title as the essay and which was compiled jointly by Lyman H. Butterfield, Wilcomb E. Washburn, and William N. Fenton.

During 1952-1953 the Institute of Early American History and Culture held a series of Conferences in Williamsburg "to encourage a broadening of historical studies into fields where relatively little original research has been carried on. . . ." (p.v.) Mr. Fenton's essay was presented to the Conference on American Indian and White Relations on February 19, 1953. It is a brilliantly and persuasively written plea for closer collaboration between the historian of the American Indian and the ethnologist but bears little relationship to the title of the book. The short essay is provocative and well worth reading but, as was probably intended by the authors and editors, the lasting value of the work is its bibliography which should prove valuable to students and scholars, both historians and ethnologists, interested in research in American Indian relations.

The bibliography, in subdivisions, runs to ninety-two pages and is divided into the following seven parts: Reference and Bibliographical Aids; Ethnological Literature; Historical Literature; Serials; Manuscript Sources; Documentary Publications; and Special Topics.

The bibliography, to some extent critical, seems comprehensive and should prove its worth. Its compilers are competent scholars. Perhaps the best and most scholarly analysis of this work will be found in the "Foreword" written by Lester J. Cappon, Director of the Institute of Early American History and Culture.

The book is most attractive in format.

Merritt B. Pound.

University of Georgia,
University.

The American Indian in Graduate Studies: A Bibliography of Theses and Dissertations. Compiled by Frederick J. Dockstader. (New York: Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation. 1957. Pp. xvii, 399. [Contributions from the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, Vol. XV].)

Except for the original sources, perhaps the most valuable assembly of historical information in existence is in the thousands of unpublished and often forgotten master's theses and doctoral dissertations in the libraries of educational institutions.

Frederick J. Dockstader has made a useful contribution to researchers by compiling 3,684 titles of such manuscripts that relate to the American Indian. One might have wished for more information than that which is given: name of author, degree and date, institution, title and physical description, information on where published if partially or wholly in print, and an occasional sentence of explanation or identification when the title does not convey the main theses or subject. But scholars, always glad to take what they can get, will find this compilation and its index useful and suggestive of other subject or area bibliographies which could make more readily usable the historical material lying fallow and waiting for cultivation.

A list of manuscripts included in this bibliography which by title indicate applicability to North Carolina history follows:

John R. Alden, "Imperial Management of Indian Affairs in the South, 1756-1775" (Ph.D., Michigan, 1939).

Dorothy Audora Arnold, "Some Recent Contributions of the Cherokee Indians of North Carolina to the Crafts of the Southern Highlands" (M.A., Tennessee, 1952).

Evelina Gilbert Beckwith, "A Study of the Physical Equipment and Teaching Personnel of the Indian Schools of Robeson County" (M.A., North Carolina, 1950).

Leonard Bloom, "The Acculturation of the Eastern Cherokee" (Ph.D., Duke, 1937).

Myrtle Studdard Bonner, "Education and Other Influences in the Cultural Assimilation of the Cherokee Indians on the Qualla

Reservation in North Carolina" (M.A., Alabama Polytechnic, 1950).

Elby Alex Boosinger, "The Cherokee Indians in the Revolutionary War" (M.A., Nebraska, 1951).

David Peavler Buchanan, "The Relations of the Cherokee Indians with the English in America Prior to 1763" (M.A., Tennessee, 1923).

Patricia Hadaway Carter, "The Trail of Tears: An Historical Narrative" (M.Ed., Florida, 1949).

Martha Corbett Chapman, "Indian Relations in Colonial North Carolina, 1584-1754" (M.A., North Carolina, 1937).

Mariam Boyd Eaton, "A History of the Cherokee Indians, 1763-1776" (M.A., Tennessee, 1928).

Rachel Carolina Eaton, "John Ross and the Cherokee Indians" (Ph.D., Chicago, 1919).

Irvin Edell, "The Indian Problem and Its Development in Early Virginia, 1607-1676" (M.A., New York, 1942).

Thomas Franklin Harwood, "The Indian Problem on the First Frontier: Virginia, 1584-1622" (M.A., Texas, 1954).

Charles Bronislaw Hirsch, "The Experiences of the S.P.G. in Eighteenth-Century North Carolina" (Ph.D., Indiana, 1954).

Eugene Albert Hunsberger, "Indian Affairs in North Carolina, 1663-1775" (M.A., Indiana, 1951).

Henry Thompson Malone, "Cherokee Civilization in the Lower Appalachians, Especially in North Georgia, Before 1830" (M.A., Emory, 1949).

_____ "A Social History of the Eastern Cherokee Indians from the Revolution to Removal" (Ph.D., Emory, 1952).

Frances Jane Marshall, "The Influence of the Southern Indians on the Revolutionary War" (M.A., Chicago, 1925).

Herbert Claude Marshall, "The North Carolina Cherokees" (M.A., Oklahoma A&M, 1940).

Robert Alexander Miller, "Latin American Literature of Discovery and Exploration in the Library of the University of North Carolina: A Bibliography" (M.A., North Carolina, 1953).

Ernest West Morgan, "A Racial Comparison of Education in Robeson County (North Carolina)" (M.Ed., North Carolina, 1940).

Louise Virginia Nunn, "A Comparison of the Social Situation of Two Isolated Indian Groups in Northern North Carolina" (M.A., Columbia, 1937).

Henry McClain Owl, "The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians Before and After Removal" (M.A., North Carolina, 1929).

Clifton Oxendine, "A Social and Economic History of the Indians of Robeson County, North Carolina" (M.A., George Peabody, 1934).

Herbert Richard Paschal, Jr., "The Tuscarora Indians in North Carolina" (M.A., North Carolina, 1953).

Charles Barnard Seidel, "Indian Trade in the Old South from 1789-1812" (M.A., Louisville, 1928).

Sarah R. Tirrell, "The Land Situation in North Carolina Prior to the Ratification of the Federal Constitution" (M.A., Yale, 1931).

J. W. Williams, "Emigration from North Carolina, 1789-1860" (M.A., North Carolina, 1939).

William Shedrick Willis, "Colonial Conflict and the Cherokee Indians, 1710-1760" (Ph.D., Columbia, 1955).

H. G. Jones.

State Department of Archives and History,
Raleigh.

The Territorial Papers of the United States, Volume XXII: The Territory of Florida, 1821-1824. Compiled and edited by Clarence Edwin Carter. (United States Government Printing Office, Washington, 1956. Pp. xiii, 1,129. \$8.25.)

This twenty-second volume of *The Territorial Papers of the United States* maintains the high standards established in earlier ones. As the first of several projected volumes pertaining to Florida, it begins with Judge DuVal's job application of January 27, 1821, and ends with a recommendation written late in June, 1824. These documents relating to Florida are the pertinent ones from those in the National Archives and in the Library of Congress.

In chronological order the records of the transition of Florida from Spanish to American rule introduce the stormy and formative Jackson era. After Jackson, the papers relating to the secretaries or acting governors of East and West Florida flow into the most voluminous records, those of the first administration of Governor DuVal. The papers of the first three years of DuVal's governorship are so extensive and so important that they are not completed in this first volume of the territorial papers of Florida.

The subjects of these papers are as varied and inclusive as are the activities of governments. Job applications, commissions, instructions, reports, and acts intermingle with land

claims, archives, roads, yellow fever, salaries, timber and lighthouses. Herein, too, is a storehouse of biographical data as well as information on Indians, slaves, troops, and wreckers. The acts of men in creating counties and towns, in forming a territorial government, and in establishing a primitive economy stand in relief.

The editing and indexing are superbly done. Every item is identified as to its collection within the National Archives or the Library of Congress. The clearly written preface adequately sets the stage for use of the papers which follow. The full footnotes will be time saving for students, and sampling checks indicate that the index is accurate. The 141-page, double-columned index is indicative of the magnitude of the work and of its value. Although this book will be of most use to the historian, it will eventually bring to the layman a better understanding of his American heritage.

Rembert W. Patrick.

University of Florida,
Gainesville.

The Army Air Forces In World War II: Volume Six, Men and Planes. Edited by Wesley Frank Craven and James Lea Cate. (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. 1955. Pp. iii, 808. \$8.50.)

After five large volumes devoted to the combat activities of the Army Air Forces, the editors concentrate in Volume Six on the men and planes which made possible the success of the combat teams. The volume is divided into three sections: The Organization and its Responsibilities, Equipment and Services, Recruitment and Training. Six contributors wrote chapters while the editors assumed responsibility for the integration of the chapters and contributed the interpretative foreword.

Emphasis is rightly placed upon the remarkable achievements of American air power. "During World War II the United States conceived, constructed, and employed with devastating success the largest and most powerful air force the world had yet known. In the fullest sense it was a

triumph of the American people as a whole, for it was the product of a truly national effort, a remarkable collaboration among the scientific, industrial, and military components of American society." By December 1941 the United States had become the world's foremost producer of military aircraft; by August 1945 she had produced almost 300,000 planes. Nowhere do the authors claim that the AAF won the war, but this volume plus the earlier volumes make it abundantly evident that air power was unsurpassed in importance.

Although the volume was obviously not written for indoctrination purposes, it makes clear at least two important lessons for the American people—the need for a genuinely unified Department of Defense to insure effective co-ordination of the military services, and the absolute necessity of adequate military preparation before the outbreak of hostilities. The great contribution of President Roosevelt's bold preparedness program of 1938-1941 is underscored by the simple but often forgotten facts: "The AAF fought during World War II with aircraft which were all either in production or under development prior to 7 December 1941. . . . The major wartime achievements in research and development—for example, jet propulsion—had their chief effect upon the tactical strength of the air force only after the war was over."

This is a large, scholarly, well-organized, and well-written book, interesting and impressive but not designed to be "popular." The treatment is sympathetic without being uncritical—highly factual but seldom permitting statistics to detract from the narrative. Although this is an official history, the editors and contributors freely admit that the AAF and its agencies "made mistakes." Among these were the neglect to provide enough spare engines and parts, unnecessary competition with the Navy for desirable air station sites, and failure to use enough experienced educators in the training program.

The authors discuss frankly but do not exaggerate the importance of such controversial subjects as the Reuther Plan for mass production of planes, the "uneconomical" use of material in order to be "economical" of lives, the aircrew

college training program, the policy of segregating Negroes in the AAF, and the allocation of aircraft among the various claimants, chiefly the AAF, the Navy, Great Britain, and the USSR.

This is a handsome and significant book. It contains valuable organizational charts, many fine illustrations, an appendix, a glossary, and an adequate index. The illustrations consist of photographs of various types of planes, of production methods, and of training schools and techniques.

Winfred A. Harbison.

Wayne State University,
Detroit, Michigan.

HISTORICAL NEWS

The purchase of the Bentonville Battleground site which is to be developed under the direction of the Historic Sites Division of the State Department of Archives and History has been completed. The 1957 General Assembly appropriated \$25,000 toward the purchase and Johnston County (in which the battle was fought) appropriated an additional \$10,000. Since the purchase price was \$50,000 an option was secured with the agreement that the remaining \$15,000 be raised not later than September 1. People in Johnston and other counties through a successful campaign were able to raise the required amount with the exception of approximately \$1,500 which was borrowed from a bank. On August 29 the transaction was consummated and a total of 51 acres was acquired from Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Dunn who were the owners of the property. The purchase included the Harper House, used as an emergency hospital, several well-preserved earthworks, and the Confederate cemetery with its monument erected by the Goldsboro Rifles.

Dr. Christopher Crittenden, Director of the Department of Archives and History, accompanied by Mr. D. L. Corbitt and Mr. W. S. Tarlton, attended the joint meeting of the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association, Inc., and the Western North Carolina Historical Association which was held in Cullowhee August 16-17. On September 6, during the celebration of the 200th Birth Anniversary of General LaFayette (for whom Fayetteville was named), Dr. Crittenden spoke to a group in Fayetteville on the historic sites program of the State. The program was illustrated with slides of a number of historic sites which have been restored and a number which are to be restored.

On September 10 Dr. Crittenden spoke to the Colonel Polk Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution which met in the Assembly Room of the Hall of History and on September 25 he attended a meeting of the Tryon Palace Executive Committee in New Bern.

On October 2 Dr. Crittenden, accompanied by Mr. H. G. Jones, State Archivist, attended the twenty-first annual meeting of the Society of American Archivists in Columbus, Ohio. On October 4 he presided at a joint luncheon of the Society of American Archivists and the American Association for State and Local History and on October 6 he met again with the latter group. On October 10-13 Dr. Crittenden attended the annual meeting of the National Trust for Historic Preservation at Swampscott, Mass., and on October 17 attended the meeting of the Wake County Historical Society. On October 18-19 he represented Governor Luther H. Hodges at the celebration of the 176th anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis held in Yorktown, Virginia. At a meeting of the Eastern North Carolina Press Association held in Smithfield on October 26 Dr. Crittenden spoke on the topic, "History Can Be Big Business." He made the same address on October 31 to the Travel Council of North Carolina in Asheville, and on November 1 he made the presidential address, "We've Come a Long Way—History and Historical Activities in North Carolina," at the meeting of the Historical Society of North Carolina meeting at Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem. Dr. Crittenden spoke on the procedures for the disposal of county records having no further value at the Institute of Government Workshop for County Attorneys in Chapel Hill on November 2. From November 4 through November 7 he and Mrs. Joye E. Jordan, Museum Administrator of the Department of Archives and History, attended a meeting of the Tryon Palace Commission in New Bern. On November 21 Dr. Crittenden gave an illustrated talk to a group at the Rowan Museum, Inc., in Salisbury on preserving the history of North Carolina. He participated in a panel session of the North Carolina Library Association meeting on November 22; the discussion was on the conservation and utilization of historical resources in North Carolina libraries. On November 27 Dr. Crittenden participated with Mr. William S. Powell of the University of North Carolina Library on a TV program from Station WUNC-TV in Chapel Hill,

on the various literary awards presented each year through the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association.

Mr. D. L. Corbitt, Head of the Division of Publications, assisted a group of interested persons in organizing the Union County Historical Society on October 3. On October 11 he met with a group in Williamston and assisted with the formation of the Martin County Historical Association and made the principal address of the evening. Mr. Corbitt spoke on October 16 to the Johnston-Pettigrew Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy on "The Confederate Monuments of North Carolina." He represented the Department at the meeting of the Southern Historical Association held in Houston, Texas, November 7-9. On November 25 he spoke to the North Carolina Military District on "Early Settlements of North Carolina."

Mrs. Joye E. Jordan, Museum Administrator of the Department of Archives and History, and Miss Barbara McKeithan of the staff of the Hall of History attended the sixth annual meeting of the Southeastern Museums Conference, October 9-12, which was held at the Florida State Museum, Gainesville. Mrs. Jordan, who is Secretary-Treasurer of the group, arranged the introductory panel session on "Installation and Interpretation." Mrs. Jordan and Mrs. Madlin Futrell went to New Bern November 12-14 to photograph the furnishings for Tryon Palace for insurance and record purposes.

Mr. W. S. Tarlton, Historic Sites Superintendent, announces that on September 1 Mr. George K. Gelbach commenced duties as Historic Site Specialist assigned to Bentonville Battleground. He is a native of Hagerstown, Maryland, and a graduate of Gettysburg College, Pennsylvania, and received his master of arts degree in history from Duke University. For the past nine years Mr. Gelbach has taught in Edenton High School.

On September 10 Mr. Tarlton and Dr. Crittenden attended the meeting of The Lower Cape Fear Historical Society,

Wilmington, to discuss the possibilities of restoring Fort Fisher. He went on a tour of Warren County on September 15, sponsored by The Society of County and Local Historians, and on September 19 he spoke to the joint meeting of the Reidsville and Winston-Salem Pilot clubs at Williamsburg Community Center, Rockingham County, on North Carolina's historic sites. On October 6 and 7 Mr. Tarlton attended the annual meeting of the North American Association of Historic Sites Public Officials at Columbus, Ohio, of which he is Second Vice-president, and on October 12 he advised with a committee of the Littleton Woman's Club on the restoration of Person's Ordinary at Littleton and attended a luncheon conference at Halifax to discuss plans for observing the bi-centennial of Halifax County in 1958. Mr. Tarlton on October 17 spoke on "Preserving North Carolina's Historic Sites" to the Mecklenburg Historical Association at Hopewell Presbyterian Church near Charlotte, and on October 18 he spoke to the joint meeting of the Winston-Salem Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution on the preservation of historic sites in North Carolina. On October 25 he attended a tour of Bentonville Battleground made by the Eastern North Carolina Press Association, and on November 19 he spoke to the Moore County Historical Society at Southern Pines on "A Long Range Program for the House in the Horseshoe."

On October 22 Mr. H. G. Jones, State Archivist, addressed the Hertford County Historical Association at Chowan College, Murfreesboro, on the subject of "The Tragedy of Hertford." Mr. Roy Parker, Jr., was elected President of the Hertford group. Mr. Jones spoke on November 2 at the semi-annual meeting of the North Carolina Society of the Descendants of the Palatines in Kinston on "Where Our Ancestors Failed." He presented the society with photocopies of the de Graffenried documents recently acquired by the Department and reported on the research concerning their authenticity. He spoke to the Bloomsbury Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, in Raleigh on November 8, describing genealogical source materials available in North Carolina.

Mr. Jones attended the annual meeting of the Society of American Archivists in Columbus, Ohio, October 2-5. In September he accompanied Miss Mollie Lukis, Archivist of Western Australia, on a visit to the United Nations Archives in New York. On his return trip, Mr. Jones visited the Public Records Office of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission in Harrisburg.

Mrs. Pauline Cone Beers has been employed as a temporary archivist to arrange the Governor R. Gregg Cherry personal papers. Mrs. Beers was formerly Assistant Curator of Manuscripts at Duke University.

Records Management in North Carolina, an 8-page leaflet designed to acquaint state officials with the Department's modern records program and services, has been written by Mrs. Memory F. Blackwelder, Records Center Supervisor. Copies are available at no charge from the State Archivist or Mrs. Blackwelder.

The following volumes, formerly withdrawn because of deteriorating conditions, have been laminated and rebound by the Department: Duplin County Court Minutes, 1793-1798 and 1801-1804; Currituck County Court Minutes, 1803-1807 and 1827-1830; Edgecombe County Court Minutes, 1807-1811; New Hanover County Court Minutes, 1811-1812; New Hanover County Reference Docket, 1750; Richmond County Court Minutes, 1800-1804; and George Micklejohn, *On the Important Duty of the Subjection to the Civil Powers . . .* (New Bern: 1768).

Photocopies of the registers of post offices in North Carolina, 1829-1899, and of the population census summaries for 1790-1860 have been purchased from the Library of Congress.

Minutes of the New Hanover County Board of Health, 1879-1895, have been deposited in the Archives by Dr. C. B. Davis of Wilmington. The existence of this minute book appears to establish beyond doubt that the New Hanover County Board of Health is the oldest such county board in the nation.

Mr. Jones has announced that, among others, the following significant acquisitions have been made by the Archives recently:

The private and congressional papers of the late Thurmond Chatham, North Carolina manufacturer, naval officer, and representative in Congress, have been deposited as a gift from his heirs. The collection, consisting of approximately 35 cubic feet, includes Mr. Chatham's personal and congressional papers (mainly for the years 1946-1956), scrapbooks, photographs, and a small group of historical manuscripts collected by him. The latter group includes letters to Eng and Chang, the Siamese twins, while on their nation-wide tour; minutes of the Wilkes Debating Society, 1824-1825; a number of nineteenth-century letters and papers; and one letter from Thomas Pinckney to Major General Lincoln dated April 17, 1779. After they have been processed, certain portions of the Chatham Collection will be available for public research.

The W. K. Littleton Collection, deposited by Mr. Littleton of Badin, consists of indentures, bills of sales, legal papers, and letters of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. This small collection has its significance in having originated in Montgomery and Stanly counties where most of the early official records have been destroyed by fire.

Three documents of interest in the history of the Palatines have been given the Archives by Mrs. Bartlett Richards of Hinsdale, Illinois, a descendant of Christopher de Graffenried. These consist of a copy of a statement issuing from the Queen's Bench stating that de Graffenried had taken the Lord's Supper in a Protestant Church; the original of a patent from the Lords Proprietors to de Graffenried, July 28, 1709; and a copy of the granting of arms to de Graffenried.

County Records in North Carolina: Preservation, Reproduction, Disposal, a 13-page mimeographed manual, has been published by the Department. The handbook is designed to assist county officials in solving their records problems and establishes recommended schedules for county records which may not warrant permanent preservation. As soon as the Department is able to fill its newly-authorized position of Public Records Examiner, a more adequate county records program will be instituted with a view toward maintaining a continuous liaison between the Department and county officials.

During the months of July, August, and September, 939 persons registered for research in the Archives and 666 mail inquiries were answered by the Search Room in addition to those answered directly by the State Archivist. A total of 624 photostatic copies were furnished, 130 microfilm prints, 92 certified copies and 1,940 feet of microfilm.

The National Archives and Records Service through the Atlanta branch sponsored a workshop on correspondence on November 18-22 at North Carolina State College. Mrs. Fanny Memory Blackwelder, Records Center Supervisor, attended the meetings and Mrs. Betsy C. Moss and Mrs. Jo Anne Kuhn of the Records Center staff were awarded certificates for participation in the workshop classes.

Three new faculty members have been added to the Department of History of the University of North Carolina. They are Dr. Robert D. S. Higham and Dr. Richard Burgess Barlow, who will serve as Instructors of History, and Mr. Otto H. Olsen, who will be a Lecturer in Social Science.

Dr. James L. Godfrey spoke to the North Carolina State Library Association in Raleigh on November 21 on "The Schools, the Book, and the Libraries." Dr. Godfrey read a paper, "The Problem of Federalism in Ghana," at the meeting of the Southern Political Science Association in Gatlinburg, Tennessee, on November 22. Dr. Hugh T. Lefler delivered an address at the 200th Birth Anniversary of the Marquis De LaFayette in Fayetteville on September 6 on the topic, "LaFayette and Fayetteville." He spoke to the Sandhills Kiwanis Club at Southern Pines on October 16 on the subject, "Some Highlights in North Carolina History." Dr. Robert Miller read a paper at the meeting of the Historical Society of North Carolina at Wake Forest College on November 1 on "The Bible Belt Revisited, 1919-1939." Dr. Harold A. Bierck, Dr. James L. Godfrey, Dr. Fletcher M. Green, Dr. Frank W. Klingberg, Dr. J. Carlyle Sitterson, and Dr. George V. Taylor attended the Southern Historical Association meetings in Houston, Texas, November 7-9. Dr. Green read a paper, "Presidential Tours in the Old South"; Dr. Klingberg led the discussion on "Southern Subversives"; Dr. Taylor led the

discussion on "The French Revolution"; and Dr. Sitterson participated in a round-table discussion on "Southern Leadership."

Dr. Burton F. Beers of the Department of History of North Carolina State College had an article published in the January, 1958, issue of the *Pacific Historical Review* entitled "Robert Lansing's Proposed Bargain with Japan."

At the end of the Fall Quarter, 1957, Dr. A. D. Frank retired as Head of the Department of Social Sciences at East Carolina College and moved to Boca Raton, Florida. Dr. Paul Murray has been appointed as acting head for the remainder of the academic year, 1957-1958. On October 31 Mr. Herbert R. Paschal, Jr. read a paper on the Tuscarora Indians to the Wayne County Historical Society.

Dr. William S. Hoffmann of Appalachian State Teachers College read a paper at the October 28 meeting of the Western North Carolina Historical Association held in Lake Junaluska. Dr. Ina Woestemeyer Van Noppen read a paper, "Stoneman's Last Raid," at the afternoon meeting of the Historical Society of North Carolina on November 1 at Wake Forest College. Dr. Van Noppen and Mr. John Justice attended the annual meeting of the Southern Historical Association in Houston, Texas, November 7-9. Dr. Max Dixon attended the annual meeting of the National Council for Social Studies in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, November 26-28 and Dr. Julian C. Yoder attended the annual meeting of Geographers of the Southeastern District at Atlanta, Georgia, November 25-27.

Dr. H. H. Cunningham, Professor of History and Chairman of the Department of Social Sciences, has been appointed Dean of Elon College. Dr. Clarence B. Carson, a recent doctoral graduate of Vanderbilt University, has been appointed Assistant Professor of History at Elon.

Mr. Alan Williams, formerly acting head of the Department of History at Queen's College, has resigned to accept

a position in the History Department at the University of Virginia. Dr. Norris W. Preyer, who previously taught at Guilford College, has accepted a position as Assistant Professor at Queen's. Dr. Claudia Louise Salley, who was Visiting Professor at Queen's, 1956-1957, has resigned her position at Florida State University and is the new Professor of History and Chairman of the Department of History at Queen's. She received her Ph.D. from the University of Michigan and last spring read a paper, "The Conflict between Mysticism and Greek Learning: Lefèvre," at the meeting of the Southeastern Renaissance Conference held at Duke University, an abstract of which appeared in the *South Atlantic Bulletin*.

Dr. Harold T. Parker has been promoted to Professor of History at Duke University and is serving as Editor of the "Alumni Newsletter." Dr. Joel Colton has been promoted to Associate Professor of History and is on sabbatical leave this year, the second semester of which he will study in Paris on a Guggenheim Fellowship. Mr. Don Higginbotham, Mr. John Stark, and Mr. William Rock, all graduate students, are teaching this year to fill vacancies created by the resignations of Dr. Alexander De Conde and Dr. Harry Stevens who have accepted positions at the University of Michigan and Ohio State University respectively.

Dr. Henry S. Stroupe, Chairman of the Department of History at Wake Forest College, will direct the college's new program of evening classes. The classes were established in September through a grant from the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company.

An afternoon and evening session sponsored by the North Carolina Federation of Music Clubs on December 3 opened a week-long series of meetings by the various cultural societies and organizations in Raleigh. This year is the first in which the music organizations have met with the other groups. Mrs. Harry J. Shonts of Winston-Salem presided at the afternoon session at which Mr. Donald McCorkle, Executive Director of the Moravian Music Foundation, Inc., made an address. Mrs. Fred B. McCall, Director of the Children's Concert Division, and Miss Nelle Cheek of the elementary school staff presented a program under the direction of Dr. Benjamin F. Swalin. The Norden Trio of Wilmington com-

posed of Mrs. Eric Norden, viola; Mrs. Horace Moore, violin; and Mrs. Charles Shotts, piano, presented a program of chamber music which was followed by a tea.

Mrs. Maurice Honigman of Gastonia, North Carolina representative on the board of the National Federation of Music Clubs, was the principal speaker at the banquet session. A performance of Alex Wilder's short opera, "Sunday Excursion," by the Grass Roots Opera Company of Raleigh concluded the program.

On December 4 the thirty-first annual meeting of the North Carolina State Art Society was opened with a business session during which the following persons were elected to the society's board of directors: Mrs. J. H. B. Moore of Greenville, Mr. Gregory Ivy of Greensboro, State Auditor Henry Bridgers, and State Treasurer Edwin Gill, both of Raleigh. Dr. Robert Lee Humber was re-elected President, Mr. Gill was elected Vice-President, Mrs. James H. Cordon was elected Treasurer, and Mrs. May Davis Hill was elected Secretary. Other members of the Advisory Board are Dr. Clarence Poe and Mrs. Isabelle Bowen Henderson of Raleigh; Dr. Clemens Sommer of Chapel Hill; and Mr. Egbert L. Davis of Winston-Salem. Members of the Board appointed by governor are Mrs. Charles A. Cannon, Dr. C. Sylvester Green, and Mr. Ralph C. Price.

The winners of the North Carolina Artists' Exhibition who were presented special \$100 awards by Dr. William R. Valentin, Director of the State Art Museum, were Mr. James Bumgardner of Winston-Salem, for his painting, "Athena"; Mr. George Bireline of Raleigh, for his painting, "J 57"; Mr. Henry C. Pearson of Kinston, for his painting, "Oshidori"; Jane Bolmeier of Durham, for her painting, "Still Life"; and Mr. Roy Gussow of Raleigh, for his sculpture, "Isasoma." Mr. Bumgardner also received a \$300 art scholarship presented by the North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs. The special awards initiated this year replace the customary purchase awards (a total of \$1,000), which the Art Society has used previously to add to the permanent collection of the Museum.

Dr. Robert Lee Humber of Greenville, President of the Art Society, presided at the dinner at which Dr. Percy Rathbone, Director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, spoke. A luncheon and a business meeting of the board of directors preceded the evening program with Dr. Humber reporting that the gifts donated during the past year double the amount spent by the State to operate the Museum. Total gifts for 1957 were valued at \$322,980 and a total value of \$1,243,000 has been placed on the gifts received since the Museum opened on April 6, 1956.

Mr. James Byrnes, Associate Director of the Museum, spoke briefly on the attendance during the first 11 months of 1957. A reception and a preview of exhibition paintings closed the meeting.

The seventeenth annual session of the North Carolina Society for the Preservation of Antiquities was held on December 5 with Mrs. Ernest Ives of Southern Pines elected as President for 1958. Mrs. Ernest A. Branch of Raleigh was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer and Mrs. Charles A. Cannon of Concord was re-elected Honorary President. Mr. Edmund H. Harding of Washington was elected Vice-President and the following will continue to serve as members of the board of directors: Mrs. O. Max Gardner of Shelby, Dr. Archibald Henderson of Chapel Hill, Miss Gertrude S. Carraway of New Bern, and Mrs. Lyman A. Cotten of Chapel Hill. Mr. Harding presented the Charles A. Cannon Awards to Miss Lucy Cobb, Mrs. R. N. Simms, and Dr. Clarence Poe, all of Raleigh; Mr. Grayson Harding of Edenton; Mr. William S. Powell of Chapel Hill; and Mrs. Elizabeth D. Reynolds of Winston-Salem, at the evening meeting.

During the morning session reports on preservation projects were made by Mr. George K. Gelbach of Raleigh on Bentonville Battleground; Mrs. Joseph C. Mason of Winston-Salem on Old Salem; Mrs. Horace P. Robinson of Littleton on Person's Ordinary; Mr. Edmund H. Harding of Washington on Historic Bath; and Mrs. L. R. Harrell of Elkin on the Elkin Library.

At the luncheon meeting Dr. E. Lawrence Lee, Jr., Professor of History at The Citadel, made a talk on "Old Brunswick Town"; and at the evening session Mrs. John A. Kellen-

berger of Greensboro and Miss Gertrude S. Carraway and Mr. Gregor Norman-Wilcox, the latter two of New Bern, discussed the progress of the restoration work on Tryon Palace. A reception for members and guests of the society followed the program.

The North Carolina Literary and Historical Association, Inc., opened its fifty-seventh annual meeting with a business session and the election of the following officers: Dr. D. J. Whitener of Boone, President; Mr. Henry Belk of Goldsboro, Mr. Herbert O'Keef of Raleigh, and Mrs. Wilma Dykeman Stokely of Asheville, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. Mebane H. Burgwyn of Jackson, Col. Hugh Dortch of Goldsboro, and Mr. Paul Green of Chapel Hill, members of the Executive Committee; and Dr. Christopher Crittenden of Raleigh, Secretary-Treasurer. Members of the nominating committee are Mrs. Pauline Worthy of Washington, Miss Mary C. Wiley of Winston-Salem, Mrs. Inglis Fletcher of Edenton, and Mr. R. Mayne Albright and Mr. Richard Walser, both of Raleigh.

Brief talks were made by Miss Gertrude S. Carraway of New Bern on "History Is an Important Product" and by Mr. Glenn Tucker of Flat Rock on "Hoke's Brigade at Gettysburg." Mr. Phillips Russell of Chapel Hill reviewed North Carolina fiction of 1956-1957, and Mr. Herbert R. Paschal, Jr., presented the R. D. W. Connor Award for the best article relating to North Carolina published in *The North Carolina Historical Review* to Mr. Diffie W. Standard of Chapel Hill and Dr. Richard W. Griffin of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn. The winning article was "The Cotton Textile Industry in Ante-Bellum North Carolina."

Mrs. Mebane H. Burgwyn of Jackson presented the Roanoke-Chowan Poetry Award to Mrs. Dorothy Edwards Summerow of Gastonia for her volume, *Ten Angels Swearing*, and Dr. Leslie Syron of Raleigh presented the American Association of University Women's Juvenile Literature Award to Mrs. Nell Wise Wechter of Greensboro for her book, *Taffy of Torpedo Junction*.

Mr. William S. Powell presented the only American Association for State and Local History Award given in the State this year to the New Bern Fireman's Museum, and Mr. L. R. Tucker of New Bern, Chairman of the Museum, accepted the

award for the institution which was established in 1955 and dedicated on June 24, 1957.

The Association adopted a resolution instructing the President to name committees for the following purposes: (1) to begin planning for the observance in 1963 of the three-hundredth anniversary of the granting of the Carolina Charter of 1663 by Charles I; (2) to begin planning for the celebration of the approaching Civil War centennials; and (3) to work for a new state building to house the Department of Archives and History.

Mrs. Taft Bass of Clinton presided at the luncheon meeting and Mr. Winston Broadfoot of Hillsboro reviewed the North Carolina non-fiction books of 1956-1957.

Mr. Gilbert T. Stephenson of Pendleton gave the presidential address, "Literature and History," and Mr. Ray Wilkinson of Rocky Mount presided at the dinner meeting. At the evening session Dr. Marvin L. Skaggs of Greensboro presided and Dr. T. V. Smith, formerly of Syracuse University, made an address, "Poetry, Politics, and Philosophy." Mr. Hugh Morton of Wilmington presented the first Corporate Citizenship Award to the Jefferson Standard Broadcasting Company, a subsidiary of the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company. In 1951 the broadcasting firm created the Jefferson Standard Foundation which gives two four-year scholarships (valued at \$525) annually in the fields of radio and television—one to be used at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, and the other at North Carolina State College in Raleigh.

Miss Clara Booth Byrd of Greensboro, President of the Historical Book Club, Inc., presented the Sir Walter Raleigh Award to Mrs. Doris Betts of Sanford for her novel, *Tall Houses in Winter*. Dr. Archibald Henderson, retired professor of mathematics at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, was presented the twenty-sixth annual Mayflower Society Award for his biography, *George Bernard Shaw: Man of the Century*. Dr. Henderson had previously won the Mayflower Award in 1932 for *Bernard Shaw: Playboy and Prophet* and the Patterson Award for *George Bernard Shaw: His Life and Works*. Mrs. Preston B. Wilkes, Jr., of Charlotte,

Governor of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of North Carolina, made the presentation.

Following the evening session a reception for members and guests was held.

The forty-sixth annual session of the North Carolina Folklore Society met on December 6 and re-elected Mrs. Charles F. (Betty Vaiden) Williams of Raleigh, President; Mr. Donald McDonald of Charlotte and Mr. John Fletcher of Edenton, Vice-Presidents; and Dr. Arthur Palmer Hudson of Chapel Hill, Secretary-Treasurer. The program for the meeting centered on "Our Anglo-American Heritage of Story, Song, and Dance," with Mr. Richard Chase of Boone, collector of the "Jack Tales" and editor of *American Folk Tales and Songs*, telling folktales. Dr. I. G. Greer, veteran ballad singer of Chapel Hill, accompanied by Mrs. Greer on the dulcimer, sang folksongs. The Dixieland Square Dancers of Raleigh with music by a string band illustrated folk dances.

On the afternoon of December 6 Governor and Mrs. Luther H. Hodges entertained at a tea and reception at the Governor's Mansion from 4:30 to 6:00 P.M. Members and guests of all the cultural societies and organizations participating in the five-day program were invited.

On the afternoon of December 6 the North Carolina Symphony Society held a meeting of the Executive Committee. Officers of the society are: Mr. Russell M. Grumman of Chapel Hill, President; Mr. M. Elliot Carroll of Durham, Executive Vice-President; Mr. James McClure Clarke of Asheville, Mr. Lester C. Gifford of Hickory, and Mrs. Floyd D. Mehan of High Point, Vice-Presidents; Mr. William R. Cherry of Chapel Hill, Treasurer; Mrs. Vera N. Campbell of Chapel Hill, Assistant Treasurer; Mr. J. E. Adams of Chapel Hill, Secretary; and Dr. Benjamin F. Swalin of Chapel Hill, Director.

The Roanoke Island Historical Association held its annual business meeting at a luncheon on December 5. Officers of

the Association are Dr. Robert Lee Humber of Greenville, Chairman; Mr. Russell M. Grumman of Chapel Hill, Vice Chairman; Mr. Isaac P. Davis of Winton, Secretary; Mr. Chauncey S. Meekins of Manteo, Treasurer; and Mr. Richard E. Jordan of Manteo, General Manager.

On December 7 the Historical Book Club held a breakfast meeting for its members and Mrs. Doris Betts, winner of the Sir Walter Raleigh Award which is presented annually by the club for the best fiction work. At the same time the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of North Carolina held a breakfast for its members and Dr. Archibald Henderson, winner of the Mayflower Award.

Mrs. Taft Bass of Clinton was elected President of the North Carolina Society of County and Local Historians at a meeting on December 7 and the following were chosen Vice-Presidents: Mr. Leon McDonald of Olivia, Mrs. N. A. Edwards of Goldsboro, and Mr. D. L. Corbitt of Raleigh. The society presented awards to Mr. Bill East of the Winston-Salem *Twin City Sentinel*, Mr. E. P. Holmes of the *Elkin Tribune*, and Mr. F. C. Salisbury of the *Carteret News-Times* of Morehead City. Dr. Blackwell P. Robinson, Professor of History at the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, Greensboro, received the Smithwick Award for his book, *William R. Davie*.

The North Carolina Poetry Society met on December 7 with Mrs. A. A. Kyles presiding. Mrs. Edith Earnshaw of Wake Forest read selections of her poetry and a roll call was made of North Carolina poets. The Roanoke-Chowan Poetry Award winner, Mrs. Dorothy Edwards Summerow, was presented to the group and read from her poetry.

The North Carolina Society of County and Local Historians and the Warren County Historical Society sponsored a tour of Warren County on September 15 with approximately 75 people participating. The group met in the Warren County Library where special exhibits relating to the county were

set up to aid in orienting the party for the tour. Large numbered markers were placed at the points to be seen or visited and a loudspeaker system was used by Mr. W. W. Taylor to give a commentary at all stops. At the conclusion of the tour the group met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lunsford Long for a refreshment hour. Mrs. James Beckwith was chairman of the arrangement committee. Among the historic places which were visited were the home of John Hall in Warrenton, the William R. Johnson house, the William Eaton law office, the hotel building at Jones White Sulphur Springs, the grave of Annie Carter Lee, the reconstructed home and the grave of Nathaniel Macon, and Little Manor or Mosby Hall. The group stopped at the John Graham High School for lunch.

The Wake County Historical Society held its fall meeting on October 17 in the Assembly Room of the State Department of Archives and History in Raleigh with the President, Mr. William A. Parker, presiding. Mrs. R. Bruce Carter, Secretary, read the minutes of the previous meeting and Mr. John Y. Jordan, Jr., program chairman, introduced Mr. Herbert O'Keef, editor of *The Raleigh Times* and speaker for the evening, whose topic was "The Day Sherman Came to Town." Mrs. Elizabeth W. Wilborn, membership chairman, and Mr. Richard Seawell, Treasurer, gave reports and Mr. Parker appointed Mr. L. Polk Denmark as projects chairman. The program and business session were followed by a social hour. There are 162 members of the society.

The Historical Society of North Carolina held its fall meeting at Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, on November 1, with the President, Dr. Christopher Crittenden, presiding. Following the business session in the afternoon, papers were read by Dr. Robert M. Miller of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, and Dr. Ina W. Van Noppen of Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone.

Dr. Crittenden gave the presidential address at the evening session. New officers elected for the year 1958 are Dr. Hugh T. Lefler of Chapel Hill, President; Mr. D. L. Corbitt of

Raleigh, Vice-President; and Dr. Marvin L. Skaggs of Greensboro, Secretary-Treasurer. Dr. Henry S. Stroupe of Wake Forest College and Mrs. Howard Thorne of Guilford College were elected to the executive committee. New members elected to the society are Dr. William S. Hoffmann of Appalachian State Teachers College and Dr. Richard N. Current of the Woman's College, Greensboro.

The Moravian Music Foundation, Inc., Winston-Salem, has issued the first number of its "News Bulletin" which will report various activities of the Foundation. The first number has the following items: a list of acquisitions, a report on publications and honors received, recent programs, and work of the Research Division, and a number of comments from individuals and newspapers on the work of the Foundation.

The Duke American Assembly, a conference co-sponsored by Duke University and the American Assembly of Columbia University, met in Durham, June 5-8, and considered the subject, "The United States and the Far East." Some fifty scholars were invited, and a booklet containing a report of the meeting, the list and qualifications of the participants, an address by Dr. Paul M. Gross of Duke University, and an address by Dr. Harry C. Kelly of the National Science Foundation, Washington, D. C., has been received by the Department of Archives and History.

The quarterly meeting of the Carteret County Historical Society was held October 19 in the Episcopal Parish House in Beaufort and launched the fourth year of the society. Officers elected for the coming year are Mr. F. C. Salisbury, President; Mrs. T. T. Potter, Secretary; and Mrs. Luther Hamilton, Sr., Treasurer. A paper prepared by Mrs. Earl Davis covering the history of Harkers Island was read by Mrs. Nat Smith. Cemetery records now being compiled were presented by Mrs. Essie Smith and Mr. F. C. Salisbury. The society during its first three years has emphasized the collection of authentic materials to place on file with the idea of publishing a county history in the future.

The Union County Historical Association was organized at a meeting held on October 3 in the courthouse in Monroe. Mr. S. Glenn Hawfield was elected temporary chairman, Miss Bessie Reid Houston temporary secretary, and Mr. Clyde Eubanks temporary treasurer. Mr. D. L. Corbitt spoke to the group which planned another meeting to perfect the organization, elect officers, and adopt a constitution and bylaws. The association has 72 members.

The Gaston County Historical Bulletin had the following items in its most recent issue: a story of Confederate Colonel William Graves Morris; a report of the June meeting and a copy of the constitution and bylaws of the county historical society; and two copies of wills of the Craig family.

The Chronicle of The Bertie County Historical Association in the October, 1957, issue carried an article by Dr. William P. Cumming on the earliest known map of North Carolina, with a drawing of the map described by Dr. Cumming which he presented to the historical association. It also carried a notice relative to the fall meeting.

A ten-car motorcade made a tour of the old gold mining area of McDowell County on October 27. Miss Ruth Greenlee delivered brief talks at various points visited, including Dartsville School, Brindletown, Brackettown, Macedonia, and Vein Mountain. The various mining sites, streams where gold was panned, and mining shafts were visited by the group.

The Martin County Historical Association held its organizational meeting in the Williamston Woman's Club on October 11, with Mr. D. L. Corbitt of the State Department of Archives and History as principal speaker. Officers were elected as follows: Mr. F. M. Manning, Williamston, as President; Mrs. William Gray, Sr., Robersonville, as Vice-President; Mrs. N. C. Green, Williamston, as Secretary-Treasurer; and Mr. Wendell Peele, Williamston, as Historian. Directors named representing the ten townships are Mrs. James E. Smithwick, Jamesville; Mr. Charles L. Daniel, Wil-

liams; Mrs. Evan Griffin, Griffins; Mr. A. B. Ayers, Jr., Bear Grass; Mr. Harry A. Biggs, Williamston; Mrs. Beatrice W. James, Cross Roads; Mrs. J. C. Smith, Robersonville; Mrs. LeRoy Taylor, Poplar Point; Mrs. T. B. Slade, Sr., Hamilton; and Mr. R. A. Haislip, Jr., Goose Neck. Mrs. Irving Margolis and Mrs. Herbert Whitley were named co-chairmen of the membership committee, and Mrs. Wheeler Martin and Mr. Harry A. Biggs were named to draft a constitution and by-laws for the organization.

Mr. Corbitt spoke on the history of the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association, of which he is chairman of the committee to organize local historical societies; the work of the Department of Archives and History; and the work of individual county groups throughout the State. Twenty-five persons joined the association.

A special edition of the *Carteret County News-Times* was issued on August 13, 1957, for the centennial celebration and was dedicated to Mr. F. C. Salisbury, local historian, who has done a great deal to preserve the history of Morehead City and Beaufort as well as Carteret County. The special issue carried stories of the Morehead family with an article on the \$25,000 Mr. John Motley Morehead III has given toward the building of a new high school; a section with the city's history told in pictures; stories on the fire departments and the State Ports Authority; the address made by Governor Luther H. Hodges; the art and antique show in the Wallace House; the official seal of Morehead City which embodies the coat of arms of the Morehead family; old hotels, houses, and churches in Beaufort and Morehead City; railroad history of the area; Morehead City in both World Wars; and the history of the post office which officially began on February 28, 1859.

The special edition, which was sold out, covered in detail many phases of the history of the town and county not mentioned above. Another part of the celebration was the presentation of a historical drama, "The Blue and the Gray in Carteret County," written by Mr. F. C. Salisbury.

A group of Western North Carolina members of the Sons of the American Revolution from five counties met in Asheville on October 19 and organized a regional chapter to be known as the Blue Ridge Chapter. Two State officers and a Maryland visitor were also present.

The following were elected officials at the first meeting: President, Mr. Clarence Griffin, Forest City; Vice-President, Mr. Norman Hulbert, North Wilkesboro; Secretary, Mr. Charles Z. Flack, Forest City; Treasurer, Mr. Dudley Hill, Asheville; Genealogist, Admiral L. B. Ard, Brevard; Chaplain, Dr. Elmer T. Clark, Lake Junaluska; Historian, Colonel Paul A. Rockwell, Asheville. Mr. Donald Griffin of Hendersonville was appointed chairman of the publicity committee.

The Western North Carolina Historical Association's History Bulletin had the following items in the October issue: an article on the Vance Birthplace, a report of the joint historical association's meeting at Cullowhee, plans for the fall meeting of the Western North Carolina Historical Association at Lake Junaluska, a report of the meeting of the McDowell County Historical Association, reports on the dramas, "Unto These Hills" and "Horn in the West," reports by Mr. George McCoy, President of the Association, and notice of the acceptance of a manuscript written by Dr. William S. Hoffman by the James Sprunt Publication Committee of The University of North Carolina Press.

An excellent booklet, *Albemarle, Stanly County Centennial: The Bridge from Yesterday - into Tomorrow, May 11-18, 1957*, has been received by the Department. Prepared for the centennial celebration, the pamphlet covers in story and picture the highlights of the history of the county with an article by Stanly South, Historic Site Specialist at Town Creek Indian Mound, on the Indians of the Stanly County area; church histories; and an article about the Kron House located in Morrow Mountain State Park which is to be restored. Biographical sketches and reminiscences are included, as well as a brief history of the schools in the county. A fea-

ture of the celebration was the presentation of a historical spectacle, "Milestones," which is mentioned in the booklet.

A Scrap Book of Reflections by C. H. Hamlin of Atlantic Christian College, Wilson, has been privately printed and distributed. Dr. Hamlin has in his 70-page book covered his family history in Virginia; his career as a teacher; historic sites in the Virginia and North Carolina counties where his family settled; some educational history of the South; the Supreme Court Decision of May 17, 1954, and its implications; and a brief resumé of the World Wars and the situations which caused them.

Dr. Hamlin has added "A Parting Word to the Young Reader" and a bibliography. This book will be of interest to the members of the Hamlin Family, members of the Disciples of Christ Church, and others interested in seeing personal local histories written as a basis for county and state histories.

Mrs. Taft (Cora) Bass of Clinton, Historian of Sampson County, recently issued *The Sampson County Yearbook, 1956-1957; Historical and Statistical Information About Sampson County and Its Towns*. This 138-page book is filled with statistical data to acquaint its readers with the county officers, departments, schools, hospitals, churches, colleges, and contains brief sketches of the towns (and post offices, both active and inactive), a statement about taxes, a history of Sampson County, and information on Indian mounds, Civil War episodes, and numerous other topics. It represents an endeavor to present material in a compact, usable form. Mrs. Bass states that she hopes to publish the *Yearbook* periodically, keeping it current. A bibliography, appendices, index to advertisers, and general index, as well as a number of illustrations, are included.

James Oscar Thomas has written and compiled a pamphlet, *The Story of the Methodist Church, Leaksville, North Carolina*, which was published in 1957. The booklet, which is illustrated, presents the history of the church, leaders—past

and present—a list of pastors, outstanding leaders in the various departments of the church, and a roll of members as of June, 1957. This booklet covers in concise yet interesting style the chronology of the church.

Me an' Ole Kate and Other Christmas Stories by Samuel Thomas Peace of Henderson is an illustrated collection of dialect stories written in the first person, filled with nostalgic reminiscences. The stories were originally written as Christmas stories over a twenty-five year period and are replete with characters—Negro and white—whom the author adroitly brings to life. Published by The Vantage Press, New York, the book is priced at \$2.50.

The Morning Star, written and illustrated by Lucille Wallower and published by the David McKay Company, Inc., New York, is the story of the origin of some of the Moravian Christmas customs which began at the Pennsylvania settlement (Bethlehem) in 1741. Written to coincide with the 500th anniversary of the Moravian Church, the book, written primarily for children, will interest all readers but particularly North Carolinians where these customs are still traditionally followed in the churches, especially at Old Salem. The title is taken from that of a hymn which is still sung by a chosen child at the Christmas Eve service or Lovefeast.

Mr. David O. True of Miami, Florida, is the author of "Cabot Explorations" which was published in *Imago Mundi, A Review of Early Cartography*, edited by Leo Bagrow of Stockholm, Sweden. The article advances the idea that John Cabot discovered land in what is now North Carolina in 1496—the first recorded discovery of land in this portion of the present-day United States by anyone after the Vikings.

Colonial Williamsburg and the Institute of Early American History and Culture, Williamsburg, Virginia, sponsored a one-day conference on Early American architecture on November 17, with an exhibition of titles from the Kocher Collection at the Williamsburg Inn where the conference was

held. Dr. Walter M. Whitehill of the Boston Athenaeum, Dr. Lester J. Cappon of the Institute, Dr. Marcus Whiffen, Architectural Historian of Williamsburg, and Mr. A. Edwin Kendrew presided at the various sessions. On November 18 a tour of current Colonial Williamsburg projects with Mr. Kendrew and staff directing was held. The purpose of the conference was to direct attention to the need for serious research in this period of architectural history and to provide an opportunity for discussion by architectural historians of plans to assist and direct other persons interested in this field.

The Mississippi Valley Historical Association has inaugurated an award of \$1,000 to be made annually for a study dealing with some phase of United States history. The purpose of the award is to encourage history scholars to undertake further research and writing. The first five award studies will be published by the University of Kentucky Press. Manuscripts for the first award must be submitted between June 1 and August 31, 1958, to Dr. Chase C. Mooney, Department of History, Indiana University, Bloomington, who is chairman of the historical series study committee and from whom additional instructions and information on style and other matters may be obtained.

The Library Company of Philadelphia announces the granting of its Fellowships in American Studies for the academic year 1957-1958 to Mr. H. Trevor Colbourn of Pennsylvania State University. The Company is again offering a fellowship for 1958-1959 to stimulate research in the field of American studies. The Fellowship carries a stipend of \$5,000 and the grantee will be expected to reside in or near Philadelphia during study. No specific academic qualifications are required and applications must be in the hands of The Library Company of Philadelphia, Broad and Christian Streets, Philadelphia 47, Pennsylvania, no later than March 1, 1958. Information and full details may be obtained by writing to this address. The winner is to be announced by May 1, 1958.

Books received for review during the last quarter are: Freeman Tilden, *Interpreting Our Heritage. Principles and Practices for Visitor Services in Parks, Museums, and Historic Places* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1957); Robert Douthat Meade, *Patrick Henry: Patriot in the Making* (Philadelphia and New York: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1957); Bell Irvin Wiley, *Kentucky Cavaliers in Dixie. Reminiscences of a Confederate Cavalryman*. By George Dallas Mosgrove (Jackson, Tennessee: McCowat-Mercer Press, Inc., 1957); Emma Lou Thornbrough, *The Negro in Indiana before 1900. A Study of a Minority* (Indianapolis, Indiana: Bookwalter Printing Company for the Indiana Historical Bureau. Volume XXXVII of the Indiana Historical Collections, 1957); Richard Alden, *The South in the Revolution, 1763-1789*. Volume III of *A History of the South*. Edited by Wendell Stephenson and E. Merton Coulter (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, The Littlefield Fund for Southern History of the University of Texas, 1957); Francis F. Beirne, *Baltimore, . . . A Picture History, 1857-1958* (New York: Hastings House Publishers. Compiled under the Auspices of the Maryland Historical Society. A Centennial Project of Hutzler Brothers Company, 1957); James M. Merrill, *The Rebel Shore. The Story of Union Sea Power in the Civil War* (Boston and Toronto: Little, Brown and Company, 1957); Elizabeth Taylor, *The Woman Suffrage Movement in Tennessee* (New York: Bookman Associates—Twayne Publishers, 1957); Chase C. Mooney, *Slavery in Tennessee* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1957); Lucille Wallower, *The Morning Star* (New York: David McKay Company, Inc., 1957); Frederick J. Dockstader, *The American Indian in Graduate Studies: A Bibliography of Theses and Dissertations* (New York: Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, 1957); C. H. Hamlin, *A Scrapbook of Reflections* (Wilson: Privately printed, 1957); Walter Brownlow Posey, *The Baptist Church in the Lower Mississippi Valley, 1776-1845* (Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1957); Festus P. Summers, *The Cabinet Diary of William L. Wilson, 1896-1897* (Chapel Hill, The University of North Carolina Press, 1957); Wilcomb E. Washburn, *The Gov-*

ernor and the Rebel. A History of Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press. Published for the Institute of Early American History and Culture at Williamsburg [Virginia], 1957); Jesse Forbes Pugh, *Three Hundred Years Along the Pasquotank. A Biographical History of Camden County* (Old Trap [Camden County]: Privately printed, 1957); John Wells Davidson, *A Crossroads of Freedom. The 1912 Campaign Speeches of Woodrow Wilson* (New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press. Published for the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, 1956); Lucy Phillips Russell, *A Rare Pattern* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1957); Grady McWhiney, *Lee's Dispatches. Unpublished Letters of General Robert E. Lee, C.S.A., to Jefferson Davis and the War Department of The Confederate States of America, 1862-65* (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1957 [New Edition]); Blackwell P. Robinson, *William R. Davie* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1957); Rose Howell Holder, *McIver of North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1957); James F. Doster, *Railroads in Alabama Politics, 1875-1914* (University: University of Alabama Studies. No. 12. [July], 1957); Margaret Walker Freel, *Our Heritage. The People of Cherokee County, North Carolina, 1540-1955* (Asheville: The Miller Printing Company, 1956); Samuel Thomas Peace, *Me an' Ole Kate and Other Christmas Stories* (New York: Vantage Press, Inc., 1957); Elbert B. Smith, *Magnificent Missourian: The Life of Thomas Hart Benton* (Philadelphia, Pa. and New York: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1958); and Wilma Dykeman and James Stokely, *Neither Black nor White* (New York: Rinehart and Company, Inc., 1957).





