



**NORTH
CAROLINA**



NORTH CAROLINA

A +

Exceptional work has been
completed here. you are to be
congratulated. your organization and
neatness are exceptions. you should
be proud of this book. you have
perfect balance between written + pictured
work.

Compiled by

Steve Satterfield
Grade 7

February 5, 1964

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FACTS ABOUT NORTH CAROLINA

NORTH CAROLINA was named in honor of Charles I (Latin, Carolus),
king of England.

CAPITAL - Raleigh (since 1792)

NICKNAME - Tar Heel State

COLORS - Blue and Red (1945).

BIRD - Cardinal (1943)

MOTTO - Esse Quam Videri (To Be Rather Than To Seem).

SONG - "The Old North State"

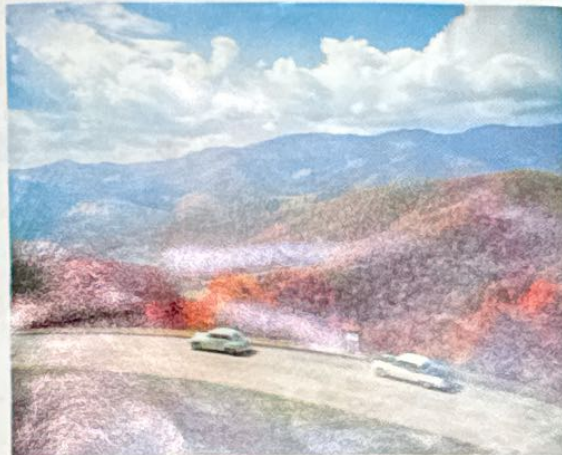
TREE - Pine (1963)

POPULATION (1960) - 4,556,155. Urban, 39.5%; rural 60.5%. Persons
per square mile, 92.9--rank, 16th state.

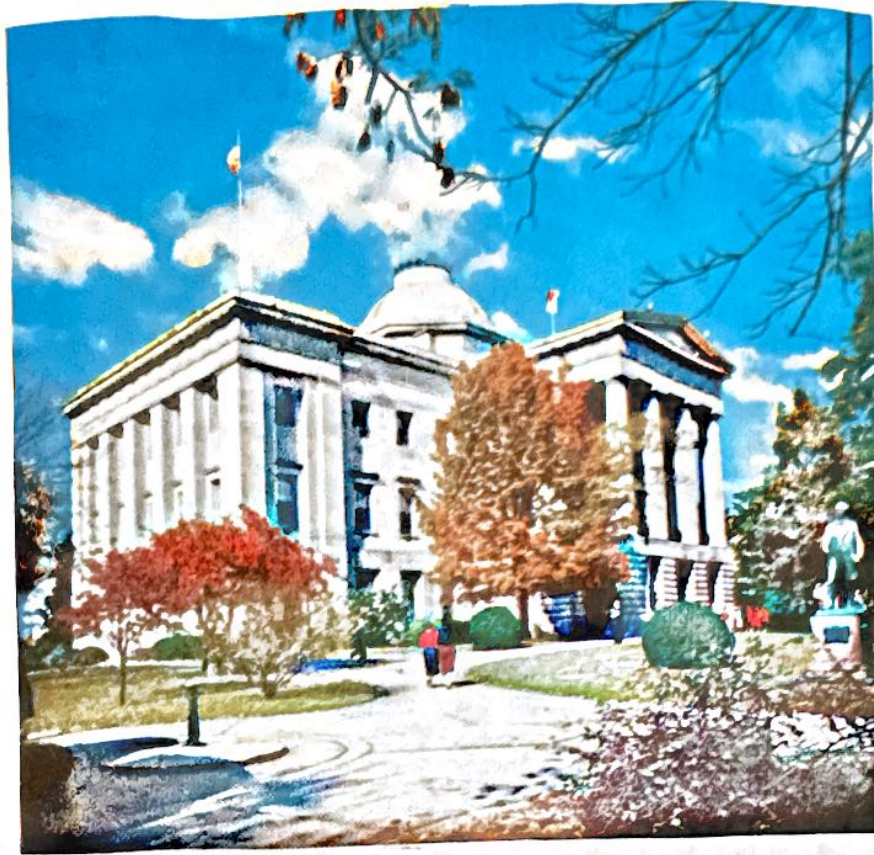
EXTENT: Area, 52,712 square miles, including 3,645 square miles of
water (28th state in size).

ELEVATION: Highest, Mount Mitchell, near Busick, 6,684 feet; lowest
sea level; average, 700 feet.

GEOGRAPHIC CENTER: 10 miles northwest of Sanford.



*Mt. Mitchell, highest point in Eastern America, as it appears
from the Blue Ridge Parkway in western North Carolina.*



Capitol Building
Raleigh, N. C.

North Carolina's Capitol is a gem of Greek Revival architecture. It was completed in 1840, replacing an earlier structure that burned. Raleigh was laid out in 1792, one of the few cities born as a capital.

The Capitol is built of native granite. The first railroad in the State was built to haul stone from the nearby quarry. The Confederate flag flew over the Capitol during the Civil War until Raleigh was occupied, but undamaged, by the Union Army under General Sherman on April 14, 1865.

Built to house all State offices, the Capitol long ago outgrew that capacity and is now the center of the cluster of State buildings in downtown Raleigh. Only the offices of the Governor, Secretary of State and Treasurer remain in this building here.

The rotunda, 97½ feet from floor to dome, is featured by circular balconies without outer supports. Niches contain busts of famous North Carolinians and tablets commemorating significant historical events. On the grounds are monuments to statesmen and heroes of wars, including the North Carolinians who were the first to give their lives for their country in the Civil and Spanish-American Wars.



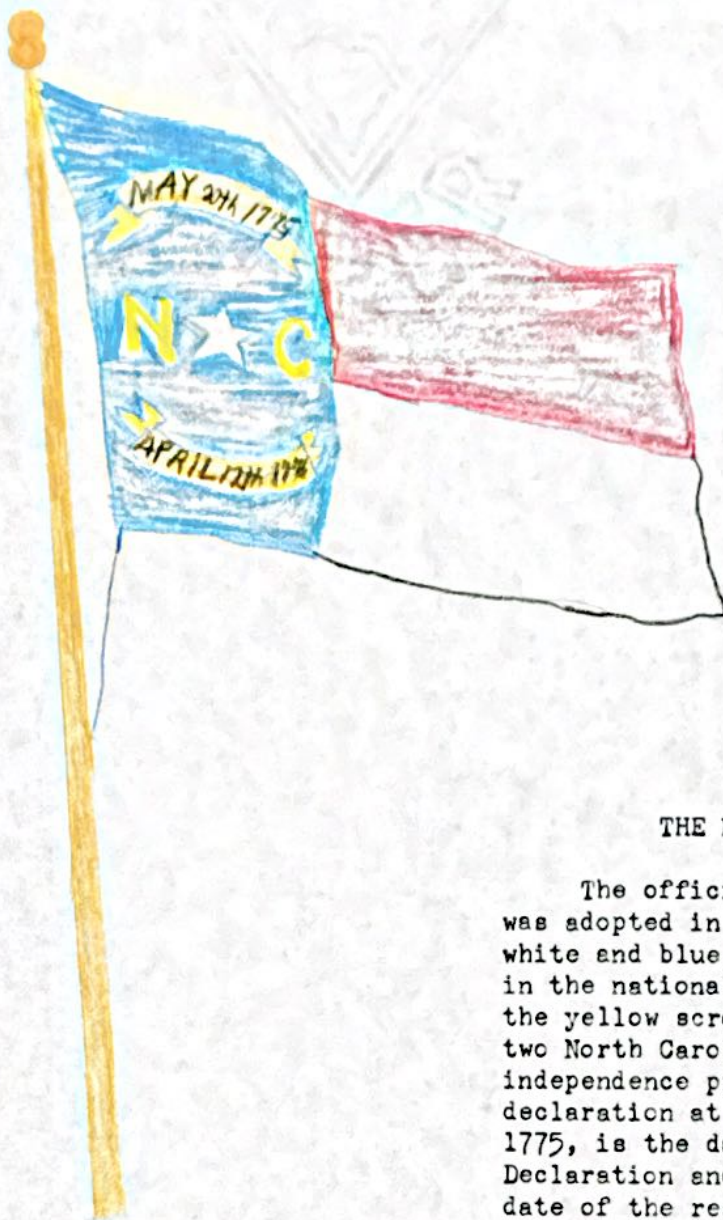
STATE BIRD AND FLOWER

The cardinal is North Carolina's official bird (adopted 1943), and dogwood was adopted as the State flower in 1941. There are over 400 species of birds in the Tar Heel State and over 4,000 varieties of plant life. Birds are protected by law in many cities and refuges, including famous Lake Mattamuskeet and the Pea Island Refuge, on the coast where thousands of ducks and geese winter. North Carolina's plant life covers a broad range. Along the Southeastern Coast the rare Venus Flytrap flourishes. Trees indigenous to the latitude of Labrador are found in mile-high mountain altitudes. There are 143 varieties of trees in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park alone. Blooming seasons range the year 'round, with spring blooming beginning in January on the coast where there are famous azalea and camellia gardens around Wilmington and Southport. Orange and grapefruit trees bear on the Outer Banks near Cape Hatteras.



GREAT SEAL

The Great Seal is kept in the Governor's Office for impression upon official papers. It is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. The figures depicted are those of Liberty and Plenty. The date, May 20, 1775, is that of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. This version of the Great Seal was adopted in 1893. It is the 8th in North Carolina's history, four being used in the colonial period and four since the colony became a State.



THE FLAG

The official flag in use today was adopted in 1885. The colors, red, white and blue, are the same as those in the national emblem. The dates in the yellow scrolls are those of the two North Carolina declarations of independence preceding the national declaration at Philadelphia. May 20, 1775, is the date of the Mecklenburg Declaration and April 12, 1776, the date of the resolution adopted at Halifax empowering North Carolina members of the Continental Congress to concur in declaring independence.

STATE MOTTO

The State's motto, appearing upon the Great Seal, was adopted in 1893. The Latin "ESSE QUAM VIDERI" is freely translated --

"TO BE RATHER THAN TO SEEM"

It is found in Cicero's essay on Friendship (Chapter 26).



TAR HEEL TOAST

"Here's to the land of the longleaf pine,
The summer land where the sun doth shine,
Where the weak grow strong and the strong grow great,
Here's to "down home," the Old North State !

STATE SONG

"The Old North State"

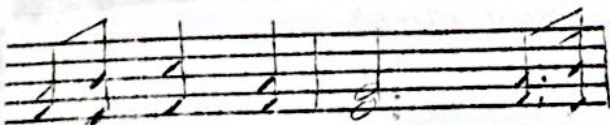
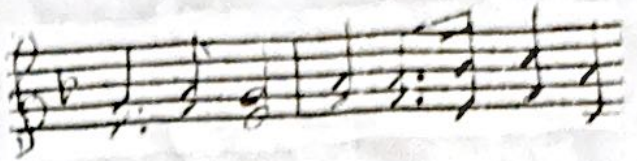
Caroline, Carolina,
Heav'n's blessings attend her !
While we live we will cherish,
Protect and defend her.
Tho' the scorner may sneer at
And wittings defame her,
Still our hearts swell with gladness
Whenever we name her.

Then let all those who love us,
Love the land that we live in,
As happy a region
As on this side of heaven,
Where Plenty and Peace,
Love and Joy smile before us
Raise aloud, raise together
The heart-thrilling chorus.

(Chorus)

Hurrah ! Hurrah !
The Old North State forever !
Hurrah ! Hurrah !
The good Old North State !

("The Old North State" was adopted by the Legislature in
1927 as the official State Song.) It was written by Judge
William Gaston.



HOW THE TAR HEELS GOT THEIR NAME

When Carolina was divided in 1710, the northern or older settlement was called North Carolina, or the "Old North State". Historians had recorded that the principal products of this state were "tar, pitch and turpentine". It was during one of the fiercest battles of the Civil War that the columns supporting the North Carolinians, who had successfully fought it out alone, were greeted by a regiment coming up from the rear with the question: "Any more tar down in the Old North State, boys?" Quick as a flash came the answer: "No, not a bit; President Jeff Davis has bought it all up." "Is that so; what is he goin' to do with it?" "He is going to put it on you'ns heels to make you stick better in the next fight." General Lee, hearing of the incident, said: "God bless the Tar Heel boys". The name stuck.

UNIT I.

NORTH CAROLINA

THE TEXTILE AND TOBACCO STATE



NORTH CAROLINA

The Textile and Tobacco State

The state of North Carolina is a leader in many fields. It is first in the nation in tobacco growing and in the manufacture of cigarettes, textiles, and wood household furniture. Second in population among the southeastern states, it is first in income, industry, and agriculture. North Carolina's Fontana Dam is the highest in the East. Fort Bragg is the largest military reservation in the United States. Mount Mitchell, in the western part of the state, is the highest mountain east of the Mississippi River.

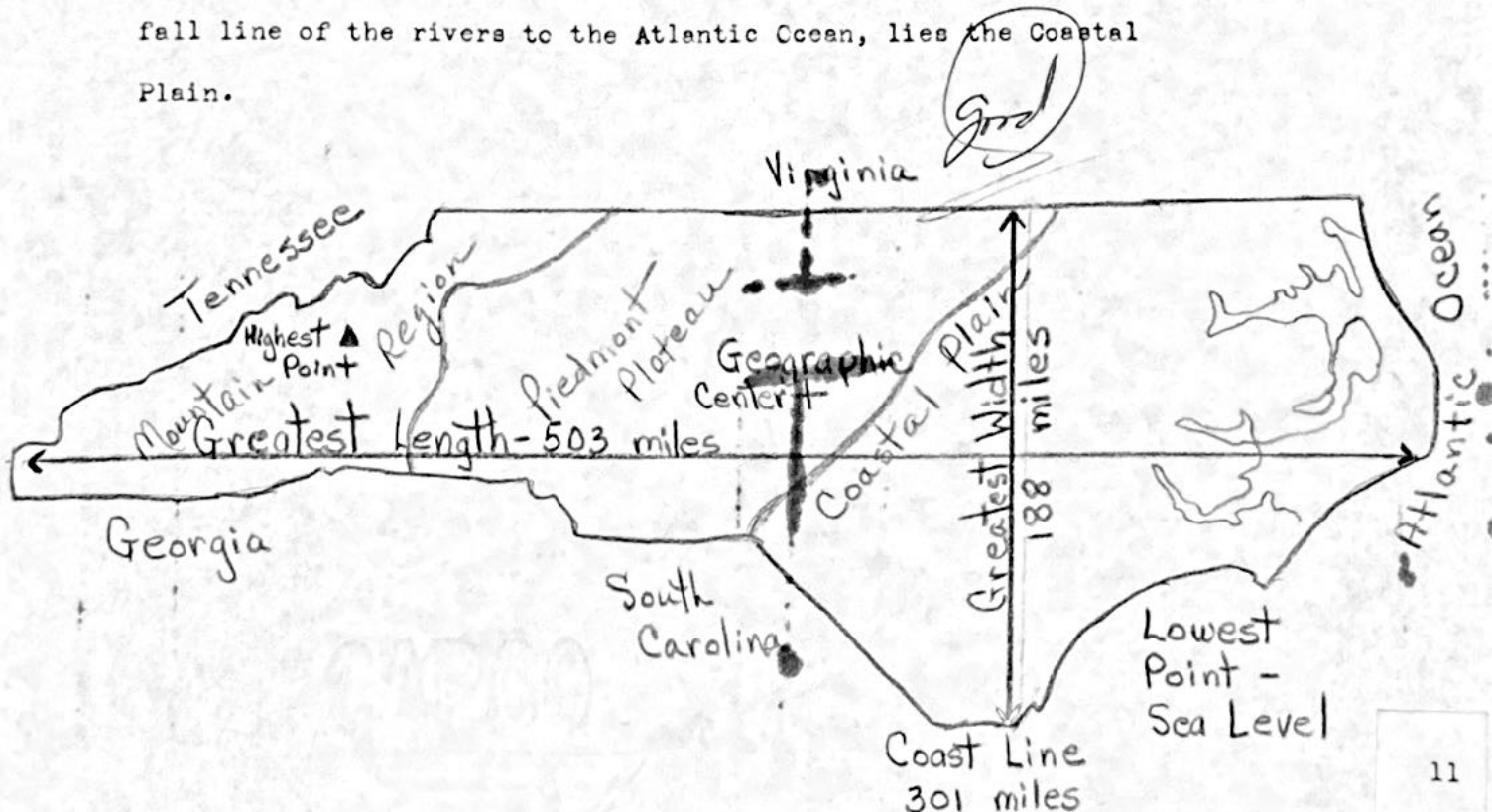
In history also North Carolina has been a leader. This was the site of the first English colony in the New World and here Virginia Dare was born, the first child born of English parents in America. North Carolina was the first colony to vote for independence from England and the first to establish a state university. In 1903, near Kitty Hawk, N. C., the Wright brothers opened a new age when they made the first flights in a self-propelled aircraft.

A SURVEY OF NORTH CAROLINA

In extent from east to west North Carolina is the longest state east of the Mississippi River. This distance is 503 miles. From north to south its greatest extent is 188 miles. The total area of the state is 52,712 square miles, including 3,645 square miles of inland water.

North Carolina is bounded on the east by the Atlantic Ocean. On the north it is bounded by Virginia. Tennessee is on the extreme northwestern part of the state and on the west. On the southern border are Georgia and South Carolina.

The surface of the state is a long slope from west to east. At the Tennessee boundary are the Appalachian Mountains, with some peaks more than 6,000 feet high. From here the surface descends to the Piedmont Plateau, which has an elevation of from 500 to 1,000 feet. From the eastern end of the Piedmont, the fall line of the rivers to the Atlantic Ocean, lies the Coastal Plain.

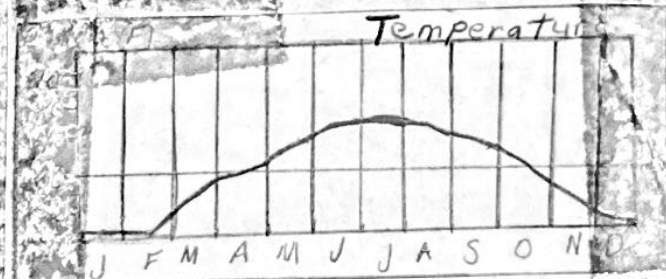
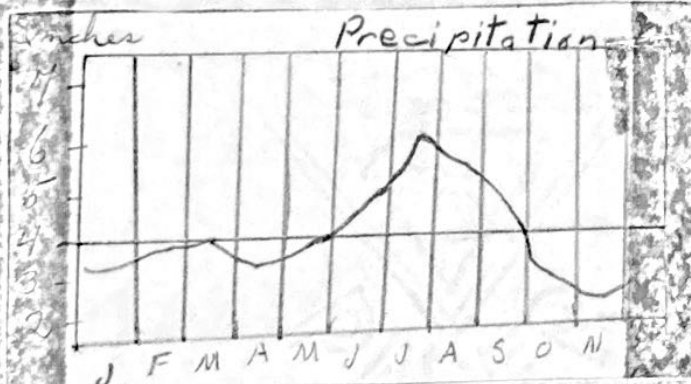


NORTH CAROLINA'S FAVORABLE CLIMATE

One of the state's greatest natural resources is its favorable climate, which ranges from subtropical in the southeast to temperate in the northwest. In the west, the high mountain barrier protects most of the state from severe cold. In the east the climate is tempered by the Atlantic Ocean, landlocked sounds, and the warm Gulf Stream, which approaches to within 12 miles of Cape Hatteras.

The average annual temperature is 59°F. , varying from 63° in the Coastal Plain to 61° in the Piedmont, and 55° in the mountains. Along the Atlantic coast the growing season is as long as 295 days a year. There are at least 240 growing days a year throughout the Coastal Plain. The growing season is slightly shorter in the Piedmont, and in the mountains it is 160 to 195 days a year.

All three regions receive ample rainfall. The average annual precipitation is 49 inches, varying from about 40 inches in the northwest to 84 inches in the southwest corner. The heaviest rains fall in July and August. The yearly snowfall ranges from two inches in the southeast to 30 inches in the northwest.



NORTH CAROLINA'S THREE GREAT REGIONS

THE MOUNTAIN REGION of the west is about 6,000 square miles in area and includes 17 counties. Here are the Great Smokies, the Blue Ridge, and many smaller ranges and cross ranges. It is a high, cool resort country with beauty unsurpassed in eastern America. The Great Smokies and the Blue Ridge Parkway which leads to it are two of the nation's most popular scenic attractions.

Two thirds of the mountains are covered with hardwood forests almost to their tops. Much of the sloping land is pasture, while the valley bottoms provide fertile farm land. Mount Mitchell, in the Black Mountains of Yancey County, is the highest peak in the Appalachians, rising to 6,684 feet. From its summit seven states can be seen.

THE PIEDMONT PLATEAU, in the center of the state, covers about 21,000 square miles and all or part of 44 counties. It begins at the base of the Blue Ridge and extends eastward to the fall line, changing along the way from hills and dales to gently rolling country. The soil ranges from gravelly loam to clay. About half of the region is timbered.

The Piedmont is the industrial heart of North Carolina. Here are the state's largest cities, highway and railroad arteries, and many textile, tobacco, and furniture factories. At the fall line, rivers have been harnessed to provide electric power. In the southeast, where the Piedmont merges into the Coastal Plain, is the Sand Hills region, famous for its winter resorts and peach crops.

THE COASTAL PLAIN, in the east, is the state's largest region. It includes 25,000 square miles and all or part of 46 counties. Most of its soil is rich, level, and sandy. About two thirds of it is in timber. The plain is cut by many rivers, including such navigable streams as the Cape Fear, Neuse, Tar-Pamlico, and Roanoke. A great producer of fruits and truck crops, the Coastal Plain is now becoming an industrial area as well.

On its eastern side North Carolina has an inner coast line and an outer coast line. The inner coast is deeply indented by Albemarle Sound to the north and Pamlico Sound near the center of the state. This tidewater area is low and swampy. It includes such marshy areas as Dismal Swamp in the northeast and Whiteoak, Angola, Holly Shelter, and Green swamps stretching out to the south. In this area are the two largest natural lakes in North Carolina--Mattamuskeet, near Pamlico Sound, and Waccamaw, in the southeast.

The outer coast line is a long chain of narrow sandy reefs called the Outer Banks. Major projections into the Atlantic are, from north to south, Cape Hatteras, Cape Lookout, and Cape Fear. The Cape Hatteras area has many dangerous storms. Here the warm winds from the Gulf Stream meet cooler land breezes. The waters off the cape have been so dangerous to ships that they are called the "graveyard of the Atlantic."



North Carolina is divided into three distinct topographical regions: the Coastal Plain, the Piedmont Plateau, and the Appalachian Mountains. It is a vast incline rising from the Atlantic Ocean to the crests of the Blue Ridge and Great Smoky Mountains. These regions include approximately 25,000, 21,000 and 6,000 square miles, respectively.

In the South Atlantic area of the United States, North Carolina lies between parallels 33 degrees 51 minutes 37 seconds and 36 degrees 34 minutes 25 seconds north latitude, and meridians 75 degrees 27 minutes and 84 degrees 20 minutes west longitude. It is bounded on the north by Virginia and Tennessee; on the east by the Atlantic Ocean; on the south by South Carolina and Georgia; on the west by Tennessee. Total area is 52,712 square miles, of which 3,645 are water surface and 49,067 land. The State ranks 28th in total area. It is 503 miles long. Geographical center is in Chatham county, 10 miles northwest of Sanford.

COAST—North Carolina's coast is protected by an abutment of slender islands, known as the Outer Banks. They jut out almost into the waters of the Gulf Stream at Cape Hatteras, the "Graveyard of the Atlantic." The Coastal Plain rises through a series of natural terraces from the sounds to an elevation of about 500 feet at the Piedmont Plateau fall line. It is usually of rich soil, level and sandy. It is traversed by numerous rivers; some of them, including the Cape Fear, Neuse, Pamlico and Roanoke, are navigable. The coast also has stretches of swamps (Great Dismal is in the northeast) and shallow lakes including Mattamuskeet, a 30,000 acre U. S. Wildlife Refuge, and 8,938 acre Waccamaw, a resort. About two-thirds of the Coastal Plain is in timber. Once

preponderantly agricultural the Coastal Plain is being industrialized rapidly. The ocean ports of Wilmington and Morehead City bring world-wide commerce to North Carolina. Its beaches make it a rich vacationland. The Inland Waterway runs a sheltered course through sounds and rivers along the coast.

PIEDMONT—The Piedmont Plateau starts at the "fall" line with an elevation of around 500 feet, and with rolling terrain extends westward to an elevation of around 1,000 feet to the base of the Blue Ridge Mountains. About half of it is timbered. This is the industrial heart of North Carolina and its most populous region. In the southeastern part is the Sandhills region, famous for its winter resorts. The Piedmont is interlaced with transportation arteries and dotted with the world's largest concentration of textile, tobacco and furniture factories. The rivers of the Piedmont, the Yadkin and Catawba being the principal ones, have been harnessed to supply electric power in great volume.

MOUNTAINS—The Mountain Region begins abruptly where the Blue Ridge escarpment rises above the Piedmont. The Blue Ridge Mountains throw off outlying flanks to the east, the most spectacular of which are the Black Mountains, including Mt. Mitchell, whose elevation, 6,684 feet, is the highest east of the Mississippi River. The Appalachian system reaches its climax in North Carolina with 223 mountains 5,000 feet or over. Two-thirds of the mountains are forested, but there is extensive cultivation of the valley bottoms. The nation's most visited National Parks, the Great Smokies and the Blue Ridge Parkway, converge here. Important industries are located in the mountains. There are many lakes.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNTIES

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date of Formation</u>	<u>Named for</u>	<u>County Seat</u>	<u>Land area in sq. miles</u>
Alamance	1849	Indian name	Graham	434
Alexander	1847	William J. Alexander	Taylorsville	255
Alleghany	1859	Indian name	Sparta	230
Anson	1750	Lord Anson	Wadesboro	533
Ashe	1799	Samuel Ashe	Jefferson	427
Avery	1911	Waightatill Avery	Newland	247
Beaufort	1712	Duke of Beaufort	Washington	831
Bertie	1722	James & Henry Bertie	Windsor	693
Bladen	1734	Martin Bladen	Elizabethtown	879
Brunswick	1764	The House of Brunswick	Southport	873
Buncombe	1791	Edward Buncombe	Asheville	646
Burke	1777	Thomas Burke	Morganton	506
Cabarrus	1792	Stephen Cabarrus	Concord	360
Caldwell	1841	Joseph Caldwell	Lenoir	476
Camden	1777	Earl of Camden	Camden Courthouse	239
Carteret	1722	Sir John Carteret	Beaufort	532
Caswell	1777	Richard Caswell	Yanceyville	435
Catawba	1842	Indian name	Newton	406
Chatham	1771	William Pitt, Earl of Chatham	Pittsboro	707
Cherokee	1839	Indian name	Murphy	454
Chowan	1670	Indian name	Edenton	180
Clay	1861	Henry Clay	Hayesville	213
Cleveland	1841	Benjamin Cleveland	Shelby	466
Columbus	1808	Christopher Columbus	Whiteville	939
Craven	1712	William, Lord Craven	New Bern	725
Cumberland	1754	Duke of Cumberland	Fayetteville	661

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date of Formation</u>	<u>Named for</u>	<u>County Seat</u>	<u>Land area in sq. miles</u>
Currituck	1670	Indian name	Currituck Courthouse	273
Dare	1870	Virginia Dare	Manteo	388
Davidson	1822	William Lee Davidson	Lexington	548
Davie	1836	William R. Davie	Mocksville	264
Duplin	1750	Lord Duplin	Kenansville	822
Durham	1881	Town of Durham	Durham	299
Edgecombe	1741	Baron Edgecombe	Tarboro	511
Forsyth	1849	Benjamin Forsyth	Winston-Salem	424
Franklin	1779	Benjamin Franklin	Louisburg	494
Gaston	1846	William Gaston	Gastonia	358
Gates	1779	Horatio Gates	Gatesville	343
Graham	1872	William A. Graham	Robbinsville	289
Granville	1746	Earl of Granville	Oxford	543
Greene	1799	Nathanael Greene	Snow Hill	269
Guilford	1771	Lord North, Earl of Guilford	Greensboro	651
Halifax	1759	Earl of Halifax	Halifax	722
Harnett	1855	Cornelius Harnett	Lillington	606
Haywood	1808	John Haywood	Waynesville	543
Henderson	1838	Leonard Henderson	Hendersonville	382
Hertford	1760	Earl of Hertford	Winton	356
Hoke	1911	Robert F. Hoke	Raeford	414
Hyde	1712	Edward Hyde	Swanquarter	634
Iredell	1788	James Iredell	Statesville	591
Jackson	1851	Andrew Jackson	Sylva	496
Johnston	1746	Gabriel Johnston	Smithfield	795
Jones	1779	Willie Jones	Trenton	467
Lee	1907	Robert E. Lee	Sanford	255
Lenior	1791	William Lenoir	Kinston	391
Lincoln	1779	Benjamin Lincoln	Lincolnton	308

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date of Formation</u>	<u>Named for</u>	<u>County Seat</u>	<u>Land area in sq. miles</u>
McDowell	1842	Joseph McDowell	Marion	442
Macon	1828	Nathaniel Macon	Franklin	517
Madison	1851	James Madison	Marshall	456
Martin	1774	Josiah Martin	Williamston	481
Mecklenburg	1763	Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg	Charlotte	542
Mitchell	1861	Elisha Mitchell	Bakersville	220
Montgomery	1779	Richard Montgomery	Troy	488
Moore	1784	Alfred Moore	Carthage	672
Nash	1777	Francis Nash	Nashville	552
New Hanover	1729	The House of Hanover	Wilmington	194
Northampton	1741	The Earl of North- hampton	Jackson	540
Onslow	1734	Arthur Onslow	Jacksonville	756
Orange	1752	William of Orange	Hillsboro	398
Pamlico	1872	Indian name	Bayboro	341
Pasquotank	1670	Indian name	Elizabeth City	229
Pender	1875	William D. Pender	Burgaw	857
Perquimans	1670	Indian name	Hertford	261
Person	1792	Thomas Person	Roxboro	400
Pitt	1761	William Pitt	Greenville	656
Polk	1855	William Polk	Columbus	234
Randolph	1779	Peyton Randolph	Asheboro	801
Richmond	1779	Duke of Richmond	Rockingham	477
Robeson	1786	Thomas Robeson	Lumberton	944
Rockingham	1785	Marquis of Rock- ingham	Wentworth	572
Rowan	1753	Matthew Rowan	Salisbury	517
Rutherford	1779	Griffith Rutherford	Rutherfordton	566
Sampson	1784	John Sampson	Clinton	963
Scotland	1899	Scotland	Laurinburg	317

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date of Formation</u>	<u>Named for</u>	<u>County Seat</u>	<u>Land area in sq. miles</u>
Stanly	1841	John Stanly	Albemarle	399
Stokes	1789	John Stokes	Danbury	459
Surry	1771	Earl of Surry	Dobson	537
Swain	1871	David L. Swain	Bryson City	530
Transylvania	1861	Latin Words	Brevard	379
Tyrrell	1729	Sir John Tyrrell	Columbia	399
Union	1842	Made from parts of two counties	Monroe	643
Vance	1881	Zebulon B. Vance	Henderson	269
Wake	1771	Margaret Wake	Raleigh	866
Warren	1779	Joseph Warren	Warrenton	445
Washington	1799	George Washington	Plymouth	336
Watauga	1849	Indian name	Boone	320
Wayne	1779	Anthony Wayne	Goldsboro	555
Wilkes	1778	John Wilkes	Wilkesboro	765
Wilson	1855	Louis D. Wilson	Wilson	373
Yadkin	1850	Indian name	Yadkinville	335
Yancey	1833	Bartlett Yancey	Burnsville	311
Totals				49,097

NATURAL RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION

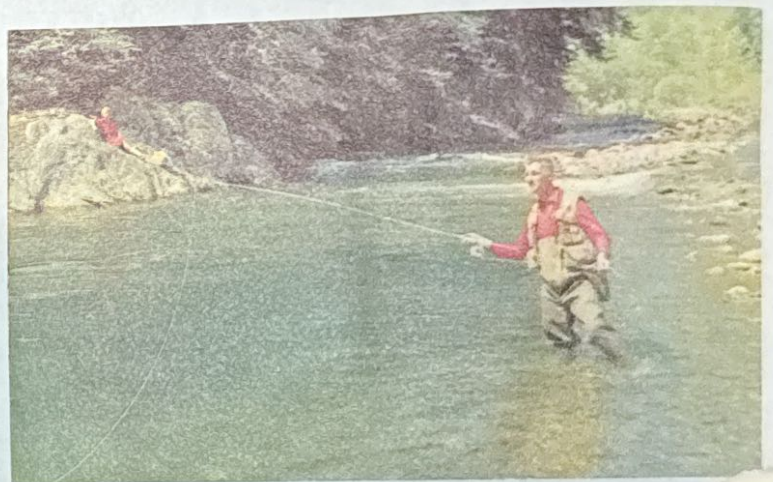
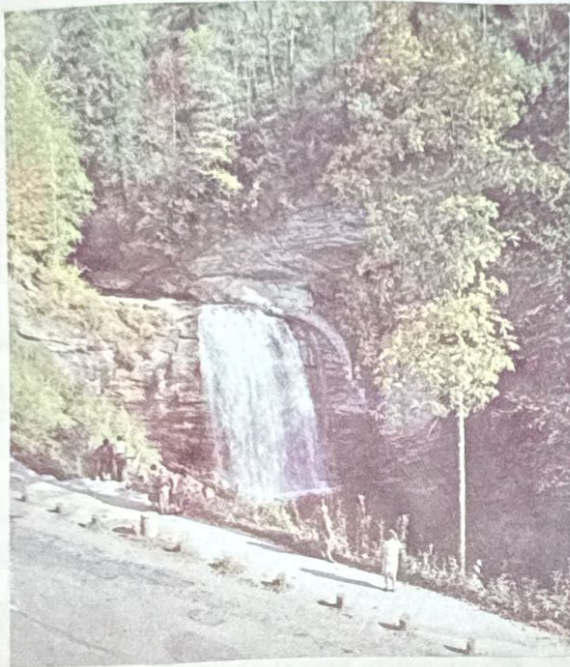
North Carolina has a rich supply of natural resources. A favorable climate and a great variety of soils provide the basis for many different kinds of crops. With more than half of the state forested, the production of lumber and wood products has long been an important industry. The Coastal Plain has chiefly pines; the Piedmont, pines mixed with hardwoods such as oak, ash, hickory, and poplar; and the mountain region, mainly hardwoods.

There are many different minerals in North Carolina but only a few are found in great quantities. The most valuable minerals are stone, tungsten, sand and gravel, and mica. The Hamme tungsten mine in Vance County is the second largest in the nation. The state is also a leading producer of talc and feldspar.

The state has two ocean ports for world-wide commerce--Wilmington and Morehead City. It also has fisheries, scenic vacation spots, and water power for hydroelectric development. The rapid industrialization of the state has been due in large part to the harnessing of its hundreds of mountain streams and waterfalls. In developed water power North Carolina now ranks seventh among the states. In the mountain region, three large dams supply power for the Tennessee Valley Authority--Apalachia and Hiwassee on the Hiwassee River, and Fontana on the Little Tennessee.

Most of the state's conservation activity is directed by the Department of Conservation and Development, established in 1925. This agency is also concerned with industrial research. A minerals research laboratory at Asheville is operated jointly by this department and by North Carolina State College. Agricultural research is chiefly the responsibility of the State College.

North Caroline ranks high in its conservation of humen resources. Each of the state's 100 counties operates public health facilities. The Medical Care Commission, established in 1945, administers federal and state funds for hospital construction and correlates the building programs in the various counties. One of the South's leading health and medical centers is at Chapel Hill. Asheville's locstion in the western mountains has made it a noted site for the treatment of respira-
tory diseases.



THE PEOPLE OF THE TARHEEL STATE

During the first half of the 1700's Scotch-Irish and German settlers from Pennsylvania began to come into the Piedmont "back country". In 1710 a colony of Swiss and German Protestants founded New Bern on the Trent River. Many Highland Scots settled in the present state in the mid-1700's. By the outbreak of the Revolutionary War the population was about 300,000.

The people of North Carolina received their nickname "Tarheels" during the Civil War. The term was reportedly used by General Robert E. Lee to describe the sticking quality of North Carolina troops. It came from the threat of the state's soldiers to tar the heels of other troops who sought to abandon their positions during battle.

Since 1900 the population of the state has increased by 141 per cent. The increase in the South during the same period was 123 per cent, while the increase for the nation as a whole was 136 per cent. Negroes number more than one million, or about 25 per cent of the people.

Most of North Carolina's population, both white and Negro, is native born. The number of foreign is about 16,000, or less than one half of one per cent. The largest groups of immigrants are from England and Wales, Germany, Greece, and Canada.

Before the coming of the white man the two most powerful Indian tribes in what is now North Carolina were the Cherokees and the Tuscaroras, both of the Iroquoian family. After 1713 the Tuscaroras migrated northward into New York. Between 1828 and 1848 the Cherokees were forced to move to Oklahoma in the tragic journey known as the Trail of Tears. Many of the remaining Indians in the state live on the Cherokee Indian Reservation near Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

A LEADER IN TEXTILE AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS

In 1900 North Carolina was almost solely an agricultural state. Since then a steady growth in industry has made the state an important manufacturing center as well. Today manufacturing leads agriculture both in number of workers and in value of products.

North Carolina ranks 14th among the states in value added by manufacturing and second only to Texas in the South. The state's first cotton mill was founded near Lincolnton in 1813 to process locally grown fibers. Today the manufacture of textile-mill products is the foremost industry in the state, and North Carolina leads the nation in this field. The principal products are cotton fabrics, yarns, threads, and knitted goods. The state is the greatest producer of seamless hosiery.

North Carolina is also the national leader in its second largest industry, the manufacture of cigarettes and other tobacco products. It makes about half of the nation's cigarettes and pays approximately three million dollars in tobacco taxes to the federal government every working day. North Carolina outranks all states in the production of wood household furniture. Two other long-established industries are lumbering and paper products. Newer industries that have developed rapidly are electronics, chemicals, mechanical devices, and food processing.



Tobacco Auction



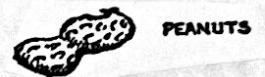
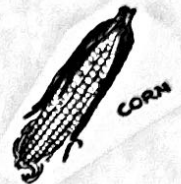
FARMING IN THE TARHEEL STATE

North Carolina has about 265,000 farms, a number exceeded only by Texas. The average size is 70 acres (while in Texas it is about 500 acres). This large number of small farms is due mainly to the fact that many industrial workers operate farms in their spare time. About 55,000 farms are sharecropped.

The chief crop is tobacco. North Carolina ranks first among the states in this crop, raising about 40 per cent of the nation's output. Corn, another important product, is grown throughout the state. Cotton is raised chiefly in the Piedmont and on the Coastal Plain. Northeastern North Carolina grows many peanuts, with the total state production second only to that of Georgia.

Dairying and the production of beef cattle are becoming increasingly important. Truck farming supplies a number of food-processing and packaging firms. Other valuable agricultural products are hogs, chickens, eggs, hay, oats, soybeans, wheat, and fruit. Only Louisiana grows more sweet potatoes. The state operates two tree nurseries, one in the mountains and the other on the Coastal Plain.

The sea-food catch provides the basis of another busy industry. Menhaden, mullet, shad, and flounder are the most important commercial catches. Menhaden are used for oil and as fertilizer. Coastal waters yield crabs, oysters, clams, and shrimps.



NORTH CAROLINA'S EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

When Charles B. Aycock became governor in 1901 he found the public school system in a backward condition. Schools were open only 73 days each year, and less than one third of the school-age children were receiving instruction. Aycock launched a vigorous program for more and better schools. Today every child may receive nine months of schooling each year through the 12th grade. The state guarantees each school a standard minimum income, which can be supplemented by aid from local communities. Travel to and from school is provided by the largest fleet of school buses in the world.

Technical education receives a strong emphasis in North Carolina. The State Department of Public Instruction administers many trade and industrial education courses as part of the school program. The state-operated North Carolina Vocational Textile School, at Belmont, is the only institution of its kind in the nation.

The University of North Carolina was the first state university to open, in 1795. Today the Greater University of North Carolina is composed of three units--the university proper, at Chapel Hill; the Women's College, at Greensboro; and the State College of Agriculture and Engineering, at Raleigh.

Duke University, at Durham, is the largest private college in the state. It was built around Trinity College through gifts of James B. Duke. He was a tobacco manufacturer born near Durham.

Other major institutions of higher learning include: Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina, at Greensboro; Catawba College, at Salisbury; Davidson College, at Davidson; North Carolina College at Durham; Elon College, at Elon College; High Point College, at High Point; Johnson C. Smith University, at Charlotte; Lenoir-Rhyne College at Hickory; Meredith College, at Raleigh; and Wake Forest College, founded at Wake Forest and now located in Winston-Salem.

FACTS ABOUT EDUCATION

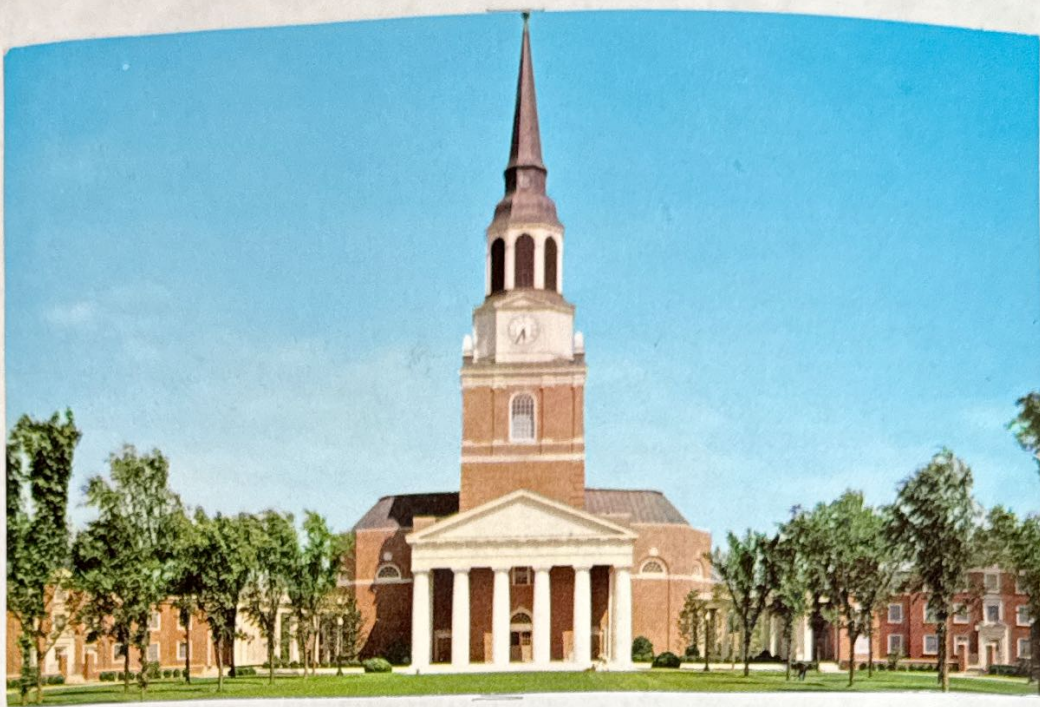
Public Schools: Compulsory school age, 7 through 15. State Board of Education consists of lieutenant governor, state treasurer, state supt. of public instruction (elected, 4-year term) and 10 appointed members. General Assembly appoints county boards of education; 3 to 5 members; 2-, 4-, or 6-year terms. County boards appoint county supts. Most city school boards appointed by city councils or other city bodies; some elected. City boards of trustees appoint city supts.

Institutions of Higher Education: Colleges, 36; junior colleges, 25. State-supported schools include the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, with its Women's College, Greensboro, and its State College of Agriculture and Engineering, Raleigh; Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina, Greensboro; North Carolina College at Durham; Pembroke State College, Pembroke; 6 teachers colleges--Appalachian State, Boone; East Carolina, Greenville; Western Carolina, Cullowhee; Elizabeth City; Fayetteville; Winston-Salem; and 5 community colleges.

Special State Schools: Caswell Training School, Kinston; North Carolina School for the Deaf, Morganton; State School for the Blind and Deaf, Raleigh; Goldsboro Training School, Goldsboro; Butner Training School, Butner; Vocational Textile School, Belmont.

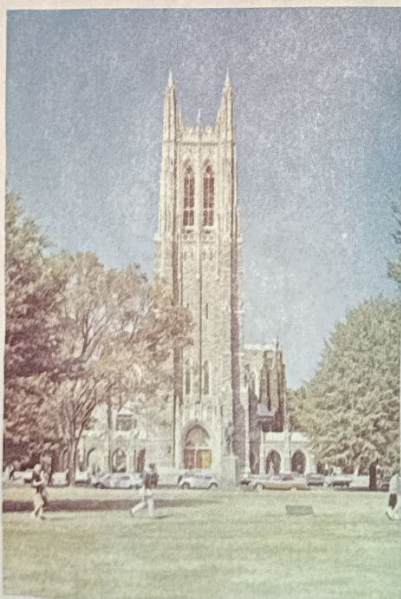
Libraries: City and town public libraries not affiliated with counties or regions, 20; 72 county libraries plus 22 counties in 8 regions make a total of 94 counties with county-wide service; 106 bookmobiles serve 94 counties. North Carolina State Library aids in developing public library service. Department of Public Instruction aids in developing school library service; work headed by School Library Adviser. Noted special library: Sondley Reference Library, Asheville.

Outstanding Museums: Asheville Art Gallery, Asheville; Mint Museum of Art, Charlotte; Hickory Museum of Art, Hickory; State Art Museum, Raleigh.

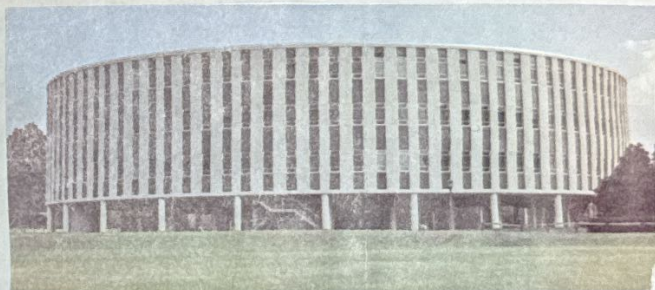


Wake Forest College
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Wait Chapel, named for Samuel Wait, first president of the college. Its spire reaches 230 feet into the air, has a seating capacity of 2,500, a four-manual pipe organ and space for a 100 member choir.

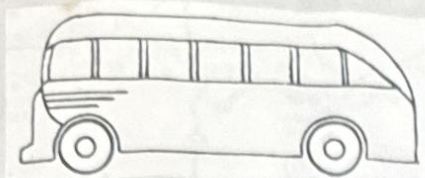


Duke Memorial Chapel, Durham



Harrelson Hall, N. C. State College

Raleigh, N. C.

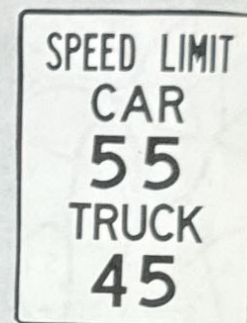


THE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

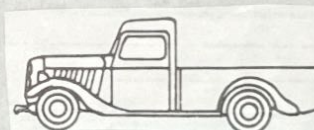
One of the earliest means of transportation was river rafts, or "flats". These were used to carry tobacco and naval stores down to the seacoast for shipment. The Intracoastal Waterway had its beginning with a survey of the Great Dismal Swamp made by George Washington in 1763. This waterway now traverses the state's entire coast line, following a series of rivers, sounds, and canals. The State Ports Authority supervises the terminal facilities of North Carolina's two deep-water ports--at Wilmington and Morehead City.

The state's first railroad was the Raleigh Experimental Railroad, used to carry stone for the building of the capitol in 1833. The Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, completed in 1840, was 161 miles long and reported to be the longest in the world at that time. Today the state is served by five major trunk lines. Supplementing the railroads is the network of airways crisscrossing the state.

North Carolina's highway system improved rapidly after 1921 when the state began connecting all county seats by hard-surfaced roads. Ten years later the entire secondary road system came under the state construction and maintenance. There are no highway, bridge, or ferry tolls along state roads.



Transportation Statistics



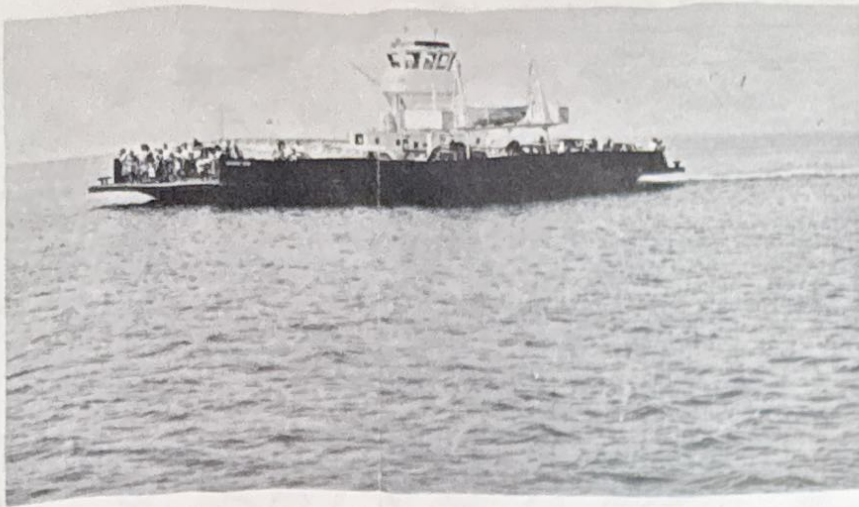
Railroads: 4,349 miles. First railroad, Raleigh Experimental Railroad (2½ miles from rock quarry to site of State Capitol), 1833.

Roads: (Miles) Rural, 69,197; municipal, 9,794.

Motor Vehicles: Total, 1,562,645; automobiles, 1,250,185; trucks, 298,509; buses, 13,951.

Airports (civil and military): 101.





One of the free ferries crossing Oregon Inlet and connecting the coastal highways between Bodie and Hatteras Islands.



Construction equipment breaking ground for a new highway.



"Going **YOUR** *Way"*



PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPT.
N. C. STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION



the free ferries crossing Oregon Inlet and connecting the coastal
Bodie and Hatteras Islands.

North Carolina is proud of the engineering skill that goes into the location, design, construction and maintenance of its highways. However, today's highway user is not consciously aware of the technicalities of highway alignment and grade, but he judges only whether or not the result of this work is pleasing. The motorist does not generally know the details involving drainage, compaction of fills, subgrade material or composition of pavement, but he soon learns whether or not the surface of a road provides smooth riding.

The purpose of the highway in providing satisfactory, economical and convenient travel is certainly the basic factor in highway construction. However, many of the impressions made on the motorist by our highways are based on the information he receives and what he sees as he travels.



water supply, modern rest rooms, picnic tables and outdoor fireplaces or park stoves. Rest rooms are furnished with minimum heating to protect the water system and to provide a degree of comfort. Eventually telephone booths will be installed in rest areas as an added convenience to highway users.

The North Carolina State Highway Commission is "going your way" to provide informative, interesting and comfortable facilities for travel. Remember when you motor along the state's highways to "Help keep North Carolina green and clean"!



OFFICIAL ROAD MAP

NORTH CAROLINA - VARIETY VACATIONLAND

MAP - 1962

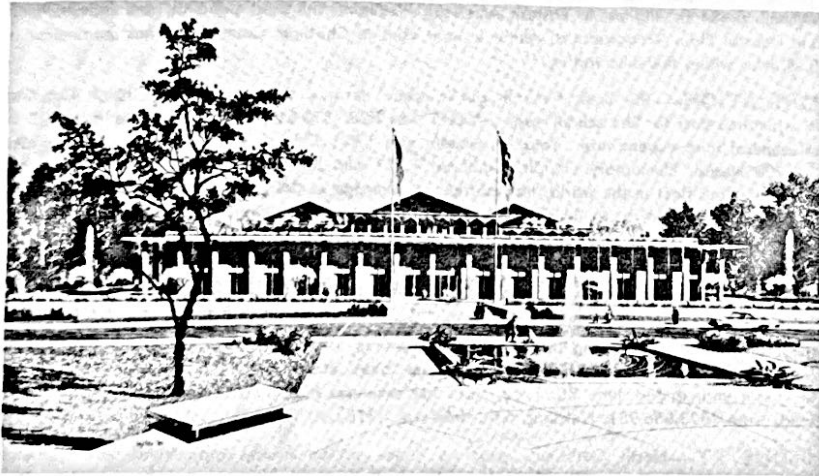
Distributed by the State Highway Commission

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

When North Carolina adopted its first state constitution in 1776, New Bern served as the capital. Raleigh was laid out as the permanent capital in 1792.

North Carolina is governed under the constitution adopted in 1868. The chief executive officer is the governor, elected for a four-year term. He may not succeed himself in office and has no veto power. The legislative branch of the government is the General Assembly, composed of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The judiciary is headed by the Supreme Court.

In state and national politics North Carolina is traditionally Democratic. The state has had a Democratic administration since 1900. Since the reconstruction period the state has supported the Democratic candidate in every presidential election except in 1928.



The new Legislative Building, popularly referred to as the State House, houses the General Assembly. It was designed for the specific requirements of a State legislative assembly, and is the only building of its kind in the United States. Formerly the Legislature met in the Capitol, which will continue in use solely for the executive branch of government. The venerable legislative halls will be preserved for their historic value. The State House exterior is of white marble. It has three floors and basement with 233,000 square feet total floor space including open courts. Senate and House chambers are on the 2nd floor, public galleries on the 3rd. The famous American architect Edward Durrell Stone was associated with the firm of Holloway-Reeves of Raleigh in planning the building, which cost \$6 million.



Terry Sanford
GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA

Governor Terry Sanford is pictured at his desk in the Capitol. The portrait is of Governor Aycock, the great leader in the cause of public education at the turn of the century.

THE GOVERNMENT

Capital: Raleigh (since 1792)

Representation in Congress: Senate, 2; House of Representatives, 12.
Electoral votes, 14.

General Assembly: Senators, 50; term, 2 years. Representatives, 120; term, 2 years. Convenes Wednesday after first Monday in February, odd years. Session limit (legislators' pay ends, sessions may continue); regular 125 calendar days; special 25 calendar days.

Constitution: Adopted 1868. Amendment passed by three-fifths vote of legislature; ratified by majority vote.

Governor: Term, 4 years. May not succeed himself.

Other Executive Officers: Lieutenant governor, secretary of state, attorney general, treasurer, auditor, supt. of public instruction, and commissioners of agriculture, labor, and insurance; all elected; terms, 4 years.

Judiciary: Supreme Court --7 justices, elected at large; term, 8 years. Superior courts--32 judges; judges elected; term 8 years. County courts--established by General Assembly; judges elected; term, 2 to 4 years.

County: 100 counties; governed by boards of commissioners; 3 to 7 elected members; term, 2 to 4 years.

Municipal: Mayor-and-council and council and manager types are most common.

Voting Qualifications: Age, 21; residence in state, 1 year; in district, 30 days; Literacy test required.

Voting Days: General election--first Tuesday after first Monday in November; primary election--last Saturday in May in general election years; runoff primary held 4 weeks thereafter if necessary.

UNIT II.

PRINCIPAL CITIES OF NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

(Industrial and commercial hub of Southeast; textile center - Population 201,564.)

Its location in the center of the fertile Piedmont has made Charlotte the largest city of the two Carolinas. The city is the trade center for a wide area and one of the nation's largest textile centers. Cotton for its plants comes from surrounding farms and power for its looms from hydroelectric

developments in the Appalachians, to the west. Cotton gins, cotton mills, and hosiery factories cluster around the city's outskirts. Workers' cottages stretch in long rows nearby. Other manufactures include machinery, chemicals, and furniture.

Wilderness trails crossed at the point that is now Independence Square. The first cabins were built here in 1748. The settlement was named for Queen Charlotte, the wife of George III. America's first declaration of independence, the Mecklenburg Declaration, was signed here May 20, 1775, by Scotch-Irish and German settlers from Virginia and Pennsylvania. During a British occupation for two weeks in 1780, local patriots so harassed the enemy that Lord Cornwallis called the town a "hornets' nest."

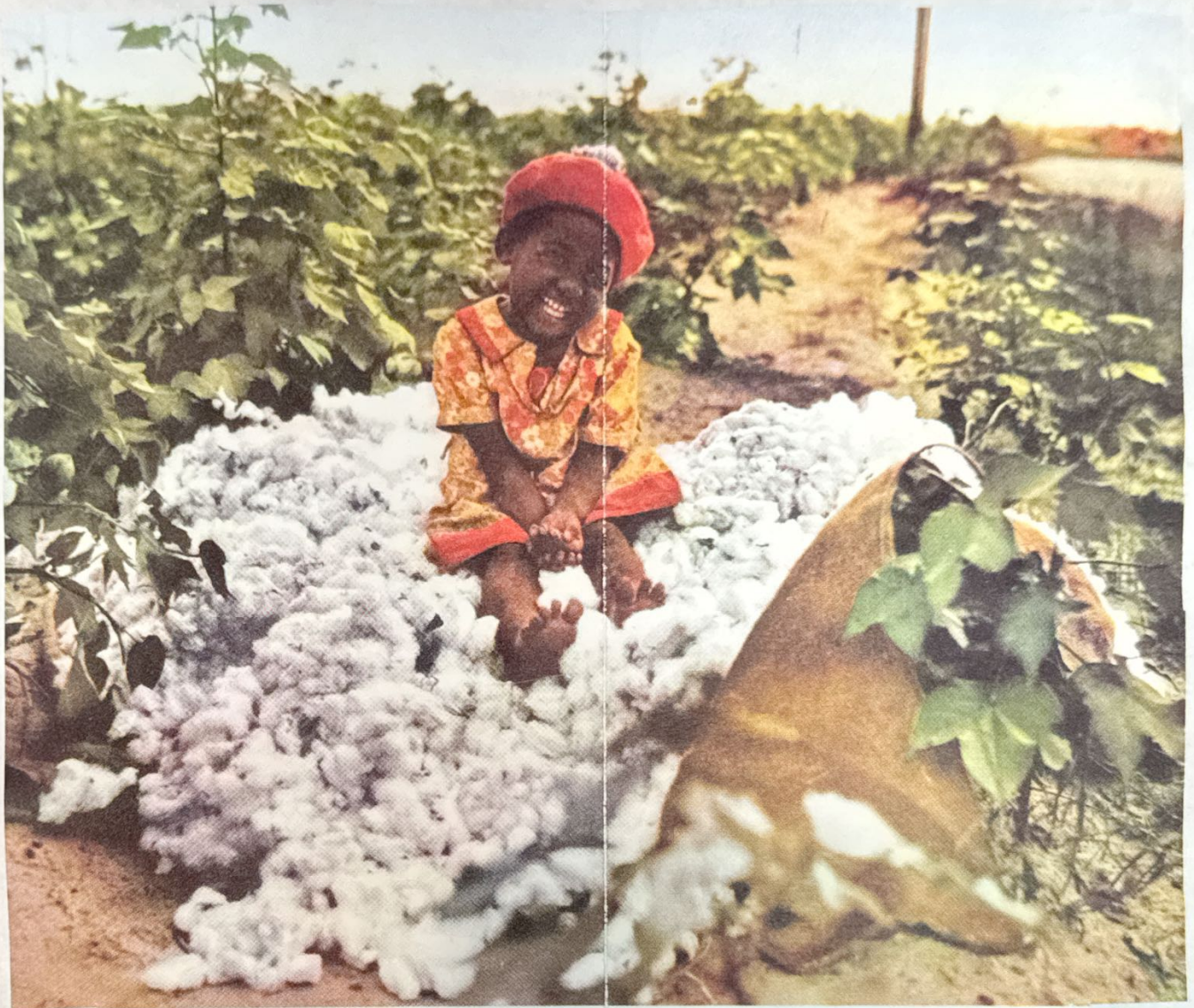
At the end of the 1700's Charlotte was the scene of the nation's first gold rush. The government began operating a mint here in 1836. The mines were closed after gold was discovered in California in 1848, but they were reopened briefly in the 1930's. Charlotte had woolen mills as early as 1854. The city's first rail line, to the sea, began operation in 1856. During the Civil War, Charlotte became an inland naval supply base for the Confederates. In the last days of the war, Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, held the last full meeting of the Confederate cabinet in Charlotte in April 1865. The city's real growth as a textile center



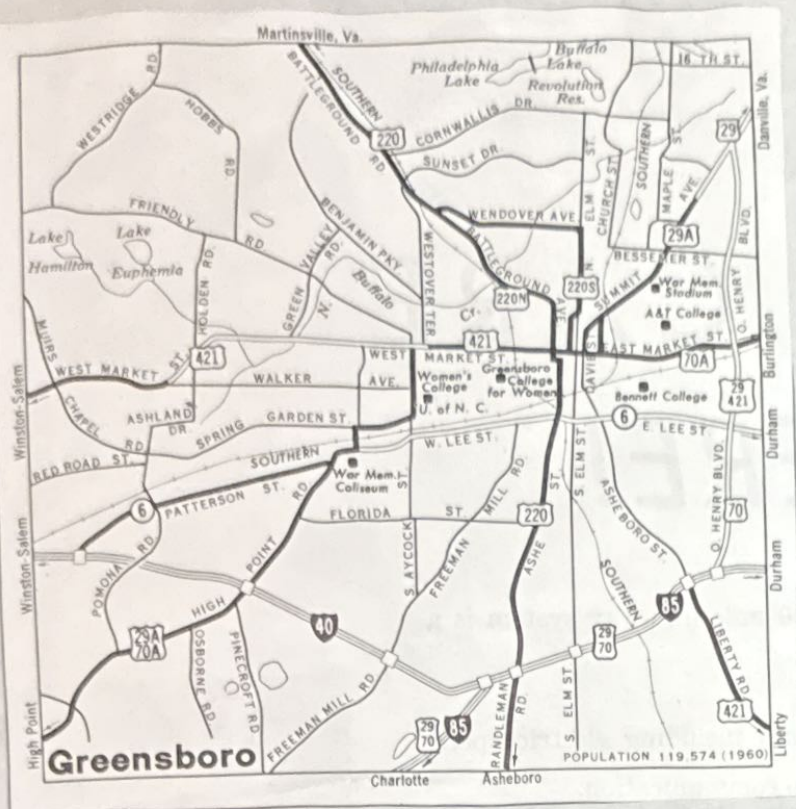
MINT MUSEUM IN CHARLOTTE

began in the early 1900's.

Charlotte is the seat of Queens College, for women, and the Johnson C. Smith University, for Negroes. The Mint Museum, reconstructed on the plan and of the materials of the old mint, houses an art collection. Charlotte was incorporated in 1768. It has the council-manager form of government.



Cotton is one of the chief crops of North Carolina and the fields, when ready for picking, present a beautiful and interesting picture.



GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

(Insurance, educational, textile center, near Guilford Courthouse National Military Park. Population - 119,574.)

Greensboro, located in almost the geographical center of North Carolina, has long been a transportation focal point that in early years contributed much to the City's present size and position.

Because of its central location, Greensboro was placed

on the main railroad lines and highways. When airline facilities were being installed around the country in the 1920's, the city was included in the first north-south mainline service. These transportation facilities and its location were among the more important factors that have made this city natural as an industrial and distribution site, both wholesale and retail.

In its early years, Greensboro became the home of several colleges and is now one of the educational centers of the nation. This, of course, has contributed much to the cultural growth so that the city is a well-rounded, progressive community.

Greensboro, known as "The Insurance Center of the South," is also the home of the world's leading textile manufacturers, a leader in education, and the location of one of the world's largest cigarette manufacturers, P. Lorillard Company.

Greensboro is the county seat of Guilford County, which was settled chiefly between 1750 and 1770 by Ulster Scots Presbyterians, English Quakers and German Lutherans and German Reformed. The county was established in 1771

from parts of Crange and Rowan counties. It was named after the Earl of Guilford. Greensboro was chartered in 1808 and named after General Nathanael Greene, American leader in the Battle of Guilford Courthouse.

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park is located on the site of the Battle of Guilford Courthouse. Here Gen. Greene fought one of the final and significant battles of the Revolution in North Carolina and the losses Cornwallis suffered contributed in large part to his surrender at Yorktown several months later. Maintained as a national park, the site has an historical museum and many monuments, including Gen. Greene, Winston, Caldwell, and the famous "giant" Peter Francisco.

O. Henry, one of the most famous writers of this country, was born in Greensboro. A bronze tablet on the Masonic Temple identifies his birthplace. O. Henry exhibits are to be found in the Greensboro Historical Museum, at the Greensboro Public Library and the O. Henry Hotel.

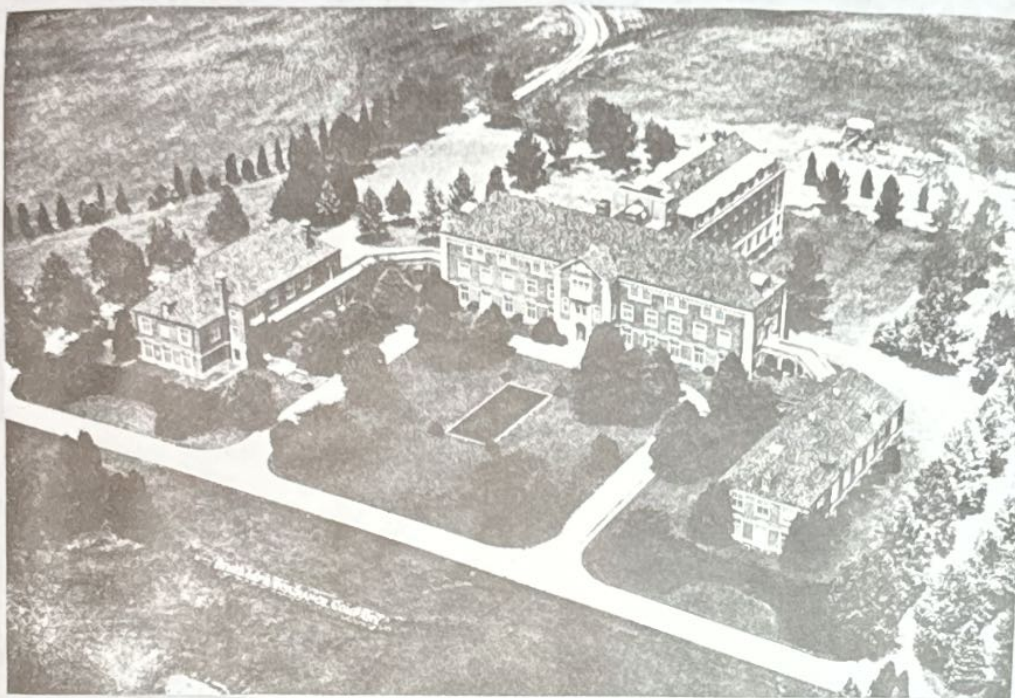
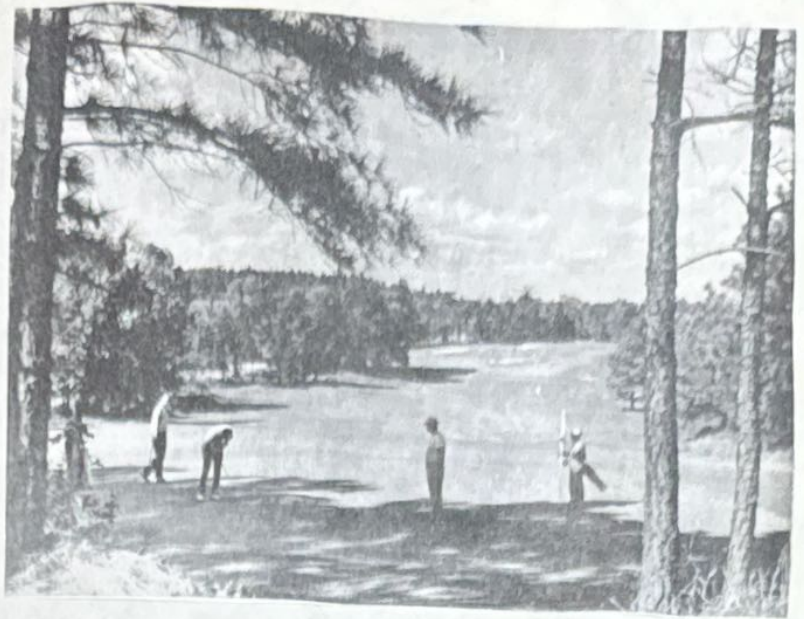
Among the many educational benefits of Greensboro are: Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, Greensboro College, Guilford College, Greensboro Division of Guilford College, Bennett College, and Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina.

Cone Mills, the largest producer of cotton denim in the world, and Burlington Industries, Inc., the largest textile manufacturers in the world maintain their headquarters in Greensboro.

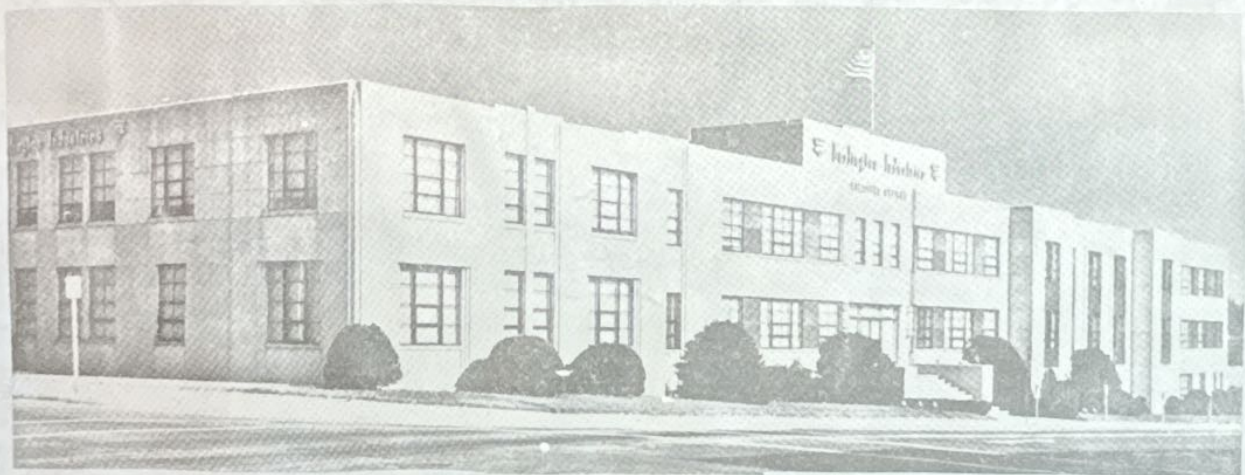
People of "The Gate City" like their recreation. There are three country clubs, each with championship golf courses. There are three additional golf courses--two municipal courses and a privately owned course open to the public. Since 1938 the Junior Chamber of Commerce has been promoting the Greater Greensboro Open Golf Tournament, which has become one of the best-known tournaments on the national circuit. Other recreational, social and cultural activities are readily available to the residents of this city and to the state.



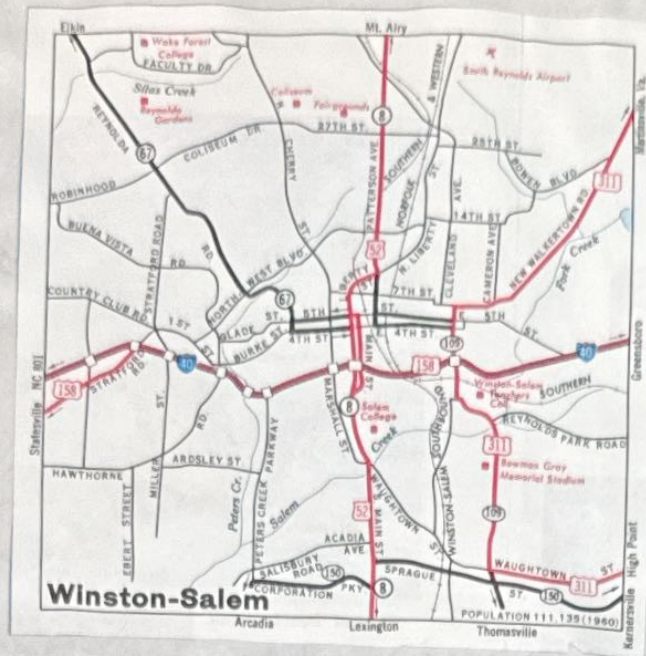
Monument to General Nathanael Greene,
Hero of the Battle of Guilford Court House



Pilot Life Insurance Company Home Office



Burlington Industries



WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA

(Two towns consolidated,
1913; one of world's
great tobacco manufac-
turing cities. Popula-
tion - 111,135.)



(The official emblem of the City of Winston-Salem, shown above, portrays some of the back-ground of the city. In the center of the seal is an open book showing two important pages in the city's history-1766, when Salem was founded, and 1849, when Winston was founded. The date of 1913 beneath the center is the time of the consolidation of the two towns. The "N.C." and the star beneath the date are taken from the corner of the North Carolina state flag. "Urbs Condita Adiuuando" is the motto of the city, meaning a "City Founded Upon Co-operation". The tobacco leaves entwined at the top of the seal proclaim that Winston-Salem is one of the world's great tobacco centers.)

Winston-Salem is a city which has built an energetic and progressive present upon a past rich with history. It is one of the foremost industrial cities in the South, and is rapidly becoming an educational center.

In 1752-53 a group of Moravians, an early Protestant denomination, selected and bought from Lord Granville, one of the lord proprietors, approximately a hundred-thousand acres in the rich Piedmont region of North Carolina. They named their new land Wachovia, after the Austrian estate of Count Nicholas Lewis von Zinzendorf, an early protector of the Moravian Church.

The town of Salem, meaning "peace" was begun in 1766 as the central town in the new settlement, and it was laid out according to carefully made plans. The new town grew rapidly both as a religious center and as a center of crafts and trades. Its early days were marked with historic events. Nathaniel Greene's soldiers and Cornwallis passed through Salem.

In 1791, George Washington spent two nights in the small town; Salem Tavern, where he stayed, is still standing. Salem prospered and grew as cotton and

wool manufacturing companies opened.

In 1849, the North Carolina Legislature created the new county of Forsyth out of part of Stokes, and Winston was founded as the county seat. The courthouse square was laid only one mile north of Salem Square, and the streets of the two towns were planned to run together. Winston was named for Major Joseph Winston, Revolutionary War hero; Forsyth County was named for Colonel Benjamin Forsyth, hero of the War of 1812.

The new town of Winston grew rapidly as industries, particularly tobacco, furniture, and textiles, prospered. Winston and Salem grew together both in boundaries, and in interests, and in 1913, by vote of the citizens of both communities, they were consolidated as Winston-Salem, the "Twin City".

The business district of the city became centered in the Winston section, while Salem became mainly residential.

Winston-Salem is often called the world's tobacco capital. Not only is it a leader in tobacco manufacturing, but it is also a large tobacco market and is located in a rich tobacco-growing area. Forsyth County grows bright leaf tobacco, and is in the Old Belt.

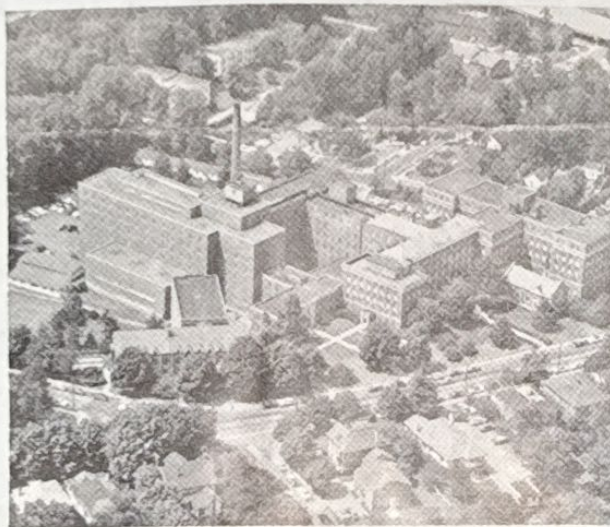
The city's four largest manufacturers are the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, makers of the world-famous products, Camel, Winston, Salem and Cavalier cigarettes and Prince Albert Smoking Tobacco, and the world's largest tobacco manufacturing company; P. H. Hanes Knitting Company, manufacturers of underwear, sportswear and sleepwear, and world's largest manufacturer of men's and boys' knit underwear; Hanes Hosiery Mills Company, world's largest ladies' seamless hosiery mill; and the radio shops of the Western Electric Company, where electronic equipment is made. In addition to these industrial giants, there are over 230 diversified industries.

Wake Forest College opened in 1834 at Wake Forest, North Carolina. Beginning with an enrollment of 16, it has grown to its present enrollment of over 2,500. This college moved to Winston-Salem and the new campus

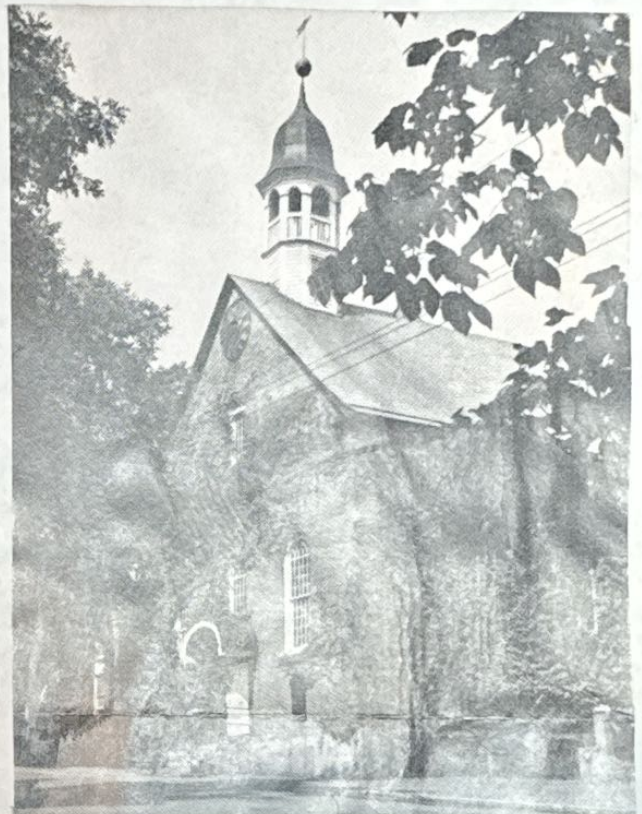
opened in June, 1956 on a 400 acre tract of land. In addition to this institution of learning, Winston-Salem is the home of Salem Academy and College, leading girls preparatory school and four-year college, one of the oldest girls' schools in the country; Bowman Gray School of Medicine of Wake Forest College; Winston-Salem Teachers College; and Piedmont Bible College.

Recreational facilities include twenty-nine recreational areas and parks, swimming pools, golf courses. The William and Kate B. Reynolds Memorial Park, located outside the city on Tanglewood Farm is one of the finest recreational areas in the South.

Winston-Salem has the city manager form of government, with a mayor and a board of eight aldermen elected by the citizens.



THE NORTH CAROLINA BAPTIST HOSPITAL AND BOWMAN GRAY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE. Two other hospitals located in the city are City Memorial and Kate Bitting Reynolds Memorial.



HOME MORAVIAN CHURCH, built in 1800, is the heart of the Salem community and center of Moravian activities in the South. The historic church is the opening scene of the famous Easter sunrise service of the Moravians, which concludes on "God's Acre," the nearby Moravian graveyard.



OLD SALEM

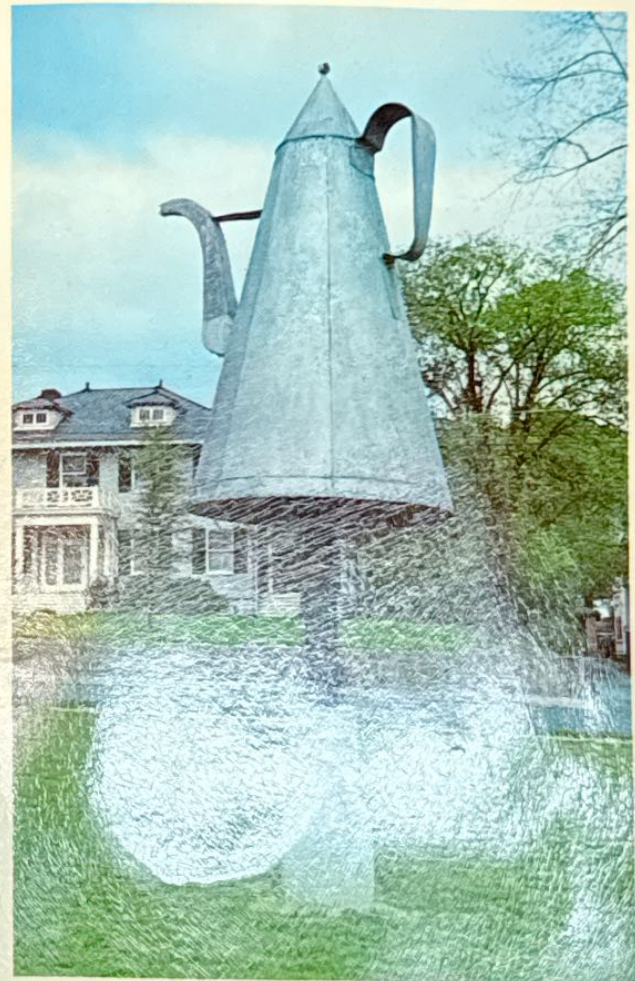
Old Salem, as the original Salem settlement is known today, has been called one of the most interesting and best preserved old sections in the country. Forty of the early buildings, centered about a public square on approximately twenty city blocks, are still standing. The old community has been revered and preserved by the people of Winston-Salem through the years. In 1950 a formal restoration program was begun by Old Salem, Inc., a non-profit organization made up of townspeople. Headquarters for the restoration are located at 614 South Main Street. Thousands of people each year visit Old Salem to see this unique survival of an early American planned community.

Salem today reflects a history which has spanned seven wars and almost two centuries. From these "living exhibits" the modern visitor to Old Salem gets a glimpse of Moravian life in the early town and, therefore, understands better the significance of similar communities in the building of the New World.



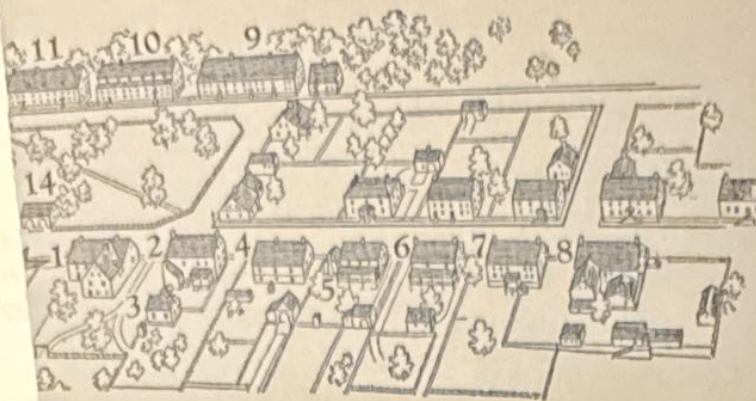
OLD SALEM RESTORATION

Erected well over a century ago, as the sign of a tinsmith, the Big Coffee Pot is one of Winston-Salem's oldest and most curious landmarks.



The Big Coffee Pot

about 1830



son Center, 614 S. Main St.

ned • Open to the public

Home Moravian Church, 1800

Inspector's House, 1811

tion

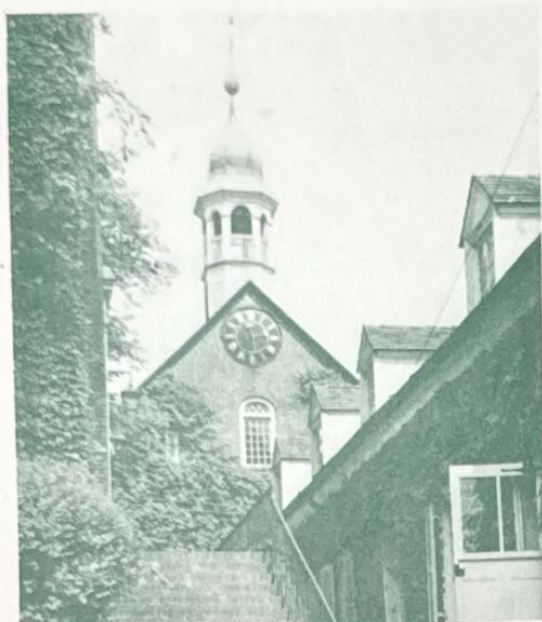
(Wachovia Museum)

• 16. Miksch Tobacco Shop, 1771

17. Leinbach House, 1822

18. Vorsteher's House, 1797

Brochures explaining Old Salem Restoration and Map of the
planned community



Home Moravian Church at Salem (1800)

THE MORAVIAN CHURCH had its beginnings in the mid-15th century era of religious unrest. After John Hus (accused of heresy for preaching Church reform) was burned at the stake in 1415, his followers formed the *Unitas Fratrum*, or Unity of Brethren.

The Brethren were dispersed throughout Europe by the Romanist movement of 1620. But in 1722 the "Hidden Seed," or remaining church members, were transplanted to Saxony, where they flourished under the leadership of Count Nicholas von Zinzendorf.

From Saxony the Moravians came to America to establish mission centers. When a first settlement in the American colonies at Savannah, Georgia was abandoned, they moved to Pennsylvania and founded Nazareth and Bethlehem. In 1753 they settled in North Carolina on a 98,985-acre tract called Wachovia.

The year 1957 marked the 500th anniversary of the founding of the *Unitas Fratrum*, the official title for the Moravian Church today. Moravian Christmas Eve Love Feasts and Easter Sunrise Services in Old Salem are well attended.



Hostess greets visitor,
Vogler shop.

OLD SALEM is located five minutes from the downtown business district of WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., which is reached by Interstate Highway 40 and U. S. Highways 52, 158, 311, and 421.

To See Old Salem:

Follow directional markers through city to *OLD SALEM* RECEPTION CENTER, 614 South Main Street, where tours begin.

Combination tickets to all buildings	Admission to single buildings
Adult \$1.50	Adult \$.50
Student \$.40	Student \$.15

SPECIAL RATES AVAILABLE FOR GROUPS

The Restoration is open year 'round except Christmas Day.

WEEKDAYS

9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

SUNDAYS

2:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.



Kitchen, Salem Tavern

Average driving time from major area cities:

Asheville	3 hours, 15 min.
Atlanta	8 hours
Charlotte	1 hour, 45 min.
Greensboro	40 min.
High Point	40 min.
Raleigh	2 hours
Richmond	4 hours
Washington	6 hours

OLD SALEM is an educational, non-profit corporation for the better understanding of our American heritage. Maintenance and further restoration are made possible, in part, by visitors' admission fees.

Old Salem



WINSTON-SALEM
NORTH CAROLINA



Anna Catharina House (1772)



Lick Boner House (1787)



John Vogler House (1819)



Market-Fire House (1803)



Christoph Vogler House (1797)



Miksch Tobacco Shop (1771)

Old Salem: moravian congregation town

FOUNDED 1766

CHARM of the Old World and challenge of the New make OLD SALEM a truly unique adventure into American frontier history.

Founded in 1766, Salem was the central town in the Moravian settlement of Wachovia. Despite a 200-mile distance from a navigable river or established road, the community became the main trading center for western North Carolina.

Salem settlers, reared in the artisan culture of their native Germanic states, were skilled craftsmen. They turned out a variety of wares such as pottery, leather goods, guns, silverware and clocks.

In fact, the whole town was geared to either producing trade items or supplying needs of visiting tradesmen. Town life was communal: all property and principal businesses were owned by the Congregation and administered by an elected board of officials.

Culturally, the people of Salem were more advanced than many of their contemporaries. Their schools were noted for excellency and wide scope of education. Their religious and secular music is recognized today as a significant contribution to musical Americana.

Unlike most early American towns Salem was a planned community. The town design is mid-European in style with buildings constructed flush to the walks and clustered around a central square. The sturdy—though enchanting—architecture employs hand-made brick, tile roofs, hooded doorways and arched windows.

Each OLD SALEM exhibition building is presented in terms of its relationship to the entire community.

Trained hostesses are on duty to explain the following:

MIKSCH TOBACCO SHOP—opened in 1773, is the earliest tobacco shop still standing in America. Here Matthew Miksch lived and manufactured the snuff, smoking and chewing tobacco he sold to townspeople and visitors.

SALEM TAVERN—built in 1784, reflects its busy, hospitable history in sturdy architecture, original Moravian furnishings, public rooms and large kitchen with massive twin fireplaces.

TAVERN BARN AND FARM MUSEUM—housing farm tools, hand-made implements, and ingenious early labor-saving machines.

JOHN VOGLER HOUSE—was built in 1819 as the craft shop and home for the village silversmith and clock-maker. It represents a more affluent home in the early village and is furnished with many original Vogler belongings.

WACHOVIA MUSEUM—is housed in the Boys School, built in 1794. The collection of local antiquities is probably the largest in the nation and includes tools and products of various craftsmen such as the potter, gunsmith and pewterer.

FIRE HOUSE MUSEUM—in the Market-Fire House exhibits early Salem's fire-fighting equipment which includes the first two fire engines used in the village. The building was constructed in 1803 for a meat market as well as a fire house.

"From a Society whose governing principles are industry and the love of order much may be expected towards the improvement and prosperity of the country in which their Settlements are formed . . . and experience authorizes the belief that much will be obtained."

—GEORGE WASHINGTON,
from his address to the citizens of Salem, May 31, 1791.

Tavern Barn (1800 Type)



Salem Tavern (1784)



Community Store (1775)



Boys' School (1794)



SALEM — about 1830



★ Location of Old Salem Reception Center, 614 S. Main St.
 Completed Restorations Underlined ● Open to the public

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. Community Store, 1776 | 6. Blum House, 1815 | 11. Home Moravian Church, 1800 | ● 16. Miksch Tobacco Shop, 1771 |
| ● 2. John Vogler House, 1819 | 7. Tavern Annex, 1816 | 12. Inspector's House, 1811 | 17. Leinbach House, 1822 |
| 3. Anna Catharina House, 1772 | ● 8. Salem Tavern, 1784 | ● 13. Boys' School, 1794 (Wachovia Museum) | 18. Vorsteher's House, 1797 |
| 4. Christoph Vogler House, 1797 | 9. Sisters' House, 1786 | ● 14. Market-Firehouse Museum, 1803 | 19. Lick-Boner House, 1787 |
| 5. Schulze House, 1819 | 10. Girls' Boarding School, 1803 | 15. Brothers' House, 1769 & 1786 | 20. Hagen House, 1816 |



By the latter part of the 18th Century the important towns in America were on the Atlantic seacoast where trading flourished and where political decisions were made. Westward, in the backwoods, were other towns built by rugged frontiersmen as they pushed back the wilderness and moved on.

Salem, founded in 1766, belonged to neither group of towns, yet was akin to both. Established two hundred miles inland—far from a navigable river or existing road—the town served the westward drive as a stopping point and trading center for the frontiersmen. But like the larger coastal towns, Salem had more to offer than simply the means of livelihood. Here were teachers, preachers and musicians who ministered to more than the need for food and clothing. Here were surgeons and apothecaries. Here were craftsmen with an eye for beauty as well as usefulness.

Principally, Salem was a religious settlement. The Moravians who founded it were followers of the pre-Reformation leader, John Hus. Their faith already was nearly three hundred years old when they came to this continent to find religious freedom and to do mission work.

Salem was a congregation town which held title to the land and, through elected officials, supervised all crafts and industries. It was the central town in Wachovia, the 100,000 acre tract bought in 1753 by the Moravian Church from Lord Granville. Salem today reflects a history which has spanned seven wars and almost two centuries.

Certain key properties have been restored as exhibition buildings which are open to the public. From these "living exhibits" the modern visitor to Old Salem gets a glimpse of Moravian life in the early town and, therefore, understands better the significance of similar communities in the building of the New World.

SOME of the EARLY BUILDINGS of OLD SALEM AS ENUMERATED on the MAP.

1. **COMMUNITY STORE.** 626 S. Main Street. Erected in 1775, the store was the trading center of the village and the home of the storekeeper. Restored externally to its original 1½-story appearance, it now houses commercial activities.

2. **JOHN VOGLER HOUSE.** 700 S. Main Street. Built in 1819 by the village clockmaker and silversmith, the Vogler House has been furnished with authentic early Moravian furniture, including many pieces which belonged to its first owner, and is open to the public as an exhibit building.

3. **ANNA CATHARINA HOUSE.** Located behind the John Vogler House, this small dwelling (1772) was the home of Anna Catharina Ernst, heroine of the historical novel, "Road to Salem." It is now a private residence.

4. **CHRISTOPH VOGLER HOUSE.** 708 South Main Street. Built in 1797 for the village gunsmith, it is the oldest brick dwelling in Salem. The initials of the master builder, Johann Gottlieb Kraus, have been fashioned into the brick on the south wall. It is now a private residence.

8. **SALEM TAVERN.** 736-800 South Main Street. This building (1784) was the first brick structure in the village and replaced an earlier frame tavern which was destroyed by fire. An important tavern guest was George Washington, who spent two nights here in 1791 during his Southern tour. This building has been restored and is open as a house museum of the period of 1800.

9. **SISTERS' HOUSE.** The unmarried women of the village lived in this building, which faces the square, and taught domestic arts to the young girls. Now used as a Salem College dormitory, the Sisters' House (1786) is still under its original tile roof.

10. **GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL.** This house was built for the girls' boarding school in 1803. Founded in 1772, it has the distinction of being the oldest southern school for girls, in continuous operation. Its general appearance has been changed considerably by the addition of a story and a half. Salem College now uses this building as a dormitory, South Hall.

11. **HOME MORAVIAN CHURCH.** The heart of the Salem community, the church was built in 1800. Interesting architectural details include the octagonal cupola, the clock, hooded doorway, and graceful iron railings which have never rusted.

12. **INSPECTOR'S HOUSE.** Home of the Girls' School inspector, or principal, this building (1811) is now the office of the Salem College president.

13. **WACHOVIA MUSEUM,** corner South Main and Academy Streets. The museum collection is housed in two buildings, the **BOYS' SCHOOL** (1794) and a modern annex. The Boys' School building is probably the finest example of Moravian ornamental brick construction in

America today and, like the Sisters' House, is under its original tile roof. In the museum is a large collection of local antiquities of many kinds, including musical instruments, fire engines, guns, paintings, farm implements, craftsman's tools, toys, pottery, and Indian relics.

14. **SALEM SQUARE MARKET-FIREHOUSE.** The market-firehouse has been reconstructed on the foundation of the original building (1803) and houses a collection of early fire-fighting equipment. The square has been restored to its early appearance with a white clapboard fence.

15. **BROTHERS' HOUSE.** 600-04 South Main Street. The frame portion of this house was built in 1769 and the brick in 1786, making it the second oldest house still standing in Salem. The unmarried men of the community lived here from the age of 14, when they were apprenticed to master craftsmen to learn their trades. The house is now the Moravian Church Home.

16. **MIKSCH TOBACCO SHOP.** This house was the first one in Salem, occupied by a family. Built in 1771 it is furnished to a period of 1785 in the unpretentious manner of its original owners. This restored building is believed to be the earliest tobacco shop standing in America today.

19. **LICK-BONER HOUSE.** 512 South Liberty Street. This house, which represents the simple type of dwelling in the old village, was built by an early carpenter, Martin Lick, in 1787. John Henry Boner, poet, was born here. It is now a private residence.

GOD'S ACRE. The Moravian graveyard, in use since 1771, contains over 3,000 graves, all marked by identical flat marble stones, symbolizing the equality of the dead. There are no family plots. God's Acre is the site of the closing portion of the Moravian Easter Sunrise Service which has been held for over 150 years, and attracts many thousand people each year.

OLD SALEM, INC.

614 South Main Street

Winston-Salem, N. C.

OLD SALEM is an educational, non-profit corporation organized for a better understanding of our American heritage. Maintenance and further restoration are made possible, in part, by visitors' admission fees.

Admission to single buildings:

Adults	50 cents
Students	15 cents

Ticket for all buildings:

Adults	\$1.50
Students	.40

Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. weekdays; 2:00 to 4:30 Sundays



The Candle Tea

Sponsored By The
Women's Fellowship
of
Home Moravian Church

7HE MORAVIAN CANDLE TEA has become a tradition in this city since its inception in 1929. This yearly event is an occasion which combines hospitality and fellowship and marks the opening of the Christmas season for many people. It also serves to link the present with the past through the various phases of the candle-making, the putz and the sugar cake and coffee. In this way, it gives emphasis to the religious significance and the timelessness of Christmas, the birthday of Christ, our Lord.

THE TEA is held in the historic Brother's House on South Main Street, across from Salem Square. The Brother's House was built in 1769 as a home and workshop for the single men of the Moravian community. There they learned trades from master craftsmen and moral and spiritual discipline from the Supervisor of the Brother's House.

Their workshops and industries were located on the street floor. There was also a small chapel on this floor.

The dining room and kitchen were on the ground floor (or first basement.) During the Tea, refreshments are served in the room which was the kitchen and candles are made in the old dining room.

The cellar (or sub-basement), where the putz is seen, was a storage space for perishable foods.

HOSTESSES who greet the guests and guide them through the Tea are dressed in costumes similar to those worn by the women in the early years in Salem. Ribbons on the small white caps indicate the wearer's status; blue ribbons are worn by married women, pink by unmarried girls and single women, white by widows and bright red by little girls.

VISITORS are shown how candles are made and trimmed. The ingredients of the candles are beeswax and tallow in the proportion of four to one. The ruff of red paper near the base of the candle is an added decoration and contributes to the Christmas spirit.

SUGAR CAKE AND COFFEE ARE SERVED in the old kitchen. The sugar cake is of German origin and is served with the traditional Lovefeast coffee.

IN THE DEEP CELLAR is the Christmas "putz," pronounced to rhyme with "foot's," coming from the German word "putzen" which means "to decorate." When the Moravians came to America, they brought with them all of the customs and traditions that had been so meaningful to them in the old country. One of these was putz building at Christmas time.

The first scene is a reproduction of the town of Salem as it was during the period from 1830 to 1860. This model has been built to a scale of one inch equal to eight feet.

The second and most important scene is the Nativity, which shows the town of Bethlehem and the surrounding country as it was the night of the birth of our Lord.

7 HE MORAVIAN CHURCH had its origin in the pre-Reformation awakening under John Hus. Formal organization under the name UNITAS FRATRUM (Unity of the Brethren) was effected in 1457. Because much of its early history centered in Moravia, now a part of Czechoslovakia, the church later came to be called the Moravian Church.

Persecution and the devastating effects of the Thirty Years' War, which ended in 1648, reduced the Brethren to a few scattered remnants in Central Europe. Conspicuous among those who saved the church from extinction was Bishop John Amos Comenius, the great educator whose teaching principles are still in use. Then in 1722, under the leadership of Count Nicholas von Zinzendorf, the church was revived in Germany. Within ten years the re-organized Moravians launched into a world-wide program of foreign missions. Their home congregations and societies spread on the Continent and to the British Isles. Christian concern for the American Indian, brought the Moravians to Georgia with Oglethorpe in 1735. Thence they went to Pennsylvania in 1740. From there they came to the 100,000 acre tract in North Carolina, which they called "Wachovia" in 1753. The central community of Salem, meaning "Peace," was founded in 1766.

In all larger communities, schools were early established for training the children and youth, as illustrated by Salem Academy and College in the center of Salem.

The Moravian Church holds to those teachings which are the common possession of the Protestant Church known as evangelical. It emphasizes salvation through faith in Jesus Christ as personal Saviour. Believing in the Bible as the Word of God, she allows each member the freedom to read and interpret the Scriptures as the Holy Spirit guides and instructs. The faith of Moravians has, from earliest days, been expressed through great music. Many chorales in use today are of ancient origin.

Fraternal relations with other church bodies is a Moravian heritage of long standing. She joins eagerly in inter-denominational efforts, making her voice heard on the side of Christian Unity. She seeks consistently to follow her motto for centuries—"In essentials unity; in non-essentials liberty; in all things charity."

News article
appearing in the
Twin City Sentinel
(evening newspaper
of Winston-Salem,
N. C.)- January 9,
1964

Historic House Is Leased

Continued From Page 1

in a room of the first house. When he married he leased the Fourth House and lived there the remainder of his life.

In an interview about the house in 1941 Dr. Fries said, "Holder was a good-natured man, frequently called upon to aid his neighbors, and in so doing allowed his business to suffer." She recalled that he was reprimanded by the church, and that he also was brought to task for his visits to a nearby cabbage patch.

The house remained vacant quite a while until Gottlieb Caulder and his wife moved in late in 1810. He was a potter, also a forester, and supervised the cutting of timber in the congregation's forest. In 1840 the family of Gottlieb Byhan moved in. Four years later Henry Byhan bought the house from Salem Congregation. The deal was closed for \$500 with the agreement that he would marry a Moravian and not consider. Although he bought the house he had to lease the lot from the Moravians who continued to hold title to all property in the settlement.

Ownership changed twice, before Lewis Porter bought the house. He moved the house back from the street, added a porch and built a dormer that changed the appearance of the house from its historic lines to those of houses being constructed at that time.

Quite a few families lived in the house from then until it was purchased in 1936 by the Colonial Dames.



Old picture shows half timber structure of Fourth House.

Fourth House Restoration Is Planned by Old Salem

By MAMIE BRADY
Staff Reporter

Old Salem Inc. has leased the Fourth House at 450 South Main Street. It will be restored as nearly as is practical to its original structure of almost two centuries ago.

President James A. Gray said that, according to experts who have done extensive research in the field, the Fourth House is the only residence remaining in the United States of half-timber structure.

The only other half-timber building remaining in the United States also is in Old Salem. It is the Brothers House on Main Street at Academy. Restoration of the exterior of this as it was originally has been hailed by historians and preservation experts as being of international importance.

Gray said the Fourth House has been leased for 40 years from the National Society of Colonial Dames of America in the State of North Carolina. When it is restored it will be rented as a residence. It will not be an exhibit building as such, and will not be open to the public.

The Forsyth County Committee of the Colonial Dames purchased the house in 1936 to save it from oblivion. It was in a run-down condition with no modern conveniences.

Using historical records avail-

able at that time they partially restored the house to set an example that was followed later by Old Salem Inc. and some private property owners. It was rented as a residence by them but will be vacated when the restoration is resumed.

Gray said extensive records located through research done by the staff of Old Salem will make it possible to extend the restoration.

Workmen have begun excavation to determine the exact spot where the house was located at the street line before being moved back and added to about a century ago.

Mrs. Alex Galloway, chairman of the Forsyth County Committee of the Colonial Dames, said: "Our Society is keenly interested in authentic restorations. As we will retain ownership of the Fourth House our Forsyth Committee will receive nominal, but continuous, rent for the 40-year period. I am so happy that we could accept the Old Salem Inc. proposal to lease and restore the property."

"Our committee is justly proud of the fact that we attempted the first piece of restoration work done in Old Salem."

The late Dr. Adelaide Fries, the Moravian Church historian who translated minute records of the church from German into English, wrote "Lines for the Fourth House were run July 25, 1767, by

the Rev. Matthews Scropp and the surveyor Gottlieb Reuter. It was raised November 28 with help from Bethabara.

"During that summer an attempt to make brick and tile in Salem had proved successful so the Fourth House could be of Salem manufacture throughout—a frame house, with brick chimney and tile roof. No cellar is mentioned, but it doubtless had one since the third and fifth houses did."

An old map of Salem shows the house stood directly on the street at the south corner of the lot. It faced 30 feet on Main Street.

The map describes it as a one-story house, but it really was a story and a half. There were windows in each gable end. In later years the attic room was finished.

Dr. Fries recalled that the cost of building the Fourth House, as well as its predecessors, was borne by the Moravian Church as a whole. The houses were leased or rented to individuals.

"It would appear that the house was used by various persons during its early years," she said. "They included workmen employed on other buildings, the emigrants from Broadbay, New England and other places."

The first long-time resident of the house was Charles Holder. He had moved to Salem in 1766 and began his saddle-making business

See Historic, Page 2

Interesting news article appearing
in the Winston-Salem Journal,
January 30, 1964.

Tavern Designated Landmark

Salem Tavern in Old Salem has been approved as a Registered National Historic Landmark, one of 452 sites listed in the United States since 1865.

This makes the historic property eligible to receive, from the U.S. Department of the Interior, a certificate and bronze plaque designating it as a landmark site.

Rep. Ralph J. Scott of the Fifth District said yesterday he had just been informed of the selection by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall.

Udall told Scott:

"It is a pleasure to inform you that in your congressional district the historic site (Salem Tavern) has been found to possess exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States."

Owner Commended

Udall said that in recognizing the historical importance of the site, he wanted to commend the owner for the care and preservation of the property.

Salem Tavern is one of 48 recent sites recommended by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, and approved by Udall.

The tavern was described as a "splendid example of an 18th-century 'ordinary' in the South. Erected in 1784, it enjoyed a widespread reputation for hospitality and comfort.

Salem was founded in 1766 by the Moravians. It was a planned congregation town that held title to all land and, through elected officials, supervised crafts and industries.

The tavern building was the first brick structure in the village. Construction was begun in January 1784 on the foundations of the earlier timbered tavern that had burned.

Trading Center

Owned by the Moravian congregation, it was operated as a necessary adjunct to the town's development as the trading center for western North Carolina.

The tavern is in the restored part of Old Salem and is now operated as an exhibition house. Interior arrangement follows the plan of most contemporary ordinaries.

The "public" room, gentlemen's room and sleeping rooms closely resemble those of other 18th-century taverns.

The tavern contains many items peculiar to tavern usage, such as bar utensils, tobacco dispenser, and others, that are "highly effective" in completing the setting.

(Interesting news feature
appearing in the Twin
City Sentinel - February
4, 1964.

It Lasted 50 Years

Salem Has Ingenious Water System

By GENE WHITMAN

The morning of May 31, 1791, was hot, and the walk was dusty.

President George Washington paused in his tour of Salem to drink from a cistern in the square.

He marveled at the clear, cold water running constantly through the big, sunken tank—always fresh, always cold, always at the same level.

The citizens, with considerable pride, explained:

The water came from springs far back in the forest above the village. It was brought underground, through a pipe of hollowed logs, and flowed by gravity through a chain of cisterns located at strategic points in the settlement.

President Washington congratulated the Salem colonists on an engineering job far ahead of their times.

Development of a community water system was an idea many centuries old. But building such a system in the wilderness, with the tools and materials then available, was an example of the ingenuity and craftsmanship of the Moravian settlers.

They had found the springs flowing out of the hills, near the spot where Calvary Moravian Church stands today. They linked several springs together to assure adequate water.

They made a pipe of hardwood logs, usually black or white oak, with a bore of about

3½ inches. (On uphill runs, they made the bore smaller to produce more pressure.)

The logs were fitted together

by hammering an iron ring on one end, then driving on another section. Iron was far too dear to be used for the whole pipe.



Early Salem residents got their water here.

The job was started in 1772, and took four years to finish. It happened to be Salem's first public works project. When the pinch of hard times hit the colonists, they pushed their water-works construction and solved the unemployment problem.

The water system was so intelligently planned and so well built that it lasted the village for 50 years.

You can see some of the pipes today, preserved in Wachovia Museum. And one of the old cisterns, now roofed with concrete, remains in Salem square.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

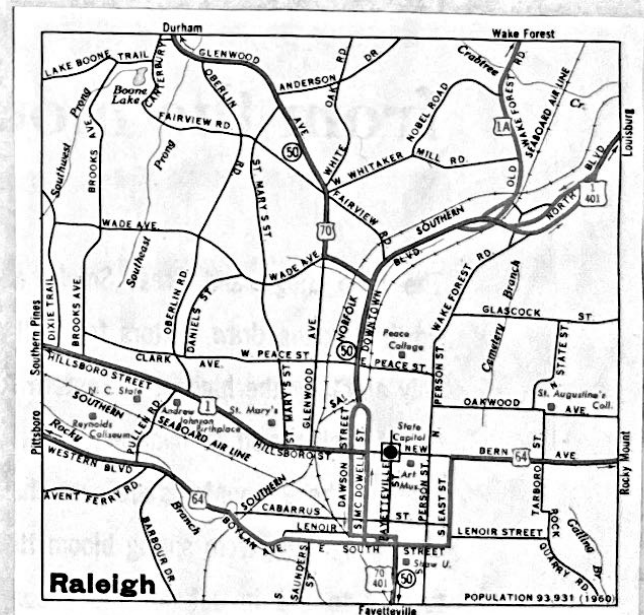
(State capital; Hall of History; modern state farm arena. Population - 93,931.)



When the Raleigh site was selected as the state capital in 1788 it was a wooded area that contained only a courthouse, a jail, a tavern, a log church, and one house. The townsite was plotted in 1792 and named for Sir Walter Raleigh. Today the city is a center of education, textile manufactures, tobacco sales, and general trade for central and eastern North Carolina.

Raleigh stands at the juncture of the Piedmont Plateau and the Coastal Plain near the geographical center of the state. Its comfortable, unpretentious houses are surrounded by large lawn and gardens shaded by tall trees. Six-acre Capitol Square lies at the city's center. The first Capitol, a brick building, was erected there in 1794. The present Capitol, an impressive but simple granite structure, was completed in 1840. Other state buildings, including the red brick and sandstone Governor's Mansion, enclose the square. The Joel Lane House, built before 1771, is the city's oldest building. State institutions at Raleigh include a school for the blind, a penitentiary, and a hospital for the insane.

In or near Raleigh are six colleges. The largest is the State College of Agriculture and Engineering. Its experimental farms lie outside the city. On the campus is the cottage in which Andrew Johnson, 17th President of the United States, was born. The campus also has a nuclear reactor authorized by the Atomic Energy Commission. The college was founded in 1889 and made a unit of the University of North Carolina in 1931.



Peace College, St. Mary's School and Junior College, and Meredith College are schools for women. Raleigh has two schools for Negroes--St. Augustine's College and Shaw University.

Raleigh's first railroad train, from Gaston, arrived in 1840.

Raleigh has the city-manager form of government.

Raleigh is located in the Research Triangle Area which embraces the counties of Wake, Durham and Orange. Covering 4,000 acres, the Research Triangle Park is considered one of the top research areas in the nation. Corporations operating research facilities in the area work closely with North Carolina State of the University of North Carolina at Raleigh, Duke University at Durham, and the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill. Each of these schools is engaged in broad research programs.



STATE FAIR SHOWING THE ARENA



GOVERNOR'S MANSION



N. C. MUSEUM OF ART



ROBERT M. HANES MEMORIAL BUILDING
RESEARCH TRIANGLE FOUNDATION



ANDREW JOHNSON HOUSE

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

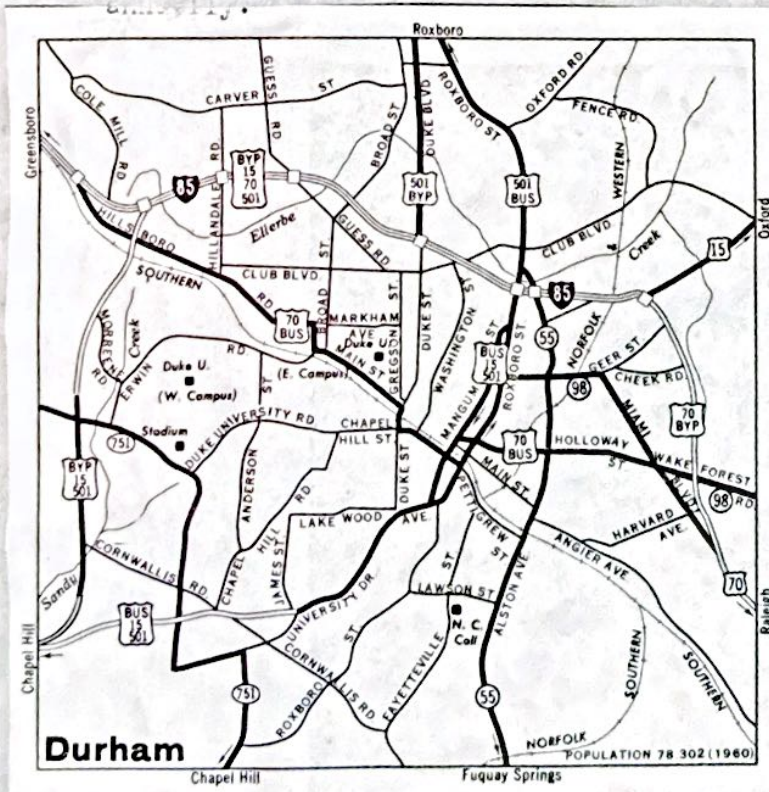
(Industrial city; medical center;
tobacco manufacturing and market;
Duke University. Population - 78,302.)

Durham is noted for its many cigarette factories and its cotton-textile and hosiery mills. It is also the home of Duke University.

The Gothic cathedral spire means Duke University the world over. Duke, situated in the industrial city of Durham, is one of the most heavily endowed institutions of learning. It was founded as Union Institute, a Methodist denominational school, in Randolph County in 1839. It was moved to Durham in 1892 as Trinity College, and became Duke University in 1924. Duke is a point of the Research Triangle, combining its great scientific capacities with those of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and N. C. State at Raleigh, both nearby. Formed in 1956 under the leadership of Governor Luther H. Hodges, the Research Triangle combines academic and industrial research talents and facilities and is a major factor in North Carolina's spectacular economic progress.

Duke University is also a major tourist attraction. The Chapel on the West campus and the Sarah Duke Gardens attract hundreds of visitors annually.

Durham is the largest medical center south of Baltimore, with six hospitals in the city, and at nearby Butner the State operates a large hospital and where the Federal government is scheduled to erect a large hospital. In the City are the Duke Medical Center, Watts, Lincoln, McPherson, Veterans and the North Carolina Cerebral Palsy Hospitals.



The Duke Homestead, located north of Durham, has historic interest because it was here that the Duke fortune had its beginning with Washington Duke's first tobacco factory being established on his farm. One of these little plants still stands.

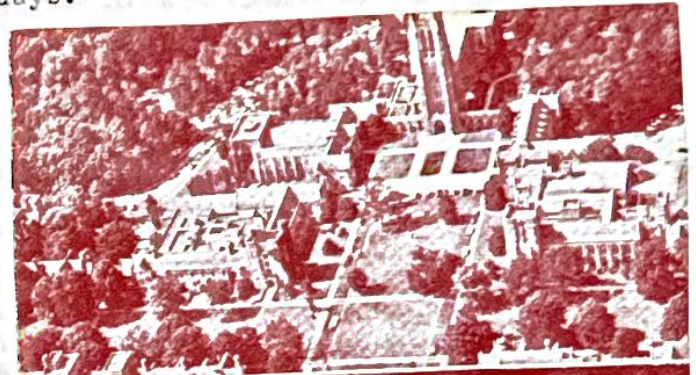
The Bennett Place Memorial Park is the site of the conferences between General Joseph E. Johnston and General William T. Sherman which brought the War Between the States to a final close. The historic buildings which stood there then have been faithfully restored.

Chapel Hill, North Carolina is 12 miles southwest of Durham and is the seat of the oldest state-endowed university. Original buildings are still in use.

Hillsboro, 14 miles west of Durham, has many historical places of interest dating to pre-Revolutionary War days.



Bennett Place Memorial Park. Here ended the War Between the States. Above is shown the marker and a portion of the restored buildings on this historic site.



Aerial view of the West Campus of Duke University, showing the main quadrangle and the Chapel. Also on the West Campus are located the Medical Center and the athletic facilities of the University.



Shown some of the historic buildings in Durham.

HIGH POINT, NORTH CAROLINA

(Furniture and hosiery manufacturing city; Springfield Quaker Meeting House. Population - 62,063.)

High Point's principal industries are textile mills, hosiery mills, and furniture factories. The semiannual furniture and rug show held here attracts exhibitors from all over the nation.

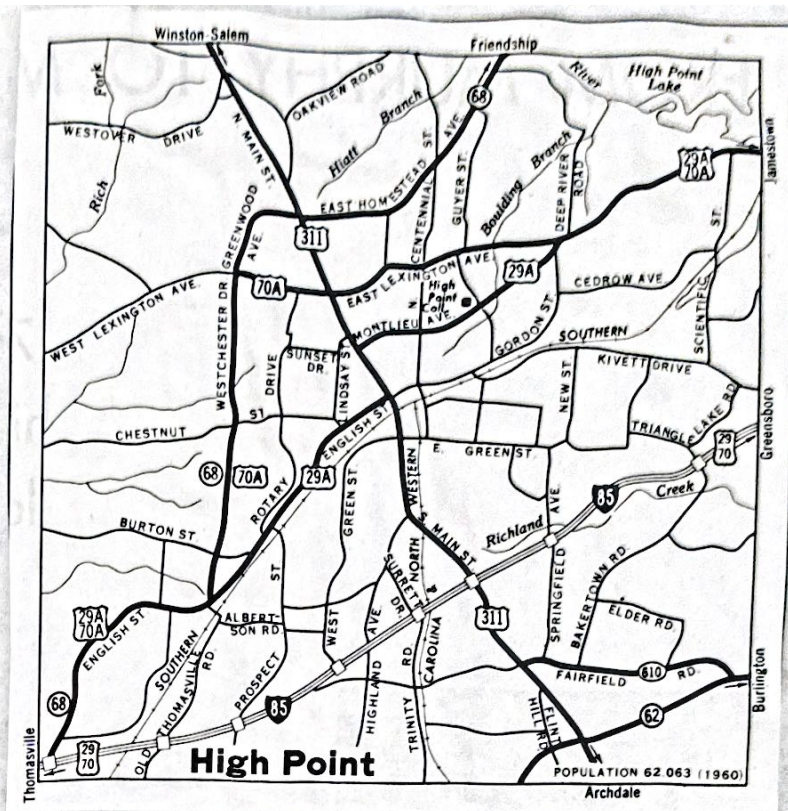
This hard-working city grew from a Quaker Colony of farmers, who left Nantucket, Rhode Island in 1745, looking for more elbow room, and settled in the Piedmont.

High Point was born with the coincidence of a crossing of the Old Plank Road, which ran from Salem to Fayetteville, and the North Carolina Railroad. The intersection, later the hub for the formation of a mushrooming wilderness community, was formed in 1854 when the rail line was completed in this section.

The crossing of the two main transportation arteries acted as a lure to attract enterprising farmers to set up shops and businesses along the tracks and road. Soon a busy settlement had sprung up at the crossroads and five years later, a town named High Point because it was the highest point on the railroad between Charlotte and Goldsboro, was chartered.

Three phases of development marked the rapid growth of the struggling community to what is now regarded as the "Furniture and Hosiery Capital of the South."

At first it appeared that the budding city would evolve into a resort and health center. The crossing of rail and road facilities made the town a favorite resting place for weary travelers. Some found the mild climate and accommodations to their liking and soon High Point was known as a good place to summer and winter. Later wealthy Yankees bought or leased vast



tracts for the wonderful quail shooting in the area.

But 13 years later the city's economy began to take a new direction. In 1872, W. P. Picket began the manufacture of tobacco products here, and it was soon the leading industry of the town until 1888 when the High Point Furniture Company was established.

The furniture industry thrived in the rapidly growing community. In 1904, two of the city's pioneers, J. H. Adams and James H. Millis, conceived the idea of an industry which would give jobs to the wives and other female members of furniture workers' families. They organized a textile mill, manufacturing hosiery.

Both industries made rapid gains, and hosiery gradually overshadowed furniture in volume and the number of people employed until it became the city's leading industry.

Today, High Point furniture factories manufacture a complete line of wooden household furniture and ship their products to every part of the globe.

The daily production capacity of hosiery exceeds 50,000 dozen pairs.

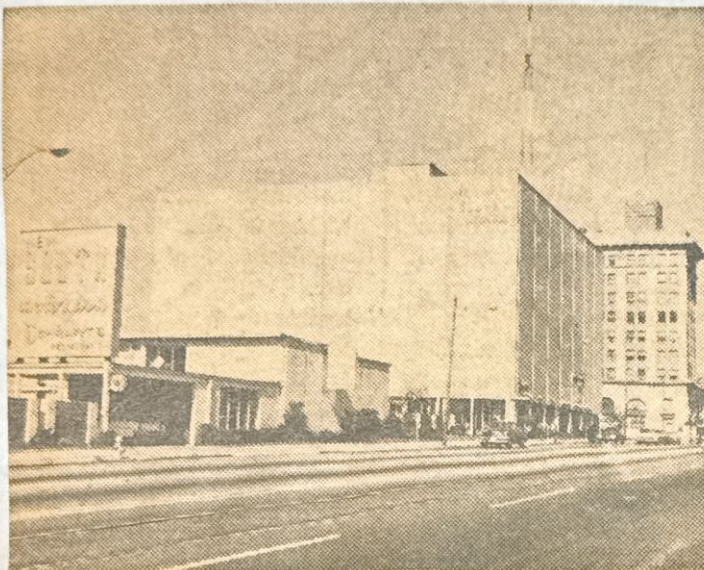
In recent years, there has been a trend toward diversification. High Point now produces a variety of items such as television cabinets, paints, toys and mirrors.

Easily High Point's greatest claim to fame, the bulky Southern Furniture Exposition Building, towers as a monument to the city's prowess in the furniture field.

The four furniture markets annually, two formal and two informal, attract an aggregate of nearly 20,000 furniture men from the United States and foreign lands.

High Point is the seat of High Point College, a four year, liberal arts, co-educational school, with about 1,000 enrollment.

Located in the southwestern corner of Guilford County, High Point covers an area of almost 30 square miles. The government operates under the city manager form of government. The city manager has full administrative powers, but policy is set by the City Council, headed by the mayor.



THE HEART of the American furniture industry is found in these two buildings towering side by side on Main Street High Point. The Southern Furniture Exposition Building (right) contains 28 acres of floor space and stands 14 stories high. The Furniture Plaza, smaller

though newer, was built in 1959. During the furniture markets some 35,000 buyers and salesmen from all over the world throng through the plush exhibits contained here.



HOSIERY workers comprise a major portion of High Point's work force. The industry got its start in High Point employing the wives and daughters of furniture workers. Since then women have found more and more jobs opening for them in the industry.





ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

(Famous mountain resort; Old Market House; Thomas Wolfe Memorial. Population - 60,192.)

This tourist and industrial city is beautifully situated on a plateau of the Blue Ridge Mountains. It stands 2,300 feet above sea level at the junction of the French Broad and Swannanoa rivers, 119 miles west of Charlotte. Asheville is just off the

Blue Ridge Parkway which connects Great Smoky Mountains National Park, a few miles west, with Shenandoah National Park in Virginia. Four national forests are nearby.

The city has been a health and pleasure resort since the first wooden hotel was built about 1830. Two famous houses draw many visitors. Biltmore House, a little south of Asheville, was the home of George Vanderbilt. The 365 room mansion, begun in 1891, was designed after the French Renaissance chateaux of Blois and Chambord. The great house and its gardens are open to the public. It is set in an estate of 12,000 acres, including a garden matching the house in splendor. It has been called the "finest example of landscape designing in America."

The estate includes the Biltmore dairy, with the largest (1,200 head) Jersey herd in America, and a trip should include a visit to the dairy barns, where new calves are born every few minutes. These enterprises employ more than 500 persons.

In the building of this estate, more than a mansion resulted. Out of this grew the first forestry school in America, headed by Dr. C. A. Schenck. Out of it grew Pisgah National Forest, for Mrs. Vanderbilt sold 80,000 acres of her husband's original purchase to the government.

In contrast to the luxurious chateau of the Vanderbilts, is the white frame rooming house that was the home of the novelist Thomas Wolfe. To the readers of "Look Homeward, Angel" it is familiar as "Dixieland." It is preserved as a memorial. (See also Thomas Wolfe on page ____.)

Asheville manufactures nylon and rayon textiles, furniture, baby food, and electrical machinery. The city is a center for the production of fine handicrafts. The Southern Highland Handicraft Guild has its headquarters here. It is an organization of workers who are carrying on the skills of their forefathers in pottery, weaving, carving, silver work and wrought iron. Biltmore Industries makes hand-loomed cloth.

There are two junior colleges in the city. Pack Library is one of the most valuable in this state. It includes the collection left by Foster Alexander Sondley of 40,000 books and 100,000 pamphlets, maps and manuscripts. Many are rare items and there is a valuable library of reference works on western North Carolina.

Asheville lies in the center of Buncombe County and was founded in 1794 and incorporated in 1797. It was named for Samuel Ashe, chief justice of North Carolina. It was chartered a city in 1835 and the city-manager form of government was adopted in 1931.

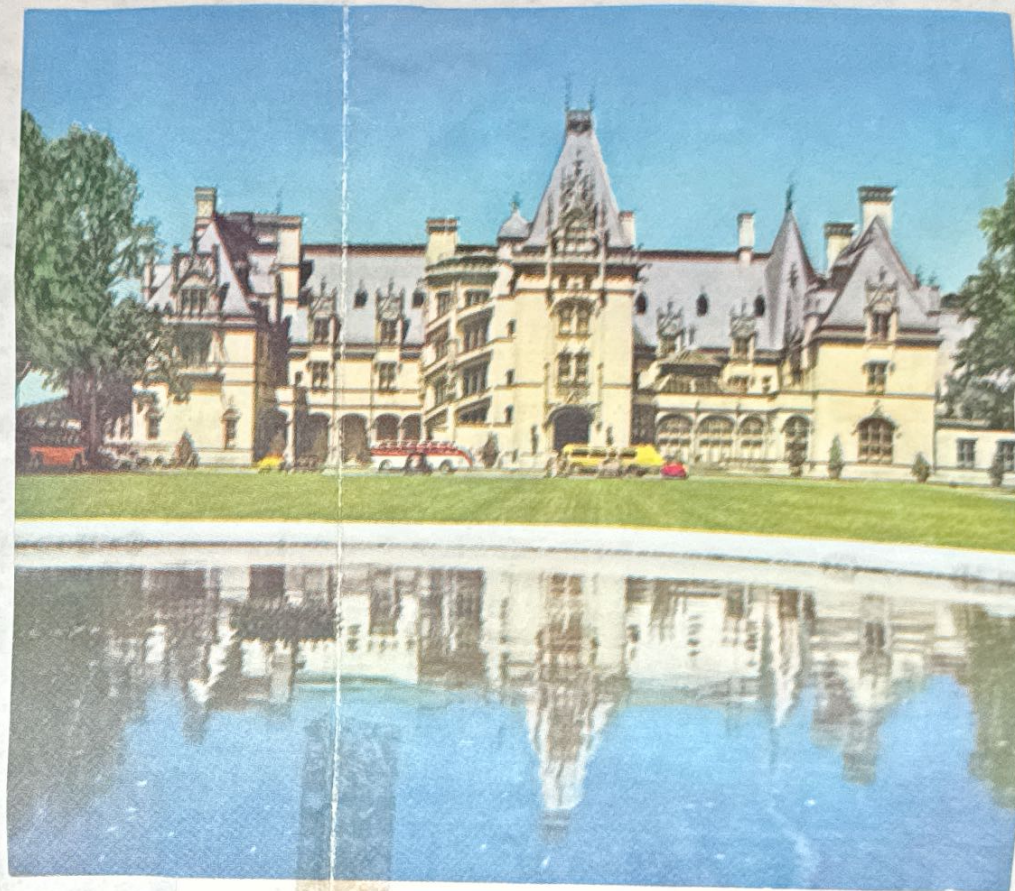
Asheville is capital of the "Land of the Sky".



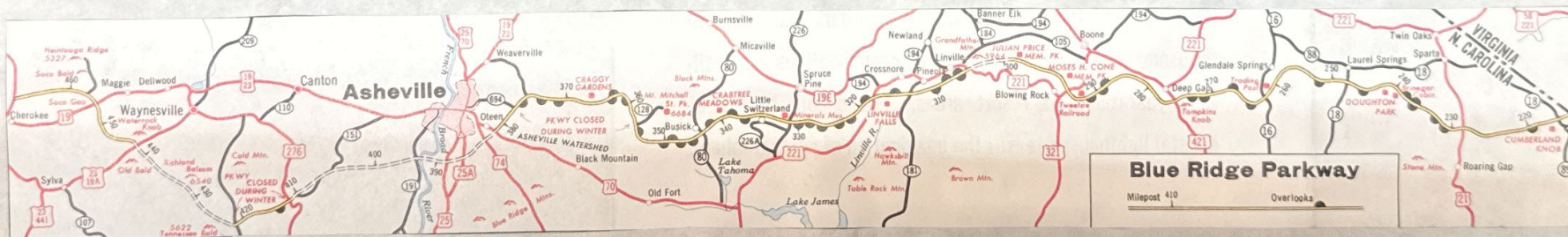
BEAR IN GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS



Blue Ridge Parkway



BILTMORE HOUSE and Estate near Asheville.



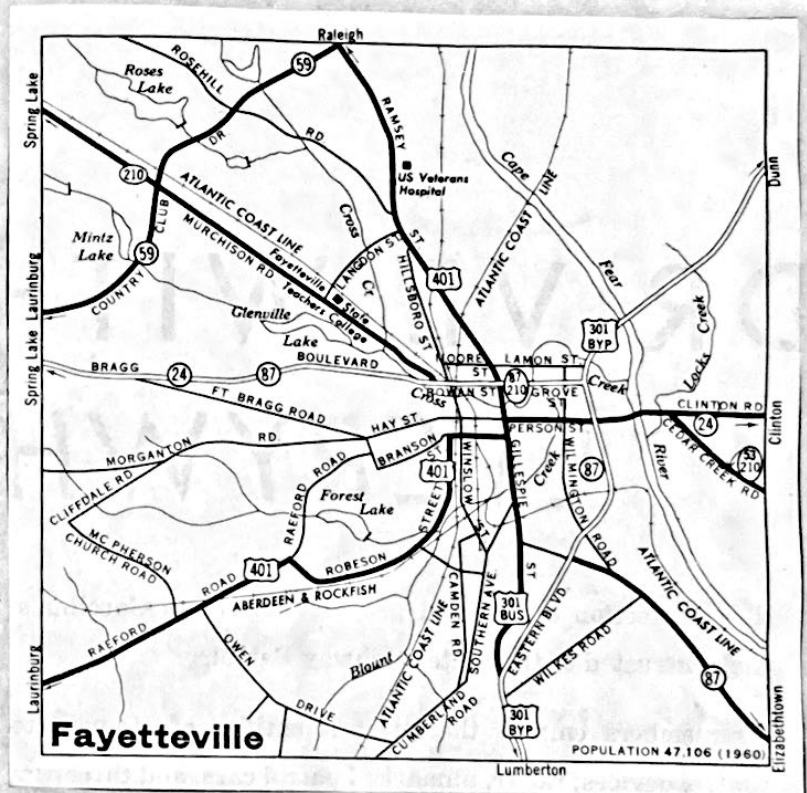
FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

(Inland port on Cape Fear River; located in south-central part of State, is farm market and textile center. Population = 47,106.)

Cumberland County, of which the city of Fayetteville is its only large town, is distinguished in the minds of most North Carolinians for three reasons; (1) Its capital, Fayetteville, is our furthest inland port; located on the Cape Fear River, the largest of all North Carolina streams; (2) It is the home of Fort Bragg, the largest Field Artillery Reservation in the world; and (3) It received the largest concentration of Scotch Highland settlers ever to migrate in such a short time to America.

Cumberland County was formed in 1754 and taken from the extensive territory then called "Bladen". It was named in compliment to William, Duke of Cumberland.

The first recorded settlement on the Cape Fear River was attempted in 1640, but it was not until 1725, that a permanent settlement was effected. Later, in 1736 a shipload of emigrants came over from the Highlands of Scotland. This group located in Cumberland on the Cape Fear River, where they found a number of their countrymen already settled. These Scots were among the most substantial and energetic people of Scotland and left their homeland primarily because of religious reasons. This settlement became Campellton, and continued to increase in population and commercial importance. On June 20, 1776, the men of Cumberland County at Liberty Point formed an association pledging their lives to the defense of American Liberty.



This historical occasion has since become known as the "Liberty Point Resolves".

By an act of the General Assembly in 1783, the name of Cambellton was changed to Fayetteville. This was in compliment to the distinguished and patriotic French nobleman, Marquis de LaFayette, who had so generously aided the colonies in achieving their independence. It was the first town in the United States which had so honored him and the only one which he was able to visit, 42 years after.

A well-known landmark which symbolizes Fayetteville is The Market House. Many important conventions were held there and it later became a market place for fresh meat, foods, etc., as well as a slave auction.

On May 29, 1831, a fire started which destroyed most of the old Highland settlement. The disaster attracted nationwide assistance.

Today, Fayetteville is a center of bustling activity. With the establishment of Fort Bragg in 1917, this has meant an increasing importance to this section's economy. Many diversified businesses thrive in this city, especially hotels, motels, tourist homes and good restaurants. Fayetteville is a trucking center, and agriculture is important to the county..

There are ten Fayettevilles in the United States, eleven towns and fourteen counties named Fayette, and one Fayette City. Our Fayetteville was the first one named for LaFayette and is the largest.



Scottish Highland descendants march in Cumberland's 1954 celebration--down the streets of Fayetteville with the historic Market House in the background.



FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA

Fort Bragg, friend and neighbor of Fayetteville, made itself a very important factor in Cumberland County with the beginning of its construction on September 4, 1918. The post, which has grown so in recent years that it now ranks among the ten largest cities in North Carolina is located ten miles north of Fayetteville.

Fort Bragg is the "Home of the Airborne". The XVIII Airborne Corps now makes it headquarters there. Paratroopers can be seen spilling out of high-flying aircraft over any one of the five drop zones on the reservation. The XVIII Airborne Corps was the first unit of its kind in the Army.

Considered the largest Field Artillery Reservation in the world, Fort Bragg has been and still is one of the most important installations of our national defense.

In 1922, the post, originally named Camp Bragg, was designated a permanent establishment of the Army and was named Fort Bragg. The name honors General Braxton Bragg, Confederate States Army, who was a native of North Carolina and had been a distinguished artillery officer in the War with Mexico.

In connection with the general expansion program at Fort Bragg, new construction can be evidenced throughout the reservation. Several years ago, a new hospital was constructed with a 500 bed capacity, a brick housing development and to provide more suitable recreation facilities for the soldiers, a new Field House was constructed in 1951. A full-length basketball court, indoor and outdoor swimming pools and many types of athletic equipment are housed at the William C. Lee Field House. Later construction was begun on two other housing developments and new barracks for the 82nd Airborne.

Fort Bragg sprawls over 138 thousand acres of the sandhills of North Carolina, with some 30,000 army personnel plus their families.

Another important base on the post is Pope Air Force Base which is located north of the XVIII Airborne Corps Headquarters Building. With the separation of the Air Force from the Army, Pope Air Force Base was established on the reservation, occupying the location formerly known as Pope Field.

Improvement and extension of the runways are in progress. Pope is also Headquarters of the Ninth Air Force.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA

(Chief port of N. C. on Cape Fear River;
popular beach resorts nearby. Population -
44,013.)

Wilmington, the seat of New Hanover County, is a trade center and river port city at the head of a narrow peninsula between the Cape Fear River and the Atlantic Ocean. Founded in 1730, it is a city with a history covering more than two centuries. Before the advent of the white man, Indians traveled, fished, and fought on the Cape Fear River. The first Barbarian settlers came in 1665 and by 1725, the first permanent plantations had been established. In 1730 English yeomen built log shacks on a bluff end of the junction of the Northeast and Northwest branches of the river. In 1733 John Watson obtained a grant of 640 acres adjoining the settlement, already called New Liverpool, and named the place New Town (or Newton). Governor Gabriel Johnston in 1734 changed the name to honor his patron, the Earl of Wilmington, and as such the town was incorporated in 1739.

During the Revolutionary period, resentment ran high against the enforcement of the Stamp Act. At the foot of Market Street, in 1765, eight years before the Boston Tea Party, British ships met armed resistance by the colonists to the "Odious Stamp Act." The town had such outstanding men at that time as Cornelius Harnett, statesman; Gen. Robert Howe, trusted friend of President Washington; William Hooper, signer of the Declaration

of Independence from North Carolina; and Johnston Blakely, American naval hero of the War of 1812. After the battle of Guilford Court House, Lord Cornwallis, Commander of the British forces, occupied Wilmington and conducted numerous raids in the vicinity before starting on his march to Yorktown, Virginia.



In 1754, Col. James Innes bequeathed funds to provide a "free school for the benefit of the Youth of North Carolina." So far as is known this was the first provision made for free education in North Carolina. In 1788 the Thalian Association was organized, the first and parent group of the Little Theatre movement in the United States.

During the Civil War, Wilmington, protected by Forts Fisher, Caswell, and Johnston at the mouth of the river, was the chief port of entry for Confederate blockade runners. When the three forts and the town fell in January, 1865, the fate of the South was sealed, for Wilmington was the last port in use by the Confederacy.

During World War I three shipyards were established in Wilmington, building ships of steel, concrete and wood. In World War II the North Carolina Shipbuilding Company, in four years of active construction, built 243 steel freight carriers.

Continued deepening of the Cape Fear Channel has brought new trade, both foreign and domestic, to the port. Modern terminals have been established by the North Carolina Ports Authority. Oil companies with huge storage tanks and forwarding terminals, fertilizer plants, wood pulp firms, garment factories, lumber mills, creosoting plants, and other industries are contributing to the economic growth of the area.

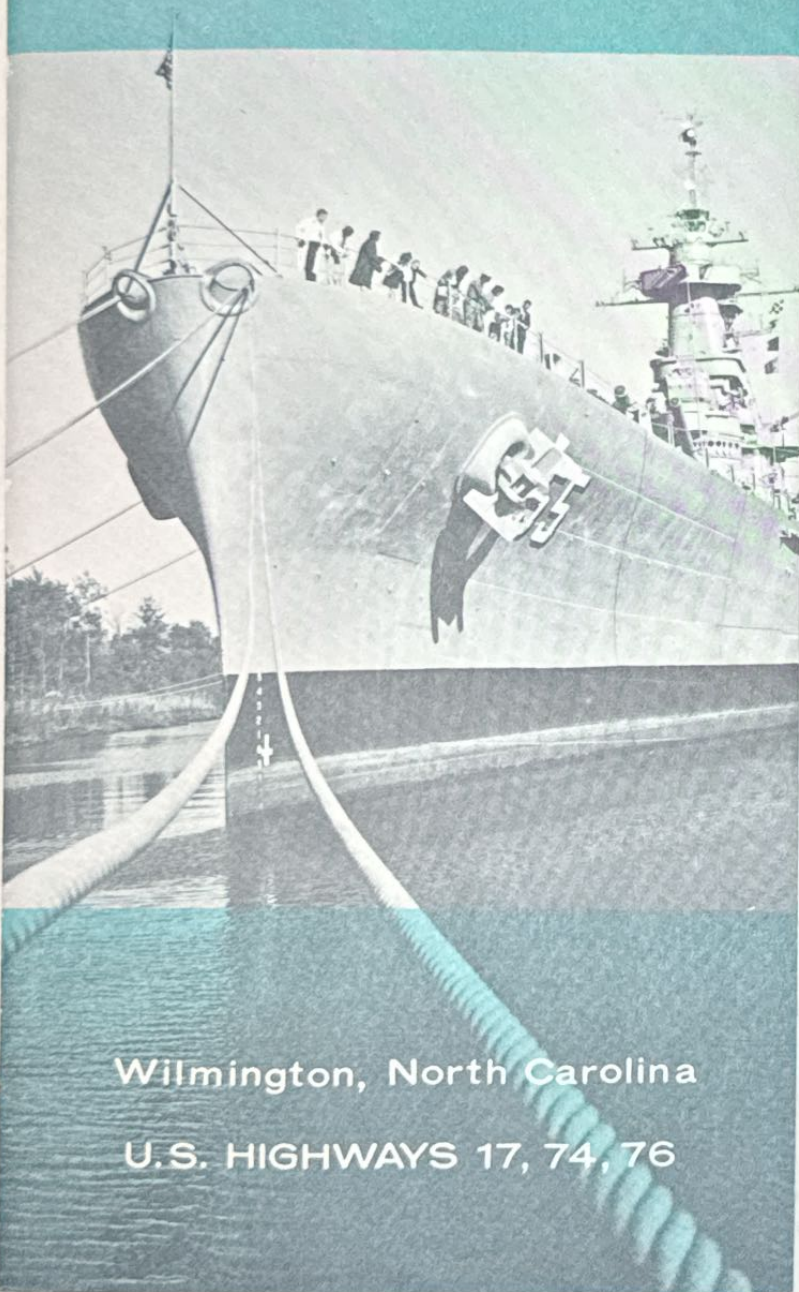
Wilmington is governed under the City Manager-Council system.

In Greenfield Gardens, Wilmington has a civic recreational and floral center. There are numerous churches of every denomination in the county. Three golf courses, active civic clubs and social organizations, attractive gardens and parks add to the enjoyment of life. The nearby resorts of Wrightsville Beach and Carolina Beach offer excellent fishing and all manner of aquatic sports. Hunting is also popular in season. Major seasonal attractions are the Azalea Festival and Azalea Open Golf Tournament in the spring and the "World's Largest Living Christmas Tree" which is decorated and illuminated in mid-December.

Wilmington, N. C. is now the home of the U. S. S. North Carolina

Battleship Memorial. (See Chapter on U. S. S. North Carolina , page _____.)

U.S.S. NORTH CAROLINA BATTLESHIP MEMORIAL



Wilmington, North Carolina
U.S. HIGHWAYS 17, 74, 76



Wilmington from over the Cape Fear River



North Carolina State Docks at Wilmington



A Typical Beach Scene



Municipally Owned Greenfield Lake Gardens

At the time of her commissioning on April 9, 1941, and for many years afterward, the USS North Carolina was the greatest sea weapon ever built by the United States. Affectionately nicknamed "The Showboat" by Navy men, she was the first of the modern American battleships.

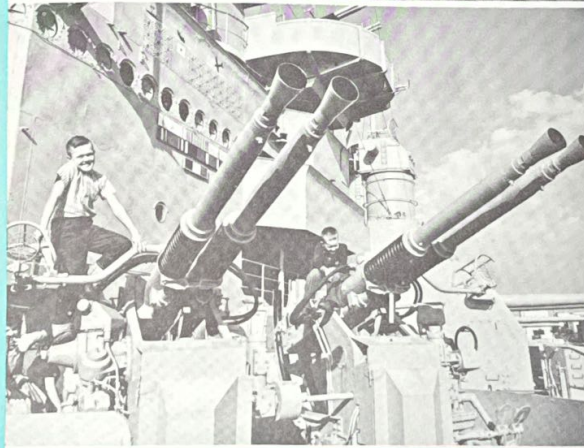
Her magnificent battle record—one of the most extensive in Navy history—included participation in every major offensive engagement in the Pacific during World War II, from Guadalcanal to Tokyo Bay. In all, the USS North Carolina earned 12 battle stars.

Pertinent facts: 729-ft. length overall, 108-ft. beam, 30-ft. draft, 183-ft. high, 35,000 tons net displacement, rated speed 27 plus knots, four turbines with shaft horsepower of 121,000, and armor plate ranging up to 16-inches thick.

President John F. Kennedy is designated "Admiral in the North Carolina Navy" by Governor Terry Sanford as the kick-off for the drive to save the ship.



Tremendous guns tower above the broad decks of the USS North Carolina.



Children especially like to aim the 40mm and 20mm antiaircraft guns aboard the ship.



Wilmington from over the Cape Fear River



North Carolina State Docks at Wilmington



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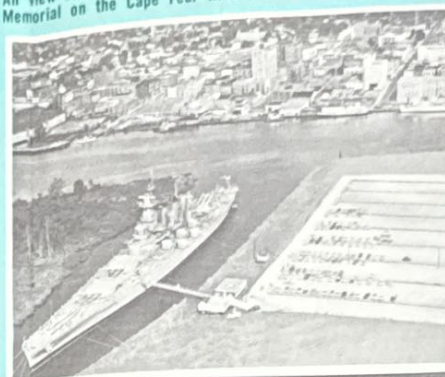
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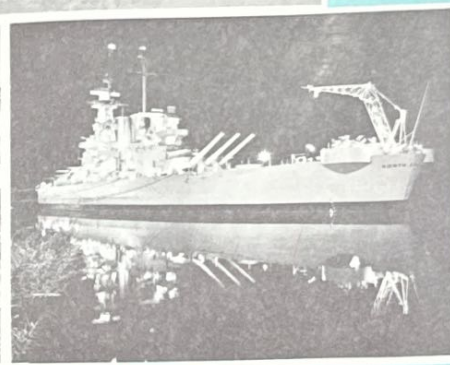
Dedicated to the men and women of all the U. S. military services in World War II, the USS North Carolina Battleship Memorial is open 8 A.M. until sunset seven days a week the year around. Admission charges are 50¢ for adults, 25¢ for children to age 12. Children under six are admitted free when accompanied by an adult. Proceeds go to the Battleship Memorial fund.

The Battleship Memorial is supported entirely from admissions and contributions, and is independent of tax funds.

Air view of the USS North Carolina Battleship Memorial on the Cape Fear River at Wilmington.



The Battleship Memorial, though relatively new, is already an outstanding travel objective in the nation.



Placid waters of the Cape Fear reflect the beauty of one of the world's great fighting ships.



Giant 16-inch projectiles make an interesting exhibit on the deck of the battleship.

FORT FISHER, NORTH CAROLINA

When the War Between the States began, one of the principal objectives of the Federal Government was to blockade all important southern ports. This led to a new type of commerce--blockade running. As one North Carolina port after the other fell into the hands of the enemy, Fort Fisher, a few miles beyond Wilmington, became more and more important to the success of the Confederacy and its guns watched tirelessly as the small, low grey blockade runners slipped in and out of Wilmington on their way to and from Nassau.

Towards the close of the war Wilmington was almost the only open port of the Confederacy and this was due in very great measure to the night and day vigil of the men at Fort Fisher, almost all of whom were North Carolinians. They felt their great responsibility, especially as General Lee had sent an urgent call to Colonel Lamb, Commandant of Fort Fisher, that the Fort was vital to the success of the Confederacy and must be held at any cost.

But the net was closing in! The Federal government realized that Fort Fisher must be taken, and in December, 1864, a large military and naval force was sent there. There were 55 warships carrying 600 guns, under command of Major General Benjamin F. Butler. The attack was ushered in by the most stupendous waster of gunpowder on record. A boat, loaded with 250 tons of explosives, was blown up in the dead of the night near the Fort. The result? As one observer put it: "It mighty near woke up everybody in the Fort." But that was all. The bombardment was a failure and within a few days soldiers and sailors went back home.

But not for long. The enemy realized now that Fort Fisher must be taken. So General U. S. Grant was put in charge. Within a few days he had assembled a force of ten thousand men and 53 large battleships under command of Admiral Porter. On January 13, 1865, they reached their destination and, quoting from the Book of Wilmington, by Reverend Adnew J. Howell, "For three days there was poured into Fort Fisher the most tremendous volume of shot and shell known to history in any single battle on land or sea."

Meanwhile General W. H. C. Whiting, Colonel Lamb's superior officer, had made his way by land to the Fort to offer his assistance. Both commanders agreed that they would never surrender the Fort, and they did not! Both officers were among the hundreds of wounded. In fact there were less than two thousand men in all, sick and wounded included, to hold the Fort.

When the two commanders fell, Major James Reilly took command, but it was too late. That night the Fort was taken and hundreds of men captured, among them Lamb and Whiting. General Whiting died within a very short time in prison.

Many successful efforts have been made since then to have the government stop the erosion at Fort Fisher and make it a National Park. There are a number of markers in the vicinity recording the story of the brave men who fought there and in the middle of the Fort Fisher section the United Daughters of the Confederacy have reared a stately monument in Battle Acre to our Confederate soldiers, and at the base of the monument there are two graves beneath which are the remains of Unknown Soldiers whose bodies have been found in recent years.

The following inscription is on one of the markers of Fort Fisher:

"Here stood the Headquarters of Fort Fisher, the Construction of the Fort began in the summer of 1862 under the direction of Colonel William Lamb, Commandant, who with General W. H. C. Whiting and Major James Reilly, served until the Fort was captured on January 16, 1865. Each of the bombardments by the Federal fleet of December 24-26, 1864, and January 13-15, 1865, was heavier than any other naval demonstration in the history of the world. In the January attack were engaged 53 warships which landed with attendant transports an army of about 10,000 men."

"Fort Fisher protected against Federal opposition, a large and important foreign trade in war supplies necessary to the existence of the Confederacy."

"Near this point stood a flag staff of Fort Fisher which was shattered by a Federal shell on December 24, 1864. A new staff was erected and Private Christopher C. Bland of the 38th N. C. Regiment volunteered during the heavy bombardment to replace the flag. It was again shot down and Bland once more climbed the staff and attached the colors."

This information taken from Wilmington Historic Colonial City, compiled by Ida Brooks Kellam.

NEW BERN, NORTH CAROLINA

(Historic port city at confluence of Neuse and Trent Rivers; Population - 15,717; Tryon's Palace Restoration.)

New Bern, North Carolina's second oldest city, was settled in 1710 by Baron Christopher deGraffenried, a Swiss Nobleman. Craven County, of which New Bern is the County seat was formed in 1712. It was one of the original precincts of the Lords Proprietors. It derives its name from William Earl of Craven. This city lies in the central coastal region of North Carolina at the confluence of the Neuse and Trent Rivers.

In 1767, Royal Governor William Tryon started the construction of the "Most Beautiful Building in Colonial America." The building became known as Tryon's Palace. The enormous cost (for that day) of 16,000 pounds caused resentment at this extravagance and was one of the causes of the War of Regulation, which was climaxed in the Battle of Alamance.

The building served both as a dwelling for the governor and as a capitol building. Governor Martin succeeded Tryon as occupant, but fled at the outbreak of the Revolution. It was occupied by Governor Richard Caswell, first governor of North Carolina under the constitution. George Washington was entertained at a banquet and ball at the palace April 21, 1791. The main part of the structure was burned Feb. 27, 1798.

Tryon's Palace at New Bern has been restored and is a State Park. It has become one of the most visited places in North Carolina. Visitors viewing the exterior realize colonial critics were not exaggerating when they called it "the most beautiful house in America". The interior is furnished with antiques and art treasures now, so it presents the almost exact appearance that it had when royal and state governors occupied it.

The restored palace is a gift to the people by the late Mrs. Maude Moore Latham, a native of New Bern, but who was living in Greensboro at her death. Her various gifts for the project, starting in 1944, are

said to total around \$2,000,000.

Meticulous research to discover not only the original plans but the original decorations and furnishings preceded restoration. Even Tryon's library is being replaced with original editions.

New Bern was a great seaport, trading with the entire world in the early years and also a principal supply port for the War Between the States.

Today over these same waters skim pleasure craft and commerce. Water sports is one of New Bern's largest recreation attractions. Hunting and fishing is enjoyed the year around in Craven County, and adjacent area. There are more than 100 fine old homes in New Bern over a century old. According to authorities, New Bern contains the most perfect forms of Georgian architecture in the United States.

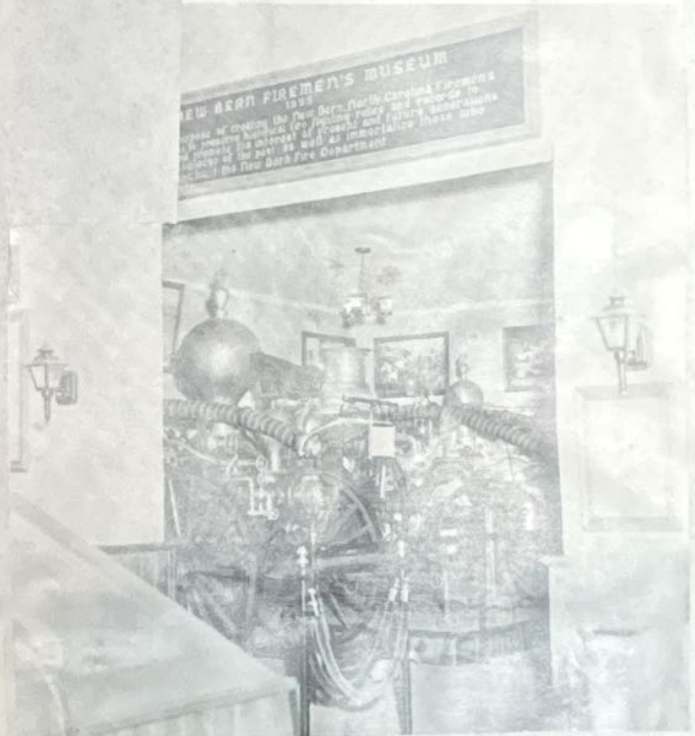
New Bern is also known as the Marine City because Cherry Point, the largest Marine Corps Air Station in the world is located in Craven County. Camp Lejeune, also a large Marine Base, is located nearby.

New Bern is a modern city with industrial advantages in the center of a fertile agricultural area, including Craven and adjoining counties.

Christ Episcopal Church — organized 1715. Contains Silver Communion Service, Bible and Prayer Book presented by King George II, 1752.



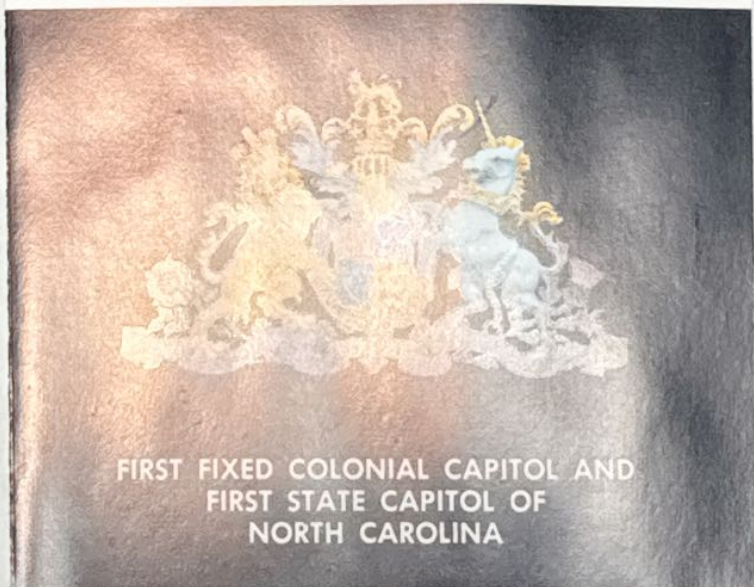
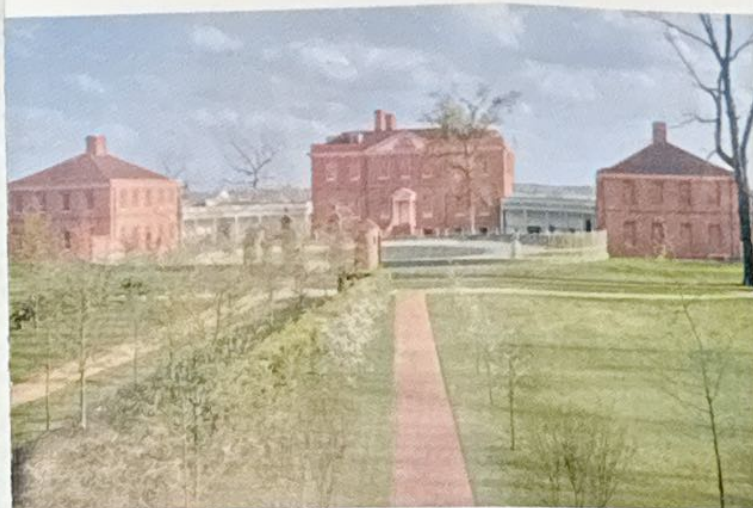
New Bern Firemen's Museum — Famous world records, antique fire fighting relics.



NEW BERN, NORTH CAROLINA

Tryon Palace

RESTORATION



FIRST FIXED COLONIAL CAPITOL AND
FIRST STATE CAPITOL OF
NORTH CAROLINA

GLIMPSES OF

Tryon Palace

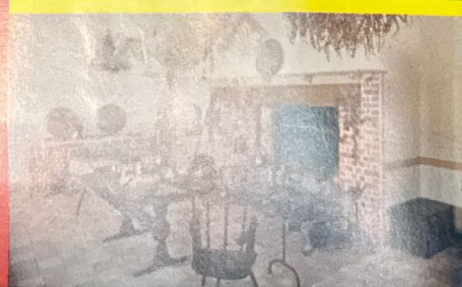
AN AUTHENTIC 18th CENTURY RESTORATION OF
GOVERNMENT HOUSE AND GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE



Upper left picture. MAUDE MOORE LATHAM MEMORIAL GARDEN. 18th Century design. Honoring Mrs. James Edwin Latham, donor of the Tryon Palace Restoration. Right, from top down. DRAWING ROOM. Listed as one of the 100 most beautiful rooms in America. DINING ROOM. Decorated like 18th Century doorway imported from England. COUNCIL CHAMBER. Handsome Chippendale furniture, rare mirrors, chandeliers, Isphahan carpet, and antique over antique marble mantel, rare suite of Soho tapestry chairs, 16th Century carpet, exquisite silver and porcelains. GOVERNOR'S LIBRARY. Original editions of books owned by Royal Governor William Tryon have been procured for his re-created Library. KITCHEN. Huge fireplace with beehive oven and spit jack. Typical English and American cooking utensils of the period.

Litho in U.S.A. by The Baughman Co., Richmond, Va.

Photography by L. H. Frohman, Bronxville, N. Y.



CAMP LEJEUNE MARINE BASE



CAMP LEJEUNE
AND CHERRY POINT

Camp Lejeune, in Onslow County, is a city-planner's dream come true. Spacious, beautiful, efficient, stimulating, safe--these qualities are all here in a modern city built on the banks of a river in the heart of a swamp.

A modern four-lane, divided boulevard conveys cars to industrial, shopping, recreation, working, and residential areas, all cunningly spaced and separated. The shoulders and banks along the road are grassed and groomed and kept spic and span.

Marines and civilians work in the "industries" which include a big power plant, bakery, garages, ice cream plant, laundries and similar enterprises. Others are at "school."

Housing facilities are excellent for married marines as well as unmarried. Modern trailer parks and apartment units in various sizes are available; all new and up to date.

All of this grew from a tent city pushed up in 1941 as the Marines expanded to meet the certainty of war. The site and the site of the air base at Cherry Point were picked for the very good reason that it was the only place on the Eastern Seaboard which offered varying surf and beach conditions for training, access to deep-water ports, large isolated space, favorable climatic conditions, and a strategic continental location. Over 115,000 acres of the county has now been taken into the base, stretching from the city of Jacksonville, N. C., to the ocean, and including the greater part of New River.

The recreational program and equipment are far beyond anything offered by any other North Carolina City.

How many people live on the base now may not be revealed, but in 1949

there was a barracks capacity for 52,000 men, and in 1948 the military personnel totalled 13,096, with an annual payroll of \$16,139,253; and civilian payroll of \$5,249,756. Few counties can match such a concentration of spending power.

Camp Lejeune has had to surrender its title of the world's largest marine base to Camp Pendleton on the West Coast, but you ^{may} safely call it "the world's most complete amphibious training base" if you want to.

The Marines returned to the locale of ancient derring-do. The Corps was formed on November 10, 1775, at Tun Tavern in Philadelphia, and within two years Leathernecks of that day were serving aboard the privateer "Sturdy Beggar" of New Bern.

The camp was named for Lt. General John Archer Lejeune, a former commandant of the Marine Corps and commanding general of the Second Army Division during World War I. He was a native of Louisiana.

CHERRY POINT MARINE CORPS AIR STATION

Probably the fastest growing town in North Carolina is not even a town--not an incorporated one. And few people going through Havelock on their way from New Bern to Morehead, have the slightest idea of the tremendous concentration of population lying back from the highway.

Sixteen years ago, it was just an ancient community of 300 in the pine-woods near the swamp. Today it has a population estimated at 15,000 civilians and 146 thriving business establishments. It even has its own newspaper and a branch of county government offices.

This all began in 1941 when work was started on Cherry Point Marine base. Little more than a swampy, mosquito-ridden area at that time, the 17 square mile area on the Neuse River has grown to become the largest Marine Corps Air Station in the world, valued at \$85 million.

Havelock is its twin city of both civilians and Marines living off base.

Cherry Point is a tremendous industry with about \$70,000,000 spent in annual operating cost, of which about 80 per cent is payroll.

The Air Station is the home of the 2nd Marine Air Wing, Commissioned on July 10, 1941, at the Naval Air Station, San Diego, California, units of the 2nd Wing fought gallantly throughout World War II.

The Overhaul and Repair Department of the Air Station is the largest in any Naval establishment in the United States.

UNIT III.

NORTH CAROLINA

VARIETY VACATIONLAND

NORTH CAROLINA -- VARIETY VACATIONLAND

North Carolina is called the "variety vacationland" for its great diversity of recreation spots. The tourist trade is a major industry in the state. It is valued at more than 300 million dollars a year. In the far west is Great Smoky Mountains National Park. From here the scenic Blue Ridge Parkway stretches north 477 miles to Shenandoah National Park in Virginia.

The Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area covers about 25,000 acres in the Outer Banks. Another outstanding feature is the scenic Outer Banks Highway. Other coastal attractions are fishing and beaches. The Pinehurst course, in Moore County, and nearby Southern Pines are two of the most popular golf resorts in the mid-South.

National Park Areas

1. Blue Ridge Parkway - 38,187 acres in N. C., 23,451 acres in Va.; 477 miles scenic drive between Great Smoky Mountains and Shenandoah natl. parks.
2. Cape Hatteras Natl. Seashore Recreational Area - 24,705 acres; ocean wilderness on Outer Banks; dunes; fishing; lighthouse; beaches.
3. Fort Raleigh Natl. Historic Site - 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres; on Roanoke Island; first attempted English settlement in America, 1585-87; site of Lost Colony.
4. Great Smoky Mountains Natl. Park - 273,069 acres in N. C., 234,801 acres in Tenn.; virgin forests
5. Guilford Courthouse Natl. Military Park - 151 acres; near Greensboro; battle in Revolution.
6. Moores Creek Natl. Military Park - 42 acres; near Currie; Whig victory over Tories, 1776.
7. Wright Brothers Natl. Memorial - 314 acres; near Kill Devil Hills; first successful airplane flight.

National Forests

1. Cherokee - 327 acres in N. C., 1,204,104 acres in Tenn.; hdqrs., Cleveland, Tenn.
2. Croatan - 294,610 acres; hdqrs., Asheville.
3. Nantahala - 1,349,000 acres; hdqrs., Asheville.
4. Pisgah - 1,177,303 acres; hdqrs., Asheville.

State Forest

1. Bladen Lakes -
Bladen County;
35,875 acres.

State Parks and State Historic Sites

1. Alamance Battleground SHS - near Alamance; where Gov. Tryon defeated Regulators, 1771.
2. Bentonville Battleground SHS - near Smithfield; Civil War battle, March 19-21, 1865.
3. Brunswick Town SHS - old seaport founded 1725.
4. Charles B. Aycock Birthplace SHS - near Fremont; Gov. Aycock was champion of education.
5. Cliffs of the Neuse SP - cliffs rise 90 feet above Neuse R. near Goldsboro; unusual plant life.
6. Fort Macon SP - fort built 1828-35 near Atlantic Beach; captured by Union forces, 1862.
7. Hanging Rock SP - mountains near Danbury.
8. House in the Horseshoe SHS - near Carthage; historic colonial plantation house, built about 1770.
9. James Iredell House SHS - colonial home of early U. S. Supreme Court justice in Edenton.
10. Jones Lake SP - cypress-bordered lake in Bladen Lakes State Forest near Elizabethtown.
11. Morrow Mountain SP - scenic views from Uwharrie Mts. along Pee Dee River near Albemarle.
12. Mount Jefferson - near Jefferson; scenic.
13. Mount Mitchell SP - northeast of Asheville, includes highest peak in eastern U. S., 6,684 feet.
14. Pettigrew SP - two old plantations on Lake Phelps near Creswell; named for Civil War hero.
15. Reedy Creek SP - wooded area near Raleigh.
16. Singletary Lake SP - lake near Elizabethtown.

17. Town Creek Indian Mound SHS - ancient Indian mound near Mount Gilead.
18. Tryon Palace SHS - New Bern; home of royal governor completed 1770; first Capitol of state.
19. William B. Umstead SP - near Raleigh; camping.
20. Zebulon B. Vance Birthplace SHS - near Asheville.



The Wright Memorial on the Outer Banks of North Carolina marks the site of man's first powered flight.



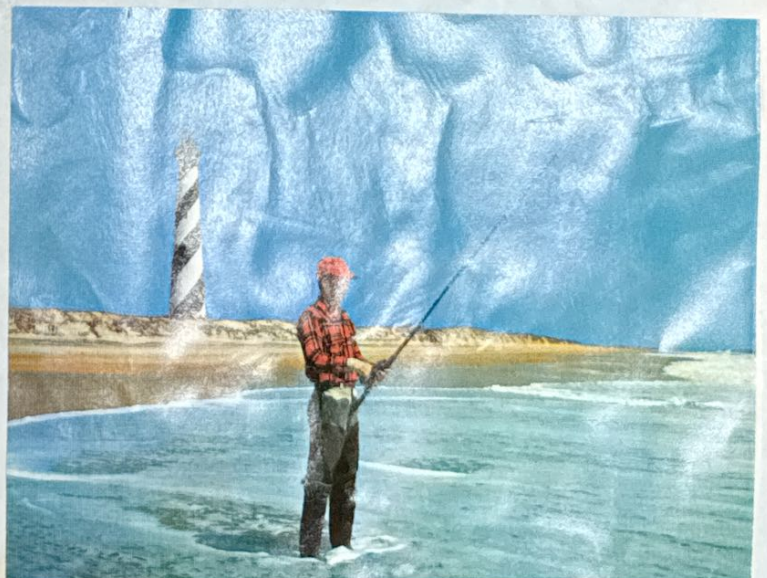
INDIAN ON CHEROKEE RESERVATION



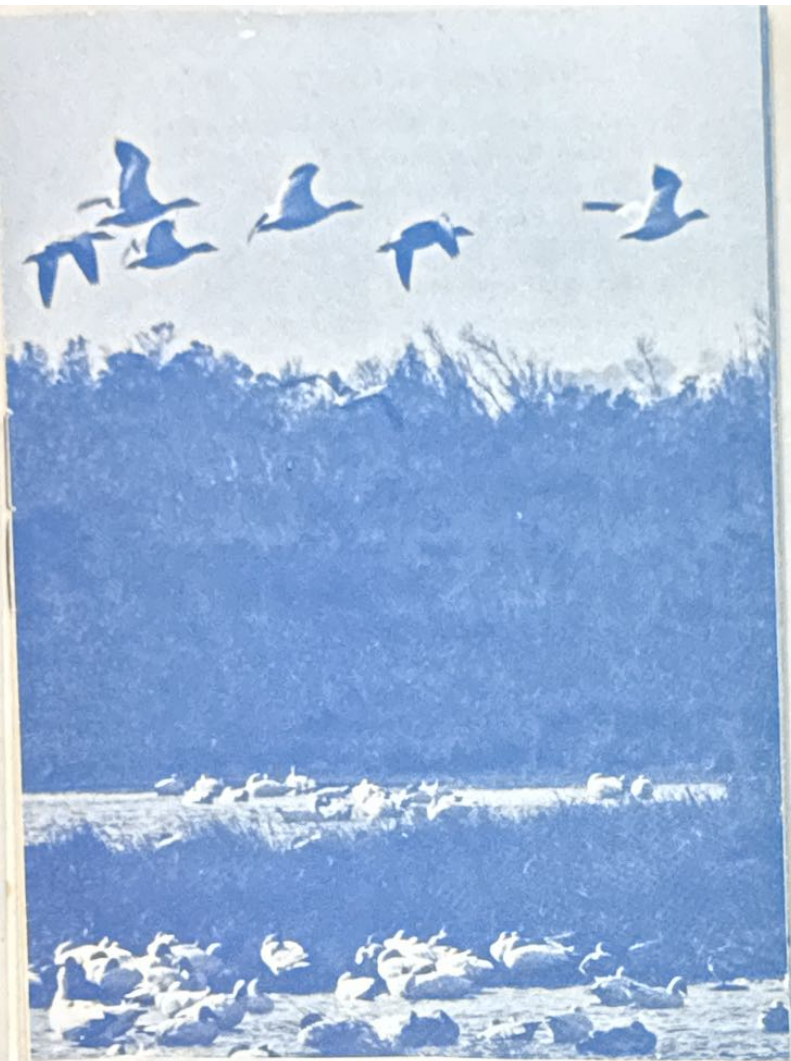
A view of the Blue Ridge Parkway, and skimming mountain-tops.



Azalea Gardens, Wilmington



ATLANTIC OCEAN BEACH AT CAPE HATTERAS



RECREATIONAL AREAS

Brochures on:

Blue Ridge Parkway - Virginia and North Carolina

Great Smoky Mountains National Park - North Carolina and Tennessee

Cape Hatteras - National Seashore Recreational Area



Snow geese at rest and in flight

**PLEASE LEAVE THE VEGETATION FOR
OTHERS TO ENJOY**

Grasses and other plants growing along the miles of sand, in part the results of careful planting at considerable cost, are vital to land stabilization. By not disturbing the vegetation, you will help to conserve this scenic area.

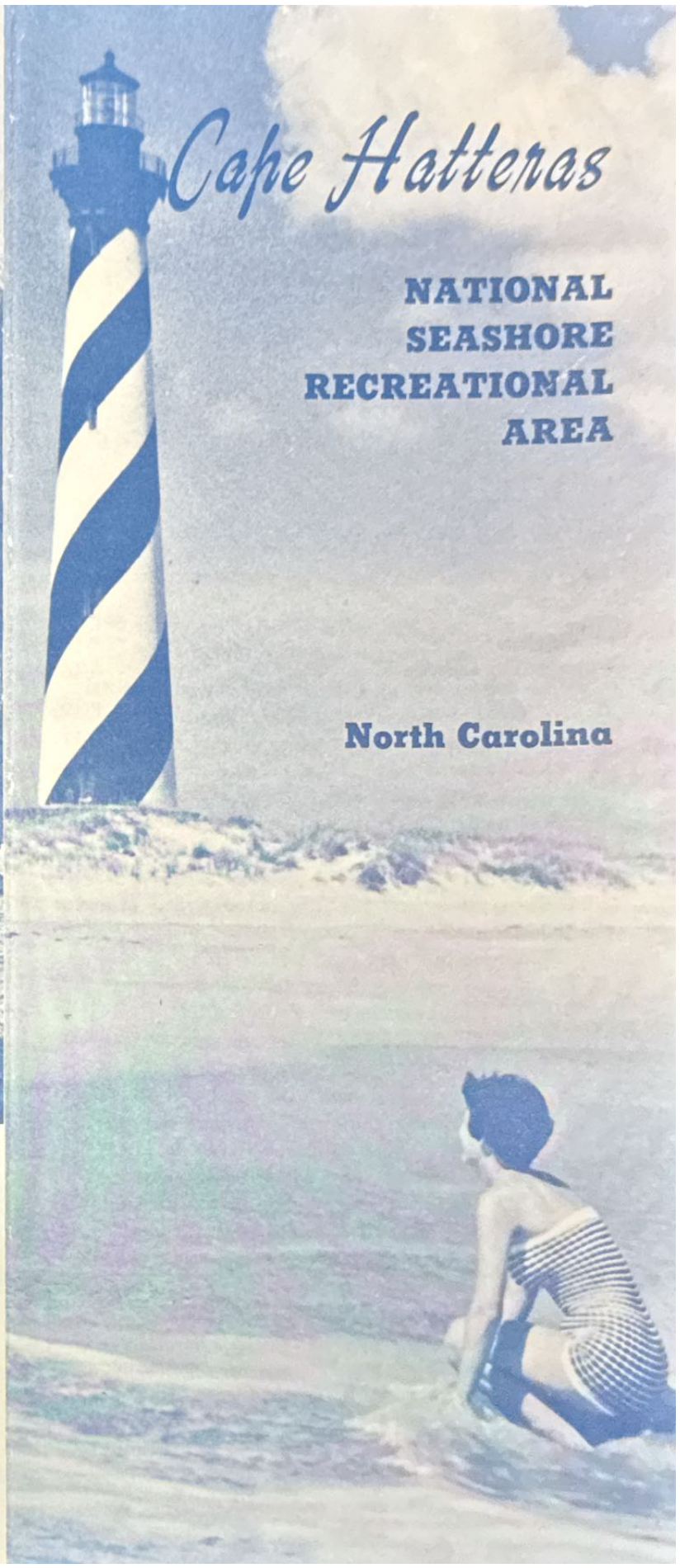
COVER PHOTO BY HUGH MORTON



Cape Hatteras

**NATIONAL
SEASHORE
RECREATIONAL
AREA**

North Carolina



Cape Hatteras

National Seashore Recreational Area

OPEN ALL YEAR

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The National Park System, of which this area is a unit, is dedicated to conserving the scenic, scientific, and historic heritage of the United States for the benefit and enjoyment of its people.

INTRODUCTION TO THE AREA

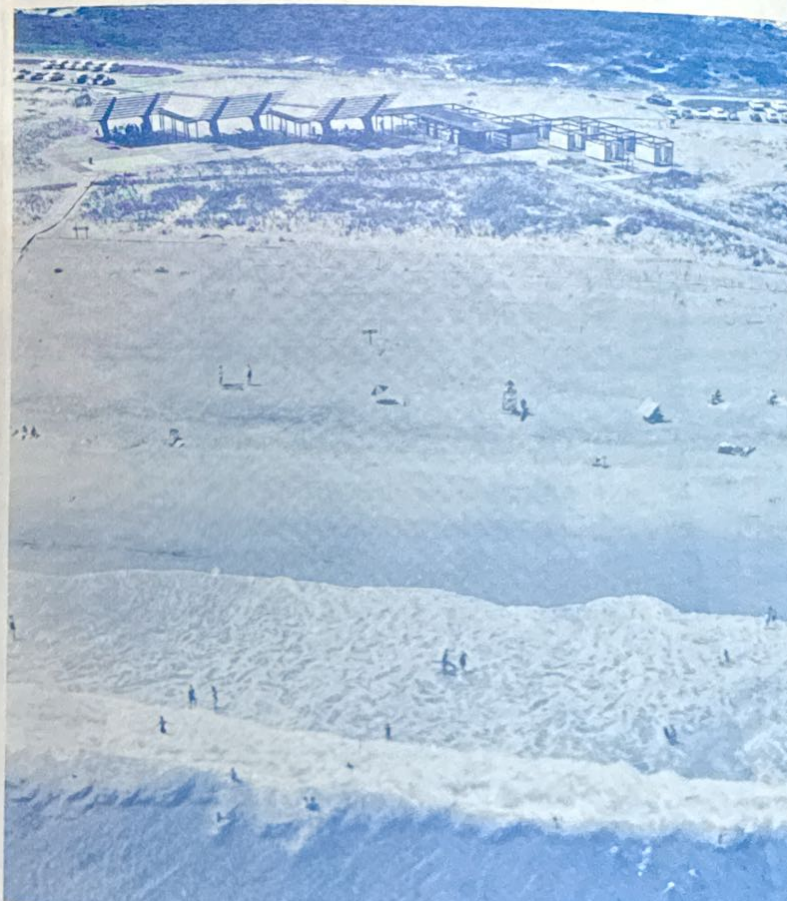
Between broad, shallow sounds and foaming ocean surf lies Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area, a thin barrier of golden sand on the windswept Outer Banks of North Carolina. On these lonely barrier islands, opportunities for stimulating outdoor recreation and rewarding explorations in history and nature await you.

From Whalebone Junction at the southern boundary of Nags Head, N.C., some 70 miles southward through Ocracoke Island, the National Seashore preserves 45 square miles of beach land. It is divided into three sections—Bodie, Hatteras, and Ocracoke—each separated from its neighbor by an inlet. The Bodie section extends from Nags Head to Oregon Inlet. Hatteras Island, largest of the barrier islands, extends from Oregon Inlet to Hatteras Inlet. Across the inlet and some 30 miles from the mainland is picturesque, storm-swept Ocracoke Island, the southernmost unit of the National Seashore.

Within the natural boundaries of the area are the villages of Rodanthe, Waves, Salvo, Avon, Buxton, Frisco, Hatteras, and Ocracoke. Congress, by the act of August 17, 1937, authorizing this National Seashore Area, excluded these eight villages from the Federal area and left sizable expansion room around each to permit its independent growth as a tourist center.

Coquina Beach on Bodie Island

AYCOCK BROWN PHOTO





A quiet harbor on the sound

Congress also provided that only those parts of the area that are especially adaptable for such recreational uses as swimming, boating, sailing, fishing, and similar activities should be so developed. It further provided that the rest of the area be set aside permanently to preserve the plant and animal life and the primitive wilderness shoreline. The act was later amended to allow hunting in certain sections.

SAND, SEA, AND SKY

On this long strip of barrier islands, the sea, the winds, and the land have contended for many human lifetimes, reshaping shore and landscape in a pattern of never-ending change. Land and shore change, but the extensive coastline is still the wild, lonely beach that Sir Francis Drake's men sighted in 1586.

Perhaps nowhere are there more beautiful patterns in the surf than those at Cape Hatteras. Ocean currents meet at the very tip of the cape, weaving herring-bone designs with white-capped breakers, while scalloped sheets of surf spread obliquely along the beach at either side.

There, too, one can watch the Atlantic bottle-nose dolphin (often called porpoise)—within yards of the beach—rolling, playing and feeding upon the abundant fish.

Of course the sand beaches themselves are a prime attraction. You will want to cross the barrier dune to them. But be sure to walk—*never* drive—across. It is dangerous even to pull off the highway into the sand to park; so park your car only in designated areas.

Matching the vivid colors of ocean sunsets and sunrises are wildflowers growing profusely in the humid climate, and blossoming over a long growing season. Even in December the fields are alive with flowering gaillardia, a hardy western plant, which was brought to the Outer Banks many years ago and now grows wild on the sandy flats behind the barrier dunes.

In nearly every village, and on adjoining sand ridges, are individual trees or growing thickets of evergreen yaupon (a species of holly), beautiful at any time of the year but at its best in midwinter when loaded with scarlet berries. Mixed with yaupon are stately live oaks, which in the past furnished shade and wood to many generations of "Bankers," as residents of the Outer Banks are sometimes called.

Westward from the elbow of Cape Hatteras and near the village of Buxton is the widest part of the Outer Banks, almost 3 miles across. From here Buxton Woods extends westward for more than 8 miles. Fine stands of loblolly pine, American holly, and live oak cover the higher ridges and slopes. Marshy valleys, some with fresh-water ponds, lie between the ridges. Bordering the ponds and marshes are dense banks of ferns, shrubs, and clinging vines. A fleeting glimpse of a white-tailed deer is not unusual.

Little community or family cemeteries and scattered lonely graves along the Banks hold the remains of many heroes of the Coast Guard, or earlier Life-Saving Service, and of other victims of the sea. Six sailors from the ill-fated *Monitor*, it is said, lie in an unmarked common grave at the foot of a large redcedar 600 yards west of Cape Hatteras Lighthouse. Their famed ironclad ship lies in her watery grave, a few miles south-east of the lighthouse on the dread Diamond Shoals.

All eight villages are on the sound side of the barrier strip that separates them from the raging sea. In colonial times, members of Virginia and Maryland families of English, Scottish, and Irish descent settled these isolated banks. They were attracted by the opportunities for stock raising, but many of them turned to maritime pursuits. Some became pilots and guided ocean vessels across shallow Pamlico Sound to mainland ports. Fishing also has always been an important occupation on the Outer Banks.

Of the villages, possibly Avon and Ocracoke differ most from mainland towns. Ocracoke hugs the almost landlocked harbor of Silver Lake. Trawlers, sport-fishing boats, and pleasure craft line the piers in season; and, during a storm, the harbor is crowded as vessels from miles around seek safety.

The National Seashore provides enjoyment for almost everyone who has longed for adventure and for contact with isolated places. Towering waves and lonely Coast Guard stations remind you of man's heroic struggles against the sea. Through the inlets, the waters move from ocean to sound and from sound to ocean; with them move schools of fish. Breaking surf upon miles of sand invites you to fish or bathe, or walk the long beach with sea and sand and restless wind.

HISTORY OF THE OUTER BANKS

In 1585, Roanoke Island was the scene of the first English attempt at colonization of the New World. This venture lasted only about 10 months. A second attempt, no more successful, was marked by the birth of Virginia Dare, first child of English parentage born in America, on August 18, 1587. The fate of the members of this colony remains a mystery. The settlements are commemorated by Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, also a unit of the National Park System.

On the sandy plain at the base of nearby Kill Devil Hill, in 1903, two brothers, Wilbur and Orville Wright, altered the pattern of world history when they made man's first successful flight in a power-driven airplane. This site is preserved as the Wright Brothers National Memorial; it, too, is in the National Park System.

During the centuries between the settlement attempts on Roanoke Island and the first flight, legend and history have developed side by side along the Outer Banks. Partially buried in the sands or submerged in the waters are hundreds of hulks and bits of wreckage, the remains of ships that fell victims to storms, accidents, or human violence.

Fishermen haul their nets as the storm approaches





Wreck of the Laura A. Barnes, wooden schooner, beached in 1921 on Bodie Island

Probably the best-known shipwreck story is that of the ghost ship *Carroll A. Deering*—a five-masted schooner found stranded on Diamond Shoals in 1921, with food still in the galley pots but with no crew aboard. The only living creature was the ship's cat; the fate of the crew remains unknown. The stranded schooner was dynamited where she had grounded on Diamond Shoals. Later, the bow drifted westward, came ashore on Ocracoke Island, and was covered by drifting sand. Since then it has been uncovered and reburied several times.

Legends of the Outer Banks are heavily sprinkled with piracy. Edward Teach (Blackbeard), a daring, ruthless buccaneer, maintained a rendezvous on Ocracoke Island, near Springers Point. Just off that point, in Pamlico Sound, is Teach's Hole. Blackbeard was killed near here in 1718 while resisting capture by a Virginia expedition.

Embedded in the sands of this perilous coastline is the heroic history of the Life-Saving Service, which was merged with the Revenue-Cutter Service in 1915 to form the Coast Guard. The annals of these Services on the Outer Banks contain many accounts of valiant men who risked and sometimes lost their lives in rescue work. Modern Coast Guard stations, such as the one near Oregon Inlet, continue this vigilance and tradition. In World War I a dramatic rescue took place when the men of the Chicamacomico Coast Guard Station rescued most of the crew of the burning tanker *Mirlo*. During World War II, Coast Guard men had an important part in coastal defense and in saving lives or recovering bodies of Allied seamen who had been victims of submarine sinkings at "Torpedo Junction." Coast Guard stations were once located at 7-mile intervals, but now only four remain active within the National Seashore boundaries.

Three Coast Guard lighthouses are located within the National Seashore: Bodie Island Lighthouse, near Oregon Inlet; Cape Hatteras Lighthouse, overlooking the Diamond Shoals; and Ocracoke Lighthouse, in the village of Ocracoke. The lighthouse at Cape Hatteras is the second erected there. The first, which was authorized by Congress on May 13, 1794, was partially destroyed in 1861, during the Civil War. The base of the old tower is still visible.

The present Cape Hatteras Lighthouse was built in 1870, and its light first flashed its warning out into the Atlantic on December 16 of that year. Almost twice the height of the original tower, the present lighthouse is 208 feet from foundation to roof peak. Its first-order light is 192 feet above mean low water and is normally visible 20 miles at sea. This tower, tallest lighthouse in the United States, is ascended via 265 steps. It is open to visitors on a limited schedule. For information about visiting hours, inquire at park headquarters on Bodie section or at the ranger station near the base of the lighthouse.

The story of the neighboring sea and the heroic Outer Bankers who followed it is told, in part, in exhibits at the visitor center, about 2 miles from the tip of the cape.

Ocracoke Lighthouse—oldest on the North Carolina coast



To Elizabeth City, N. C. and Norfolk, Va.

To Williamston and Raleigh, N. C.

To Washington, N. C. and Greenville, N. C.

To Morehead City and Wilmington, N. C.

CAPE HATTERAS NATIONAL SEASHORE RECREATIONAL AREA

NORTH CAROLINA

0 1 2 3 4 5
SCALE IN MILES



LEGEND

- Recreational Area
- Visitor Center
- Visitor Center and Ranger Station
- Nature Trail
- Campground
- Lighthouse
- Coast Guard Station
- Airport

Sept 1960 NSRA-CH-7094

0 1 2 3
SCALE IN MILES

GEOLOGICAL FEATURES

Cape Hatteras and the Outer Banks have been recognized as major geographic features of the Nation. They are of interest to the geologist and layman alike.

Several thousand years ago, sea level stood considerably above its present height and the shoreline was far back on today's mainland. During the last glacial period, as more of the world's water was bound up in ice by glaciers farther north, sea level here gradually dropped to produce a shoreline several miles to the seaward of the present one. When the continental ice sheet melted, sea level rose to its approximate present height, creating Pamlico Sound and flooding other low areas. Today the sea is still rising upon the lands, as shown by recordings of tide gauges in various parts of the world.

The present shoreline has been built up by a combination of wave action and longshore currents—waves pounding on what originally were shoals situated farther to the east, and longshore currents moving great quantities of sand from its source area to the north. Now the Outer Banks are being moved by a similar combination of longshore currents, wave action, and wind action, which generally carries the sand inland. The winds are constantly moving the sand, building dunes and ridges in some places and tearing them down in others.

The largest dunes on the Atlantic Coast are near Nags Head, just north of the National Seashore. Along the beach, wind has also piled up lower dunes, which serve as a sea barrier.

This process has been accelerated by fences acting as catchments, which were built under the supervision of the National Park Service beginning in 1935.

The sands of Cape Hatteras actually continue underwater as gigantic shoals for 12 miles out into the Atlantic. In places they almost reach the surface, and on a stormy day you can stand at the cape and watch the waves come together in an awesome display of savage fury. This ocean spectacle is produced chiefly by wind waves breaking over Diamond Shoals. Few places offer a more dramatic demonstration of the power and majesty of the sea.

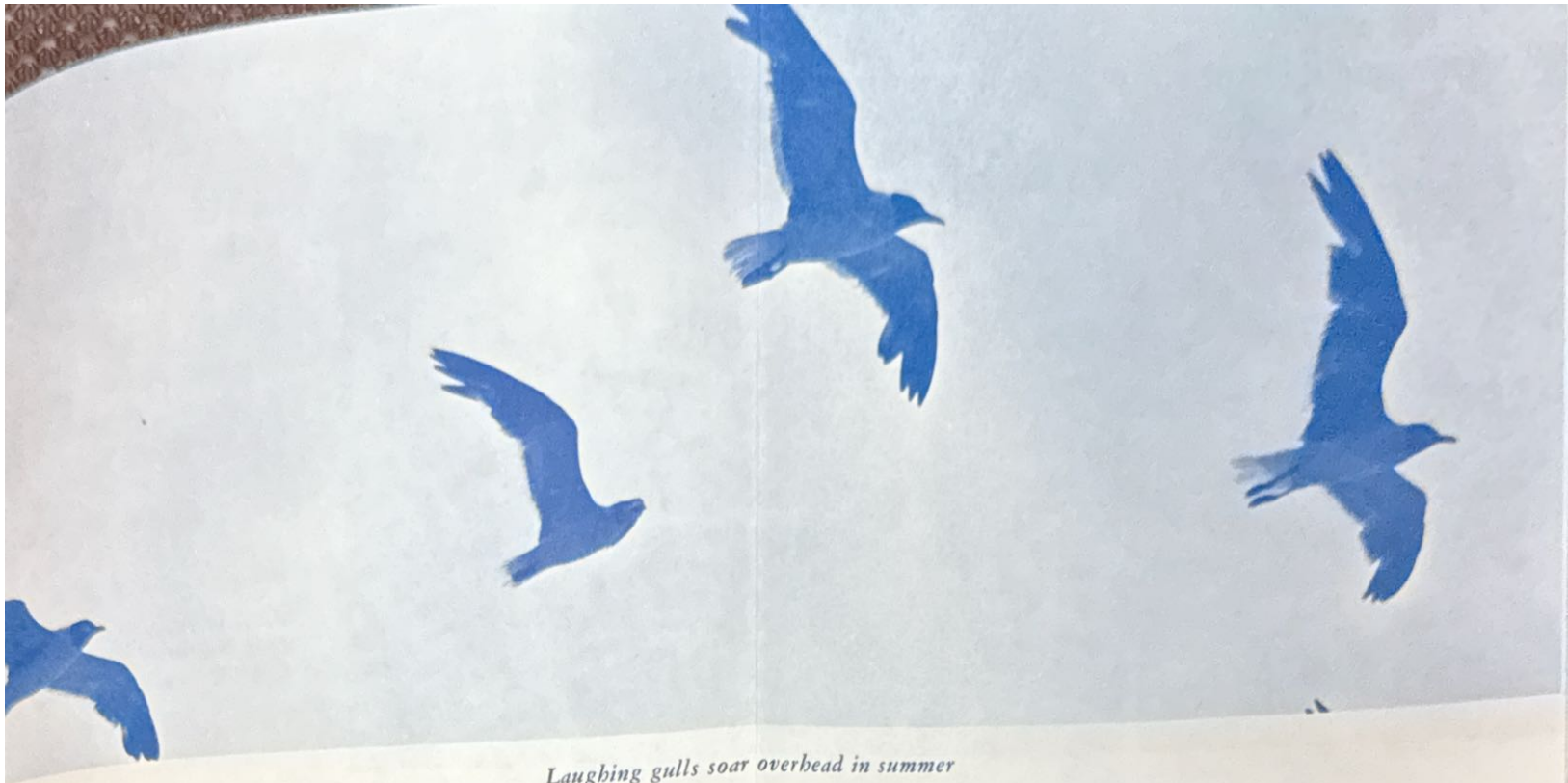
Interesting features of this coast are the inlets connecting the ocean with broad, shallow sounds. Most of these inlets follow a pattern of opening and southward migration. New inlets are born in great storms, and usually have a lifetime of a few hundred years or less. One such inlet, cut through Hatteras Island to the sound by a recent surprise northeaster, may be filled in by the U.S. Corps of Engineers.

In 1846, during two severe storms, Hatteras Inlet was created near the location of a former inlet, and a new one broke through south of Nags Head. This inlet, named Oregon for the first vessel to sail through it, has moved southward at least a mile since its beginning.

Nine miles south of Oregon Inlet, the highway passes over land where a decade ago was New Inlet. The remains of the bridge that spanned this inlet are plainly visible several hundred yards west of the highway.

Storm-driven waters cut this inlet north of Buxton in March 1962





Laughing gulls soar overhead in summer

BIRDLIFE

Around 300 species of birds have been recorded in the National Seashore. The ponds, shores, and shrubby growth around Bodie Lighthouse offer the greatest year-round variety. Both migratory and nonmigratory waterfowl use the National Seashore as wintering grounds and for nesting. About 40 species of shorebirds have been recorded here.

Several heavily traveled lanes of waterfowl traffic converge on the north end of Hatteras Island at Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge (administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service). It is an important way station on the Atlantic flyway. Pea Island marks the southern end of the greater-snow-goose migration. Thousands of snow geese winter here, as do Canada geese and all species of ducks of the North Carolina coast. The only large concentration of gadwall nesting along the Atlantic coast is found here. Large numbers of whistling swans spend the winter in the refuge.

In addition, you can observe bald eagles, gannets, pheasants, and mourning doves, as well as a variety of species of loons, grebes, herons, egrets, gulls, terns, rails, hawks, blackbirds, and warblers, at various times during the year.

THINGS TO DO AND SEE

Bodie Island (Whalebone Junction to Oregon Inlet). When you enter the National Seashore from Nags Head you are on Bodie Island (now the tip of a peninsula) at Whalebone Junction. Two miles southwest of park headquarters is the Bodie Island Visitor Center, where special exhibits, slide pro-

grams, and informational literature tell the Cape Hatteras story and help you to plan your stay on the Outer Banks.

The Bodie Island lighthouse, operated by the U.S. Coast Guard, is closed to the public. Behind the lighthouse is the lighthouse pond, where varying species and numbers of water birds and shorebirds can be observed throughout the year. A short distance south of park headquarters is Coquina Beach day-use area, with facilities for surf bathing and picnicking.

Hatteras Island (Oregon Inlet to Hatteras Inlet). Leaving the ferry on the south side of Oregon Inlet, you enter Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge. Pea Island Campground lies to the left of the highway, and the Oregon Inlet Coast Guard Station is on the right. Ocean- and bird-observation points are 5 miles from Oregon Inlet, the bird-observation points being at the end of a walk on a dike between two freshwater ponds. Farther on you pass the refuge subheadquarters and the abandoned bridge across former New Inlet. The old Chicamacomico Coast Guard Station is the outstanding feature of the village of Rodanthe, about 14 miles south of Oregon Inlet. The nearby villages of Waves and Salvo are situated along the highway, but Avon, 15 miles beyond Salvo, is off the highway on the shores of Pamlico Sound. As you drive south from Avon, you will see Cape Hatteras Lighthouse. It is reached via a park road that joins the State highway at the eastern edge of Buxton. A protected beach for swimming is nearby, as is a small visitor center. Buxton Woods Nature Trail is about a mile west of the lighthouse on a park road. The highway on Hatteras Island ends west of Hatteras village at Hatteras Inlet ferry landing.



*Boats in Silver
Lake Harbor,
Ocracoke*

Ocracoke Island (Hatteras Inlet to Ocracoke Inlet). Until recently Ocracoke was an isolated place. It had connections with the outside world by sailing ships, yet it was hard to reach from the mainland. Now a hard-surfaced road runs the length of the island, amid low dunes and trees and shrubs dwarfed by wind-driven salt spray.

Ocracoke Village, at the southwest end of the island, retains much of the charm of isolation. Picturesque live oaks and cedars shade its unpaved, sandy lanes. In and near the village are some old cemeteries, the oldest lighthouse on the Outer Banks, and a small National Park Service visitor center. West of the village is Teach's Hole, traditional site of the battle in which the pirate Blackbeard was killed.

Interpretive Program. Guided walks, talks, nature trails, and exhibits are provided to acquaint you with the human and natural history of Cape Hatteras National Seashore. The National Park Service cordially invites you to attend these events, offered from June through Labor Day without charge. At Bodie Island Visitor Center, incoming visitors are invited to see a short slide program giving a preview of the National Seashore area, its attractions and facilities. Scheduled events originate from visitor centers at Bodie Island, Cape Hatteras, and Ocracoke Village. Schedules of all events can be obtained at each visitor center. Groups can arrange for off-season interpretive services by writing to the superintendent. Naturalists or historians are usually on hand at visitor centers to answer your questions about the area.

Camping. Camping is permitted only at the designated campgrounds at Oregon Inlet; at Cape Point; on the seaward side

of Ocracoke Island; and in Ocracoke Village on the Sound. Campsites are generally on shadeless, windswept, sandy areas, so awnings and long tent stakes are advised. Comfort stations, outdoor showers, drinking water, tables, and grills are available at most locations. Utility connections are not provided. Although mosquito abatement by fogging is conducted, we suggest that you bring netting and insect repellent to extend this protection. Detailed information about camping can be obtained at ranger stations, park headquarters, Cape Hatteras Lighthouse, Silver Lake Marina, and Bodie Island Visitor Center.

Swimming. Lifeguard service is provided from Memorial Day through Labor Day at the organized beaches—at Coquina Beach on Bodie Island, Cape Campground on Hatteras Island, and Seaside Campground on Ocracoke Island. There is no prohibition against swimming anywhere along the beach, but for safety we urge use of the guarded beaches. Strong and shifting currents, particularly during periods of heavy weather, can make swimming very hazardous. Beware especially of tidal currents and deep waters in the vicinity of inlets. Observe warning signs and ask a park ranger for a list of suggestions for water safety. Heed the advice, which is based on long experience.

Boating. The waters of the sound offer an extensive area for use of small boats. Launching facilities can be found at the Oregon Inlet Fishing Center on Bodie Island and at privately operated facilities in the villages of Buxton, Hatteras, and Ocracoke. The use of outboards in ocean waters can be extremely hazardous, especially in the vicinity of the inlets, where shore currents and rough waters have meant disaster to many small boats and their operators. Small-boat operations should be

confined to waters of the sounds. For further information on use of small boats, consult a park ranger—and heed his words of caution. Docking facilities for boats of "party boat" size are provided by marinas at Oregon Inlet and Ocracoke. Privately operated docking facilities are available in Hatteras village.

Sport Fishing. The waters surrounding this National Seashore provide a wide variety of excellent sport fishing. Channel bass arrive in early April and leave in mid-May. They return in September and remain through November. They can be taken from piers, by surf casting, or by trolling from boats. The autumn months are generally more productive for surf casting.

Bluefish, marlin, tuna, dolphin, and mackerel arrive early in May, and remain through October. These fishes are usually taken by deep-sea trolling. Smaller fishes of many kinds are taken with bait. Charter boats are available at Oregon Inlet and in Hatteras and Ocracoke villages.

Migratory Waterfowl Hunting. In contrast with the rule in other areas administered by the National Park Service, hunting is permitted in the National Seashore by the congressional act authorizing its establishment. Hunting must be done under National Park Service rules and regulations and is confined to three parts of the area. No hunting is permitted within the Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge and adjacent closed waters.

For detailed information on hunting, write the superintendent of the National Seashore.

Photography. Throughout the National Seashore, you will find subjects to keep your shutter clicking. Sand dunes, skele-

ton shipwrecks, gnarled live oaks, rough seas, and picturesque villages make it difficult to decide which to shoot first. Birdlife and unusual plants are plentiful the year around. Lighthouses, Coast Guard Stations, and waterfront and beach scenes challenge both the amateur and the professional.

A word of caution: In this world of sand, sea, and sky, do not underestimate the light. If you use a meter, take its advice even if it records more light than you believe to be present.

SUGGESTED READING

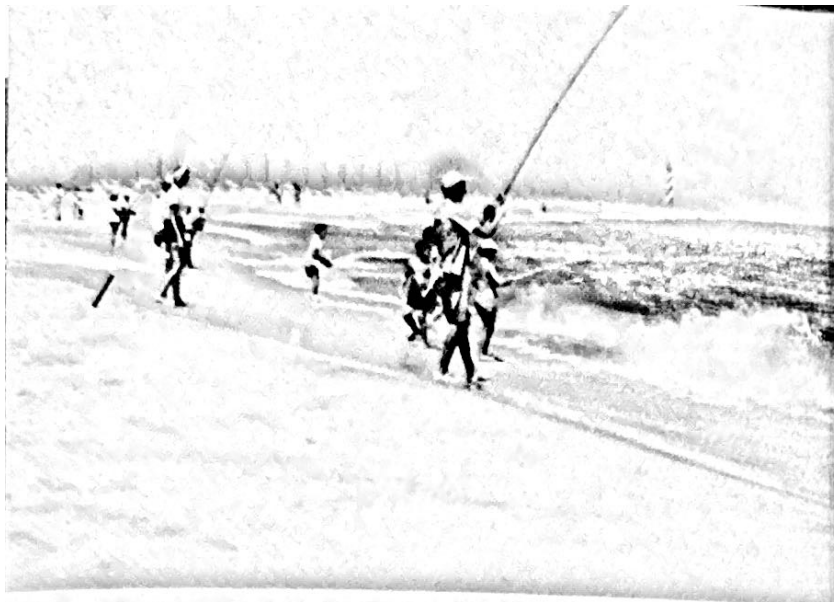
- The Archeology of Coastal North Carolina*, by William G. Haag, Louisiana State Univ., Baton Rouge, 1958.
Graveyard of the Atlantic: Shipwrecks of the North Carolina Coast, by David Stick, Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 1952.
Historical Geography of the North Carolina Outer Banks, by Gary S. Dunbar, Louisiana State Univ., Baton Rouge, 1958.
The Outer Banks of North Carolina: 1584-1958, by David Stick, Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 1958.
Vegetation of the Outer Banks of North Carolina, by Clair A. Brown, Louisiana State Univ., Baton Rouge, 1959.

HOW TO REACH THE AREA

The area is reached from the north by U.S. 158, from the west by U.S. 64 and 264 over bridges which replace earlier ferry service, and from the south by U.S. 70 to Atlantic, N.C., and toll ferry to Ocracoke. There is daily bus service to Manteo from Norfolk, Va., and Elizabeth City, N.C. Free ferries (ask about schedules) cross Oregon and Hatteras Inlets. The bridge under construction across Oregon Inlet is scheduled for completion during the winter of 1963-64.

*The seashore
from Cape Hatteras
Lighthouse*





Surf fishing on Hatteras Island

ACCOMMODATIONS

Dining and lodging accommodations, groceries, camping supplies, etc., are available in the villages and towns on Hatteras and Ocracoke Islands, in the resort towns just north of the National Seashore, and on Roanoke Island.

THE SEASONS

From Memorial Day through Labor Day the bathhouses are open and lifeguards are on duty at the protected beaches. During this season, a full range of activities is available, including talks and conducted walks by seasonal rangers, historians and naturalists, camping, boating, fishing, bird-watching, beachcombing, and picnicking.

The other seasons have their own appeal, and also offer opportunities for recreational activities. Visitors are fewer; those seeking solitude are more likely to find it in the off season. Visitor centers are usually open. Bird-watching is interesting the year around, with concentrations of birds during spring and autumn migrations and during winter when spectacular species such as snow geese are seen in great numbers. Sport fishing begins in April and continues into November. From November through April, camping is recommended only for hardy individuals well equipped for cold and wind.

In summer, lightweight clothing is appropriate, but it should be adequate to protect you from sunburn, mosquitoes, and cool evening breezes. In winter, warm, wind-resisting garments are needed for nights, early mornings, and windy days.

Because of surrounding waters, spring develops more slowly here than on the nearby mainland. Summer weather is commonly warm and pleasant. Despite high humidity, comfort is usually maintained on hot days by strong, steady breezes. Afternoon thundershowers are common, especially from July

on. One or two periods of unsettled weather can be expected in each summer month. The northeaster blows often last about 3 days, bringing cloudy skies, chilly winds, and frequently rains. Hurricanes are infrequent; when they occur it is usually in August or September. Ample warning is given to enable people to leave low-lying areas.

Surrounding waters hold their heat into autumn, when cold periods are often short and separated by long stretches of mild, sunny days. Such pleasant days here extend far into winter; but changes to cold, windy weather can be very sudden. High humidity and fresh to strong northerly winds make winter weather seem much colder than temperatures indicate.

MISSION 66

Mission 66 is a program designed to be completed by 1966 which will assure the maximum protection of the scenic, scientific, wilderness, and historic resources of the National Park System in such ways as will make them available for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

ADMINISTRATION

Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area, established on January 12, 1953, is administered by the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Created in 1849, the Department of the Interior—America's Department of Natural Resources—is concerned with the management, conservation, and development of the Nation's water, wildlife, mineral, forest, park and recreational resources. It also has major responsibilities for Indian and Territorial affairs.

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department works to assure that nonrenewable resources are developed and used wisely, that park and recreational resources are conserved for the future, and that renewable resources make their full contribution to the progress, prosperity, and security of the United States—now and in the future.

A superintendent, whose address is Manteo, N.C., is in immediate charge of Cape Hatteras N.S.R.A. Inquiries or comments on any kind of activity in the area should be addressed to him.

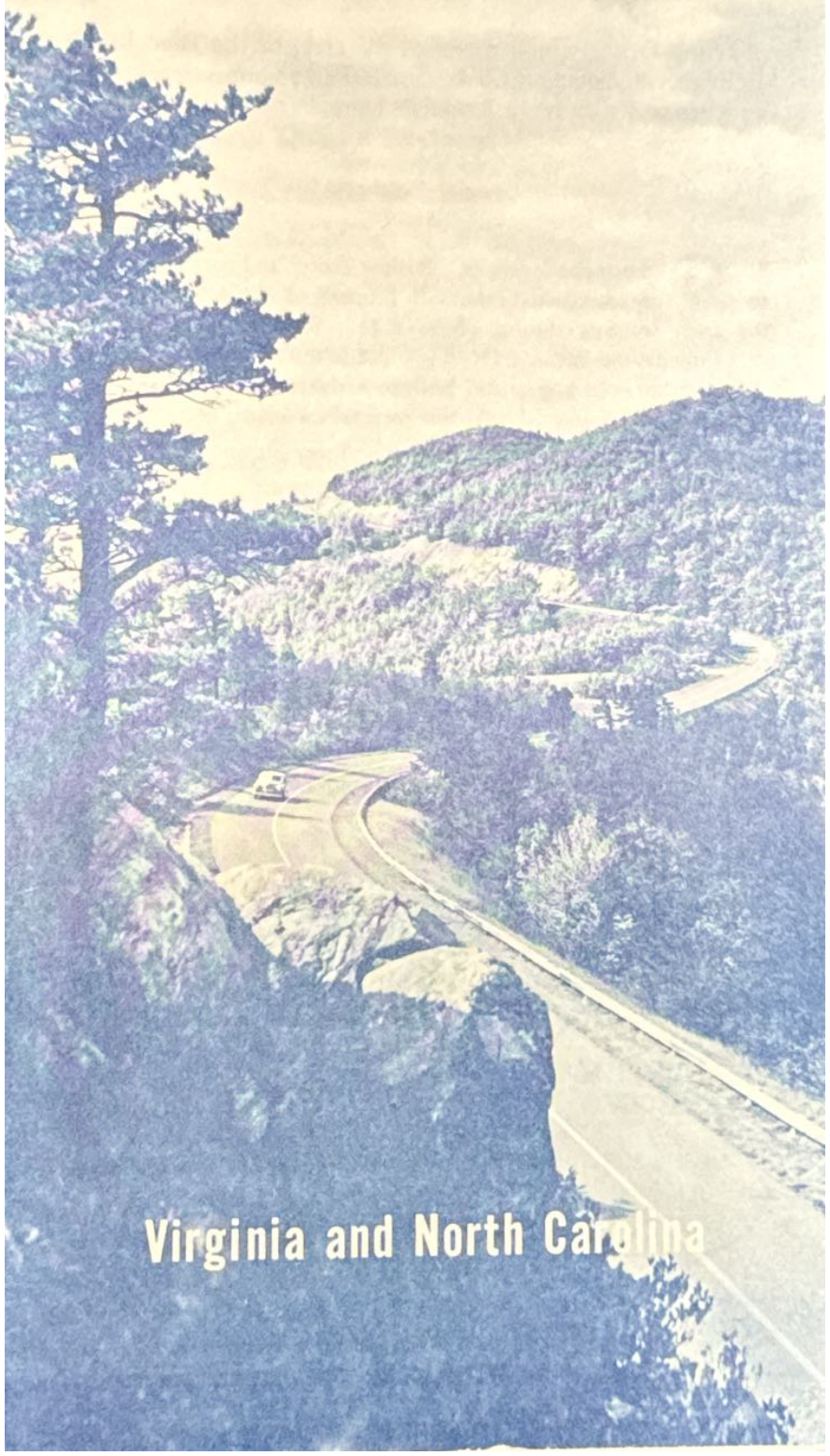
While in the area, you can obtain information at park headquarters and at visitor centers near Bodie Island Lighthouse, Cape Hatteras Lighthouse, and the village of Ocracoke.



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY



Virginia and North Carolina

BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY

Blue Ridge Parkway, highroad through Virginia and North Carolina, designed for leisurely travel, represents a new conception in roads. It is not an express parkway of the type built near big cities, but a quiet way through a distinctive part of the American scene—a road intended for gypsylike travel on a ride-awhile, stop-awhile basis.

You travel the Southern Highlands, a land of forested mountains, exquisite during the flowering spring, cool in the green summer, colorful in the red autumn. The stretches of woodland, the clustered mountains, and the views out to the lowlands are enlivened by the fields and pastures of highland farms, where split-rail fences, weathered cabins, and gray barns compose the "hill culture."

Among the National Parks in the East are Shenandoah, in northern Virginia, and Great Smoky Mountains, in North Carolina and Tennessee. One of the purposes of the parkway is to connect these wilderness areas over a mountainous distance of nearly 500 miles. The parkway, about three-quarters completed, leads through an "elongated park" that protects a roadside of varied highland character. The roadway slopes are naturalistically planted in many places with rhododendron, azalea, white pine, and other native species. Parking overlooks are convenient balconies. At intervals are picnic areas, campgrounds, trailer sites, and hiking trails that lead to exhibits of unspoiled nature and to places prominent in folklore.

The Southern Highlands

Blue Ridge Parkway traverses that section of the Appalachian Mountains south of the Mason-Dixon line. These great eastern mountains, reaching from Maine to Georgia, are a broad ribbon of many parallel ranges connected by cross ranges and tumbled mountains and hills. From Shenandoah National Park for a distance of 355 miles, the parkway follows the Blue Ridge Mountains, eastern rampart of the Appalachians. Then, skirting the southern end of the massive Blacks, it weaves through the Craggies, the Pisgahs, and the Balsams to the Great Smokies. It is a region of ancient, rugged mountains and deep, narrow coves and valleys. Superb scenery and an agreeable climate lure the vacation-minded.

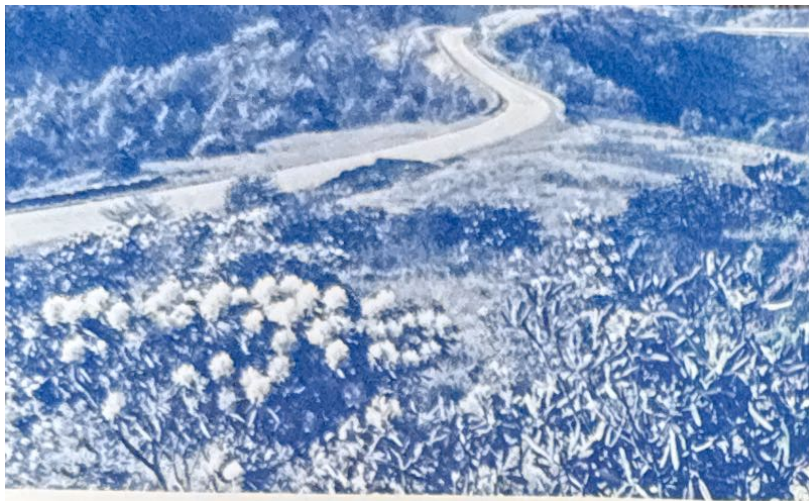
The physiography of the Southern Highlands has directly shaped the history of its inhabitants, dictating where the Indian should live and turning the tides of white immigration between its hills. The first pioneers settled in the valleys and became prosperous. Those arriving later took up progressively more isolated homesteads. They cut the trees and allowed the rich topsoil to run away and erosion to get a start. Thus was set in motion a process which made the land progressively less fertile and the settlers ever poorer.

Blue Ridge Parkway "tells" the story of these fiercely independent people, a story still being written on the face of this land where crops hang on the hillsides, split-rail fences zigzag pasture boundaries, and smoke comes from the chimneys of log cabins perched high on steep cutover land. They brought their ballads with them and passed them from parent to child by word of mouth. Their musical instruments are the fiddle, the banjo, and the guitar, which are used to accompany not only the songs but the folk dances. The crossroad country stores, which often include the post office, are the hub of community life during the week, while the rural churches become the center on Sunday. The recent consolidation of the public school system has all but eliminated the storied one-room school, but several are still in use along the parkway.

Improved roads, electric lines, radios, and television have changed the old way of life in the mountains, but centers have been established where the old handicrafts are taught and practiced and where the old arts flourish. Handicraft articles are in great demand and are available at outlets along the parkway.

Visitor-use areas are marked by this emblem. In them may be located picnic areas and campgrounds, visitor centers, exhibits, trails, food, gas, lodging, and comfort stations. See map narrative for facilities in a particular place.





Catawba rhododendron at Alligator Back (Mile 242.6).

The Flowering Season

In early May, white blossoms of dogwood brighten the leafless forests; the ground is dappled with snow trillium, and golden groundsel is abundant. Another early flower is pink azalea. In mid-May, flame azalea lights the forest, and the blossoms of Fraser magnolia are a creamy white.

Early in June the mountain-laurel bursts forth in pink-white blossoms. Dense thickets of catawba rhododendron overflow with purple, reaching a mid-June peak at Craggy Gardens. American elder is commonly seen, and vipers-bugloss fills the fields with minarets of blue. Sundrops grow in yellow rows along rock cuts.

White rhododendron blooms in early July, and the fields are a white cover of fleabane, oxeye-daisy, and yarrow. Black-eyed-susan and yellow coreopsis add a note of color. Clumps of orange butterfly milkweed (butterfly-weed) are conspicuous.

In August, flower color is most pronounced in marshy meadows. Here snapweed is a rich orange, and the rare cardinalflower flares like a torch, often in company with blue lobelia. The rich purple of ironweed covers entire fields, and joe-pye-weed blooms tall and lavender in competition.

September is the time of aster and goldenrods. Their colors herald the autumn color season.

Note: The range in elevation (from 649 to 6,050 feet) lengthens the flowering period—a species fading at 2,000 feet may be in bud at 4,000 feet.

Autumn Color

In late September the deep red of blackgum, sourwood, and dogwood are conspicuous in the green forest. Sumac and Virginia-creeper add bright reds to the roadside.

Early in October the birches are solid masses of yellow. Buckeye, beech, and mountain-ash add yellow shades on higher ridges. Yellow-poplar (tuliptree), giant of the forest, turns a rich gold; sassafras, a bright orange. Hickories and oaks have a leathery sheen. No tree adds more brilliance than red maple, "Color King of the Southern Appalachians"—it is everywhere.

By mid-October, autumn color is at its gorgeous best. Two weeks later the leaves have fallen and color has melted away, leaving the dark green of the conifers. In the higher elevations, the parkway winds through magnificent stands of spruce, fir, and hemlock.

What To Do

PICNICKING. Picnic areas provide parking spaces, tables, fireplaces, drinking water, trash cans, and comfort stations. Firewood is sold by the parkway concessioners.

CAMPING. Free campgrounds and trailer areas, modern but without electricity, are provided at Otter Creek, Peaks of Otter, and Rocky Knob in Virginia, and at Doughton Park, Julian Price Memorial Park, and Crabtree Meadows in North Carolina. Here you will find tent platforms, fireplaces, trash cans, table-bench combinations, drinking water, and comfort stations. Bring your own camping supplies. Length of stay is limited to 14 days. Campsites cannot be reserved.

There are also camping areas nearby in George Washington, Jefferson, and Pisgah National Forests.

Note: Water in picnic areas and campgrounds is shut off with the first freeze, generally in late October.

HIKING. Trail systems have been developed in the recreation areas. Ask the park rangers for information.

PHOTOGRAPHY. Here is a challenge for the amateur and an opportunity for the professional. Don't forget color film.

FISHING. Rainbow and brook trout are found in parkway streams. State licenses are required and State laws prevail, except that live or dead bait fish may not be used.

MOTORING. The parkway is for your motoring pleasure. Here are a few tips for the driver:

Maximum speed limit is 45 miles per hour.

Take an occasional break from driving. Slow down. If you must get there in a hurry, travel State highways where the speed limit is higher.

The parkway is a winding mountain road requiring all your attention to drive. Do your viewing from overlooks. Signs tell you when you are approaching one. Watch for traffic entering or leaving overlooks.

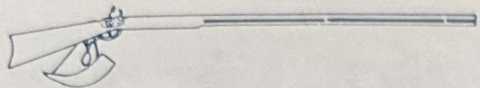
A solid centerline marks the parkway. Its purpose is to define the traffic lanes. Passing zones are not indicated, and you may pass another vehicle whenever you have sight distance to do so safely.

Watch for traffic using private road crossings; entering vehicles are required to stop, but occasionally one doesn't. Ask the park rangers for information or assistance.

HORSEBACK RIDING. There are more than 20 miles of horse trails in Moses H. Cone Memorial Park. Horses may be hired at nearby Blowing Rock.

GOLFING, SWIMMING, TENNIS. Facilities for these sports are not available within the boundaries of the Blue Ridge Parkway, but they can be found in nearby mountain resorts.

Interpretative Facilities and Services



This squirrel-gun and powder-horn symbol marks way-side exhibits and places of scientific or historic interest.

VISITOR CENTERS. Museum exhibits explain the natural and human history of the region.

HUMPBACK ROCKS VISITOR CENTER (Mile 5.8) features the pioneer mountain farm.

JAMES RIVER VISITOR CENTER (Mile 63.6) features the story of the James River and Kanawha Canal.

PEAKS OF OTTER VISITOR CENTER (Mile 86) features wildlife.

MABRY MILL (Mile 176) features the oldtime mountain industry. In operation are a water-powered mill and a blacksmith shop. Tannery exhibits are displayed in a reconstructed mountain cabin.

MUSEUM OF NORTH CAROLINA MINERALS (Mile 331) features the great variety of minerals found in North Carolina. A study collection is available for use by mineralogists.

Craggy Gardens Visitor Center (Mile 364.6) emphasizes natural history. Here are found models of the beautiful flowering shrubs native in the area.

SELF-GUIDING TRAILS. Features along self-guiding trails are explained by labels or by numbered stakes and a booklet. The trails are on easy grade and take about 30 minutes.

MOUNTAIN FARM TRAIL (Mile 5.8) leads through a typical pioneer mountain farm, which has been reconstructed with the utmost attention to detail.

GREENSTONE TRAIL (Mile 8.8) reveals effects of environment on plants.

TRAIL OF THE TREES (Mile 63.6) leads to overlooks high on the bank of the James River.

ELK RUN TRAIL (Mile 86) introduces a forest plant and animal community.

ROCKY KNOB TRAIL (Mile 168) leads to an overlook of Rock Castle Gorge.

MABRY MILL TRAIL (Mile 176) features oldtime mountain industry.

Peaks of Otter Visitor Center (Mile 86).



CASCADES TRAIL (Mile 272) leads to a waterfall cascading hundreds of feet to the valley below.

FLAT ROCK TRAIL (Mile 308.3) presents magnificent views of Linville Valley and Grandfather Mountain.

LINVILLE FALLS TRAIL (Mile 317.5) wends its way to views of Linville Falls and Linville River Gorge.

CRAGGY GARDENS TRAIL (Mile 364.6) passes through high mountain heath "gardens."

DEVILS COURTHOUSE TRAIL (Mile 422.4) leads to breathtaking view of mountains in four States.

NATURALIST SERVICES. During June, July, and August, guided nature walks and outdoor evening talks are scheduled at Otter Creek, Peaks of Otter, Rocky Knob, Dough-ton Park, Price Park, and Crabtree Meadows. The talks are on natural or human history and on things to see and do in the parkway. Ask for a "Naturalist Program" at visitor centers and other visitor use areas.

Craft Demonstrations and Sales

BRINEGAR CABIN (Mile 238.5), in an authentic setting, offers demonstrations of weaving on an old mountain loom. Textile handicraft articles are for sale.

PARKWAY CRAFT CENTER (Mile 294) presents demonstrations of weaving, rug making, gem cutting, and other crafts from time to time by members of the Southern Highland Handicraft Guild. In the Pioneer Museum are displayed weaving, basketry, furniture, kitchen utensils, and tools of the cottage crafts. The guild also has handicraft articles for sale.

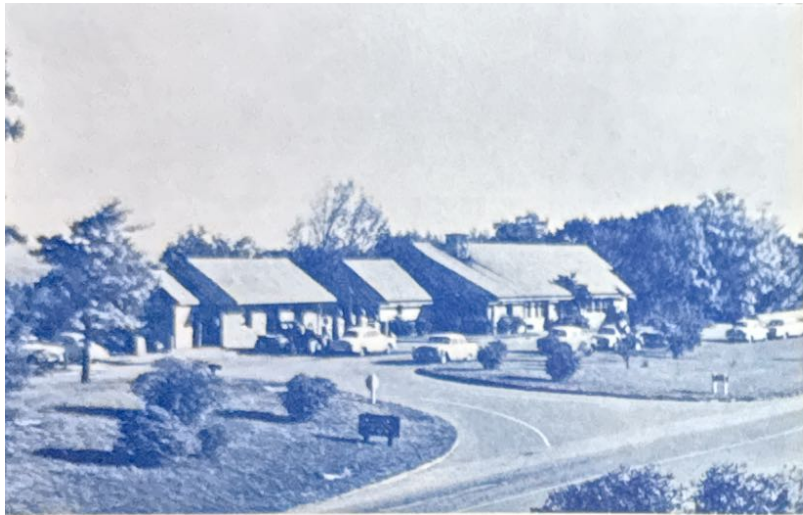
NORTHWEST TRADING POST (Mile 258.6) is a country store, displaying and selling native handicrafts and produce of the surrounding region.

Parkway Season

Although the parkway is open all year, the best time for a visit is from May through October. During winter and early spring, sections of the road may be closed for short periods because of ice or snow. The high sections west of Asheville and between Miles 355 and 375 are closed from the first icing-over, usually mid-November, until April 15. Campgrounds, picnic areas, and other visitor accommodations are available from May through October.

During the travel season, the mean temperature varies from 52° to 71°, with an average maximum of 80° and an average minimum of 43°. Summer precipitation often occurs as thundershowers, but in spring or autumn it is not uncommon to have periods of fog and "rainy spells" which may last for several days or longer.

Because of its length, the whole parkway seldom experiences the same weather at the same time.



Gas station and coffee shop, Doughton Park.

Accommodations and Services

(Season: May 1 to November 1 unless otherwise noted.)

LODGING. Peaks of Otter Lodge (Mile 85.6) to open mid-summer 1963. For reservations write to Virginia Peaks of Otter Company, Route 2, Bedford, Va.

Rocky Knob housekeeping and overnight cabins (Mile 174). For reservations write to National Park Concessions, Inc., Meadows of Dan, Va. Season: May 29 to Labor Day.

Bluffs Lodge (Mile 241). For reservations write to National Park Concessions, Inc., P.O. Laurel Springs, N.C.

Pisgah Inn (Mile 408.6). For reservations write to Pisgah Inn, Inc., Route 1, Box 431, Candler, N.C.

FOOD SERVICE. Restaurants at Whetstone Ridge (Mile 29), Otter Creek (Mile 60.8), Peaks of Otter (Mile 85.6), Mabry Mill (Mile 176), Doughton Park (Mile 241), Cherry Hill (Mile 256.9), Crabtree Meadows (Mile 339), Pisgah Inn dining room (Mile 408.6). Note: Peaks of Otter and Crabtree Meadows restaurants are being constructed and will replace present sandwich shops in midsummer 1963.

SERVICE STATIONS. Whetstone Ridge (Mile 29), Otter Creek (Mile 60.8), Peaks of Otter (Mile 86), Rocky Knob (Mile 169), Doughton Park (Mile 241), Cherry Hill (Mile 256.9), Crabtree Meadows (Mile 339).

BUS SERVICE up Sharp Top. Peaks of Otter (Mile 86).

Help Us Protect the Parkway

This is your parkway. We ask you to assist us in protecting it.

Leave the shrubs and wildflowers for others to enjoy.

Drive carefully. Speed limit is 45 miles per hour. If you have an accident, report it to a park ranger.

Vehicles being used commercially are not allowed on the parkway.

Please do not throw trash from your car. Use the receptacles at parking and picnic areas.

Please, no swimming in parkway lakes and ponds.

FIRE is the archenemy of the parkway. Use the fireplaces in campgrounds and picnic areas. Burning matches and tobacco start fires, too, so dispose of them safely.

Protect wildlife. Watch for animals as you drive and try to avoid hitting them with your car. The parkway is a sanctuary for wildlife, and hunting is prohibited.

Keep dogs and cats on leash or otherwise under restrictive control at all times.

Deliberate infraction of parkway regulations may bring penalty of fine or imprisonment or both.

Administration

Blue Ridge Parkway is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

The National Park System, of which this area is a unit, is dedicated to conserving the scenic, scientific, and historic heritage of the United States for the benefit and inspiration of its people.

The development of this parkway is part of MISSION 66, a 10-year program to develop and staff the areas of the National Park System so that they can be used and enjoyed by both present and future generations.

At Blue Ridge Parkway, principal accomplishments under the program include 95 new miles of parkway and 33 major bridges; grading is in progress on 35 additional miles. Campgrounds, visitor centers, amphitheaters, trails, interpretive exhibits, and employee residences have been built.

A superintendent, whose address is P.O. Box 1710, Roanoke, Va., is in immediate charge of Blue Ridge Parkway.

America's Natural Resources

Created in 1849, the Department of the Interior—America's Department of Natural Resources—is concerned with the management, conservation, and development of the Nation's water, wildlife, mineral, forest, and park and recreational resources. It also has major responsibilities for Indian and Territorial affairs.

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department works to assure that nonrenewable resources are developed and used wisely, that park and recreational resources are conserved for the future, and that renewable resources make their full contribution to the progress, prosperity, and security of the United States—now and in the future.

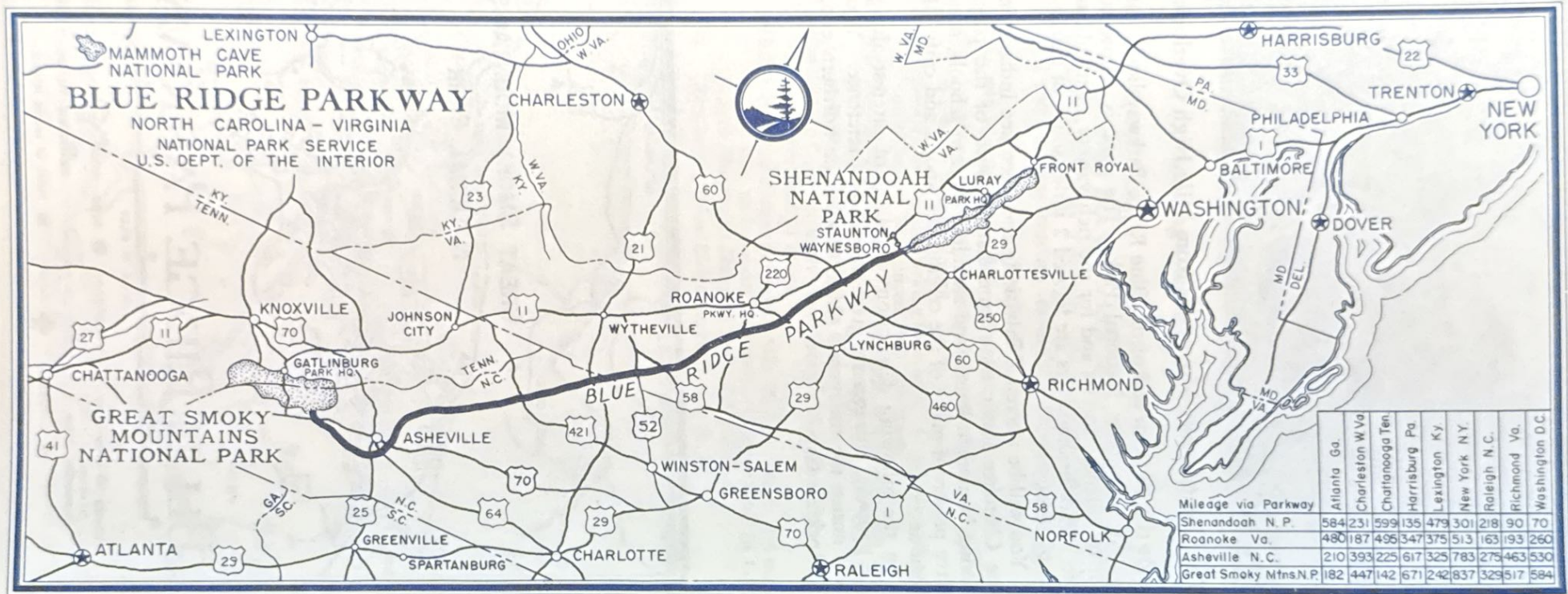
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



COVER: Parkway near Iron Mine Hollow (Mile 96.7).





The Great Smoky Mountains from Mile High Overlook.

At the southern end of the Blue Ridge Parkway lies Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The park is renowned for its splendid forests and for the rich variety of its plant-life. Park headquarters are located 2 miles south of Gatlinburg, Tenn.

You will be interested in visiting the Cherokee Indians on the Cherokee Reservation immediately south of the park. Living in modern homes and attending modern schools, they have preserved many of the ceremonies, sports, and crafts of their ancestors.

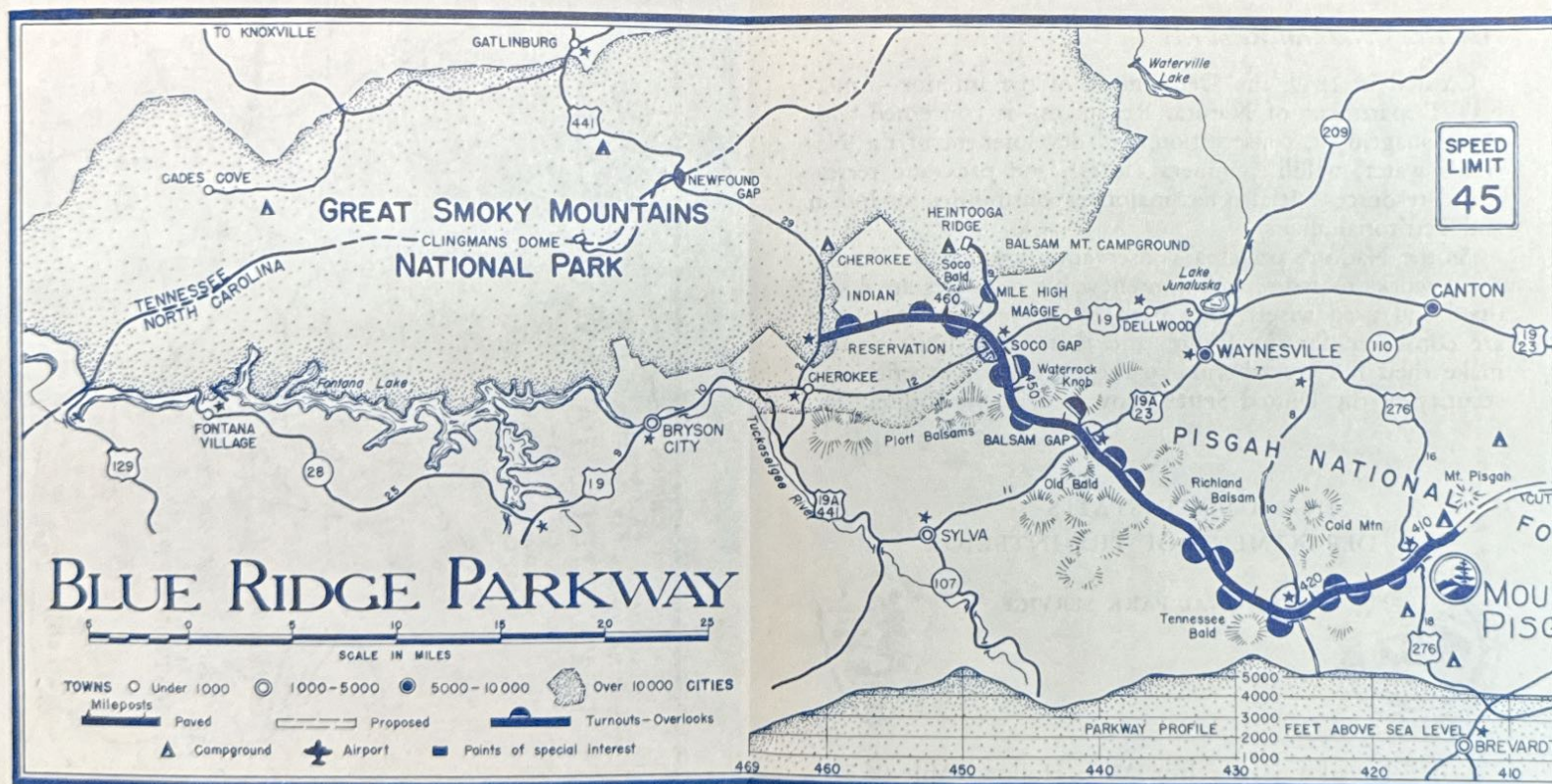
In the following descriptions of places of interest along the parkway, mileages are given as points of reference. You will notice the mileposts. Mile 0 is at the northern end, at Rockfish Gap.



Looking Glass Rock (Mile 417).

The Great Craggy, Pisgah, Balsam, and Plott Balsam mountain ranges lack the orderly arrangement characterizing the Appalachians as a whole. At Richland Balsam (Mile 431.4) the parkway reaches its highest elevation—6,050 feet.

Mile	Special Features
408.6	Mt. Pisgah. Inn and dining room. Trails.
417	Looking Glass Rock Parking Overlook. Looking Glass Rock is a prominent landmark.
422.4	Devils Courthouse Parking Overlook. 45-minute trail to the "courthouse." Magnificent 360° prospect.
451.2	Waterrock Knob Parking Overlook. 45-minute loop trail to knob for a 4-State view (N.C., Tenn., Ga., and S.C.) which includes a superb panorama of the Great Smokies.
457.6	Docks Gap. Parkway goes through Cherokee Indian Reservation for next 11 miles.
458.2	Heintooga Ridge spur road. Mile High Overlook, 1.3 miles; picnic area and Balsam Mountain Campground in Great Smoky Mountains National Park, 7.3 miles.
469	Terminus of Blue Ridge Parkway at U.S. 441.






Craggy Pinnacle (Mile 364.6).

The mountains reach their greatest height at Mount Mitchell in the Black Mountain Range, between Buck Creek Gap and Asheville. At Black Mountain Gap the parkway leaves the Blue Ridge. About 9 miles farther, near Craggy Pinnacle, it begins to descend toward Asheville.

Mile **Special Features**




- 355.4 Black Mountain Gap. N.C. 128 to Mount Mitchell State Park. Between Mile 355 and 370, the parkway is in and out of Asheville watershed. Regulations prohibit stopping here or contaminating the watershed. Stand of virgin red spruce (Mile 355 to 360).
- 363.4  Craggy Gardens. Craggy Dome Overlook; trail to Craggy Pinnacle (Mile 364.1). Pinnacle Gap Over-
- 369.6 look, visitor center and exhibits, comfort station, self-guiding trail, and the heart of the purple rhododendron "gardens" (peak bloom in mid-June) (Mile 364.6). Road to picnic area, comfort station, trails (Mile 367.6).

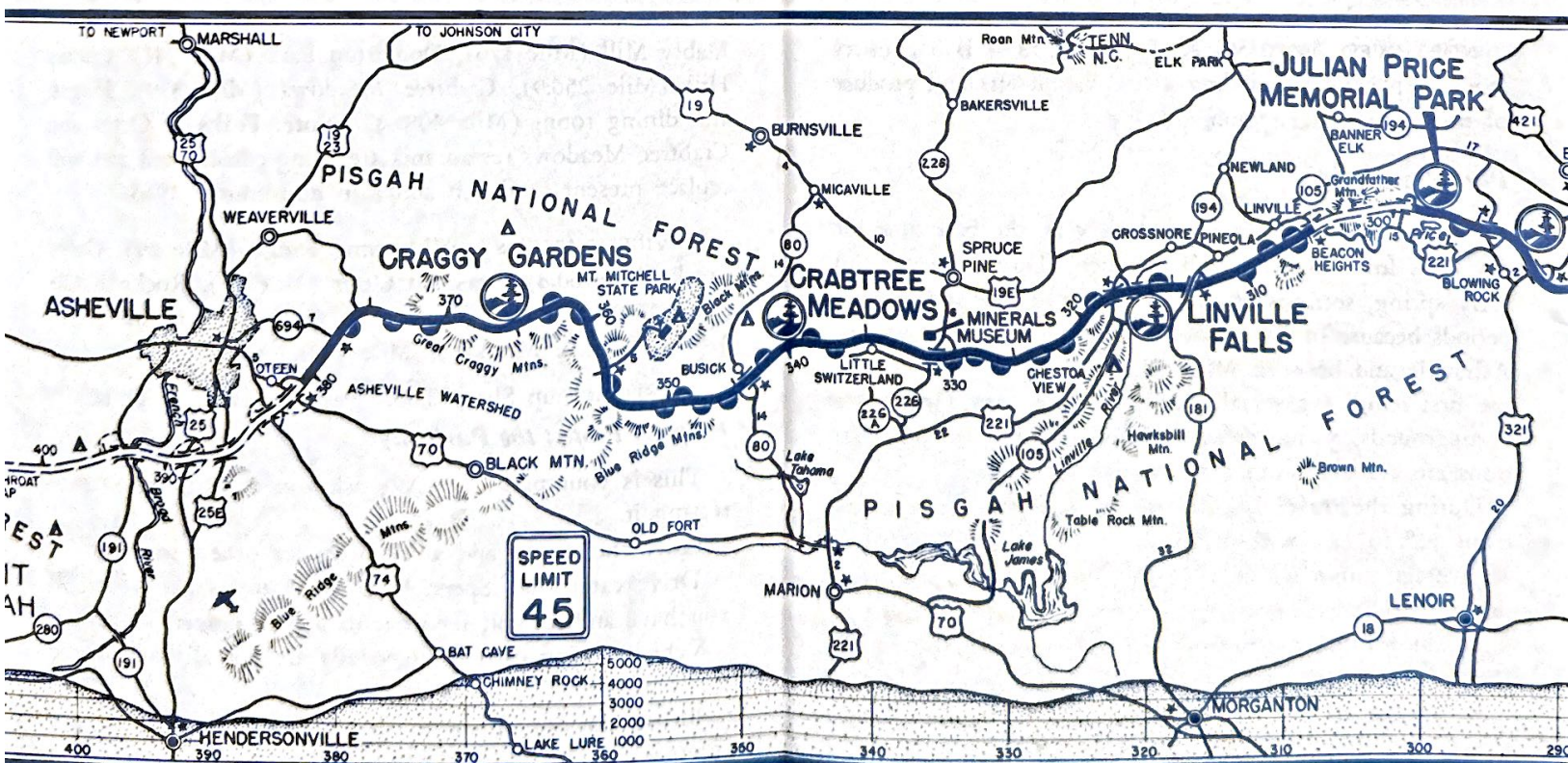


Museum of North Carolina Minerals (Mile 331).

The parkway traverses western North Carolina's resort area. It winds in and out of Pisgah National Forest between Grandfather Mountain and Great Smoky Mountains. Grandfather Mountain (elev. 5,939) is appropriately named; its rocks are among the oldest known.

Mile **Special Features**

- 292.7  Moses H. Cone Memorial Park. Horse and carriage trails; fishing. Parkway Craft Center. Julian Price
- 298 Memorial Park. Camping area, trails, fishing.
- 308.3 Flat Rock. Self-guiding trail to superb view.
- 317.5  Linville Falls, donated by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Reached via U.S. 221 and N.C. 105—1.6 miles. Trails to overlooks of falls and gorge. Comfort station.
- 320.7 Chestoa. View from vertical cliff of Humpback Mountain.
- 331 Museum of North Carolina Minerals.
- 339.5  Crabtree Meadows. Camping and trailer areas; comfort stations; gas station; trail to 60-foot Crabtree
- 340.3 Falls (Mile 339.5). Picnic area (Mile 340.3).






Highland Meadows, Doughton Park.

High, rolling bluegrass pastures terminate in precipitous bluffs. Purple rhododendron blooms spectacularly in early June.

Mile

Special Features

- 238.5  Doughton Park. Weaving demonstrated on old mountain loom at Brinegar Cabin (Mile 238.5).
- 244.7 Camping area (Mile 239.3). Trailer area (Mile 239.4). Coffee shop, gas station, picnic area, Bluffs Lodge, Wildcat Rocks (Mile 241.1). Trails, fishing.
- 257 Cherry Hill Restaurant, gas station.
- 258.6 Northwest Trading Post—a country store.
- 264.4 The Lump Parking Overlook. Sweeping view of forested foothills.
- 272 Cascades Parking Overlook. Comfort station. Self-guiding trail to cascades tumbling several hundred feet.
- 289.6 Raven Rocks Parking Overlook. The white building seen high on the mountainside several miles away is the Parkway Craft Center in Moses H. Cone Memorial Park.




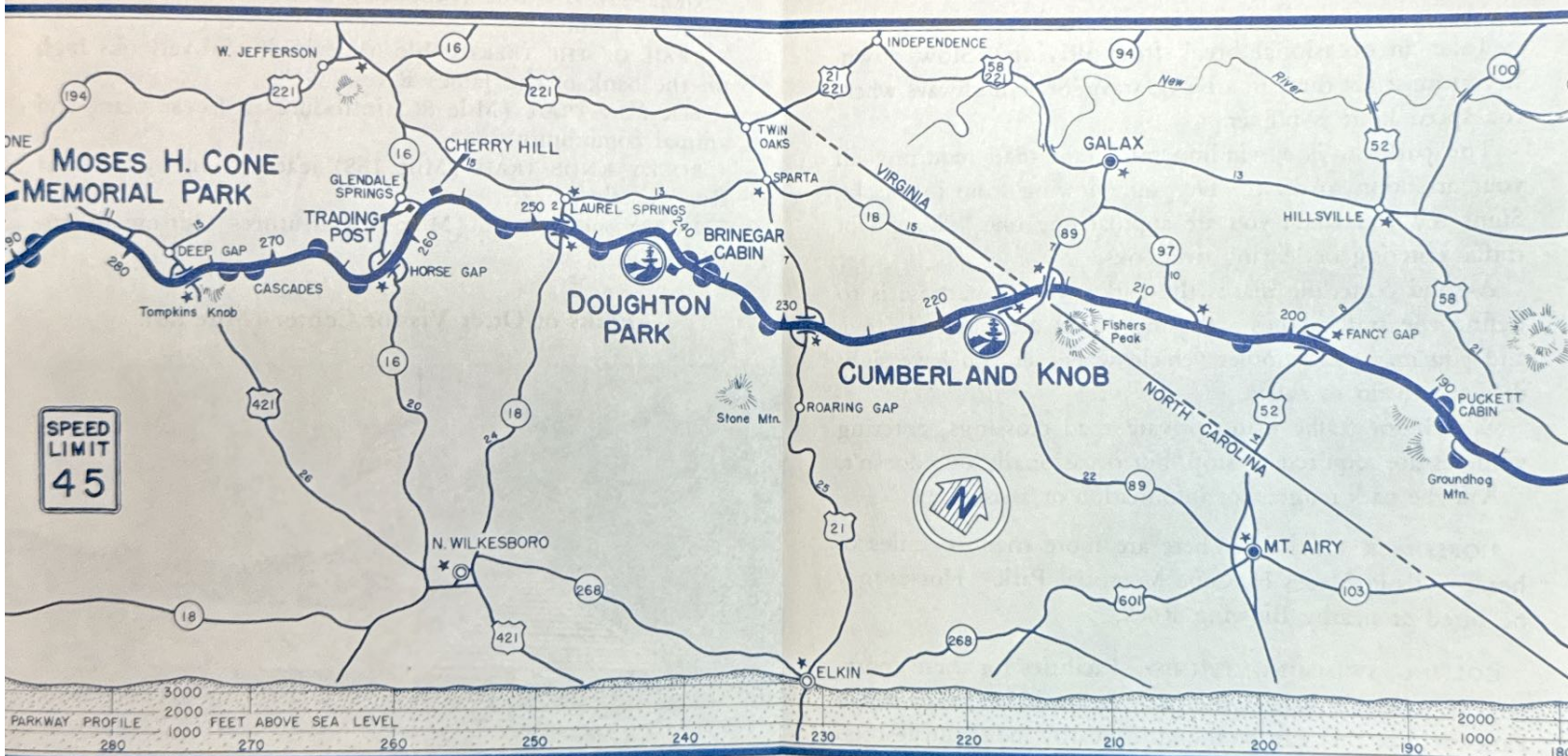
Fox Hunters Paradise (Mile 218.6).

Dead chestnut trees, still standing like ghosts, give mute testimony to the fate of a once magnificent and valuable forest. Until they were killed by the blight, the use of their bark, fruit, and wood served as an important basis of the mountain economy. Entering North Carolina, you will find the mountain country higher and more sparsely settled; the views, framed by finger ridges, sweep toward the Piedmont.

Mile

Special Features

- 188.8 Groundhog Mountain Overlook. Examples of chestnut rail fences—snake, post and rail, and buck.
- 217.5  Cumberland Knob. Picnic area; trails; comfort station.
- 218.6 Fox Hunters Paradise. 10-minute trail to Paradise, where oldtime hunters listened to their hounds.

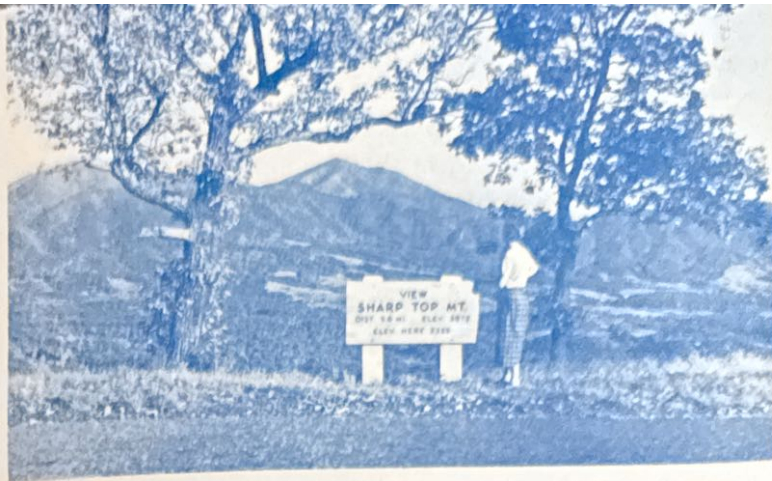




Mabry Mill (Mile 176.1).

For 140 miles south from Adney Gap, the parkway generally follows the crest of the Blue Ridge, traversing a region of highland farms. The Blue Ridge here is a high, rolling plateau which breaks in sharp escarpment to the east and the Piedmont.

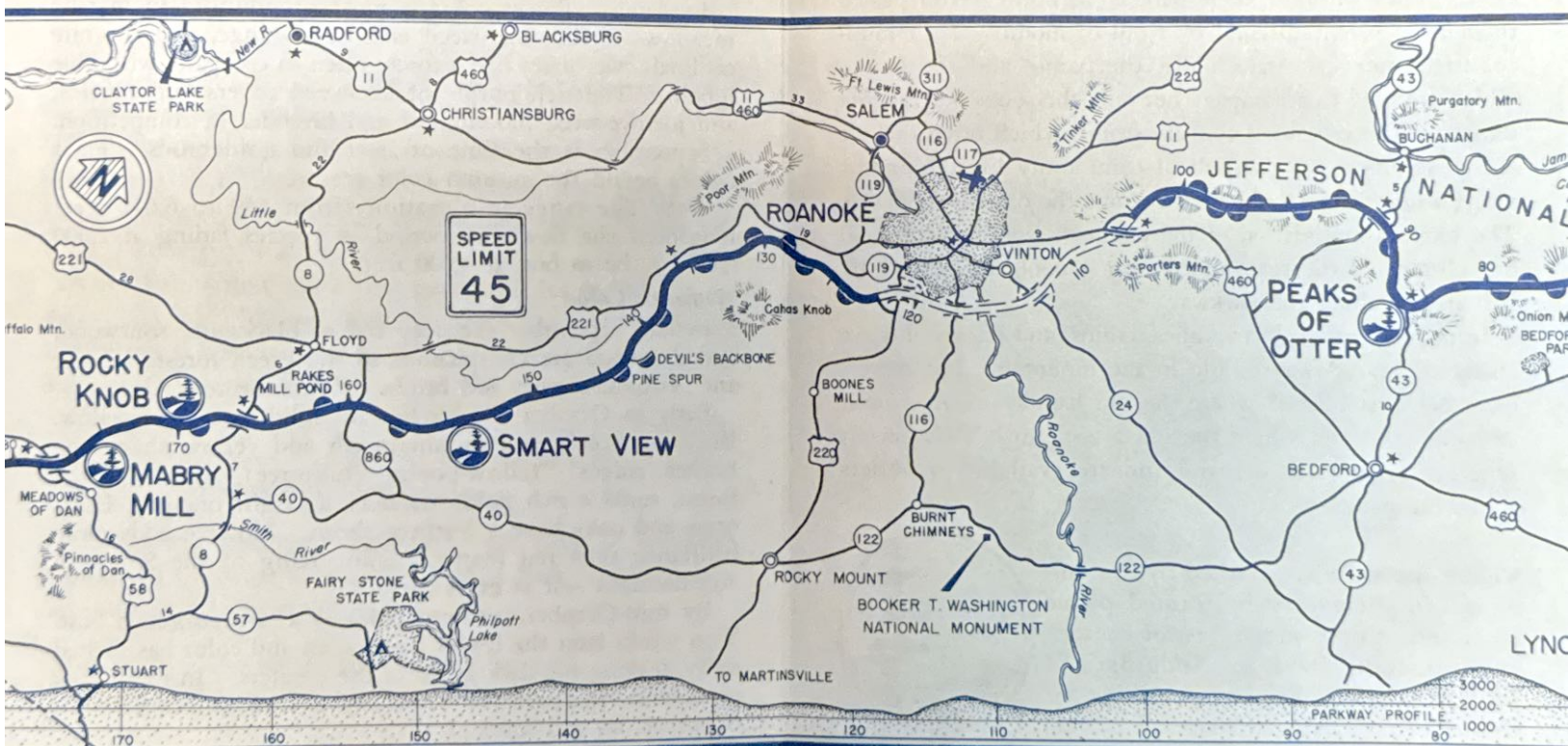
Mile	Special Features
144	Devils Backbone Parking Overlook. Fine view over valley farms.
154.5	Smart View. Picnic area; trails; comfort stations.
166 to 174	Rocky Knob. Camp and trailer area (Mile 167). Self-guiding trail from Saddle Parking Overlook (Mile 168). Gas station; picnic area; comfort stations; trails (Mile 169). Housekeeping cabins (Mile 174).
176.1	Mabry Mill. Visitor center; self-guiding trail features old-time mountain industry; water-powered mill and blacksmith shop in operation; lunch and craft shop; comfort station.

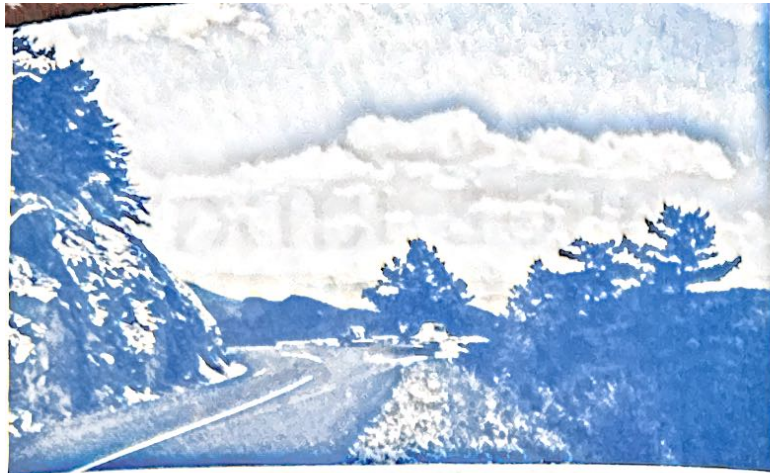


The Peaks of Otter (Mile 92.6).

The high valley sheltered by the twin Peaks of Otter has long been known as a mountain retreat. Sharp Top (elev. 3,870) is the more conspicuous peak, and from it was taken the Virginia stone for the Washington Monument. Parkway headquarters are in Roanoke.

Mile	Special Features
79.7	Onion Mountain Parking Overlook. Short loop trail through rhododendron and mountain-laurel. Fine bloom in early June.
84 to 87	Peaks of Otter. Visitor center; self-guiding trail; lodge and restaurant to open midsummer 1963; gas station; bus trips to Sharp Top; sandwich shop; picnic, camping, and trailer areas; comfort stations.
100.9	Quarry Parking Overlook. Quarrying for limestone is not uncommon in this section. The quarry seen from the overlook is a typical operation.
129.6	Roanoke Valley Parking Overlook. This wide and lovely valley is a splendid location for the city of Roanoke, Va.

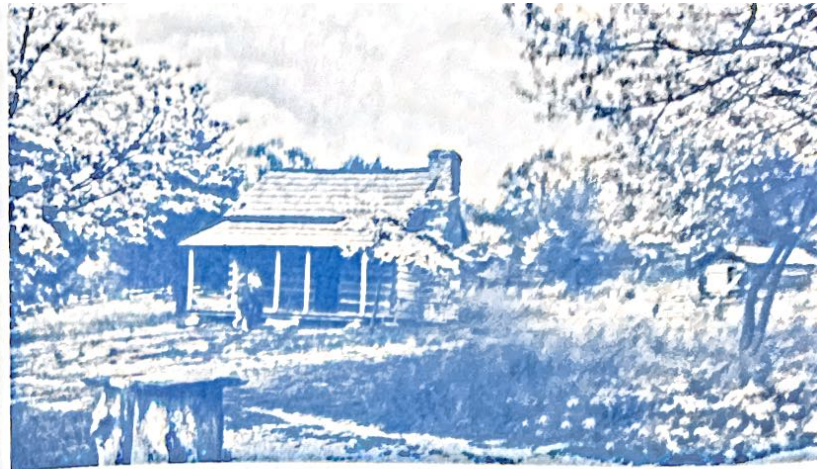




Silver Peak Overlook (Mile 44.9).

The parkway parallels Otter Creek from Mile 56.6 to the James River. Southward, it climbs 3,300 feet in 13 miles from its lowest elevation at the river to its highest point in Virginia at Apple Orchard Mountain (elev. 3,950).

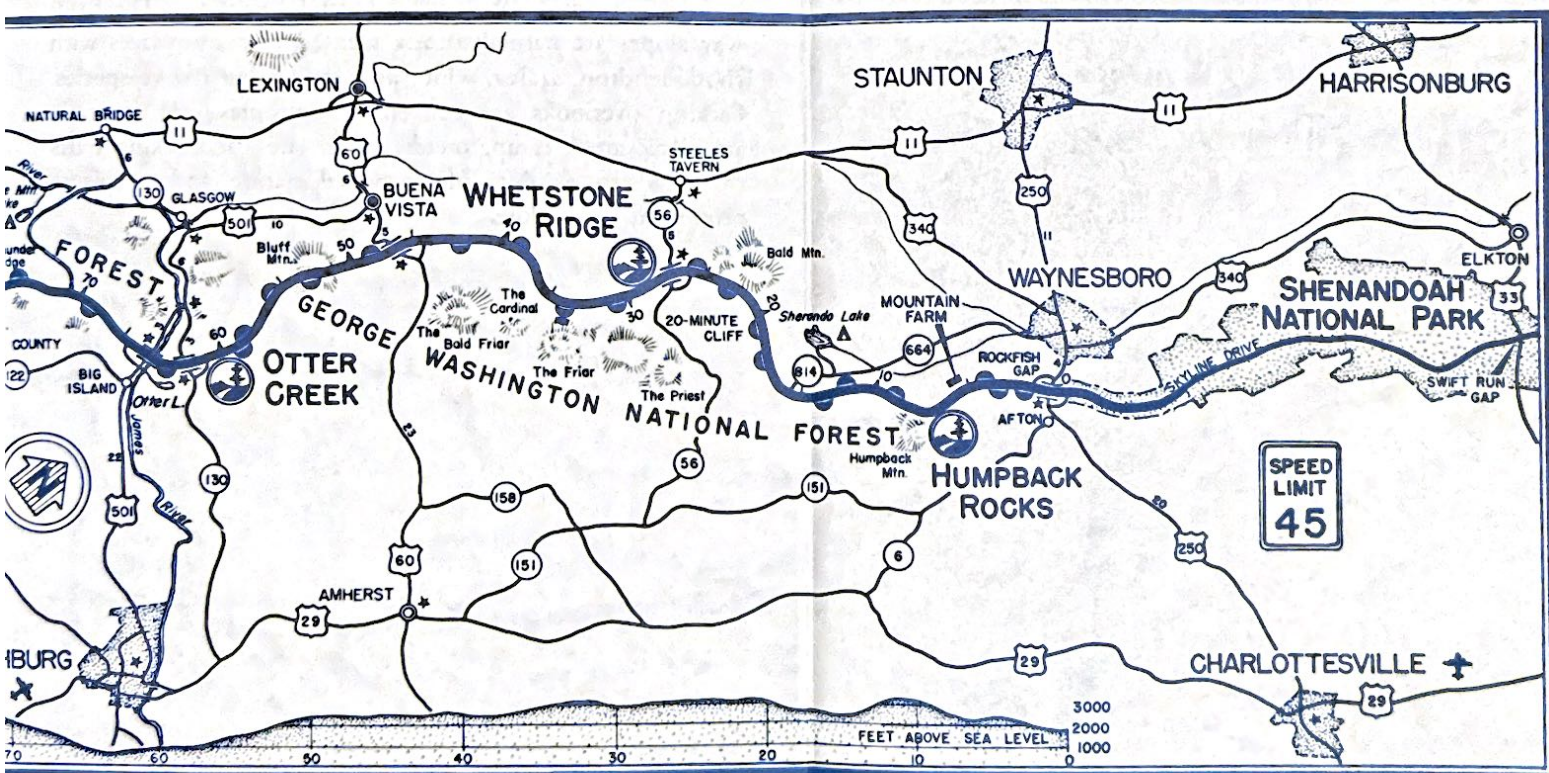
Mile	Special Features
19	20-Minute Cliff Overlook. Note "hanging" fields on mountainsides.
29	Whetstone Ridge. Gas station and restaurant.
34.4	Yankee Horse logging railroad exhibit. Waterfall.
58 to 63.6	Otter Creek. Camping area, gas station, and restaurant (Mile 60.8). Otter Lake, fishing (Mile 63.1). Visitor center and self-guiding trail (Mile 63.6).
71	Petit Gap. U.S. Forest Service road to Cave Mountain Lake (7 miles). Swimming, picnicking, camping.
74.7	Thunder Ridge Parking Area. 8-minute loop trail to superb view of Arnolds Valley.



The Mountain Farm Cabin (Mile 5.8).

Skyline Drive, which traverses the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains in Shenandoah National Park, connects with the Blue Ridge Parkway at Rockfish Gap.

Mile	Special Features
5	Humpback Rocks. Visitor center and comfort station, reconstructed mountain homestead (Mile 5.8). Picnic area, comfort station (Mile 8.4). Self-guiding trail from Greenstone Parking Overlook (Mile 8.8). Stone fences are remnants of "hog-walls" built in early 1800's to control wanderings of half-wild hogs that foraged for acorns and chestnuts.
9.3	
10.7	Ravens Roost Parking Overlook. Torry Mountain and Shenandoah Valley to the west.
16	Va. 814 to Sherando Lake (4.5 miles), a U.S. Forest Service recreation area. Swimming, picnicking, camping.



remnants, and other things brought in by the visitor. One piece of paper on the ground may prompt another thoughtless person to drop something. Remember, others will follow *your* example.

Domestic Animals. Dogs and cats are permitted in the park if on leash, crated, or otherwise under physical restrictive control at all times.

ADMINISTRATION

Great Smoky Mountains National Park is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. A superintendent, whose address is Gatlinburg, Tenn., is in immediate charge, with park headquarters 2 miles south of Gatlinburg. A member of the staff maintains headquarters at Oconaluftee Ranger Station, N.C., on U.S. 441; post office, Cherokee, N.C.

MISSION 66

Mission 66 is a program designed to be completed by 1966 which will assure the maximum protection of the scenic, scientific, wilderness, and historic resources of the National Park System in such ways and by such means as will make them available for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

AVOID FINES AND INJURY:
DO NOT FEED OR MOLEST THE BEARS

Cover: A quiet trail through hardwood forests. (Courtesy, Paul A. Moore, Tennessee Conservation Department.)

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



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Great Smoky Mountains

NATIONAL PARK

North Carolina and Tennessee

Great Smoky Mountains

NATIONAL PARK

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Deep within almost every American is an urge to explore the great out-of-doors. To gratify this urge, millions of people come to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park each year. They hike along its winding mountain trails, pitch their camps in its forests, and view some of the most luxuriant plantlife in eastern North America.

The National Park Service welcomes you to the Great Smokies. Here, as in all National Parks, the superintendent and his staff want you to experience the satisfaction and inspiration that may be gained from exploring these splendid forests and ancient mountains. Your special care in observing a few simple rules will help us to protect the park for you and for future generations.

The National Park System, of which this park is a unit, is dedicated to conserving the scenic, scientific, and historic heritage of the United States for the benefit and enjoyment of its people.

ABOUT THIS BOOKLET

Take time to read through this booklet early in your visit. It will answer many of your questions and help you to know the park better. The brief topics will introduce the plant and animal life, describe the climate and seasons, provide a geological sketch, and give you a quick glance at man's beginnings here.

You will want to become familiar with the map on page 14. Try to memorize the symbols in the lower right corner, for they will help you to locate visitor centers, campgrounds, trails, and other places of interest.

The distance tables for roads and trails on pages 10-13 will help you to plan and time your hikes or motor trips to favorite areas in the park.

A HIGHLAND WILDERNESS

The Great Smoky Mountains, which lie along the common border of Tennessee and North Carolina, form a majestic climax to the Appalachian Highlands. With outlines softened by a forest mantle, the mountains stretch away to remote horizons in sweeping troughs and mighty billows that recede to evenness in the distance. And shrouding the mountains is a smokelike mist that rises from the dense plant growth. The mountains get their name from this deep-blue haze.

Arnold Guyot, the naturalist and geographer, in describing these mountains after exploring the Appalachians more than a century ago, said: "By their number, their magnitude, the continuity and general elevation of the chains, and of the base upon which they repose, they are like a massive and high citadel which is really the culminating region of all the Appalachian System."

The park's boundary wraps around 800 square miles of mountain wilderness; much of it is virtually unspoiled. Many peaks rise above 6,000 feet, but this is not high enough to escape the enveloping forests. A great variety of trees, shrubs, herbs, and other plants are fed by the fertile land and nourished by the heavy rainfalls and rushing streams.

GET ACQUAINTED FIRST

We suggest that after you have registered and are settled in camp, or in a hotel or motel, you first take a motor trip to some of the points of interest closest to your accommodations. (Places to stay within and near the park are discussed on page 28.)

If you are staying on the Tennessee side of the park, you will

*A smokelike mist rises
from the dense
plant growth.*



want to drive to the visitor center in the headquarters area, where exhibits offer a sample of what to expect later on when you really explore the mountains. And you will surely want to take the delightful drive to Cades Cove. There you will follow an 11-mile loop road past open fields, homesteads, and little frame churches where pioneer people lived and worshiped almost unnoticed for a century. From May through October, you will see the miller grinding corn at Cable Mill. If you wish, you may take home a bag of the fresh water-ground meal from Becky Cable's store.

You may also have time to drive the scenic mountain roads to Newfound Gap and to Clingmans Dome, where a half-mile walk will take you to an observation tower. If so, be sure to view the Chimney Tops from the parking overlooks between Chimneys Campgrounds and the loop tunnel. After returning from Newfound Gap, you may wish to visit Gatlinburg's festive main street after dark.

If you are staying on the North Carolina side of the park, you should drive to Oconaluftee Visitor Center to see the 19th-century pioneer farmstead and enjoy the interesting story of the mountain people as depicted in the museum.

From a point 1 mile south of Oconaluftee Visitor Center, you might travel the Blue Ridge Parkway north past many fine

views to a magnificent panorama from Heintooga Overlook. Then, drive south to Soco Gap, turn right on U.S. 19, and return to the park by way of the Cherokee Indian Village.

Back in Cherokee, you may end the day with a visit to the Cherokee Indian Village, where native Cherokee people demonstrate their handicrafts and relate the story of their past in the Great Smoky Mountains. This is an excellent prelude to your evening at the outdoor theater and Kermit Hunter's drama of the Cherokee, *Unto These Hills*.

We strongly urge you to avoid the transmountain road on weekends during the summer season. Heavy traffic at these times has proved that leisurely weekday crossings are much more enjoyable.

HOW TO ENJOY THE PARK

The Trails

The most rewarding experiences in the Great Smoky Mountains are found along the trails. Therefore, we urge you to deny yourself the comforts of your automobile and trade the paved highway for a woodland trail, where rhododendron and mountain-laurel garland the way.

More than 650 miles of horse and foot trails wind along



Mountaintop islands in a sea of clouds. (Courtesy, Paul A. Moore, Tennessee Conservation Department.)

crystal-clear streams and waterfalls, past forest giants that were living before the white man came to this area, through the wild beauty of spring flowers or autumn colors, and into high mountain meadows. In many places trails lead unexpectedly from the dimly lighted undergrowth to bright vistas that open on mile after mile of rolling mountain slopes. The suddenness of the views and the slowness of their coming into focus seem to add to their splendor. A seasoned hiker has said, "If nature is loved by what is best in us, then it is here where mankind has the opportunity for a mental and spiritual revival in boundless measure."

For *your* experience on the trail, pick a destination from the distance table, and hike into the hushed wilderness of the Great Smokies. For years to come, it will probably provide you with the fondest memory of your visit to the park.

Guided Nature Walks

For the visitor who is keen to learn about nature as well as to commune with it, the park offers guided nature walks along

some of the park trails. You are invited to join a group, under the guidance of a park naturalist, and come along. Groups depart from several points throughout the park at regularly scheduled intervals.

Choose the walk that best suits your interests and your schedule by consulting a copy of the *Naturalist Program*. This is an informative folder of naturalist activities that is issued each month from May through October. You can get a copy at the Oconaluftee and Sugarland Visitor Centers, and copies are also posted in hotels and other gathering places around the park.

Self-Guided Nature Trails

These are short trails designed especially for the "do-it-yourself" naturalist. At the start of the trail a booklet is provided which contains explanatory nature notes keyed to markers along the way. The markers point out a variety of trees and call attention to the relationships of the plants to their woodland habitats.

The self-guided nature trails are designated by symbols on the map. They are also listed and described on the back of the *Naturalist Program*.

Appalachian Challenge

The famed Appalachian Trail, which stretches from Maine to Georgia, enters the park at Davenport Gap near the eastern boundary. Straddling the boundary line of two States, it zig-zags a course for 71 miles along the crest of some of the highest peaks in the Smokies and leaves the park again at its southwest terminus, Fontana Dam. Many visitors enjoy hiking short distances from Davenport Gap or Fontana Dam. Other trail points accessible by car are Newfound Gap and Clingmans Dome.

But if you wish to accept the challenge to hike the full distance, you can cover the 71 miles in 6 to 8 days. Trailside shelters and campsites, which are marked by symbols on the map, are spaced about a day's journey apart. Each shelter, closed on 3 sides, provides bunks for at least 6 persons. There's a fireplace in front and water is available nearby. Since fuel is scarce, you are advised to carry primus-type

stoves. The use of each shelter is normally restricted to one night. Along the trail, you may camp only at these shelter points.

Camping permits are required for camping anywhere within the park except at designated campgrounds.

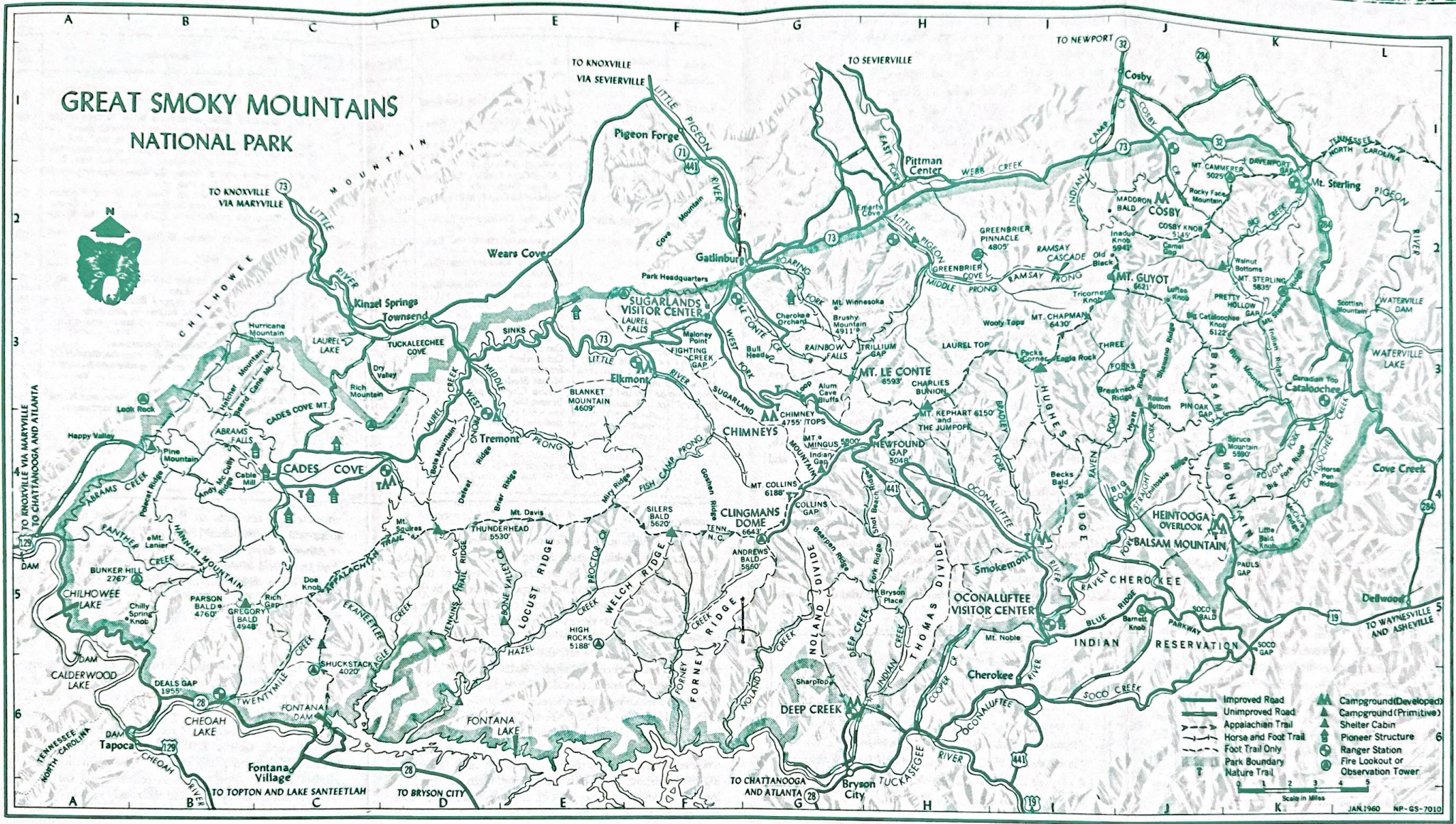
Fish and Fishing

The variety in the native fish life of park waters ranges from the small colorful darters to the gamy brook trout. More than 70 forms of fishes are found here.

Approximately 600 miles of streams add to the beauty of the park, and many of the streams offer opportunities for recreational angling for rainbow and brook trout. The native brook trout inhabits only the cooler waters at higher elevations. In certain streams that are managed on a "Fishing for Fun" plan, park visitors may fish the year around but are required to release all trout they catch which measure less than 16 inches. The regular season extends from May 16 through August 31. State licenses, but not trout stamps, are required and may be secured for periods of 1 to 10 days at reduced rates. Angling regulations are posted on streams and may be obtained at park ranger stations.

*Hikers at Charlie's
Bunions, on the
Appalachian Trail.
(Courtesy, Paul A. Moore,
Tennessee Conser-
vation Department.)*





GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK



- Improved Road
- Unimproved Road
- Appalachian Trail
- Horse and Foot Trail
- Foot Trail Only
- Park Boundary
- Nature Trail
- Campground (Developed)
- Campground (Primitive)
- Shelter Cabin
- Pioneer Structure
- Ranger Station
- Fire Lookout
- Observation Tower

Scale in Miles
0 1 2 3 4
JAN 1960 NP-GS-7010



Rhododendrons bloom in June. (Courtesy, Tennessee Conservation Department.)

PLANTS

No other area in Eastern United States can boast so large a variety of plants. Botanists have listed more than 1,300 kinds of flowering plants, about 2,000 species of fungi, nearly 350 mosses and liverworts, and 230 lichens. At higher elevations in the Great Smokies you'll find the most extensive stand of virgin red spruce in Eastern United States. The combined acreage of unspoiled hardwoods may be without equal.

The 30-minute trip from the lowlands to the higher mountain peaks is much like a journey from Tennessee to Canada. When you drive from Gatlinburg, Tenn., or Cherokee, N.C., to Newfound Gap, you'll experience an interesting transition both in climate and in variety of plants. As you gain altitude, temperatures begin to drop, rainfall increases, winds become stronger, and the growing season gets shorter.

The greatest number of plant species occurs at lower and middle altitudes—almost as many kinds of native trees as in all of Europe. The cove hardwoods include yellow buckeye,

basswood, yellow-poplar, silverbell, eastern hemlock, white ash, sugar maple, yellow birch, American beech, black cherry, northern red oak, and the cucumbertree. Among those that grow to record size are the cucumbertree, Fraser magnolia, yellow buckeye, silverbell, and eastern hemlock.

At times the forest is broken by scatterings of mountain-laurel, blueberry, smilax, and a sprinkling of sandmyrtle, all woven into a giant carpet by dense tangles of rhododendron. And when the predominant rhododendron blooms in June, these carpeted areas (called laurel slicks by the mountain folks) are beautiful beyond description. This is the season when people in the neighboring communities most appreciate the gifts of nature and celebrate at rhododendron and laurel festivals.

Viewed from a distant opening along one of the trails, heath balds, or "slicks," appear to be smooth, but actually they are almost impenetrable tangles of vegetation. In contrast are the grass balds, or high meadowlands, where you may wander with ease among grasses, sedges, and other herbs. For a rewarding experience, hike to Gregory's Bald in late June, when spectacular concentrations of wild azaleas bloom along the edges of this hillside meadow and frame it in many shades of red, yellow, buff, shellpink, salmon, and orange.

Higher up, between 5,000 and 6,000 feet, our New England visitors will recognize such trees as the red spruce, yellow birch, mountain ash, moosewood, red maple, Canada hemlock, and fire cherry.

Also at home in far-away New England, as well as in the high Smokies, are many of the herbaceous plants—clintonia (the bluebead lily of the north, which southern highlanders call amber bell), Indian-pipe, lady's slipper, Canada mayflower, white baneberry, and twisted-stalk. Likewise, many of the shrubs are common to both areas—the hobblebush, witch-hazel, scarlet elder, witherod, chokeberry, trailing-arbutus, and win-

When To Expect Full Flowering

PLANTS	PEAK OF FLOWERING
<i>Dogwood</i>	<i>Middle to late April</i>
<i>Spring flowers</i>	<i>Late March to mid-May</i>
<i>Mountain-laurel</i>	<i>May and June</i>
<i>Flame azalea</i>	<i>May and June</i>
<i>Rose-purple rhododendron</i>	<i>Mid-June</i>
<i>White rhododendron</i>	<i>June and July</i>



Grant him his dignity. Nature equipped him to thrive on the food of the forest, and he can if his eating habits are not changed.
(Courtesy, Thompson's Photography.)

tergreen. The native shrubs include catawba and Carolina rhododendrons, southern bush-honeysuckle, Alleghany menziesia, dingleberry, and Blueridge blueberry.

As a final touch to this great Appalachian centerpiece, the Master Florist has sprinkled the higher parts lightly with herbs and ferns. Among the most noticeable spring-blooming herbs in the higher elevations are the creeping bluet, Virginia spring-

beauty, American woodsorrel, pallid violet, yellow beadlily, and painted trillium. The herbs you'll see blooming in summer include acuminate aster, white wood aster, cluster goldenrod, pink turtlehead, Indian-pipe, and Rugel's groundsel. High-altitude ferns include the toothed woodfern, hayscentedfern, ladyfern, and common polypody ferns.

ANIMALS

On the transmountain road in summer, traffic is sometimes halted by park visitors who stop their cars to watch a big black bear, or perhaps a mother with cubs. The better informed visitor watches from a distance and, for his own safety, observes the rule not to feed bruin. Feeding the bears is not only dangerous, it's illegal. Aside from the primary concern for your safety, the Park Service would like to have bruin forage for himself. He knows how. He has done it for years—even before man came along.

Except for the black bear and the white-tailed deer of Cades Cove, you are not likely to see many animals larger than a

About the Bears

It is reckless and dangerous to approach the bears closely, even though they appear tame, for they may turn impulsively and inflict serious injury. Do not feed, tease, frighten, or molest them in any way, particularly if they are accompanied by young; such acts are violations of park regulations. On foot, give all bears a wide berth; if one approaches your car, stay in it, with windows closed.

woodchuck in the daytime. Most other large animals are nocturnal. At night your headlights may reveal a gray or red fox, an opossum, or a raccoon, and on rare occasions a bobcat may appear on or near the road.

Nearly half of the 50-odd mammals native to these mountains belong to the rodent family. Of that group, the largest member is the woodchuck, sometimes called groundhog or whistlepig by the mountain people.

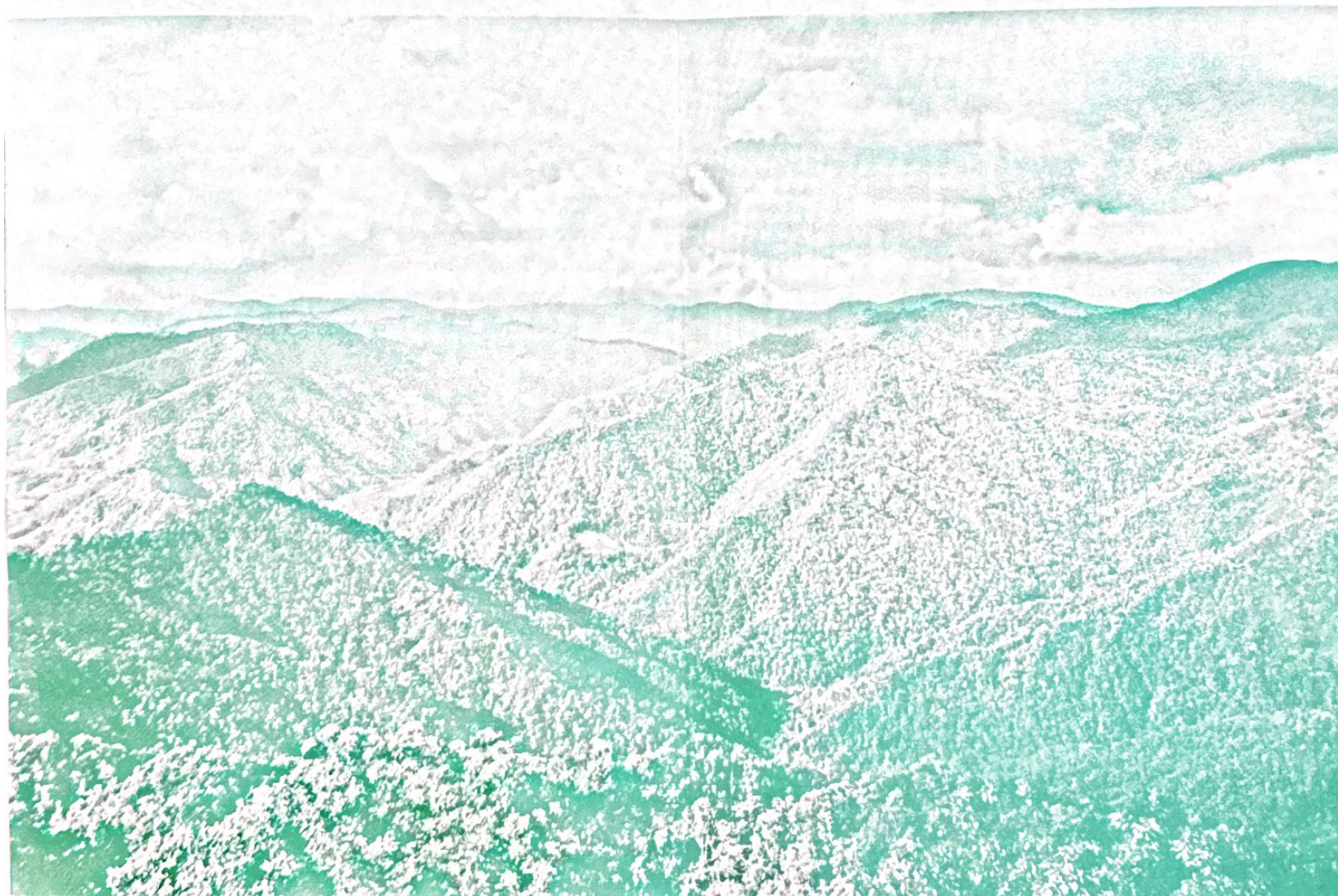
The muskrat makes his home almost exclusively in places along the park boundary, where the slower-moving streams are more to his liking. In the higher altitudes, you will probably hear, rather than see, the "boomer," or red, squirrel; his voice is out of proportion to his size. At lower and middle altitudes, the opossum is often seen at the garbage cans, busily carrying out his self-assigned duties as inspector. The nocturnal habits of the flying squirrel will almost certainly prevent you from seeing either of the two species that live in the park. Actually, they are not capable of true flight and should be named "gliding squirrels."

Other mammals include the bat (the only mammals capable of true flight), mole, shrew, long-tailed weasel, mink, and the notorious skunk, of which there are two species.

Birds

About 200 kinds of birds have been observed within the borders of Great Smoky Mountains National Park. From lowland to highland, the park's birdlife represents, in a way, a cross section of what one might expect to see in traveling from North Carolina to northern New England. The enthusiastic bird watcher will find such permanent residents as the cardinal, Carolina wren, song sparrow, tufted titmouse, eastern phoebe, Carolina chickadee, and various woodpeckers in the valleys and coves at about 1,000 to 2,000 feet elevation. Others that come during the breeding season and make themselves at home include the red-eyed vireo, yellow-throated vireo, wood thrush, indigo bunting, Acadian flycatcher, brown thrasher, and numerous warblers.

*In contemplating these ancient mountains, you may be reminded that the events of man are as ephemeral as the passing cloud shadows.
(Courtesy, Thompson's Photography.)*



Below the spruce-fir forest, the scarlet tanager and the rose-breasted grosbeak occur. Higher in the Canadian type forests, the veery, black-capped chickadee, the saw-whet owl, and the olive-sided flycatcher make their home.

The dark-gray, sparrow-size birds that you see hopping about in the parking areas at Newfound Gap and Clingman's Dome are the Carolina juncos. You'll see more of them than any of the Canadian-zone birds. In October when the high-mountain weather gets too nippy for them, they simply flit down the mountainside and wait out the winter. Then in the spring when the weather begins to warm, back up the slopes they go, again to haunt their favored peaks.

The chestnut-sided warbler prefers the more open places; the Canada warbler and black-throated blue warbler usually inhabit the rhododendron thickets; and the Blackburnian warbler chooses the treetops. High above all this untamed wilderness soars the raven, executing its graceful aerobatics with a skillful ease that man has never experienced.

Bring along your bird book and your fieldglasses. Getting to know the winged ones can be a pleasure indeed.

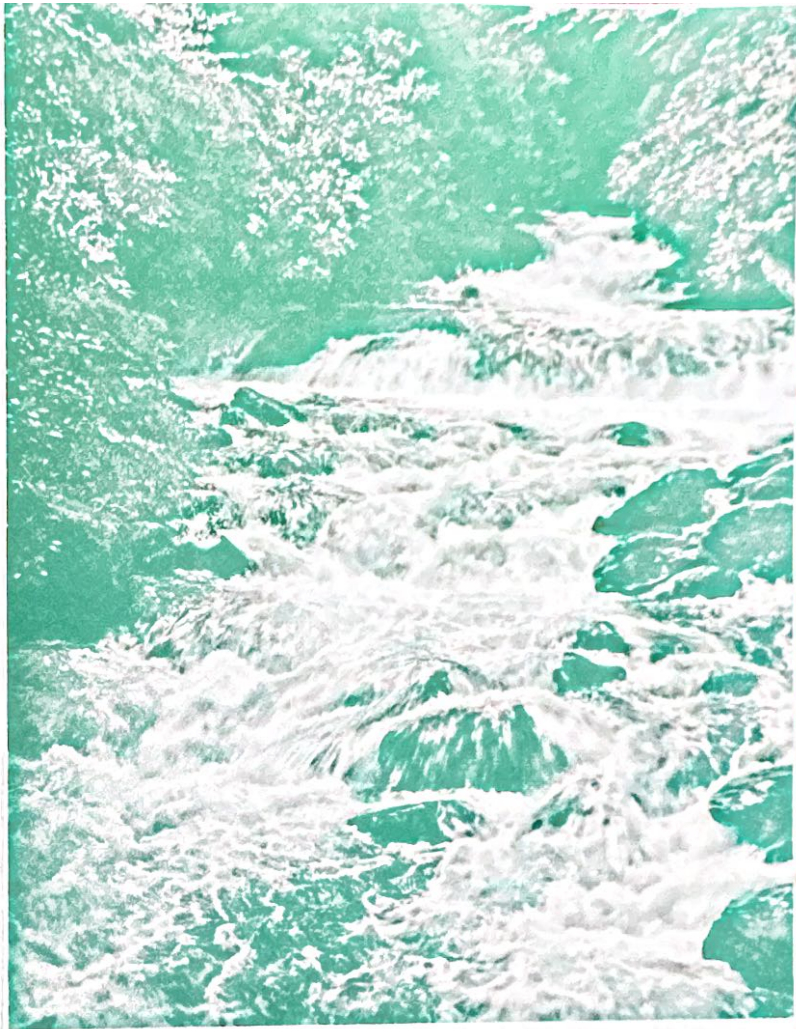
HOW THE MOUNTAINS WERE FORMED

So impressive is the unbroken forest cover of the Great Smoky Mountains that you are not immediately concerned with the rocks that make up this land of ridges and valleys; you may overlook the story of how it came to be. This beautiful landscape has evolved as a product of earth forces and erosion through countless ages. Under the blanket of trees and dense growth is a great mass of rock, called the Ocoee series, that makes up the body of ridges we see today.

These rocks were derived from a very ancient land mass and deposited as sediments of mud, sand, and fine gravel, probably on the floor of a shallow sea. The Ocoee series was laid down more than 500 million years ago—long before life was abundant on earth. During the millions of years that followed, other rocks were introduced through the deposition of more sediments and the intrusion of molten materials.

Then came the time of *mountain building*. Some 200 million years ago, a powerful disturbance known as the Appalachian revolution began to alter the earth's crust. This great earth disturbance compressed and upheaved the older rocks and changed the low country into lofty mountain ranges.

Evidences of earth movements that were involved at Mount Le Conte show us that successive layers were tilted and sloped toward the south. At Newfound Gap the layers were turned on end, and at other places they were wrinkled into innumerable folds and contortions. This might give you the impression that the action occurred in a single abrupt catastrophe in which living things might have run for cover. On the contrary, the processes of folding and overthrusting were in-



The Little Pigeon River. (Courtesy, Paul A. Moore, Tennessee Conservation Department.)

finitely slow and intermittent, taking place over millions of years.

One of the most striking examples of these earth movements is exemplified in Cades Cove, where erosion has exposed the younger rocks over which the older ones were thrust. Cades Cove lies in limestones which contain fossils of primitive sea animals. In contrast, the older Ocoee formations which form the surrounding heights contain no fossils, an indication of their antiquity. This reversal—older rocks on top and younger ones underneath—occurs at a number of places in the Great Smokies area.

After the Appalachian revolution the crust of the earth became stable again. The forces that built the lofty ranges gradually subsided, and a new era of *mountain carving* began. Millions of years of weathering and erosion have cut away at the mountain mass, gradually wearing it down and shaping the mountains into the ridge-and-valley topography that you see today.

In comparatively recent times, about the last million years, the Great Smokies endured the latest chapter of their geologic

history—the ice age. In that time a broad icecap buried the northern part of the continent just as icecaps now bury Greenland and Antarctica. Although the front of this continental ice sheet never quite reached the Great Smoky Mountains, the ridges above 4,000 or 5,000 feet must have been a land of snowfields and naked rocks, bare of forests. The many boulder fields found in the area probably resulted from the intense freezing-thawing action during this ice age.

As the ice sheet melted and receded northward, the forests grew higher on the mountains and eventually covered the summits. Many of the plant species migrated upward onto the higher slopes of the mountains instead of following the ice sheet northward. Today the blanket of forests and lush greenery clothes the mountain slopes and conceals from the visitor much of the geologic evidence. But the processes continue, and the geologic story is a never-ending one.

MAN IN THE SMOKIES

Congress set aside this mountain region primarily to preserve its outstanding natural features. However, its human history also provides a unique story. It tells of Cherokee Indians who have inhabited the region for hundreds of years, of white settlers who lived isolated and primitive lives here well into the 20th century, and of lumbering operations that went on before the park was established. But the rest of the world knew little of this history until about 50 years ago.

For many generations, the region has been the home of the Cherokee people, who still occupy a reservation in North Carolina adjacent to the park on the south. The few white settlers were rugged mountaineer descendants of colonists from England and Scotland. They saw the coming of logging railroads that penetrated the virgin forests early in the present century. They watched the first highways skirt the foothills and bring an end to their seclusion.

Some of the clearings for the sloping little farms, with log structures in varying stages of disintegration, still remain as evidence of a way of life which has practically disappeared in Eastern United States. Some of these log cabins, barns, and other buildings have been rehabilitated so that you may see the original structures in their true setting. Most of them are in Cades Cove, where an overshot water wheel powers the park's only gristmill that still grinds kernels of corn into fresh cornmeal.

Authentic mountaineer structures are assembled at Oconaluftee Visitor Center on U.S. 441, about 2 miles north of Cherokee, N.C. On display are tools, household objects, and a variety of handmade items used by the early settlers. The

visitor center is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. from April through October.

A National Park

The movement to establish a National Park here began in 1923. As a result of study and planning by those who saw the far-reaching benefits, Congress authorized the park in 1926. In 1927, the State Legislatures of North Carolina and Tennessee passed enabling acts. Through the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., matched State funds, and land acquisition began. Later, Federal funds were made available to complete the project.

These combined gifts—from the people of North Carolina and Tennessee, from private and public funds—enabled the Governors of the two States, on February 6, 1930, to present 158,876 acres of land to the Secretary of the Interior. On September 2, 1940, the park was formally dedicated to the mission of preserving and protecting its wild beauty and natural charm for all time.

Jackson Ownby shows how to split, or rive, shingles the oldtime way, using a frow (froe) and mallet.



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HOW TO REACH THE PARK

Paved highways from neighboring States converge at Knoxville, Tenn., and Asheville, N.C. Buslines serve both cities. The Southern Railway and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad serve Knoxville; Southern also serves Asheville. You may also reach Knoxville by American, Capital, Delta, and Piedmont Airlines. Trailways buses make seven trips each way, daily, between Asheville and Knoxville, going through the park via Cherokee and Gatlinburg. Visitors from Atlanta and Chattanooga may reach nearby North Carolina towns by direct bus. From Knoxville, you may take an excursion bus, stopping overnight at Gatlinburg and returning to Knoxville via Maryville, Tenn. Smoky Mountain Tours, Inc., with offices in Asheville and Knoxville, operate personally conducted sightseeing buses through the park between the two cities during the summer.

WHERE TO STAY

When you decide to spend your vacation in the Great Smokies, it's a good idea to plan where to stay in advance of your arrival. Will you use the modern conveniences of motels and hotels in the cities and towns nearby? Or will you prefer to explore the mountains from one of the several campgrounds within the park boundaries?

Your choice has much to do with the clothing and other equipment you will bring along. A sweater or jacket will feel good on cool summer evenings. Bring casual sportswear for summer, sturdy shoes for hiking, and don't forget your raincoat. Better make a list of camping needs for cooking, sleeping, and general outdoor living if you plan to skip the comforts of a hotel.

Accommodations Outside the Park

Most of the neighboring cities and towns have hotels and tourist courts with modern facilities. For information, address inquiries to the chambers of commerce of nearby towns in North Carolina or Tennessee—Asheville, Waynesville, Bryson City, and Sylva, N.C.; Gatlinburg, Knoxville, and Maryville, Tenn. You may also write the Knoxville Tourist Bureau, Henley Street, Knoxville, Tenn.; Cherokee Association, Cherokee, N.C.; or the East Tennessee Automobile Club, Knoxville, Tenn.

Fontana Village, near the southwestern edge of the park, has a 56-room modern lodge and 300 furnished cottages, most of them with housekeeping facilities. Located near Fontana Dam and the manmade Fontana Lake, this unique village offers a planned recreation schedule that includes boating, hiking, swimming, horseback riding, and nature walks. For information write to Government Services, Inc., Fontana Dam, N.C.

Accommodations Inside the Park

Accessible only by foot or horse trail, *Le Conte Lodge* offers the only concessioner-operated accommodations within the park boundaries. To reach this secluded retreat at the top of Mount Le Conte, you should allow for a day's journey on a mountain trail. During the summer, many visitors join a regularly scheduled hike with a park naturalist and remain overnight at the lodge to enjoy a quiet day among the clouds or to watch the morning sun rise above the mountains. Others pack enough clothing and personal needs for a longer stay. Meals are furnished at the lodge, but you should bring your lunch for the noontime pause along the trail. Be sure to make reservations in advance for both overnight and extended stays. Write direct to Le Conte Lodge, Gatlinburg, Tenn.

Campgrounds. Camping is popular in the Great Smokies. Even in winter, a night seldom passes without at least one or two hardy souls spreading their bedrolls somewhere in these hills. In summer the campers come in great numbers.

There are two types of campgrounds—"primitive" and "developed." Primitive campgrounds lack modern facilities but are equipped with tables and pit toilets, and some have fireplaces.

On the other hand, developed campgrounds require somewhat less of a pioneer spirit, for they are furnished with water, fireplaces, tables and benches, comfort stations, and tent and trailer space. Primitive and developed campgrounds are designated by symbols on the map. No sleeping shelters are provided, and so you must bring your own tent and other camping equipment. No electric or sewer connections are available for trailers. Reservations cannot be taken for campground space; first-come-first-served is the rule. You won't need a permit, but be sure to register upon arrival and sign out when you leave.

HELP US PROTECT THE PARK

We want you to enjoy your visit. And we, just as you, want others who come after you to enjoy their visits. You can help us protect the park's beauty and its wildlife by observing a few regulations. Infractions may mar your trip.

Wildlife Protection. The park is a sanctuary for all living things. To destroy, injure, or disturb any form of animal or plant life or any other natural feature is against the law. No hunting or trapping is permitted. Only persons having special permits may collect botanical or geological specimens. Competent scientists may obtain such permits by applying to the superintendent.

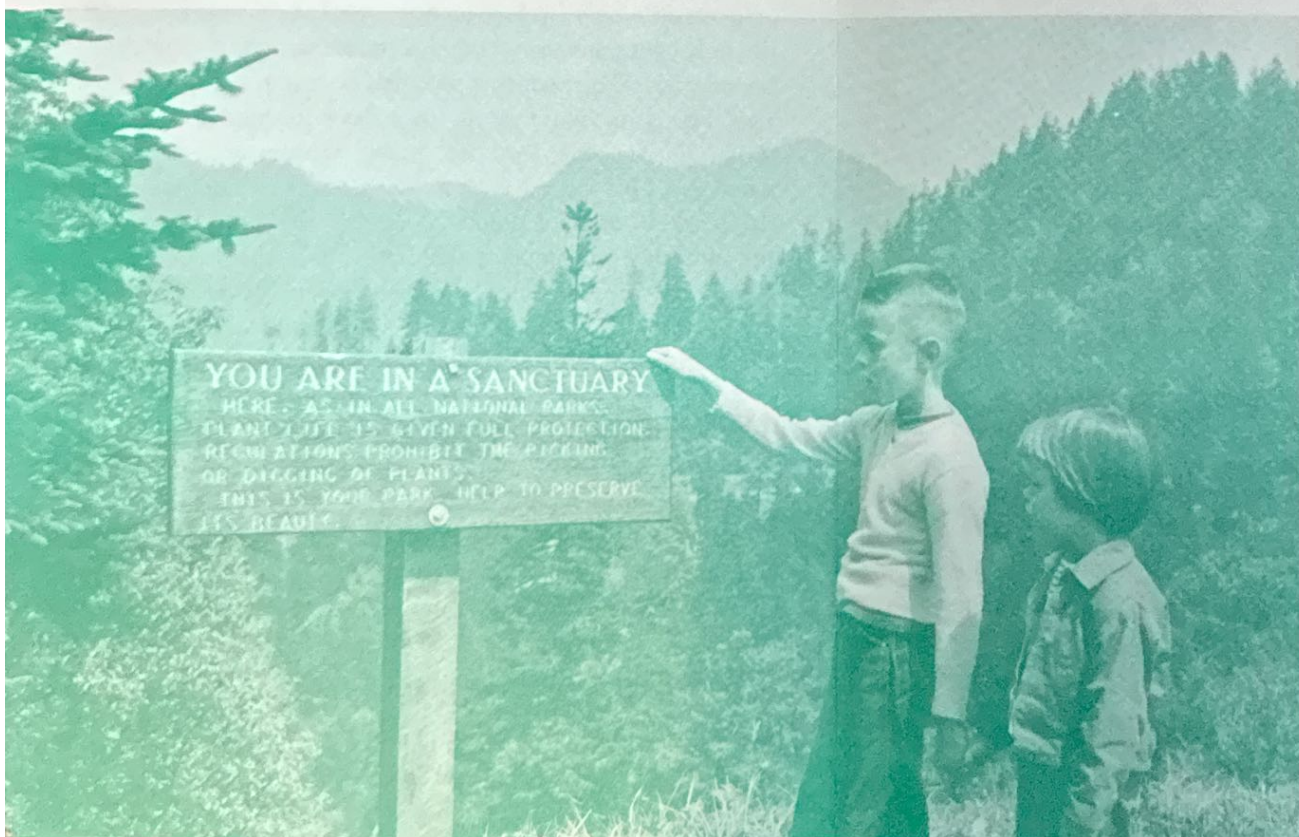
Careful Driving. The speed limit is 45 miles an hour, unless otherwise posted. Drive carefully; keep to the right. Report all accidents to a park ranger.

The Campfire

The campfire can warm your frost-nipped fingers, convert your slippery wet trout into a tasty browned morsel, or cast a cheerful glow on the faces around an evening circle. The same fire, neglected and out of control, can destroy the forest and all that's in it and bring fear into the same happy faces. Won't you be extremely careful with fire?

Fires and Camping. Lighting fires or camping at other than designated campgrounds or picnic areas is allowed only with permit. Except during periods of high fire hazard, permission to camp in remote sections of the park may be obtained from the office of the superintendent, the visitor centers, or from the park rangers. Length of stay is restricted to 30 days in the less heavily occupied campgrounds, while from June until Labor Day the more popular campgrounds are restricted to 15 days' use. Fire is one of the greatest dangers to the park. Put out campfires completely before leaving them. Lunches may be eaten along roadsides, but fires may not be built. Be sure cigarettes and matches are out before disposing of them.

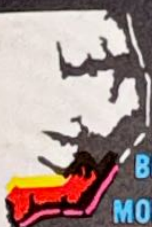
Beauty in Cleanliness. Few acts of carelessness can mar the park's natural beauty more than the scattering of paper, picnic



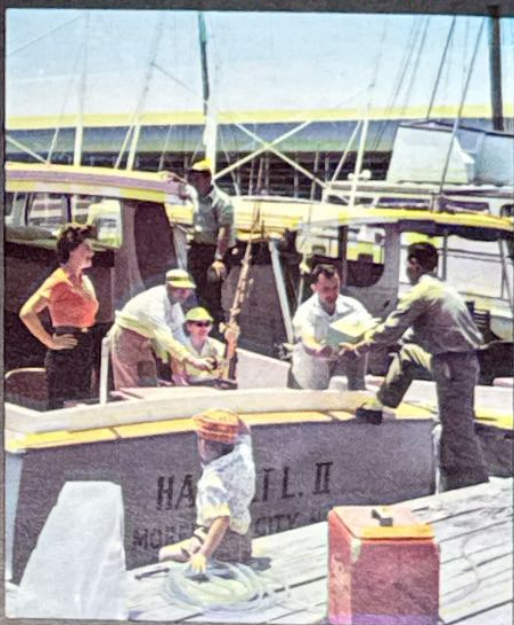
Remember, this park will be even more important to their children and grandchildren.

HISTORIC Carteret County

**HEART OF
CENTRAL COASTAL
NORTH CAROLINA**



**BEAUFORT
MOREHEAD
CITY
ATLANTIC
BEACH**



FAMOUS FOR SPORT FISHING

**Unspoiled - Uncrowded
Year-Around Vacationland**



MANY MILES OF MATCHLESS OCEAN BEACH

Brochure and Vacation Map of Historic Carteret County

"Heart of Central Coastal North Carolina"

Morehead City - Newport - Atlantic Beach -

Fort Macon State Park - Cape Lookout - Beaufort -

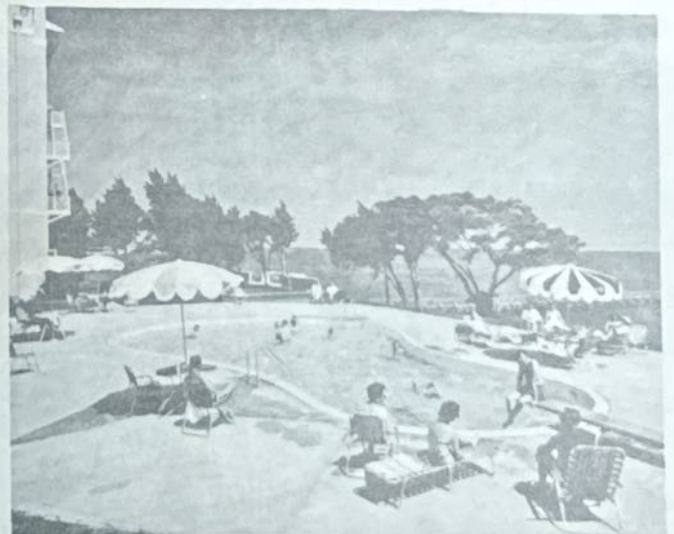
Ocracoke



Cape Lookout Lighthouse



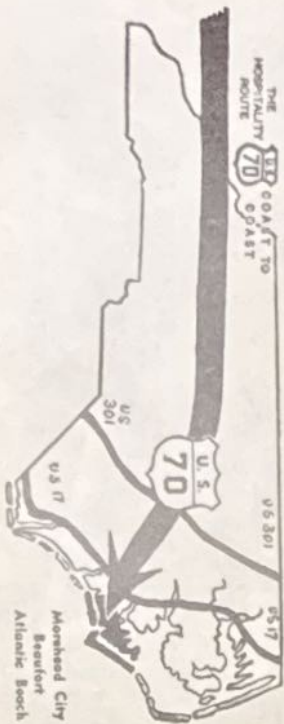
400 sq. miles of Safe Inland Waters



*One of many Luxurious
Hotels and Motels*

FROM: _____

CAREFREE COASTAL CARTERET



TO:

Vacation Map

Put
Stamp
Here

FROM UNSPOILED, UNCROWDED, YEAR-AROUND VACATIONLAND

CAREFREE COASTAL CARTERET

ATLANTIC: Atlantic is considered as the gateway to the National Seashore Park, and has grown from a fishing village to a commercial and sport fishing center in recent years. Since shrimping has become one of the town's largest businesses, the harbor has been dredged to admit boats of larger draft, and the big boats of the shrimping fleets make the place headquarters.

ATLANTIC BEACH: Atlantic Beach, on the Atlantic Ocean across Bogue Sound from Morehead City, is home to the many year-round residents and one of the finest vacation beaches on the coast. The long smooth beach of soft white sand lies in an east-west direction providing safe bathing and the waters are warmed by the nearby gulf stream. Atlantic Beach also has a large amusement center which attracts fun seekers of all ages.

BEAUFORT: Historic and beautiful Beaufort is the county seat of Carteret County. It is a delightful place to live and an intriguing place to visit, incorporated in 1723, Beaufort has lived through Indian Wars, the Spanish invasion of 1747 and other struggles that faced the young colonies.

BOGUE BANKS: This is the 24 mile long island lying between Beaufort Inlet and Bogue Inlet on which is located Atlantic Beach, Salter Path and Emerald Isle. On the ocean side there is a twenty-four mile stretch of wide sandy beach. Seven ocean fishing piers, sound piers and a number of charter boats await the fisherman whether he's fishing for a record breaker or for a nice catch of eaten' size fish.

CAPE LOOKOUT: Cape Lookout Lighthouse is located on Core Banks northeast from Shackleford Banks. The lighthouse is 160 feet high and was built in 1859 replacing one built in 1812 that was destroyed by a storm. It is distinguished by its unusual markings of alternate black and white lozenges and a powerful white light.

CEDAR ISLAND: U. S. 70 which ends at Los Angeles, California, begins at Cedar Island, a remote, enchanting island of wild ponies, silvered cedar driftwood and a "Down East" charm all its own. Annual pony roundup held here July 4th. Excellent fishing.

CORE BANKS: Core Banks is a long section of the dune covered Outer Banks lying between Cape Lookout and Portsmouth Island. Surf fishing here is excellent, especially for large channel bass. Core Banks and Portsmouth Island have long been famous for fine water fowl hunting and guides from the mainland and nearby islands are continually bringing sportsmen to the banks to hunt or fish.

DOWN EAST: Besides the larger communities of Harkers Island, Atlantic, Sea Level and Cedar Island, there are several other industrious communities:

DAVIS; a town of considerable commercial fishing and shrimping activity; plenty of experienced fishing and hunting guides. **MARSHALLBERG;** a community of fishermen and boat builders. **WILLISTON;** an important clam processing center. **SMYRNA;** a fishing community; guides available. Other maritime

communities are Gloucester, Straits, Bettie and Otway.

FORT MACON: Fort Macon is located on the point of Bogue Island and is reached by turning left at the traffic light before entering Atlantic Beach. The fort was built in 1826-34 and is one of the best preserved Forts of Civil War fame. Fort Macon is surrounded by a beautiful state park with public picnic grounds and bathing facilities.

HARKERS ISLAND: Long and famous boat building center producing a type of boat of unique design which generations of experience have developed. The gulf stream is easily accessible through Barden's Inlet and charter boats operating from Harkers Island provide fishermen with inshore or gulf stream fishing.

MOREHEAD CITY: Morehead City is surrounded on three sides by salt water and is important as a sport and commercial fishing center. Charter boats operating from the Morehead City Waterfront provides fabulous fishing for thousands. Sometimes the fisherman receives the thrill of a lifetime by catching a several hundred pound blue marlin. Morehead City has been referred to for years as the Summer Capital of North Carolina, and is widely known as the Progressive Port Town, with modern Hotels, shopping center and famous seafood restaurants.

N. C. INSTITUTE OF FISHERIES: The North Carolina Institute of Fisheries and the North Carolina Division of Commercial Fisheries are located just west of Morehead City. The Institute is devoted to the study of shell fish, with emphasis on the oyster while the division of Commercial Fisheries has to do with the enforcement of fishing laws.

NEWPORT: On U. S. 70 is a thriving agricultural town.

PIVER'S ISLAND: Piver's Island is located just off the causeway before entering Beaufort and has a footbridge connecting it with the mainland for visitors. In the late 1800's the United States Government established a laboratory on the part of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and has a marine laboratory maintained by Duke University.

PORT TERMINAL, THE: The Port Terminal in Morehead City is of great interest to tourists. It is operated by the State Ports Authority and has facilities that make it a big shipping center with incoming and outgoing cargoes from and to all parts of the world.

SEA LEVEL: Sea Level is an old fishing village that lies to the right of route 70. The first view of this little village shows none of its quaint antiquity, for on the right of the highway along Nelson Bay is a fully equipped modern community hospital.

SHACKLEFORD BANKS: The wild beauty of wind-swept sand dunes and twisted cedars makes this more than a fishing paradise. Diamond City, now a ghost town, was once a community of 500 people. To get to Shackleford Banks, take a boat from Beaufort or Harkers Island.

HOTEL—MOTEL LIST

MOREHEAD CITY, N. C.

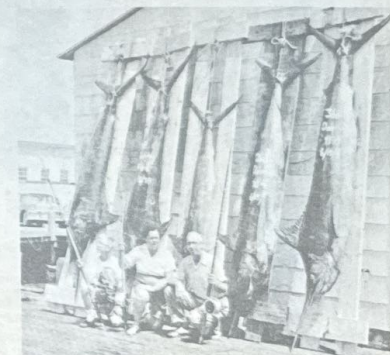
Biltmore Motor Hotel, US 70 West	100		X	X	X	X	X	X	S	X	X	X	X		\$7 to \$14
Hotel Fort Macon, 711 Arendell	39		X	X		X	L				X	X			\$3 to \$ 5
Jefferson Motor Lodge, 4th & Arendell	52		X		X	X	X		S	X	X			X	\$4.50 & up
Broadway Motel, 715 Arendell	12	X	X	X	X	X	X			N	X				\$4.50 & up
Buccaneer Motor Lodge, 28th & Arendell	64		N	X	X	X	X	X		N	X	X			\$7 to \$12
Bud Dixon's Motel, 31st & Arendell	37		N	X	X	X	X	X		N	X				\$6 to \$9
Carroll's Motel, 4th & Evans	12		N	N	X	X	X			N	X				\$6 & up
Edgewater Motel, US 70 West	24	X	N		O	X			S	X	X				\$7 & up
Bridgeview Motel, Radio Island	12	X				X			S	X	X			X	Family Rates
Perry Park Motel, US 70 West	24	X	N	N	X	X	X	X			X				\$6 to \$12
Spooner's Creek Lodge, N. C. 24 West	12		X	X	X	X	X	X	S	X	X	X			\$12 to \$18
Garner's Motel, NC #24, Newport, RFD	12	X	N		X	X	X				X				\$6 & up
ATLANTIC BEACH, N. C.															
Atlantic Beach Hotel, Beach	85		X		O				B		X	X	X	N	\$7 to \$10
Courie's Villa Hotel, Money Island	20			X	O				B	N	X			N	\$5 & up
Anchorage Motel, Ft. Macon Road	12	X	N		X	X	X		N	N	X	X		N	\$8 & up
Beachcomber Motel, Triangle	32	X	N		X	X	X		N	N	X			N	\$8 & up
Bel Air Motel, Old Causeway	18	X	N		X	X	X		N	X	X			N	\$6 & up
Blue Marlin Motel, Causeway	20		X	X	X	X	X		N	X	X			N	\$8 & up
Coral Sands Motel, Triangle	24		N		X	X	X		N	N	X			N	\$8 & up
Fleming's Motel, Salter Path Road	30	X	N		X	X	X	X	N	N	X			N	\$
Frontier Village, Triangle	27	X	N		O	X	O		N	N	X			N	\$7 & up
Hollowell's Motel, Ft. Macon Road	16	X	N		X	X	X		N	N	X			N	\$7 to \$10
Horton's Motel, Triangle	5		N		X	X			X		X				\$8 & up
Kincaid's Motel, Causeway	12	X	N		X	X	X		N	X	X			N	\$6 & up
Little Hurricane Motel, Salter Path Road	10	X		X	X	X	X				X			X	\$
Oceanana Resort, Ft. Macon Road	70	X	X	X	X	X	X		B	N	X	X		X	\$8 & up
Seashore Motel, Ft. Macon Road	21	X	N		X	X	X	X	N	N	X			N	\$6 & up
Talton's Motel, Causeway	8	X	X	X	X	X	X		N	X	X			N	\$8 & up
Teague's Motel, Causeway	14	X	N		O	X	O		N	X	X			N	\$7 & up
BEAUFORT AND DOWN EAST															
Inlet Inn, Waterfront, Beaufort	25	X	N	X	O	X	O		S	X	X	X			\$3 to \$8
Hill's Motel, Harker's Island	12	X		X	X	X	X		S	X	X				\$6 & up
Glenhaven, Davis, N. C.	14	X	X		O	X	O		S	X	X				\$6 & up
Sea Level Inn, Sea Level, N. C.	24		X	X	X	X	X		S	N	X			X	\$7 & up
Driftwood Motel, Cedar Island, N. C.	8	X		X	X	X	L		S	N	X				\$5 to \$9
Sunshine Motor Court, Beaufort	6	X			X				S	N	X			X	\$6 & up
Ebb Tide Motel, Beaufort	12	O	O	X	X	X	X		S	X	X				\$5 & up

X - Yes N - Near O - Optional B - Ocean Beach S - Sound Beach L - In Lobby

COTTAGE RENTALS: John A. Baker, Real Estate; Atlantic Beach Real Estate Co.; Outer Banks Realty Co.



Historic Civil War Fort Macon



One Days Marlin Catch



Many Miles of Ocean Beach

Vacation Map
OF
Historic
CENTRAL COASTAL
NORTH CAROLINA



Published by
CARTERET COUNTY
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Morehead City, North Carolina

Gulf Stream

and Off Shore Fishing

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Dolphin | Red Snapper |
| King Mackerel | Blue Marlin |
| Amberjack | White Marlin |
| Albacore | Blue Runner |
| Bonita | Trigger Fish |
| Tuna | Wahoo |
| Sail Fish | Squirrel Fish |
| Bass | Porgies |
| Grouper | Barracuda |
| Blues | Boston Mackerel |
| Spanish Mackerel | Shark |
| Cobia | Rabbit Fish |

Art work - Joseph Dubois
Printing & Color Herald Print. Co.

Places of Interest

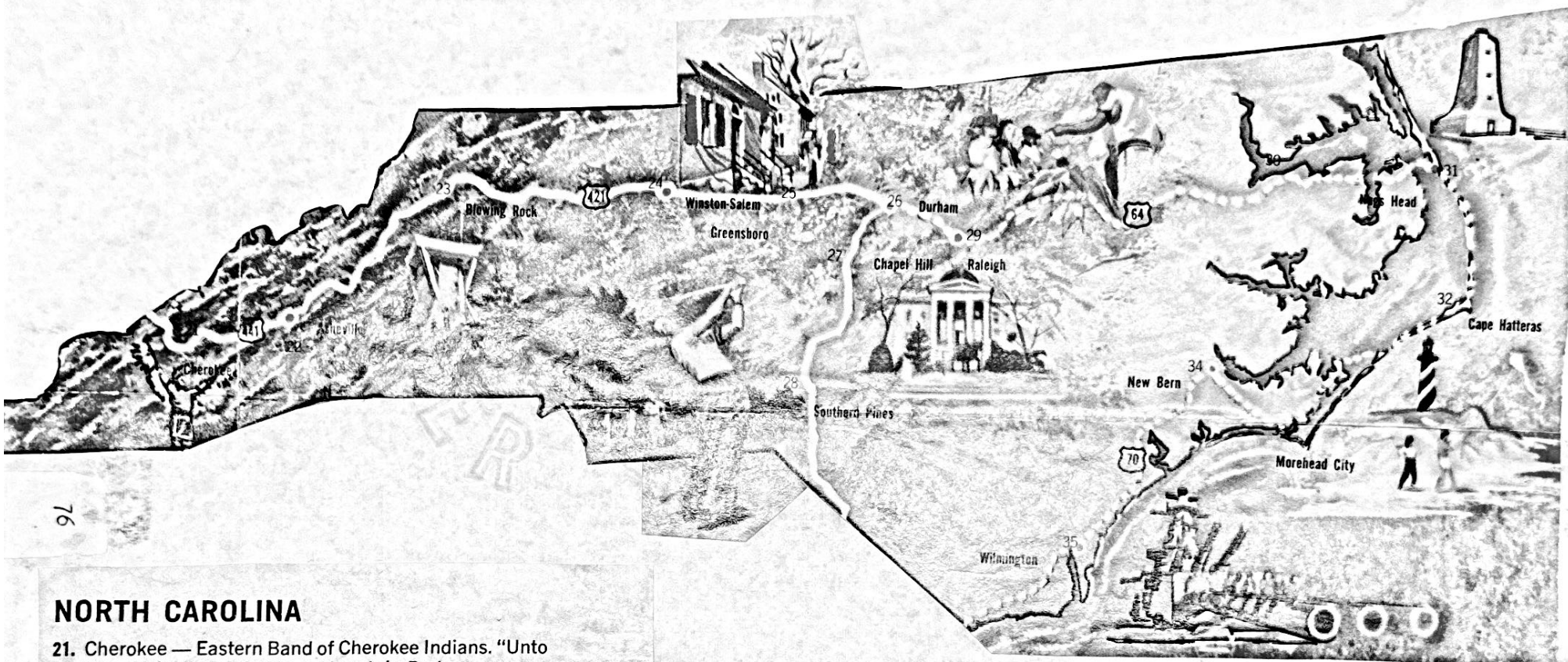
1. Biltmore House - George Vanderbilt's palatial mansion south of Asheville; priceless art treasures.
2. Blowing Rock - objects thrown over 2,000 foot high cliff near Blowing Rock may be blown back.
3. Bridal Veil Falls - road passes under 120 foot falls in Cullasaja River Gorge near Highlands.
4. Cherokee Indian Reservation - at Cherokee; museum; native crafts; mountainside amphitheater.
5. Chimney Rock - 256 foot monolith near Asheville.
6. Craggy Gardens - 600 acre natural rhododendron garden in Craggy Mountains, near Asheville.
7. Fontana Dam - TVA dam; at Fontana Village.
8. Fort Bragg - field artillery center near Fayetteville; one of largest U. S. military installations.
9. Grandfather Mountain - profile of 5,964 foot peak near Linville resembles a reclining giant.
10. Hiwassee Dam - TVA dam near Murphy.
11. Linville Caverns - caverns with underground stream and stalactites and stalagmites near Linville.
12. Morehead Planetarium - at University of N. C.
13. Ocracoke Island - hunting; pirate hide-out.
14. Orton Plantation - noted gardens and colonial mansion (1725) on large estate south of Wilmington.
15. St. Thomas Episcopal Church - oldest church building in N. C. constructed at Bath in 1734.



Pinehurst is a famous spot for golf.



Tryon Palace, New Bern



NORTH CAROLINA

21. Cherokee — Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians. "Unto These Hills" drama. Ghost Mountain Park.
22. Asheville — Gateway to Blue Ridge and Great Smoky Mountains.
23. Blowing Rock — Boone. "Horn In The West" drama. Grandfather Mountain, Tweetsie Railroad.
24. Winston-Salem — Old Salem restoration. Tobacco tours.
25. Greensboro — Guilford Courthouse National Military Park.
26. Durham — Duke University. Tobacco tours.
27. Chapel Hill — University of North Carolina.
28. Pinehurst-Southern Pines — Golf center. Winter resorts. (Golf Picture)
29. Raleigh — State Capitol. Art Museum. N. C. State College.
30. Edenton — Colonial Capitol.
31. Nags Head — Kitty Hawk — Roanoke Island — First Flight, "Lost Colony" sites.
32. Cape Hatteras — National Seashore — Ocean highway on Outer Banks.
33. Morehead City — Fort Macon State Park. State's largest sport fishing port.
34. New Bern — Tryon Palace Restoration. Colonial capital.
35. Wilmington — U. S. S. North Carolina Battleship memorial, Azalea Festival.

PLACES OF INTEREST
ALONG THE DIXIELAND
TRAIL IN NORTH CAROLINA

HORN IN THE WEST

*Honoring the 201st Anniversary of Daniel
Boone's pioneering in this area.*



IN CHEROKEE, NORTH CAROLINA

UNTO THESE HILLS

A DRAMA OF THE CHEROKEE INDIAN

NIGHTLY EXCEPT MONDAY AT 8 PM
LATE JUNE TO LABOR DAY

EDUCATIONAL RECREATION

North Carolina's Great Outdoor Dramatic Spectacles

"The Lost Colony" - History's Greatest Unsolved Mystery
Roanoke Island, North Carolina

"Unto These Hills" - A Drama of the Cherokee Indian
Cherokee, North Carolina

"Horn in the West" - Honoring the 201st Anniversary of Daniel Boone's
Pioneering in this area.
Boone, North Carolina

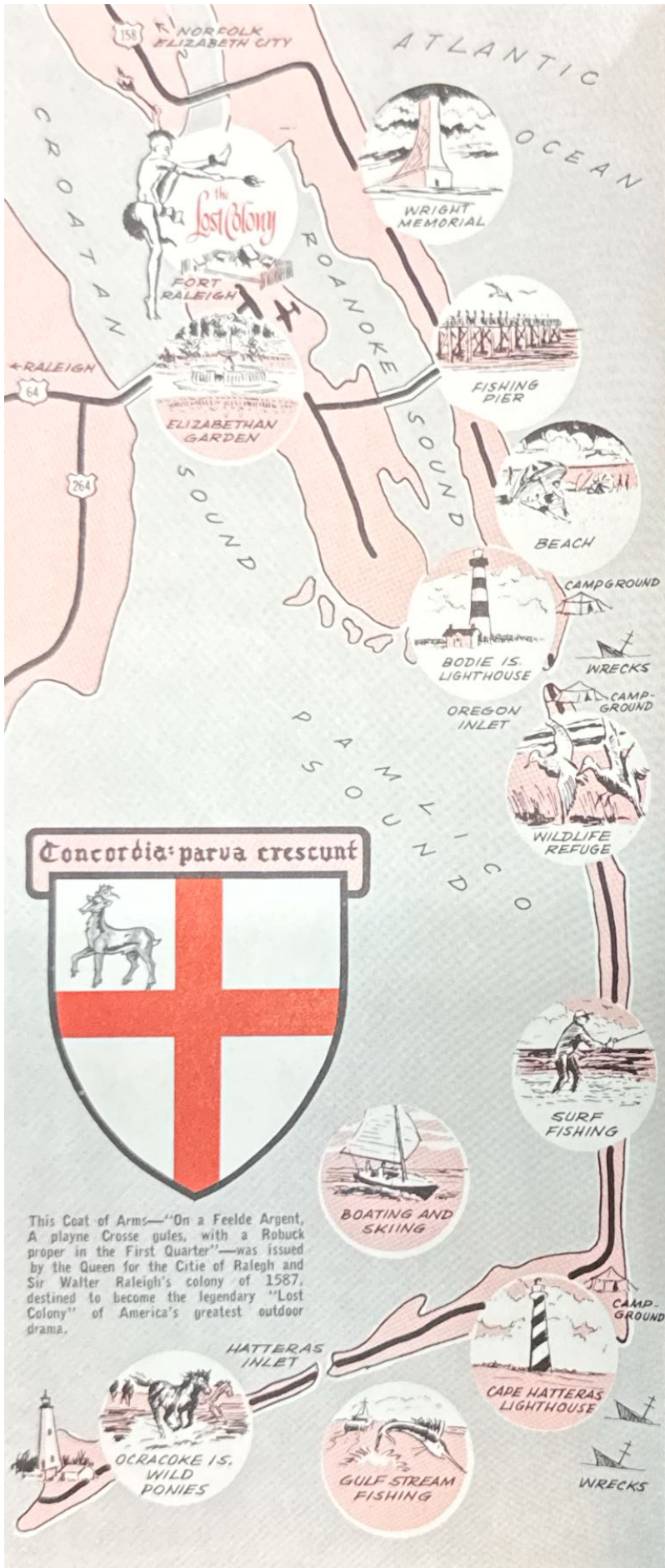
History's Greatest Unsolved Mystery

the Lost Colony



1963 SEASON

*June 29 through September 1
Nightly Except Sundays at 8:15
Roanoke Island, North Carolina*



This Coat of Arms—"On a Feelde Argent, A playne Crosse gules, with a Robuck proper in the First Quarter"—was issued by the Queen for the Citie of Raleigh and Sir Walter Raleigh's colony of 1587, destined to become the legendary "Lost Colony" of America's greatest outdoor drama.

the Lost Colony

This ever-popular outdoor drama tells in swinging free verse, and with lavish use of music and dance, the story of Sir Walter Raleigh's heroic attempts to plant an English colony in the New World. Appealing to all ages—children and adults alike—*The Lost Colony* offers top educational entertainment for every member of the family.





A View from Waterside Theatre



Maria Beale Fletcher—Miss America of 1962
Guest Performer in Drama during 1961 Season

Paul
Green's

the Lost Colony

It was the spiritual courage of Sir Walter Raleigh's 16th century colonists to the New World that inspired Pulitzer Prize-winner Paul Green to write his famous symphonic drama about a particular colony of English men and women who settled on Roanoke Island in North Carolina in 1587 and disappeared forever, leaving only the word "CROATOAN" as a clue to their fate. The fate of this gallant band of settlers remains as much a mystery today as it was 376 years ago.

Before Jamestown and Plymouth Rock

Staged on the very spot on Roanoke Island where the first settlers landed in 1584, some 23 years before Jamestown and 36 years before Plymouth Rock, *The Lost Colony* contains all the elements of heartbreak and happiness, romance and Elizabethan royalty, and the dreams of Englishmen of a democratic empire. A company of over 100 professional actors, dancers, musicians, and technicians bring to the stage of Waterside Theatre this gripping story of our American heritage.

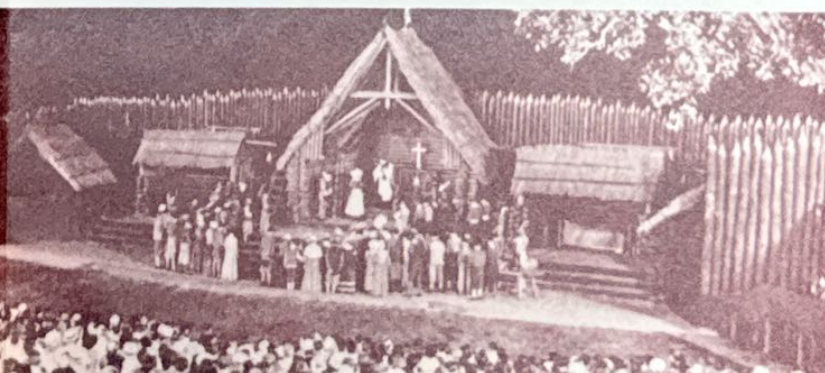
26th Anniversary Season

Produced since 1937 by the Roanoke Island Historical Association, a non-profit organization dedicated to perpetuating the memory of the first English settlement in America, this long-running outdoor drama—first of its kind in America—will celebrate in 1963 its 26th season in the Fort Raleigh National Historic Site. High point of the season will be the celebration on August 18 of the 376th anniversary of the birth of Virginia Dare, first child born of English parents in the New World.

Popular Family Entertainment

During the past 26 years some two million people of all ages and from many lands have enjoyed this dramatic spectacle. Over these years when it seemed that neither fire nor storm could destroy the show many current stars of stage, screen, radio, and television were "getting their start" with the production.

Today Andy Griffith, Julia Meade, R. G. (Bob) Armstrong, and other celebrated alumni of the drama take pride in hearing *The Lost Colony* described as one of the most impressive shows to be seen anywhere. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt called the drama "worth seeing, not only because of its historical interest, but because of its intrinsic beauty."



Modern Highway System

The new Lindsay C. Warren Bridge replaces the last ferry to the Outer Banks. Completion of this handsome 3-mile span of transcontinental U. S. 64 across the Alligator River between Sandy Point and East Lake—together with N. C. Highways 158 and 264—provides a modern highway system to an increasingly popular vacation area. Attractions of interest to all visitors to the Outer Banks are: Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, Elizabethan Garden, Wright Memorial, and Cape Hatteras National Seashore, including the famous Cape Hatteras Lighthouse.

Tourist Accommodations

The Lost Colony's Waterside Theatre is approximately 3 miles from Manteo and some 9 to 25 miles from various points along the Dare Beaches. Accommodations of every kind are available in Manteo and on the nearby Dare Beaches of Nags Head, Kill Devil Hills, and Kitty Hawk. The Nags Head Chamber of Commerce and the Dare County Tourist Bureau in Manteo will be glad to supply information about housing and dining facilities in the area.

Theatre Tickets

All reserved seats (regardless of age)	\$3.00
General admission (12 years and over)	\$2.00
General admission (6 years to 12 years)	\$1.00
Children under 6 years admitted free	

Advance ticket reservations are recommended and may be made by forwarding ticket order and check to The Lost Colony, Manteo, N. C. During the season tickets may be obtained at the Waterside Theatre on Roanoke Island on week days—10 A.M. to 9 P.M. Reservations may also be made from the beaches by dialing the Theatre Box Office in Manteo—Telephone 2658. Please note Sunday performances: June 30, August 18, September 1.

Ticket Order Form

Mail to:
 Name _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____
 (Number) _____ tickets to The Lost Colony for the _____ performance.
 Day _____ Date _____

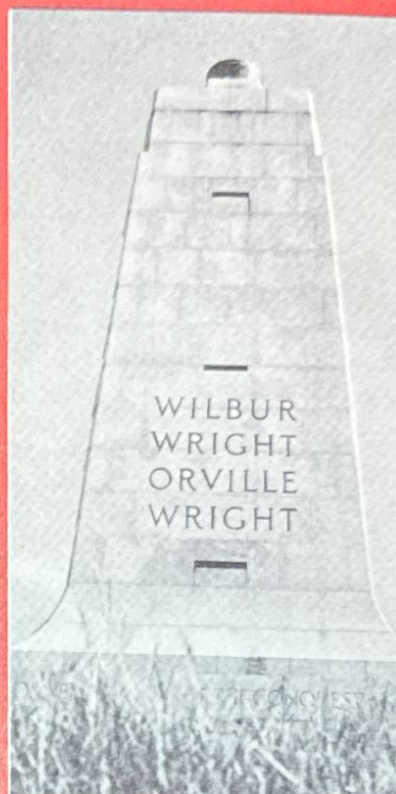
Enclosed is check (or money order) for \$_____
 Allow ample time for mailing of tickets. If it is too late to mail tickets to you we will hold them at the Theatre Box Office. Refunds cannot be made unless tickets are returned and reservations cancelled prior to performance date. General Admission tickets may be purchased at the Theatre Box Office only.

for a variety vacation...

VISIT LAND OF LOST COLONY



Cape Hatteras Lighthouse



Wright Brothers Memorial

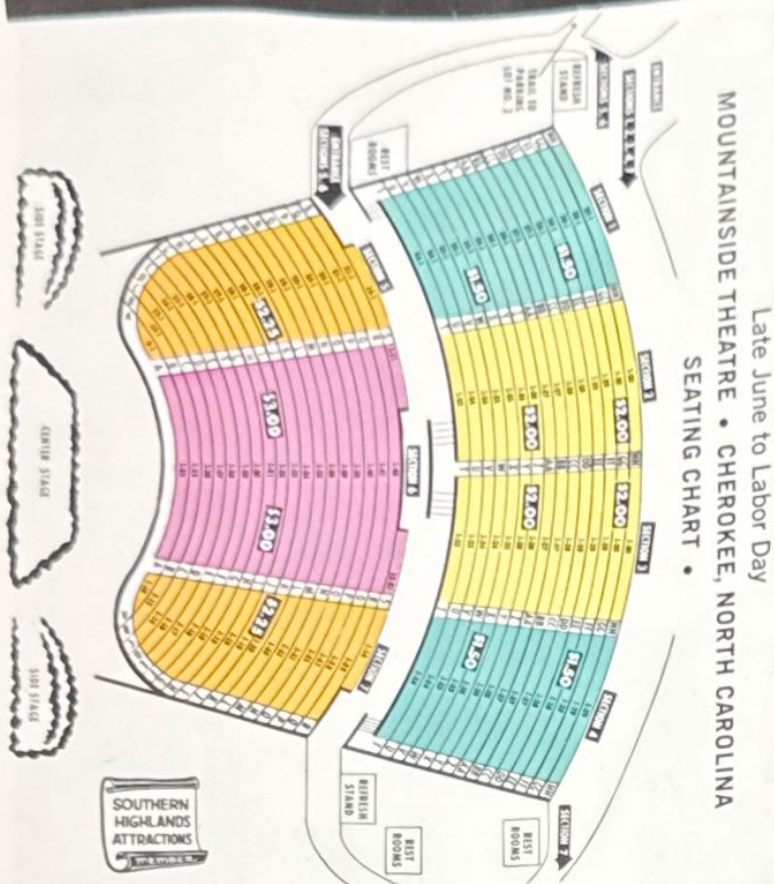


Elizabethan Garden

Lindsay C. Warren Bridge



UNTO THESE HILLS



NIGHTLY EXCEPT MONDAYS

Ticket Order Form • Please mail to:

Name _____ PLEASE PRINT

Address _____

City _____ State _____

(No.) _____ tickets to Unto These Hills for

the _____ DAY _____ DATE performance

Enclosed check (or money order) for \$ _____ in payment.

Important, Please Note:

We wish to give you the seats you want! Therefore, reservations will be made as near your selection as possible. Also indicate your second choice.

Please allow ample time to mail tickets to you. If it is too late to mail tickets to you, we will confirm your order. It might also be too late to send confirmation. Nevertheless, we will hold your tickets at the Box Office!

However, we cannot make refunds unless tickets are returned to us and reservations cancelled prior to 7:45 P.M. on the date of the performance.

IN CHEROKEE, NORTH CAROLINA

UNTO THESE HILLS

A DRAMA OF THE CHEROKEE INDIAN

NIGHTLY EXCEPT MONDAY AT 8 PM
LATE JUNE TO LABOR DAY



THE CHEROKEE
HISTORICAL
ASSOCIATION PRESENTS
KERMIT HUNTER'S...

UNTO THESE HILLS



This is one of the great, true stories of history brought to life by descendants of the Cherokee Indians who wrote it in heartbreak and triumph. . . . Acclaimed by critics as the most satisfying and inspiring vacation experience to be found in America. . . . Played against the backdrop of Eastern America's last primeval wilderness—the Great Smoky Mountains.

A drama you'll never forget. An experience you will treasure. Thrill to the dazzling pageantry, feel the excitement of great adventure, as you relive a forgotten and neglected page of our Nation's history. With two acts and fourteen scenes, UNTO THESE HILLS is "an event rather than a mere performance." A cast of more than 140 is headed by top actors and actresses of famed Playmakers of the University of North Carolina. Descendants of Cherokees who lived the story are cast in principal roles. Many other Indians are seen in the recreated 16th Century village scene and the dances, including the colorful age-old Eagle Dance. A choir with organ points up original music by Jack Frederick Kilpatrick, the nationally acclaimed Cherokee Indian composer.

WHILE IN THE GREAT SMOKIES REGION VISIT . . .

Cherokee Indian Reservation—Largest east of Wisconsin. Capital of 3,000 Cherokees.

Oconaluftee Indian Village—Recreated 200 year old Cherokee community. Adjacent to MountainSide Theatre.

Nantahala National Forest—Nantahala Gorge, Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest, Lakes Thorpe, Fontana, Hiwassee, Aquone, Chatuge, Cheoah, Santeetlah—all good bass waters.

Museum of the Cherokee Indian—Storehouse of priceless cultural items of the ancient Cherokee. At intersection of Hwys. 441 and 19.

Blue Ridge Parkway—America's roof-top boulevard. Features 6,684-foot Mount Mitchell, highest peak in Eastern America.



THE CHEROKEE INDIAN WELCOMES
YOU TO KERMIT HUNTER'S

UNTO THESE HILLS



A DRAMA OF THE CHEROKEE INDIAN

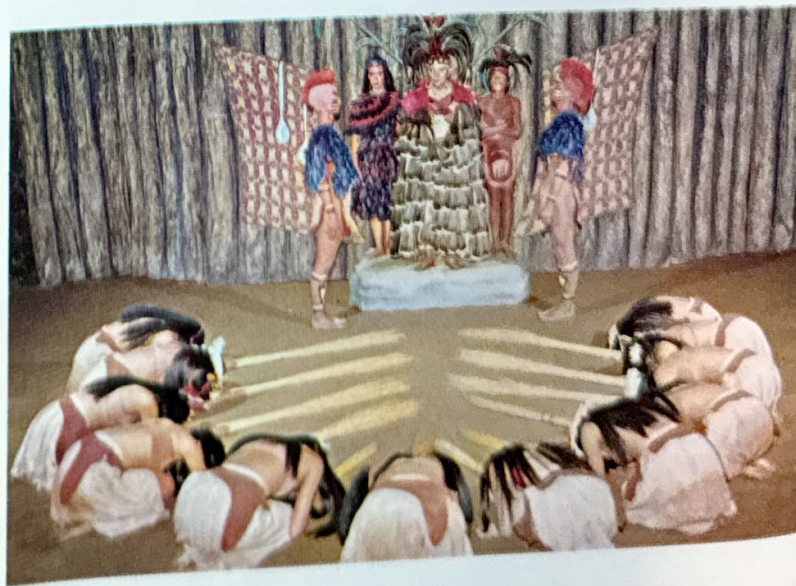
The tragic, triumphant, gay and moving drama of the Cherokee is really the story of Tsali, a simple nobody who made history by the merest accident. And the story of Tsali is the story of the proud and once powerful Cherokee.

The Cherokee story looms in this country's heritage as a great lesson. In a world unable to reconcile differences between races, nations, and the hemispheres, it takes on vast meaning. Its echoes resound over present day conflicts. On the broad canvas of history it stands out as a great lesson, speaking with Biblical simplicity of things close to men's hearts.

It had its beginning in 1540 with the coming of De Soto,

first white man to visit the Cherokee. It had its climax in 1838 with the forced removal of all but a remnant of the Cherokee to strange lands in the west and in the death of Tsali, who gave his life so a handful of his people might forever live in the land of their birth.

Kermit Hunter, who gained fame as author of UNTO THESE HILLS, dug deep into neglected archives to capture the moving story. Harry Davis, Head of the Department of Dramatic Arts of the University of North Carolina and director of the Carolina Playmakers, brought it to life, recreating this long forgotten page of history in the land where it was written in human suffering and heart-ache, deceit and greed.



WHAT THE CRITICS SAY . . .

Alfred Mynders in *The Chattanooga Times* — ". . . the most resounding hit in the history of outdoor historical drama . . . the most satisfying and inspiring vacation experience to be found anywhere in America today."

The Asheville (N. C.) Citizen — "UNTO THESE HILLS is good — even great . . . will probably be standing long after South Pacific (the Broadway hit) is again better known as an ocean."

John Gassner, famous New York critic — "an event rather than a mere performance . . . an ideal realization of a long cherished dream of national American drama."

THEATRE SEATS RESERVED FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE

For Tickets Write or Wire

"UNTO THESE HILLS," Cherokee, N. C.
or telephone HY 7-2111

Every one of the 2,900 seats is a comfortable sport chair.

TICKET PRICES ARE:

\$1.50 \$2.00 \$2.25 \$3.00

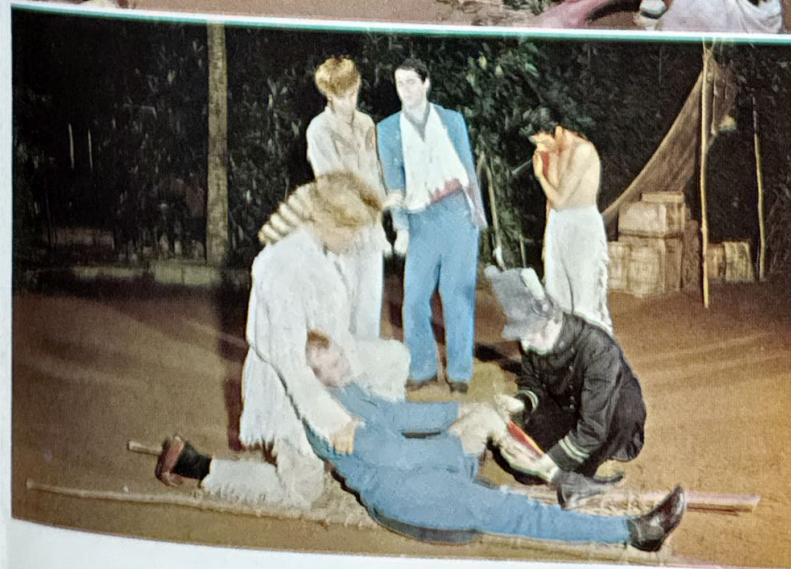
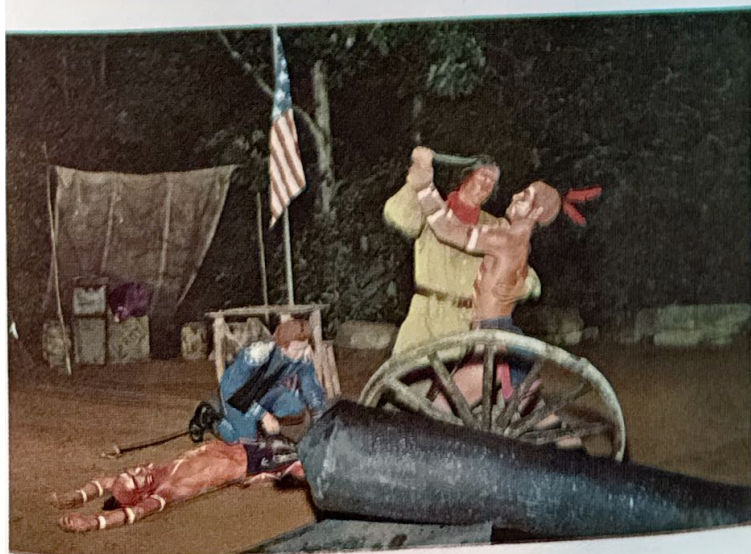
. . . Or come directly to the box office at the Information Hut on U.S. 441 in Cherokee. Tickets also may be obtained at the theatre box office.

Other box offices: Union Bus Station, Asheville; Lake Junaluska; Maggie Valley; Bennett's Drug Store, Bryson City; Elä; Franklin; Recreation Center, Fontana Village; The Village Center (Trailways Bus Station) Gatlinburg, Tenn.; and Trailways Bus Station, Knoxville, Tennessee.

ROOM ACCOMMODATIONS

There are 5,000 overnight accommodations within thirty minutes driving distance of Mountainside Theatre. For room reservations write "Unto These Hills"; or the Cherokee Chamber of Commerce, Cherokee, N. C.

Easy to get to. . . . Fine arterial highways converge on "Unto These Hills" from north, south, east and west. . . . It is located 50 miles west of Asheville, 25 west of Waynesville, 16 north of Sylva, and 11 east of Bryson City . . . 32 miles across the Great Smokies from Gatlinburg and 70 southeast of Knoxville. . . . Air lines to Asheville-Hendersonville, Knoxville. . . . Special theatre bus schedules from Asheville and Waynesville, Knoxville and Gatlinburg.



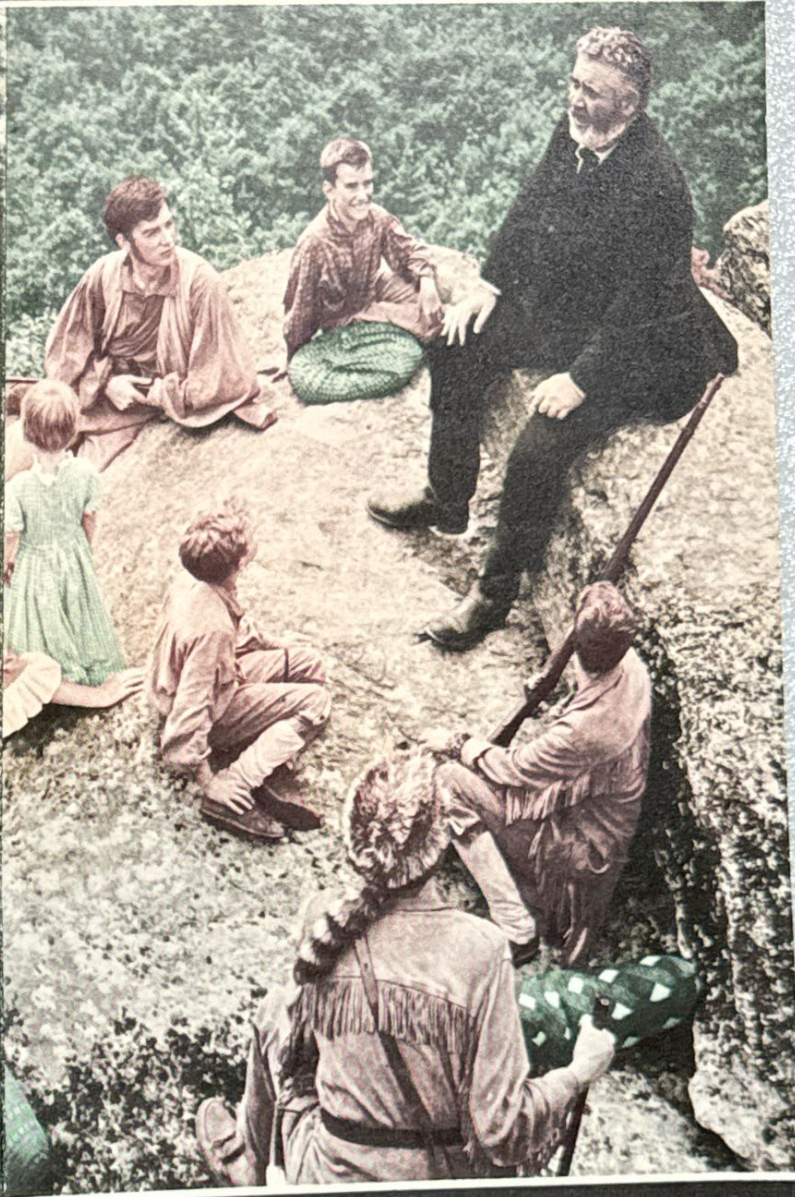
HORN IN THE WEST

*Honoring the 201st Anniversary of Daniel
Boone's pioneering in this area.*



HORN IN THE WEST

*Honoring the 201st Anniversary of Daniel
Boone's pioneering in this area.*



*Celebrating Our State's
300th Birthday
See History brought to life . . .
Daniel Boone's crossing of the Blue Ridge*

8:15 Nightly Except Mondays
JUNE 29 thru SEPTEMBER 1, 1963
IN THE BEAUTIFUL
DANIEL BOONE THEATRE
Elevation 3333 Feet

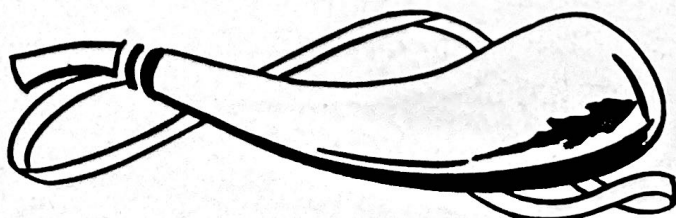
HORN IN THE WEST

Here on the historic soil trod by Daniel Boone and his hearty followers almost two centuries ago, the Southern Appalachian Historical Association once again brings you HORN IN THE WEST.

HORN IN THE WEST is proud to be able to retell with accuracy the story of the 'Birth of America' as it unfolded itself across the majestic reaches of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

The flight from tyranny and oppression, the struggle across the wilderness of Western North Carolina, the lusty pioneer spirit as it fought for freedom and survival; all these are seen in this compelling and rewarding drama.

The scale of HORN IN THE WEST is no larger than all outdoors; its beauty is not less than that of the towering Blue Ridge Mountains; its appeal is to all whose love of their country has strong roots in the background of history; and its effectiveness is as powerful as it is dramatic.



Scenes From HORN IN THE WEST



SCOTTISH HIGHLANDERS' FLING . . . Kilts swirl and bagpipe music vibrates the theatre air during this season's newest dance scene.



INDIANS . . . One of the most exciting and well received scenes of the drama this year as well as the past has been that of the Indians and their threat to the settlers.



A PAUSE TO REST . . . The settlers pause to rest during their journey west.

DANIEL BOONE MEETS DOCTOR STEWART . . . Daniel Boone meets and becomes friends with Doctor Jeffery Stewart.



PHOTOGRAPHS FURNISHED BY
THE FLOWERS PHOTO SHOP



Authentic Indian Museum

The authentic *Indian Relics Museum* on the grounds of the HORN IN THE WEST Daniel Boone Theatre is an attraction one should not miss. This *Fabulous* collection is said to be one of the largest privately owned in the United States.

Mrs. Ruth Myers Honeycutt, Museum Manager and also owner of the collection, is shown holding a hand-carved Peace Pipe made by Charles Pickett Pin. A model of his bust was made at Washington, D. C. as the typical Indian type. Also shown is a large leather tobacco pouch, the upper part worked with beads, the lower part with the ancient *Porcupine Quill* work.

The Museum will be open all day each day except Mondays, as will the HORN IN THE WEST Gift Shop across from the Museum.

What Others Say . . .

AN EXCELLENT PRODUCTION . . . should be required for all high school history students.

—H. BOWLES, JR.
Director, North Carolina
Department of Conservation
and Development, Raleigh

EXCELLENT PRESENTATION of the heritage of North Carolina and the nation. Every citizen should see it.

—ROBERT W. SCOTT
Haw River, N. C.
President of the
North Carolina Grange

INTERESTING, DRAMATIC AND INSPIRATIONAL!

—WALKER MARTIN
Member of the
Board of the Department
of Conservation and Development

A CREDIT to North Carolina and should be seen by every citizen.

—R. A. POOL
Clinton, N. C.

(5 Miles West of Parkway)



Its summer session of 2 6-week terms and nearly 30 2-week workshops in most fields of learning attract students from throughout the country.

A diagram of a theater seating chart. The chart is semi-circular, divided into sections labeled SEC. 1 through SEC. 6. The outermost rows are labeled \$2.00, and the innermost rows are labeled \$3.00. The sections are arranged in a fan shape, with SEC. 1 at the bottom center, SEC. 2 on either side, and SEC. 3, 4, 5, and 6 forming the outer arc. The stage is located at the bottom center, with the word "STAGE" written twice. There are two exits labeled "EXIT" on the left and right sides. The diagram is a black and white line drawing.

reservations canceled prior to performance date.

The "TWEETSIE" STORY

Deriving her name from the piping sound of the whistle, Tweetsie, as she became affectionately known throughout the railroad world served well her native Blue Ridge mountain country.

Starting with the era at the end of the War between the States, and up until the coming of surfaced highways, there was virtually no other transportation in the vast mountain area from Boone, N. C. to Johnson City, Tenn., respectively the eastern and western terminals of what was more officially known as the East Tennessee and Western North Carolina Railway.

Having been made obsolete in the late 30's by the advent of highway transportation and being of the unique narrow 3 foot gauge, application was made to disband the road. This was officially granted when, in 1940, a flood washed away much of the track.

After several changes of ownership the train was eventually purchased by movie star Gene Autry. North Carolina interests prevailed upon Autry to sell the train back in order that it could be restored to operation in its native North Carolina mountains.

Now after almost three years of planning and construction, and the expenditure of nearly a half million dollars, Tweetsie is fully restored to a completely new setting within whistle sound of her old roadbed. On a new track, almost three miles in length, Tweetsie carries passengers on a complete circle around Roundhouse Mountain.

Through gorges, and over fills and trestles, in a setting unequalled for scenic beauty young and old alike are taken back to the romantic days of early railroad travel.

We invite you to relive with us for an hour or two on the old time coaches amidst the spouting steam, puffing smoke, and the piping whistle, a page that was great in our country's past, and a day the like of which we will not see again.

BE SURE TO BRING YOUR CAMERA. PICNIC GROUNDS ARE AVAILABLE AT ONE OF THE STOPS.

Operates 7 days a week, June through August; Week Ends only in Spring and Fall.

ON US 221—321 BETWEEN BLOWING ROCK & BOONE

"TWEETSIE R.R."

HISTORIC OLD TRAIN OF THE MOUNTAINS

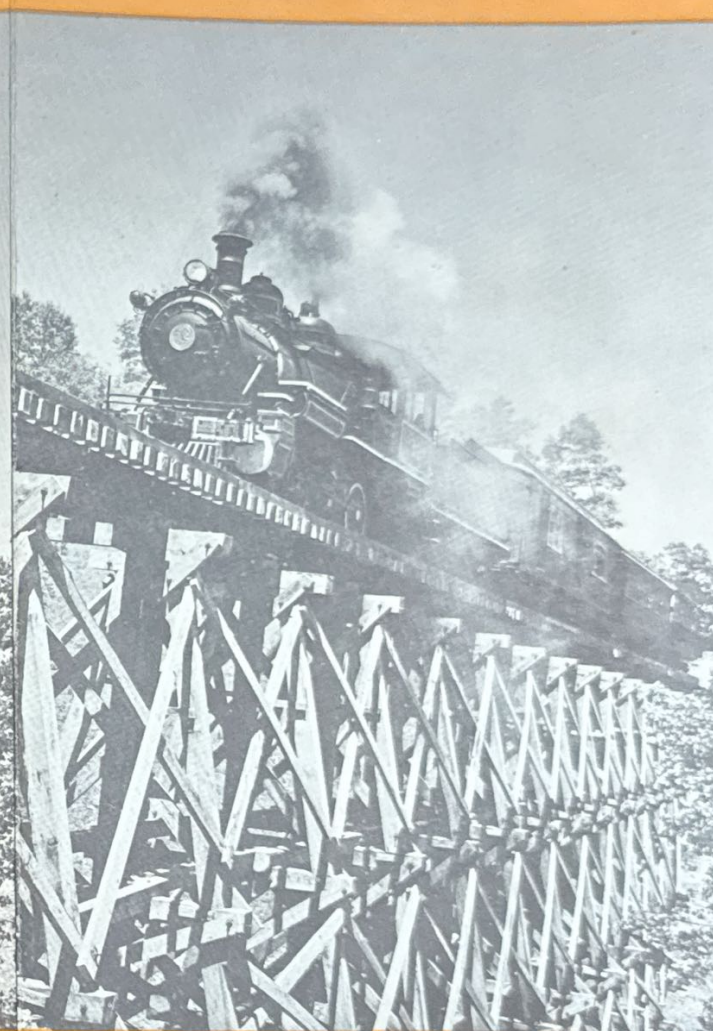


World famous Educational and Historical restoration of the Early American Narrow Gauge Steam Railroad. Located between Blowing Rock and Boone, North Carolina.

ON US 221—321 BETWEEN BLOWING ROCK & BOONE

"TWEETSIE R.R."

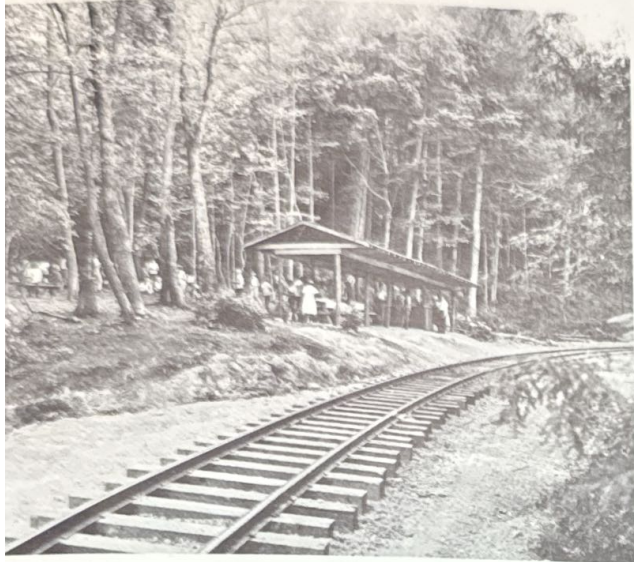
HISTORIC OLD TRAIN OF THE MOUNTAINS



World famous Educational and Historical restoration of the Early American Narrow Gauge Steam Railroad. Located between Blowing Rock and Boone, North Carolina.

"TWEETSIE"

The Only Operating 3-foot Narrow Gauge Railway East of the Rockies



Picnic Grounds at the upper station . . . Bring your basket.

Ready to "Pull Out" with a load of happy passengers to go "Round The Mountain."



Three deck 1880 Model Trestle—225 feet long and 50 feet high. Bring your camera.



COUNTRY STORE. One of the finest collections of an old country store ever assembled. Now being restored for you to see while visiting "Tweetsie." From checkers and cracker barrel to horse-shoes and hardware . . . It's all here as in bygone days.



Governor Luther Hodges proclaims "Tweetsie Day" to memorialize the Homecoming. Representatives of the Southern Appalachian Historical Association and others look on.

Popular Attractions Near TWEETSIE!

BLOWING ROCK

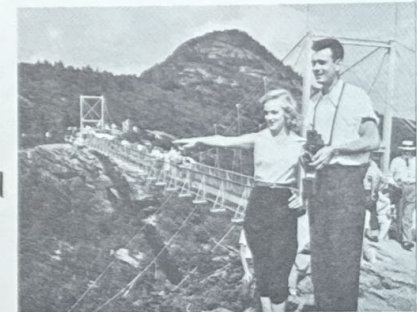
On US 221—321
South 3 Miles



"HORN IN THE WEST" US 221—321 North 6 Miles.

GRAND-FATHER MOUNTAIN

US 221
South 22 Miles



LINVILLE CAVERNS

On US 221
South 36 Miles



UNIT IV.

LITERATURE, PUBLICATIONS,

COMMUNICATIONS

LITERATURE, PUBLICATIONS, COMMUNICATIONS

The first newspaper in the state was the North Carolina Gazette , a weekly launched at New Bern in 1751. The publisher was James Davis. The Raleigh News and Observer has been published by two of the state's most noted journalists, Josephus Daniels, and later by his son, Jonathan Daniels.

One of America's great short-story writers, William S. Porter, who became famous as O. Henry, was born at Greensboro. The famous novelist Thomas Wolfe was born at Asheville.

Communication

Periodicals: 93

Newspapers: 206. First newspaper, North Carolina Gazette, New Bern, 1751.

Radio Stations (commercial): AM, 133; FM, 37. First station, WBT, Charlotte, licensed April 10, 1922.

Television Stations: 18 commercial. First station, WBTB (TV), Charlotte, began operation, July 15, 1949.

Telephones: Residence, 678,000; business, 269,800.

Post Offices; 864.

TWO FAMOUS NEWSPAPERMEN AND AUTHORS
OF NORTH CAROLINA

Josephus Daniels (1862 - 1948) Journalist and political leader; Born Washington, N. C.; editor Raleigh News and Observer after 1894; secretary of Navy 1913-21; ambassador to Mexico 1933-41; Books written by him are: "Our Navy at War"; "Wilson Era"; "Shirt-sleeve Diplomat".

Jonathan Worth Daniels (born 1902) Author, son of Josephus Daniels, born Raleigh, N. C.; editor of the Raleigh News and Observer; administrative assistant to President Roosevelt 1943-45; Books written by him are: "A Southerner Discovers New England"; "The Man of Independence", life of Harry S. Truman; "The End of Innocence", about Washington, D. C. during Woodrow Wilson's administration; "Prince of Carpetbaggers", Civil War reconstruction period; "Stonewall Jackson".

THOMAS WOLFE
(Famous Writer of North Carolina)
(1900-1938)

A giant of a man, Thomas Wolfe also had a giant-sized ambition; he wanted to tell the whole story of America in his short stories and novels.

Thomas Wolfe was born in Asheville, N. C., Oct. 3, 1900. He was the youngest child in a family of six. His father was a stone cutter. His mother, ran a rooming house and was active in the real-estate business. The boy went to school in Asheville until he was 15. Then he entered the University of North Carolina.

Wolfe edited the university newspaper and magazine. He also wrote several school plays. After his graduation in 1920, he enrolled in George Pierce Baker's class in playwriting at Harvard. All the plays he wrote at Harvard were unsuccessful. Wolfe, however, did not lose his determination to write. He received his master's degree in 1922 and then traveled abroad.

Between 1924 and 1930 Wolfe was an English instructor at New York University, taking frequent vacation trips to Europe. During this period, he devoted all his spare time to writing, often teaching all day and writing all night. By now he had decided to write fiction. Because Wolfe was almost seven feet tall, no ordinary desk suited his needs. He often wrote standing up, using the top of a refrigerator for his workbench. Words flowed from him in a torrent. There seemed to be no end to the things he wanted to put in writing.

The manuscript grew until it filled a large packing crate. Cutting and trimming this mass of material into a publishable book seemed impossible. But Maxwell Perkins, the editor to whom Wolfe submitted the manuscript, believed in Wolfe's genius. He worked with

the young writer and out of this partnership grew Wolfe's first published novel. "Look Homeward, Angel". Published in 1949, it became a best seller.

Wolfe was awarded a Guggenheim fellowship for study abroad in 1930-31. He continued to write steadily. Perkins and Wolfe spent one whole year editing and rewriting Wolfe's second novel, "Of Time and the River", published in 1935.

In 1938 Wolfe decided to break away from the guidance of Perkins. He felt that he had become too dependent on Perkins' help and that it might be affecting his writing. That spring Wolfe turned over the manuscript of a third novel. "The Web and the Rock", to a new publisher. Then he left on a long automobile trip through the Pacific Northwest. Late that summer he contracted pneumonia. He died September 15, 1938, two weeks before his 38th birthday. His last novel, "You Can't Go Home Again", was published after his death. He was buried in Asheville.

Wolfe's work include: "The Return of Buck Gavin: The Tragedy of a Mountain Outlaw", 1924; "Look Homeward, Angel", 1929; "A Portrait of Bascome Hawke", 1932; "Of Time and the River", 1935; "From Death to Morning", 1935; "The Story of a Novel", 1936; "The Web and the Rock", 1939; "The Face of a Nation", 1939; "You Can't Go Home Again", 1940; "The Hills Beyond ", 1941; "Mannerhouse", 1948.

WILLIAM SIDNEY PORTER

(Famous Writer of North Carolina)
(1862 - 1910)

As a shy freckled small boy in his native town of Greensboro, North Carolina, William Sidney Porter, who became famous under the name "O. Henry" was fond of "The Arabian Nights" and other books, of roaming in the fields by himself, of cartooning his friends, and of spinning for them many exciting yarns. Even in those days he was "different".

Having very little formal education, his ill health compelled him to give up clerking in the town drug store and go to work on a friend's ranch in Texas. In the Southwest he tried writing short stories, working in a bank and making up jokes for the papers. After his marriage, he began experiencing the ups and downs of a varied journalistic career. For a year he edited a humorous weekly called The Rolling Stone. Then he went to Houston and worked as a reporter on the Houston Daily Post.

In 1896 he was called back to the bank in which he worked before his marriage to answer a charge of embezzlement. If he had stood trial he would probably have been acquitted; but he impulsively decided to flee to Honduras. Six months later he returned to his dying wife and gave himself up. Having fled from justice weighed heavily against him and he was sentenced to the penitentiary.

After his release in 1901, Porter went to Pittsburgh, Pa. The following year he settled in New York City, and it was at this time that his literary work began in earnest.

Porter saw deep down into the heart of New York City. He observed ordinary men and women from a bench in the park or from a table in a restaurant. To "O. Henry", one was as important as the other. And his settings have a large geographic range. Hence

his stories have a wide appeal.

"O. Henry" was a master technician in the art of short-story writing. He is famous for experiments in plot and for the surprise endings which give his stories a particular zest. His influence on other writers both in the United States and abroad has been large.

"O. Henry's" short stories were collected in numerous volumes published during his lifetime. All of them can be found in the "Complete Works of O. Henry", 2 vols. The story of his life is told dramatically in the "Caliph of Bagdad" by R. H. Davis and A. B. Maurice.

OTHER FAMOUS WRITERS OF NORTH CAROLINA

Writers of Nonfiction. In the twentieth century, for the first time, the literary production of North Carolinians-- by birth and by adoption--came to be impressive in both quantity and quality. Some of the state's best-known writers of history and biography are:

Cornelia Phillips Spencer

R. D. W. Conner

W. E. Dodd

W. K. Boyd

Holland Thompson

J. G. de R. Hamilton

Archibald Henderson

J. S. Bassett

Gerald Johnson

S. B. Weeks,

R. W. Winston

S. A. Ashe

Phillips Russell

Edgar W. Knight

Adelaide L. Fries

G. W. Paschal

C. S. Sydnor.

Writers of Fiction. In the field of the novel the following have won national distinction.

James Boyd

Frank G. Slaughter

Struthers Burt

Bernice Kelly Harris

James Street

Inglis Fletcher

Robert Ruark

Boyd's "Drums" is one of the best novels about the American

Revolution; his "Marching On" dealt with the Civil War era.

Mrs. Fletcher published eight historical novels.

Writers of short-stories notable in this field include:

James Boyd

William T. Polk

Frances Gray Patton

Wilbur Daniel Steele

Playwrights. In writing and producing plays, the Carolina Playmakers at Chapel Hill, founded and headed for years by F. H. Koch, became famous. One of the best-known writer of plays in America, Paul Green, came from this group. One of Green's plays, "The Lost Colony", has been presented each summer at Roanoke Island, beginning in 1937.

Kermit Hunter also achieved distinction for writing several outdoor historical pageants, notable "Unto These Hills". After