

UNIT V.

THE HISTORY OF THE STATE

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In the first federal census of 1790, North Carolina was the third largest state in the Union. It continued to be a leader of the "old South" until the Civil War. Reconstruction slowed the progress of the state, but since 1900 North Carolina has made remarkable progress in all fields. The following sections tell the history of the state from the first settlement down to the present.

First Settlement of Roanoke Island

English colonization in America began with an expedition sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584. These adventurers explored the coast between Pamlico and Albemarle sounds. The next year Raleigh sent over a party of colonists who settled on Roanoke Island. Conflicts with the Indians soon caused them to return to England.

In 1587 Raleigh sent over a party under John White as governor. White's granddaughter, Virginia Dare, was born here August 18, 1587. She was the first English child born in America. After three years' absence in England obtaining supplies, Governor White returned to Roanoke in 1591. He found that all the settlers had disappeared. The fate of this Lost Colony has never been learned. The only clue was the word "Croatoan" carved on a tree.

North Carolina as a British Colony

The first permanent settlement was made by Virginians in the Albemarle region about 1650. In 1663 Charles II granted the Carolina region to eight "lords proprietors". The colony prospered but the settlers became discontented over feudal laws and neglect by the owners. Finally in 1730 North and South Carolina were divided into separate provinces.

The Edenton Tea Party and other resistance nullified the English Stamp Act in North Carolina. In the western counties a group of pioneers, known as the Regulators, rebelled against royal rule in 1768. They were defeated by Governor Tryon in a battle along Alamance Creek, May 16, 1771.

The Fight for Independence

North Carolinians organized a provincial congress, August 25, 1774. When war began citizens of Mecklenburg County met at Charlotte. According to local history, on May 20, 1775, they drew up the first declaration of independence in the colonies, the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. This date is on the state seal and flag. Equally important was a meeting on May 31 in Charlotte, which adopted more moderate resolutions, the Mecklenburg Resolves.

North Carolina's militia gained a victory over government troops at Moores Creek Bridge, February 27, 1776. On April 12, North Carolina's provincial Congress, meeting at Halifax, directed its delegates to the Continental Congress to vote for independence. In these Halifax Resolves, North Carolina became the first colony to vote for freedom from England.

The British won the biggest battle in North Carolina, at Guilford Courthouse, March 15, 1781. Heavy losses there, however, helped force Lord Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown.

North Carolina refused to ratify the new Constitution until November 21, 1789, after the Bill of Rights had been introduced in Congress. In 1790 the state ceded to the federal government its western section, now Tennessee.

The Civil War and After

In the period before the Civil War two future presidents were born in the state--James K. Polk, in Mecklenburg County, and Andrew Johnson, near Raleigh. Both North and South Carolina claim to be the birthplace of another president, Andrew Jackson.

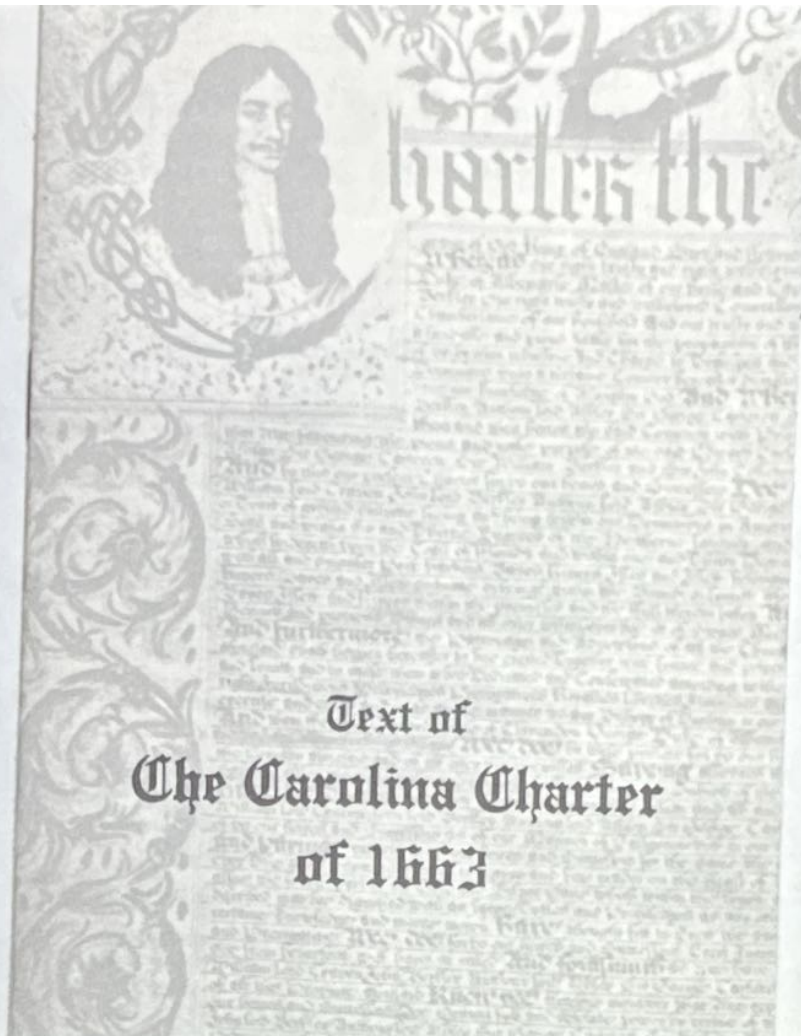
North Carolina did not secede from the Union and join the Confederacy until after the fall of Fort Sumter in 1861. It furnished such confederate leaders as General Daniel H. Hill, Braxton Bragg, James Pettigrew, and Bryan Grimes. The last major action of the war took place at Durham. General Joseph E. Johnston surrendered to General Sherman here April 26, 1865. Zebulon B. Vance served as governor. North Carolina was readmitted to the Union, July 2, 1868. "Carpetbagger" government ended in 1876 when the Democrats regained control of the state.

North Carolina in the 20th Century

The inauguration of Charles B. Aycock as governor in 1901 led to a vigorous development of the state's natural resources. After World War I, industry surpassed agriculture in importance.

Recreational and tourist attractions have also been developed. Great Smoky Mountains National Park was established in 1930, and Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area in 1953.

A nuclear reactor at State College of Agriculture and Engineering in Raleigh was dedicated in 1953. A research Triangle Institute was created in 1957. It pools the scientific resources of the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, its State College in Raleigh, and Duke University in Durham. Work began on a nuclear test reactor at Wadesboro in 1958.



Text of
The Carolina Charter
of 1663

The Text of
The Carolina Charter
of 1663

Bentonville Battleground

State Historic Site



FORT FISHER

State Historic Site



Pamphlets on:

Bentonville Battleground - State Historic Site

Fort Fisher - State Historic Site

A Visitor Center—Museum is proposed for the site in the near future. It will house exhibits, lecture room, rest rooms, office and storage space, and a reception area. The building is scheduled for completion by the spring of 1964.

Bentonville Battleground

State Historic Site

BENTONVILLE BATTLEGROUND SCHEDULE:

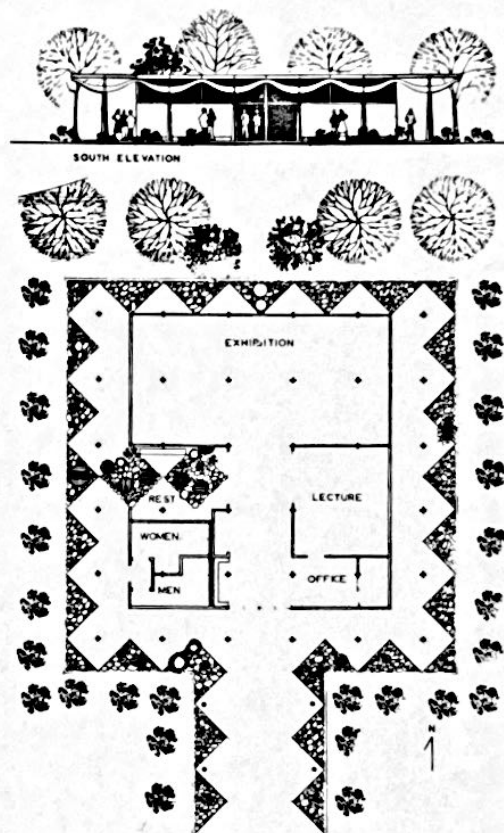
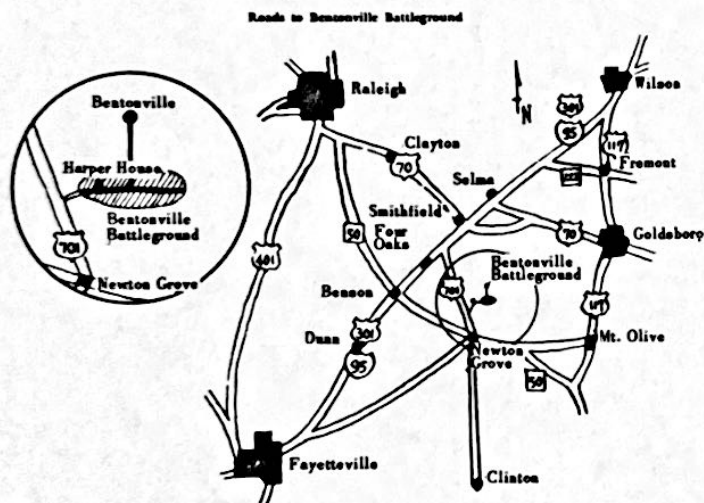
Tuesday - Saturday: 9:00 A.M. — 5:00 P.M.

Sunday: 1:00 P.M. — 5:00 P.M.

Closed on Monday, Thanksgiving, and Christmas.

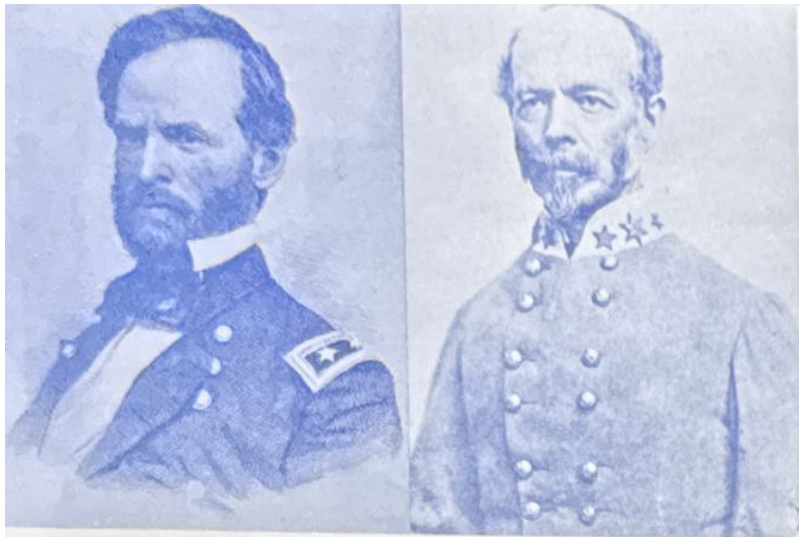
For information about guided tours write:

Bentonville Battleground
Box 1881
Raleigh, North Carolina



Elevation and Plan of the Proposed Visitor Center—Museum
3 miles off U.S. 701 between Smithfield and Newton Grove

Administered by the
HISTORIC SITES DIVISION
STATE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY
Raleigh, North Carolina



Gen. William T. Sherman

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston

At Bentonville General William T. Sherman's Union Army, advancing from Fayetteville toward Goldsboro, attacked and battled for three days the Confederate Army of General Joseph E. Johnston. General Robert E. Lee had directed the Confederates to make a stand in North Carolina to prevent Sherman from joining General U.S. Grant in front of Lee's Army at Petersburg, Virginia.

Johnston had been able to raise nearly 30,000 men from South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and eastern North Carolina. His army included a galaxy of generals: two full generals besides himself; four lieutenant generals; fourteen major generals; and many brigadier generals. Ahead of Sherman with this force, Johnston looked for an opportunity to strike.

Sherman's Army of 60,000 men was divided into two wings: 30,000 men in the Left Wing marching via Averasboro and Bentonville, and 30,000 men in the Right Wing marching on a parallel route to the southeast. Sherman's North Carolina objective was Goldsboro, where 40,000 additional troops and fresh supplies would reinforce and nourish his weary army.

The battle, March 19, 20, and 21, 1865, ended in a stalemate. On the first day the Confederates scored an initial success but in the late afternoon Sherman's Right Wing joined his embattled Left, and the Confederates could not hope to break this united Federal force of 60,000. On the night of March 21 and the morning of March 22, they withdrew. The Union Army, anxious to reach Goldsboro, did not pursue.

Total troops involved: 85,000 to 90,000

Casualties:	Killed	Wounded	Missing	Totals
Confederate	239	1,694	673	2,606
Union	304	1,112	221	1,637
Totals	543	2,806	894	4,243

The Battle of Bentonville was important because it was:

1. The only significant full-scale Confederate attempt to stop Sherman after the Battle of Atlanta, August, 1864.
2. The last major Confederate offensive in the War in which the Confederates chose the ground and made the initial attack.
3. The largest battle ever fought on North Carolina soil.

At present visitors to the Battleground can see the Harper House, restored residence in which John and Amy Harper raised their 8 children and in which they were living in 1865. This home was used during the battle as a Union hospital and after the battle as a Confederate hospital. A temporary museum is housed on the first floor at present, and the upstairs rooms are furnished to the 1860 period as bedrooms.

The 6,000-acre battleground is well marked with 29 cast aluminum numbered signs. A special tour to the trenches constructed by the First Michigan Engineers of the 20th Corps of Sherman's Army is open, and the visitor is permitted to inspect the fortifications.

Not far from the Harper House, in the Confederate Cemetery, 360 soldiers lie buried in a common grave. This spot is marked by a marble monument erected in 1893. Adjoining this grave is the Harper family plot where John and Amy Harper and several of their children and relatives are buried.

Harper House

Upstairs Bedroom



Administered by the
STATE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY
Raleigh, North Carolina
25M-5-62

FORT FISHER

State Historic Site





FORT FISHER

Rosset was promoted to Major and on May 29, 1861, was transferred.

Fort Fisher was the largest earth-work fort in the Confederacy. Until the last few months of the Civil War the fort kept Wilmington open to the blockade-runners, on which the Confederacy relied heavily to supply its armies. The heaviest naval bombardment of land fortifications up to that time took place there on December 24-25, 1864, and January 13-15, 1865. The site of Fort Fisher is preserved as a State Historic Site.

EARLY BATTERIES

On April 24, 1861, Captain Charles P. Bolles was ordered to take command of Confederate Point (now Federal Point), the peninsula located north of the entrance into the Cape Fear River called New Inlet. During the next two weeks he supervised the construction of two sand batteries.

On May 4 he was transferred and replaced by Captain William DeRosset. Captain DeRosset completed the earthworks and named the most southern work "Battery Bolles." After mounting two 24-pounders De-

Rosset was promoted to Major and on May 29, 1861, was transferred.

During the next year, under the command of Major John J. Hedrick, additional sand batteries were constructed at Confederate Point. Captain John Winder designed a casemate battery of railroad iron and palmetto logs and Colonel S. L. Fremont designed and erected a casemate revetted at the portholes by palmetto logs. Before Hedrick's transfer the batteries on Confederate Point were named Fort Fisher in honor of Colonel Charles F. Fisher of Salisbury, who had been killed at the Battle of First Manassas while commanding the Sixth North Carolina Regiment.

By the summer of 1862, Fort Fisher already had its basic shape of an "L." It consisted of a battery of land defense, a quadrilateral field work known as Fort Fisher, and four batteries of sea defense. The fort mounted only 17 guns at that time.

MALAKOFF OF THE SOUTH

On July 4, 1862, Fort Fisher received a new commander—Colonel William Lamb of Norfolk, Virginia. Before the war Colonel Lamb, son of the Mayor of Norfolk and a law graduate of William and Mary College, was part owner and editor of the

Southern Argus. The new commander, in his late twenties, took a sharp look at the works on Confederate Point and observed that "one of the Federal frigates could have cleared it out with a few broadsides." Lamb at once commenced to build "a work of such magnitude that it could withstand the heaviest fire of any guns in the American Navy."

Lamb, as well as the Confederate Government, recognized the importance of protecting New Inlet and keeping the port of Wilmington open to blockade-runners. During the next two and one-half years he designed and constructed the powerful new Fort Fisher, using 500 Negro laborers assisted by the garrison. By the end of 1864 the fort extended from the Cape Fear River all the way across the Peninsula, half a mile, and then south down the beach one mile. It

Colonel William Lamb



mounted 47 heavy guns and was called the "Malakoff Tower of the South." The "Malakoff Tower" referred to was the Russian redoubt at Sebastopol, which held off the combined land and naval forces of Great Britain and France in the Crimean War.

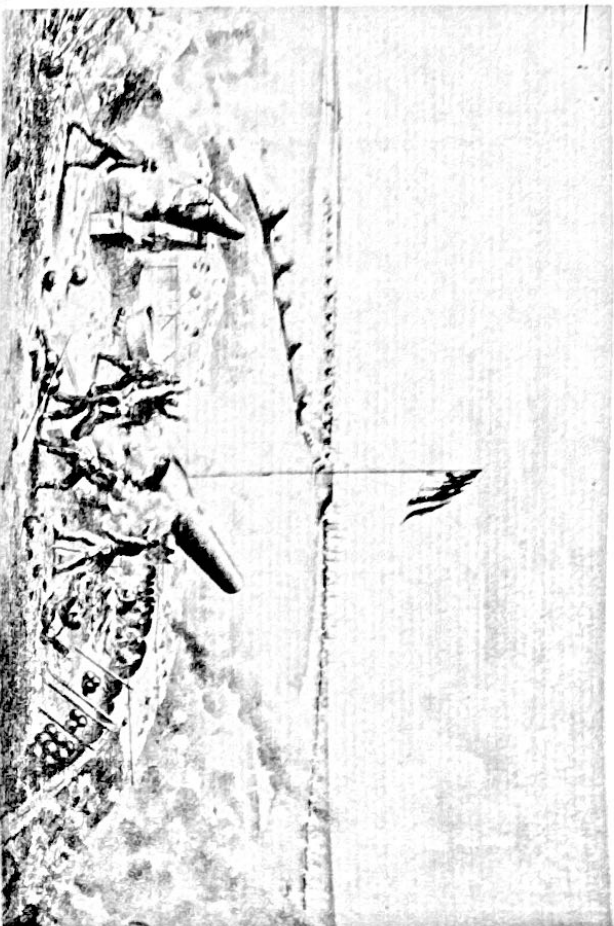
Unlike earlier forts such as Micanopy, Caswell, and Sumter, Fort Fisher was built of earth instead of masonry, so that it withstood naval bombardment much more easily. Its construction marked an outstanding innovation in army engineering in this country. For many years after the war, Fort Fisher was regarded as a classic of fort construction and a model was long used at West Point for classroom illustration.

BLOCKADE-RUNNING

Primarily, Fort Fisher deserves its important position in Civil War history for its protection of the port of Wilmington by means of its control over one of the two Cape Fear River approaches. The Confederate steamers preferred New Inlet as their entrance into the Cape Fear River because it was protected by Fort Fisher.

Blockade-runners were designed for speed. They were side-wheelers or double screws, long, low and narrow, nine times longer than wide and from 400 to 700 tons burthen. These swift ships were painted a light gray, to make them as nearly invisible as possible. Funnels could be lowered close to the deck if necessary, and when possible, smokeless coal was used; no lights were permitted.

During the war at least 100 different steamers were engaged in running the blockade into the Cape Fear River, and very few were captured before making at least one round trip. The



Bombardment by Federal Fleet, as Seen from the Mound Battery.

squadron off Wilmington reported 65 steam blockade-runners captured or destroyed during the war.

The federals realized early in the war the importance of closing the port of Wilmington and cutting the vital Confederate supply line of provisions, clothing, and munitions of war. They were deterred from this action until late in the war because of the lack of a combined army-navy force large enough to capture and occupy the lower Cape Fear River area.

FIRST BATTLE

By the fall of 1864 the Federals were able to begin assembling a joint army-navy expedition to be used against Fort Fisher. When assembled, the Federal forces included 56 warships, plus transports and landing barges, under the command of Rear Admiral David Porter, and an army unit of 6,500 infantrymen under the

command of Major General Benjamin F. Butler. To oppose this, the Confederates had 1,430 men in the Fort Fisher garrison and Major General Robert F. Hoke's force of 6,000 veterans from Lee's army five miles up the river at Sugar Loaf.

On the night of December 23, the Federals began their attack by exploding the powder ship "Louisiana" within 200 yards of the fort. The 215 tons of powder did absolutely no damage. The Federal fleet bombarded the fort on December 24 and 25. On the afternoon of December 25, two thousand troops from Butler's command landed at Battery Anderson three miles up the coast. Advancing Federal skirmishers were halted by the fort's artillery fire and the troops rallying to the palisades. No major damage was done and General Butler decided the fort was too strong for assault. The troops were withdrawn and the fleet sailed on December 27 to Beau-

fort, North Carolina. The Confederates considered that they had won a victory.

SECOND BATTLE

On the night of January 12 the Federal fleet reappeared off the ramparts of Fort Fisher. This time Admiral Porter felt that the Federal forces would be victorious, for General U. S. Grant had replaced Butler with a fighting general, Major General Alfred H. Terry, and had increased the army units to 8,000 troops.

On the morning of January 13, the five ironclads closed in on the fort and, concentrating their fire on the land defense, began their bombardment. The Federal fleet now numbered 58 warships mounting 627 guns. At the same time, the Federal infantry landed three miles up the beach. The fort answered the Federal bombardment with a slow but determined fire. The fleet continued to shell the fort day and night from the 13th to the 15th.

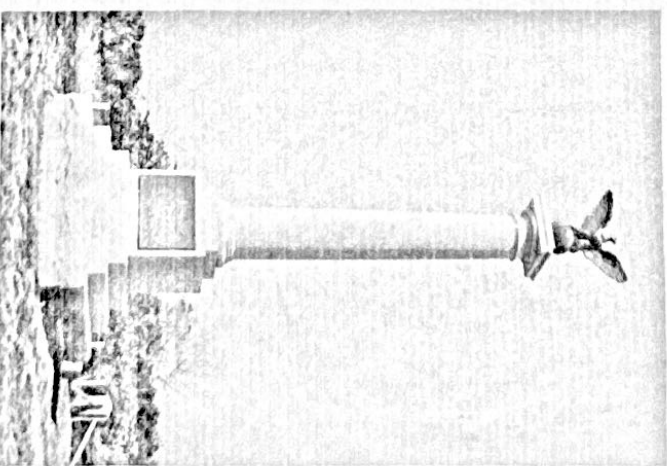
Meanwhile, the infantry moved across the peninsula at a point three miles north of Fort Fisher and entrenched during the fourteenth. Light artillery was landed and emplaced. Leaving 4,700 men in these entrenchments to hold off General Braxton Bragg's 6,000 Confederates coming from Wilmington to relieve the fort, General Terry moved 3,300 men against Fort Fisher. Bragg's men took no part in the engagement which followed.

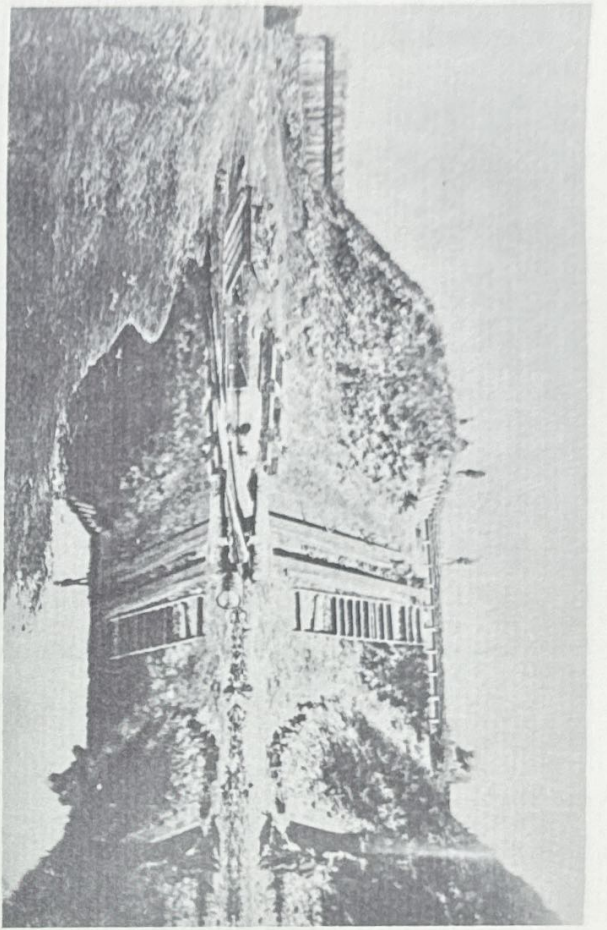
On the afternoon of January 15, at the pre-arranged hour of three, Terry's three brigades assaulted the land defense at the river's edge. Four hundred Federal marines and 1,600 sailors armed with pistols and cut-

lass attacked the full bastion on the beach side in the face of a heavy and concentrated fire from the fort. After sustaining a heavy loss, the sailors and marines retreated in disorder.

The attack on the full bastion served as a decoy and enabled the Federal infantry attacking on the river side to break into the fort. Once inside, the men fought in bloody hand-to-hand combat for possession of the traverses. During this action General Whiting was mortally wounded and Colonel Lamb severely wounded. The firing continued well into the night and finally at ten o'clock 1,500 Confederates surrendered at Battery Buchanan. Federal casualties numbered about 1,300 but the expedition had been successful. The Cape Fear was open to the Federal fleet and

The Fort Fisher Monument, Erected 1932.





Gun Emplacement where the Federal Infantry Broke Through, River End of Land Defense.

Wilmington's blockade-running days were over.

AFTERMATH

The Confederates evacuated the lower Cape Fear defenses after the fall of Fort Fisher and concentrated their troops and guns at Fort Anderson, a large earth fortification at the site of the extinct colonial town of Brunswick, on the west bank of the river, in a last stand to protect Wilmington. The Federal fleet moved into the Cape Fear River, while land units marched up both sides of the river. Fort Anderson fell on February 19, following a combined naval and land assault, and Wilmington, the capital of Confederate blockade-running, was evacuated on February 21.

HISTORY OF THE SITE

A movement to develop the site of Fort Fisher as a State or National

Park originated with the local citizens of New Hanover County in the early 1930's. The movement met with little success and died completely with World War II, when the fort site once again became an active military post. After the war, the site was abandoned by the Army. The visitor was left with little to stimulate the imagination in picturing the massive earthworks and the heroic battles which occurred at Fort Fisher. A World War II landing strip had destroyed part of the land face, and 100 years of sea erosion obliterated the corner bastion and much of the sea face.

In the late 1950's local and State forces joined to revive the idea of restoring Fort Fisher. During the summer of 1960 work was commenced on a 180-acre tract held by the State of North Carolina under lease from the United States Government. Underbrush was cleared from the six mounds and seven gun emplacements

which lie within the leased property. The mounds have been seeded and marked with interpretive signs.

Long-range plans call for continued clearing of the site, acquiring additional land, building trails, erecting numerous markers and outdoor displays, and restoring several typical segments of the fort, such as gun mounds, underground magazines, and bomb-proofs. A pavilion to house museum displays was constructed in the fall of 1961 and is now open to the public.

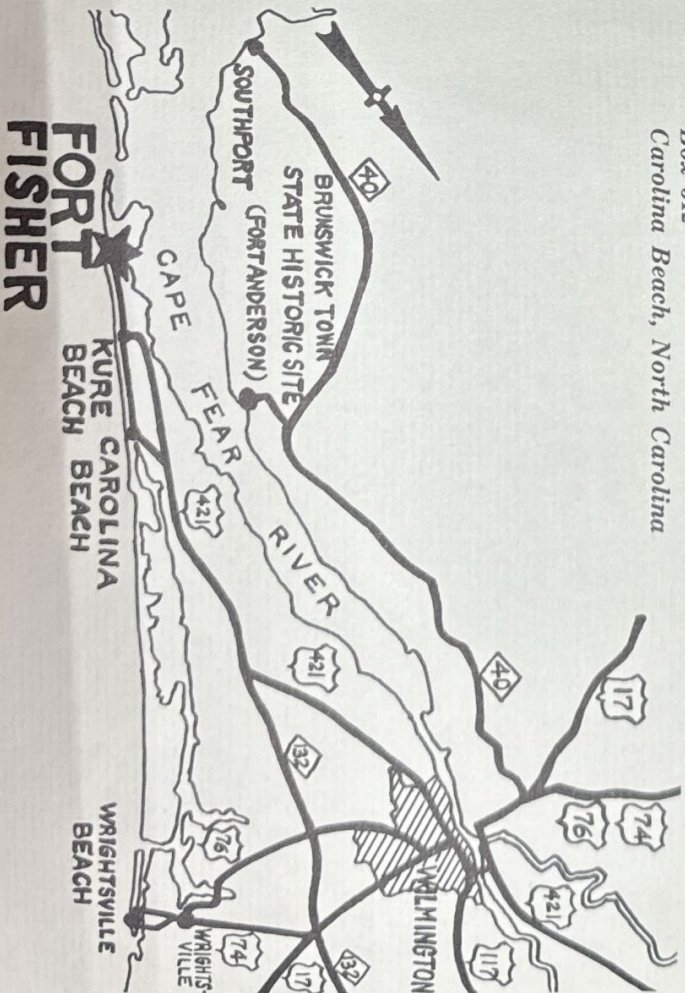
The most important future project is to erect a visitor center-museum of

ample size for gathering groups of visitors for orientation and for exhibiting an extensive collection of Civil War relics and a scale model of the fort. Funds for this building were appropriated by the 1961 General Assembly. It is expected that the restoration will advance during the Civil War Centennial years and be completed by January, 1965, the 100th anniversary of the second battle of Fort Fisher, when special ceremonies will impart national recognition to the greatest land-sea battle of the Civil War.

Visiting hours are 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. daily.

Organized groups planning a trip to the project should write:

*Historic Site Specialist
Fort Fisher State Historic Site
Box 342
Carolina Beach, North Carolina*



*Fort
Raleigh*



NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

NORTH CAROLINA

Fort Raleigh

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Scene of earliest English colonizing attempt within the limits of present-day United States and birthplace of the first English child born in the New World

The north end of Roanoke Island, N.C., is the scene of Sir Walter Raleigh's ill-fated attempts to establish an English colony in America. It is our connecting link with the Court of Queen Elizabeth and with the golden age of the English Renaissance. Among the men of action figuring in the history of the settlements are two of the great "sea dogs" of Elizabethan England—Sir Richard Grenville (later to be immortalized as the hero of *The Revenge*) and Sir Francis Drake, first Englishman to circumnavigate the globe. Here, the agents of Sir Walter Raleigh and the subjects of Queen Elizabeth suffered or died in the effort to begin the conquest of the greater part of the North American Continent by the slow process of agriculture, trade, and natural increase. The hardships of the first colony, 1585–86, and the tragic disappearance of the "Lost Colony" of 1587 caused the English to grow in colonial wisdom. Thus the birth of Virginia Dare, in the "Cittie of Raleigh in Virginia," August 18, 1587, first child of English parentage to be born in the New World, was a prophetic symbol of the future rise of a new English-speaking nation beyond the seas.

Exploration of Roanoke Island

In 1583, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, half brother of Sir Walter Raleigh, staked all that he had in an attempt to found a colony in the northern part of North America. But the venture was not successful and he himself was drowned on the return voyage to England. The next year, Sir Walter Raleigh, favorite of Queen Elizabeth, received from the Queen a charter for western discovery and colonization.

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.

Imbued with a desire to realize his brother's dream of an English Empire in America, Raleigh sent Captains Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlowe to America in 1584 to select a site for a colony. They explored the North Carolina coast, including Roanoke Island, and returned with a favorable report on the latter-named place, which they described as "a most pleasant and fertile ground." In honor of Queen Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen, the whole country was named Virginia.

The First Colony, 1585–86

Raleigh's first colony, consisting of 108 persons, departed from Plymouth, England, April 9, 1585, under the command of his cousin, Sir Richard Grenville. A settlement was made on the north end of Roanoke Island. Ralph Lane, who was a relative of the English Royal family, was made Governor, while Grenville returned to England for supplies. Lane built Fort Raleigh, calling it simply "the new Fort in Virginia." Dwelling houses were built near the fort and, with the assistance of the Indians, crops were planted and fishtraps made. The country was explored for a distance of about 80 miles to the south and 130 miles to the north. Thomas Hariot, the geographer, collected data for his *New Found Land of Virginia*. Likewise, for the benefit of those back home, John White, the artist, made watercolor drawings of the Indians and of the animal and plantlife of the country. In short, the English occupation of "Virginia" was begun.

But Grenville's supply was late in returning to Roanoke.

Sir Richard Grenville



Open war with the Indians ensued, and food became scarce. When on June 10, 1586, Sir Francis Drake, en route from the West Indies, anchored off the coast near Roanoke Island with a mighty fleet of 23 ships, many of the settlers were dissatisfied with colonial life and wished to return home. Drake's purpose was to assist the colony. He came ashore and offered the disgruntled, or wavering, colonists substantial inducements, ships as well as supplies, if they would remain in America. But discouragement prevailed, and Drake took the surviving members of the colony back to England.

Shortly afterward, Sir Richard Grenville arrived at Roanoke. He found the colony had gone. After searching for it elsewhere on the coast in vain, he left 15 men on Roanoke Island, with provisions for 2 years, to hold the country for Queen Elizabeth, and returned to England.

The Lost Colony, 1587

Raleigh's second colony, consisting of 150 men, women, and children, arrived at Roanoke Island in the latter part of July 1587 under the government of John White and 12 assistants, incorporated as the "Governour and Assistants of the Cittie of Raleigh in Virginia." They found only the bones of one of Grenville's men. The fort had been razed, but the houses were standing. Otherwise, all was desolation.

The old houses were repaired and new cottages built. On August 13, pursuant to Sir Walter Raleigh's orders, the friendly Indian chief, Manteo, was baptized and created

Sir Francis Drake





Restored Fort Raleigh

Lord of Roanoke. On the 18th, Eleanor, daughter of Governor White and wife of Assistant Ananias Dare, gave birth to a daughter who was christened Virginia, because she was the first English child born in "Virginia."

After some wrangling among the assistants, it was decided that Governor White should return to England for supplies. He found England in imminent danger of invasion by Spain and could not return to Roanoke as soon as he had expected. In a sense, the colony of 1587 was sacrificed to insure English victory over Spanish seapower in the battle with the Armada. The danger to England was so great the Queen felt that no large ships could be spared for the relief of the colony. Two small pinnaces allowed to leave England never reached Roanoke.

When Governor John White returned to Roanoke Island in August 1590, he found that the colony had disappeared. The houses had been taken down and the place of settlement enclosed with a high palisade, with curtains and flankers "very fort-like." One prominent tree, or post, at the right side of the entrance to the palisade had the bark peeled off and on it was engraved in capital letters the word "CROATOAN," without the crossmark signifying distress that White had agreed should be used in the event of difficulties or enforced departure. White concluded that the colonists, including his granddaughter, Virginia Dare, and another child born in Virginia to Mr. and Mrs. Harvie, would be found on Croatoan Island (most of modern Ocracoke and part of Hatteras Islands) south of Cape Hatteras, or among the Croatoan Indians farther in-

land. But the tragic mystery of what became of the "Lost Colony" has never been solved.

The Historic Site



Fort Raleigh was designated a National Historic Site on April 5, 1941. Within its nearly 19-acre area, parts of the settlement sites of 1585 and 1587 are included. Ralph Lane's "new Fort in Virginia," located within the site, was explored archeologically in 1947-48 and restored in 1950. The village site, presumably close to the fort, has not yet been located. Excavated artifacts are displayed in the visitor center.

Location

Fort Raleigh National Historic Site is on State Route 345—3 miles north of Manteo, N.C., 92 miles southeast of Norfolk, Va., and 67 miles southeast of Elizabeth City, N.C.

About Your Visit

You may visit Fort Raleigh daily except holidays in winter. In summer, there is a nominal admission fee, which is waived for children under 12 years of age or groups of elementary and high school children, regardless of age, and accompanying adults who assume responsibility for their safety and orderly conduct. Special service for groups is available if advance arrangements are made with the superintendent.



MOORES CREEK

NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

North Carolina

Guilford Courthouse

NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

North Carolina



Pamphlets on:

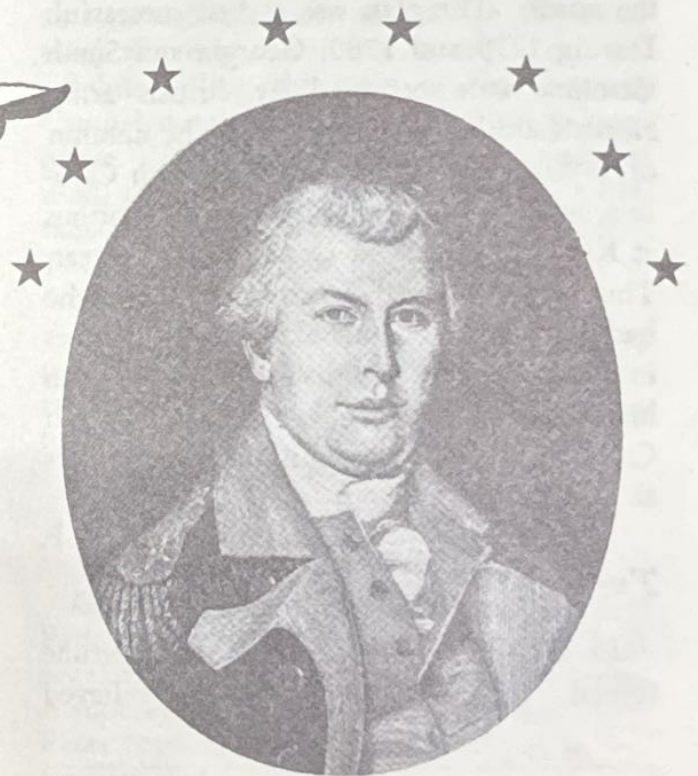
Guilford Courthouse - National Military Park
North Carolina

Moore's Creek - National Military Park
North Carolina

Guilford Courthouse

NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

North Carolina



Gen. Nathanael Greene



Guilford Courthouse

National

Military Park

Here, on March 15, 1781, Cornwallis won a victory over Greene's American forces but was so weakened as a result that the British soon afterward took the road to Yorktown and final surrender

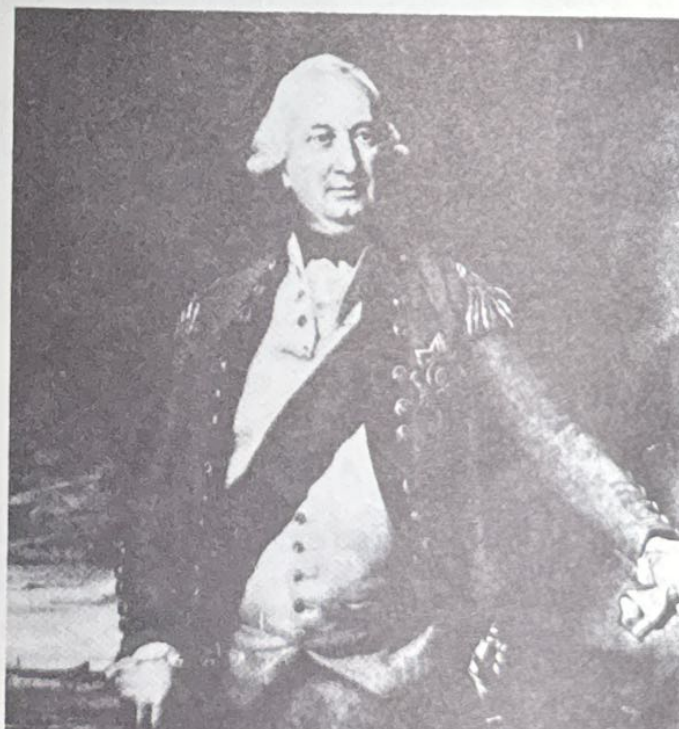
THE BATTLE of Guilford Courthouse was part of the British campaign in the South which began at Savannah, Ga., in December 1778 and ended at Yorktown in October 1781. The strategy of the British high command was designed to overcome all the rebellious colonies by subduing those on the southern flank, one by one, from the south toward the north. The plan was at first successful. During 1779 and 1780, Georgia and South Carolina were occupied by British arms. North Carolina was invaded in the autumn of 1780. Across the border in South Carolina, however, the Americans were victorious at Kings Mountain in October of that year. This setback forced Lord Cornwallis, who had assumed command of the British forces in the south a few months earlier, to abandon his northward march. He returned to South Carolina where he established headquarters at Winnsboro.

Turn of the Tide

In December 1780 the tide of fortune turned. Gen. Nathanael Greene relieved

Gen. Horatio Gates in command of the American forces in the South. His first efforts were directed toward encouraging his men and forcing the enemy to move. He divided his army, sending a strong detachment under Gen. Daniel Morgan to the Piedmont section of South Carolina in the vicinity of the present cities of Spartanburg and Greenville. The remainder he moved to a position near the present town of Cheraw. Cornwallis at Winnsboro, now between the two American commanders, was forced to act. He sent Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton to drive Morgan to the northeast, while he himself planned to move directly northward to meet the Americans.

Charles, Earl Cornwallis



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.



Greene Monument

Morgan severely defeated Tarleton at the Cowpens, west of Kings Mountain. He then began a strategic withdrawal to the northeast. Cornwallis, with the main body of the British, delayed his movement from Winnsboro a day and thereby enabled Morgan to gain a slight lead. Greene, receiving the news from Morgan, ordered the troops under his command to move into North Carolina. With a few men, Greene then set out directly to join Morgan. For 23 days Cornwallis closely pursued the Americans. At one point the elements were against him. An overnight rise in the Yadkin River forced him to detour a considerable distance upstream to find a ford. The two wings of the American Army reunited at Guilford Courthouse just before the middle of February, and, continuing the retreat, crossed the Dan River into Virginia by means of boats that had previously been collected. Cornwallis, unable to pass this river barrier, gave up the chase and proceeded to Hillsboro (near Durham), then the capital of North Carolina, where he remained for a few days

to rest his men, gather food, and try to rally the Tories in that section to the royal standard. Not having much success in any of these ventures, toward the end of February he marched into the country west of Hillsboro.

Meantime, Greene rested his men in Virginia and collected supplies and reinforcements. About March 1, he recrossed the Dan and kept almost continuously on the move until the 14th when the last of his expected reinforcements had joined him. Then he marched directly to Guilford Courthouse to offer the battle that Cornwallis had so long sought. Cornwallis accepted the challenge.

The Battle of Guilford Courthouse, March 15, 1781

The first sunlight glinted on British bayonets as Lighthorse Harry Lee's men met the British at New Garden (the present Guilford College, 5 miles from the park). Discovering that the whole British Army was present, Lee sent the news to Greene, who prepared his troops.

The American front line—North Carolinians who had joined the army the week before—watched from the brow of the hill as the redcoats marched up and swung into position with the precision of long practice. Two cannons on each side boomed for 20 minutes; then the redcoat line moved across the muddy field in front of the Americans. At 100 yards, the Carolinians fired. The British line staggered, but came on. The American militia, without bayonets, had no chance in close fighting, so fell back.

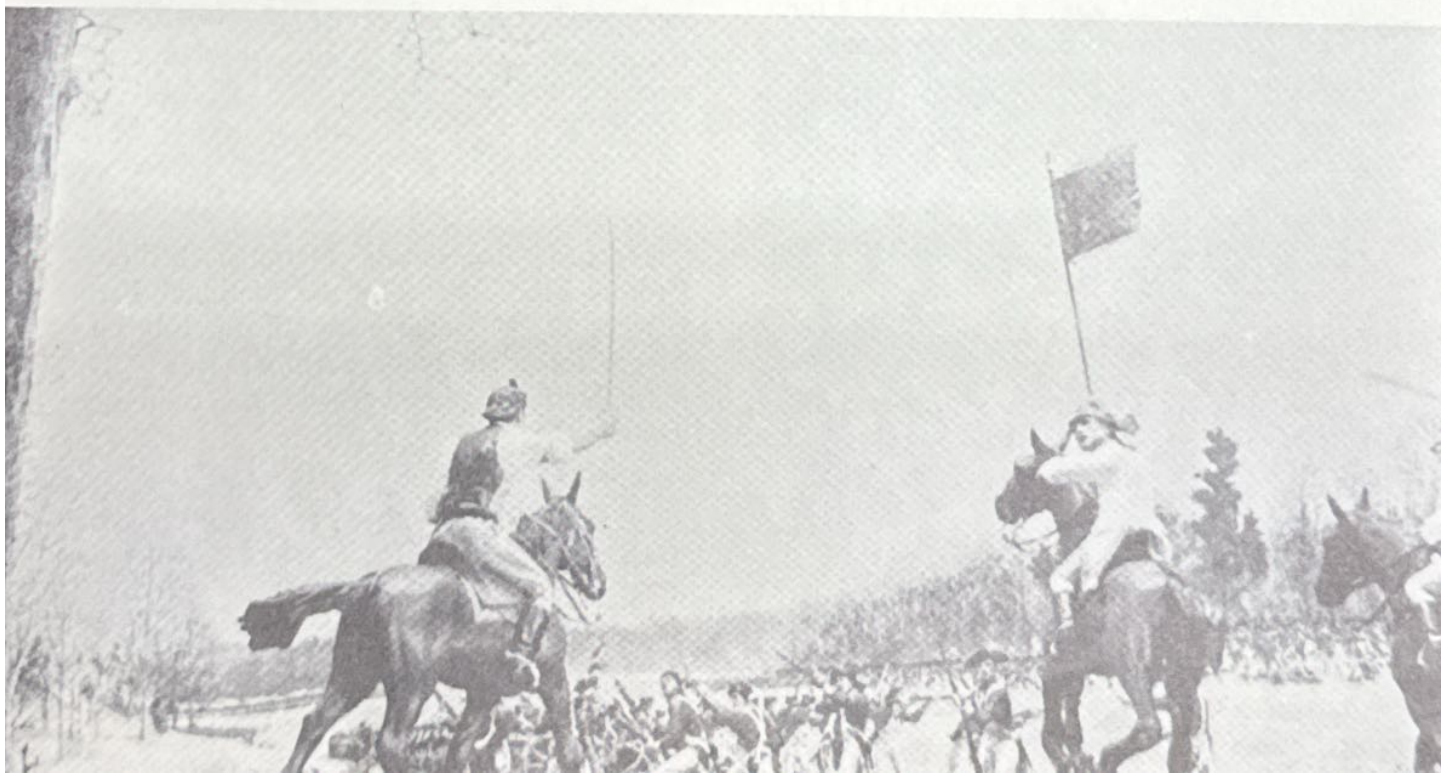
At the second line (where the museum now stands) the Virginia militia took up the fight, but they too were driven back. The British Guards, continuing along the road, put to flight a new regiment in the third American line, but were met by a burst of fire and a bayonet charge from the veteran First Maryland, aided by Col. William Washington's cavalry. Cornwallis himself ordered his cannon to fire into the mixed British and Americans, and this halted the counterattack.

Greene saw that nothing would be gained by continuing the battle, and began an orderly retreat to Troublesome Iron Works, 10 miles north. An army of 4,400 Colonials, composed largely of poorly equipped and

untrained men, had been attacked by 2,200 British veterans, and in 2 hours had been driven from the field. Cornwallis announced complete victory, but over a fourth of his army had fallen and supplies were low. Two days later his men turned toward the sea on the march to Wilmington, N. C., where they could be supplied by ship from Charleston. The American battle loss was not as serious as the British, amounting to only about half as many men. Though Greene's army was weakened by the expiration of militia enlistments, it followed Cornwallis for 50 miles. The British, however, did not stop to fight. Cornwallis remained at Wilmington a month. He then marched his men north into Virginia and continued on to Yorktown.

Within 2 months after the Battle of Guilford Courthouse, Wilmington was the only place in North Carolina in British control. The British general plan of conquest in the South had failed; North Carolina was safe. Guilford was an instance of a battle lost, but a campaign won. It proved to be Cornwallis' last major battle before he was surrounded and besieged at Yorktown, Va. His surrender there on October 19, 1781, ended the war, 7 months after Guilford.

Diorama of Col. William Washington's cavalry attacking British regulars, Peter Francisco, left foreground.





Visitor Center

The Park

Situated in gently rolling country, Guilford Courthouse National Military Park contains 150.53 acres of Federal lands, which include the major portion of the battlefield and the traditional site of the old Guilford Courthouse and county jail. It was established in March 1917. In the park are 29 monuments and markers, including an equestrian statue of Gen. Nathanael Greene. Buried in the area are the remains of a number of persons prominent in the history of the State of North Carolina.

Location

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park lies immediately northwest of Greensboro, N. C., near U. S. 220.

About Your Visit

You may obtain further information about this and other areas of the National Park

System at the visitor center building. Be sure to visit the park museum in this structure, where you will see graphic, colorful exhibits telling the story of the Southern Campaign and the Battle of Guilford Courthouse. These include examples of weapons used, pictorial devices, electric maps, a diorama, and portraits of several of the leaders. The museum is open daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Those who plan to visit the park in a group may receive special service if advance arrangements are made with the superintendent.

Administration

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park is administered by the National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior. A superintendent, whose address is Box 9145, Plaza Station, Greensboro, N. C., is in immediate charge.



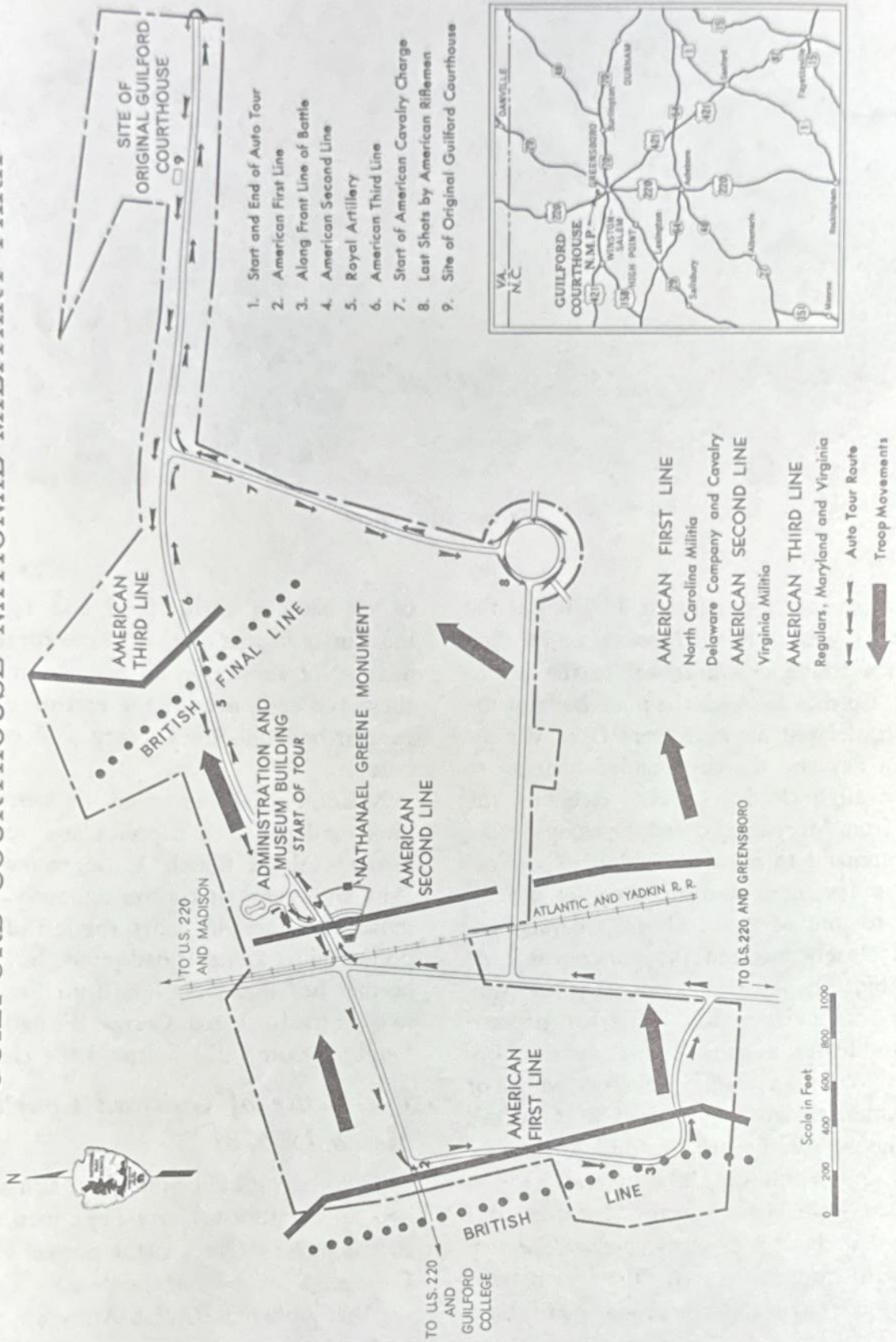
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Stewart L. Udall, *Secretary*

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, Conrad L. Wirth, *Director*



GUILFORD COURTHOUSE NATIONAL MILITARY PARK



MOORES CREEK

NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

North Carolina



MOORES CREEK

NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

"The Lexington and Concord of the South"

THE BATTLE OF Moores Creek Bridge was fought on February 27, 1776, on a branch of the Cape Fear River some 20 miles from Wilmington in eastern North Carolina. It was a major factor in preventing a full scale British invasion in the South in the opening phases of the American Revolution. It supplied, too, a needed stimulus for the country as a whole in the movement toward independence. This victory had a significant role in North Carolina's decision, on April 12, 1776, to instruct her delegates in the Continental Congress to vote for independence. This was the first colony to take such action.

Before the Moores Creek Campaign, 1776

The settlement of North Carolina in the decades before the American Revolution had not produced a fully united population. There was stress between inland and seaboard elements which in 1771 had produced armed conflict at Alamance Creek. Here the "Regulators" (from the inland section) had been defeated and paroled to the King through the Royal Governor. This strife still left its mark. In the central part of the colony were many Scottish Highlanders who had been living in their new home only a few years and who still maintained many of their old customs and loyalties. Chief among these were Allan MacDonald and his wife,

Flora. The latter is credited with saving the life of "Bonny Prince Charlie" when he became a fugitive after the battle of Culloden Moor (1746).

When armed conflict came at the outbreak of the Revolution, it was natural that the British would look hopefully at this factional unrest and seek to capitalize on the seeming strong loyalist sentiment. Initially, in 1775, trouble began when North Carolina's Royal Governor, Josiah Martin, as a result of opposition to parliamentary taxation, was forced to take refuge on a ship in the Cape Fear River. Considering his parole authority over the "Regulators," and the loyalist feelings of the Scottish Highlanders, he believed that he could muster at least 10,000 men and regain control of the colony. To this end he appealed to the Crown for supplies. He was instructed to assemble his force and to be in readiness to cooperate with a strong British expeditionary force under Sir Henry Clinton and Lord Cornwallis scheduled to arrive late in February. The combined forces would occupy North Carolina and adjacent areas and would strike an immediate blow at the American cause. This, however, did not take into account the action of the patriots who had assumed leadership of the colony in Martin's absence.

Martin issued a call for his supporters to assemble under Donald McDonald near Cross

Creek (Fayetteville) and to arrive on the coast late in February. When organized, about February 15, there were approximately 700 Highlanders, 700 loyalists, and 130 regulators—a force of 1,500 to 1,600 men.

In the meantime, the patriots had not been idle. Since Governor Martin was technically out of the colony, they appointed a Provincial Council to rule in his stead. Upon the recommendation of the Continental Congress, two Continental regiments had been raised, as well as several battalions of minutemen and militia. With the first news that the loyalists were assembling at Cross Creek, the Continental troops, minutemen, and militia gathered at various points and marched to encircle them. Col. James Moore, of the first regiment, was in command.

The plan of the loyalists was to advance along the southwest side of the Cape Fear River to the coast, provision the British troops, and then cooperate with them in the conquest of the colony. McDonald began his movement toward the coast on February 20. Blocked by Moore from his planned route, he marched eastward, crossed the Cape Fear River, and proceeded toward the Black

River Road to Wilmington, along which he expected little opposition. Patriot forces from New Bern, under Col. Richard Caswell, were outmaneuvered and withdrew toward Moores Creek, 17 miles nearer Wilmington. Meanwhile, Colonel Moore had ordered a concentration of the forces from the north and west at Cross Creek to prevent loyalist retreat or reinforcement. He dispatched Col. Alexander Lillington to join Caswell with all possible speed. Colonel Moore then marched to follow or, if possible, to get ahead of the loyalist force.

The Engagement at Moores Creek

On February 26, 1776, Moore encamped halfway between Wilmington and the Moores Creek Bridge with a force of about 1,000 men. Lillington camped on the east side of Moores Creek with about 150 men and Caswell camped on the west side with about 800 men. McDonald's loyalists, 1,500 strong, camped 6 miles away. A messenger from the loyalist's camp reconnoitered Caswell's position and returned with the news that Caswell was on their side of the bridge in an exposed position.

The fight at Moores Creek bridge.

From a diorama in the park museum.



Monument dedicated to the heroic women of the American Revolution.



At a council of war it was decided to move forward at once with a party of 75 picked broadswordsmen in the lead. The advance was begun at 1 a. m. About an hour before daybreak the party marched to Caswell's camp. They found the fires burning low and the camp deserted. During the night, Caswell had abandoned his camp, leaving the campfires burning to deceive the loyalists. The floor of the bridge over the creek had been taken up and the girders greased. Around his new camp across the creek, Caswell had thrown up a breastwork and posted artillery to cover the road and bridge. Here the patriot force waited in the darkness. Believing that the patriots had fled, the loyalists pushed over the partly demolished bridge, but were met by a deadly fire as they approached the earthwork. The small advance party, under Capt. Donald McLeod and Capt. John Campbell (McDonald was ill in camp), was practically annihilated, and the whole force was soon in retreat. The patriots lost only one man.

Following this initial success, the patriots captured or dispersed the entire body of loyalists. Within 2 weeks they had captured most of the leaders, about 850 soldiers, and a large quantity of supplies, including 1,500 muskets, 350 guns and shot bags, 150 swords and dirks, 2 valuable medicine chests, and

about \$75,000 in gold. The leaders were imprisoned, some being sent out of the colony. The soldiers were paroled to their homes.

The defeat of the loyalists at Moores Creek thwarted the intended invasion of North Carolina. The British force moved on to Sullivan's Island in Charleston harbor in South Carolina where it failed again. Their promising hopes in the South did not materialize and no attack was launched here again until late in the Revolution. Edward Channing has concluded that "*Had the South been conquered in the first half of 1776, it is entirely conceivable that rebellion would never have turned into revolution.*" He contends, too, that "*At Moores Creek and Sullivan's Island the Carolinians turned aside the one combination of circumstances that might have made British conquest possible.*" There is no question that following the events at Moores Creek Bridge the movement toward independence quickly gained momentum. In this, North Carolina was the first to act.

About Your Visit

MOORES CREEK NATIONAL MILITARY PARK is about 20 miles northwest of Wilmington, N.C., and can be reached via U.S. 421 and N.C. 210.



Moores Creek visitor center overlooks the battlefield.

The park is open daily, except Christmas Day. We suggest that you go first to the visitor center, just a short distance from the park entrance, where a member of the park staff can answer your questions. Exhibits there tell about the battle—especially why it happened and what it achieved. Also, battlefield tours start from the visitor center. There are two kinds of tours: self-guided and specially guided. The latter are led by park personnel and are available for educational and other groups if advance arrangements are made with the superintendent.

On the battlefield tour, you will see the marked bridge site, old breastworks, and cannon of the type used by the patriots. Field exhibits, monuments, and markers along the earthwork trail help relate the battle story as it unfolded. The park is rich in plantlife, including the interesting Venus flytrap.

Administration

MOORES CREEK NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, established in 1926 and containing 50 acres, 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 the people.

Development of the park 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.

A superintendent, whose address is Currie N.C., is in immediate charge of the park.

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.



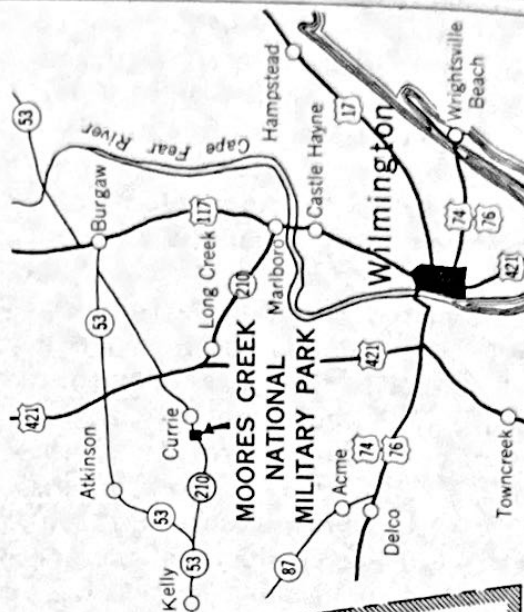
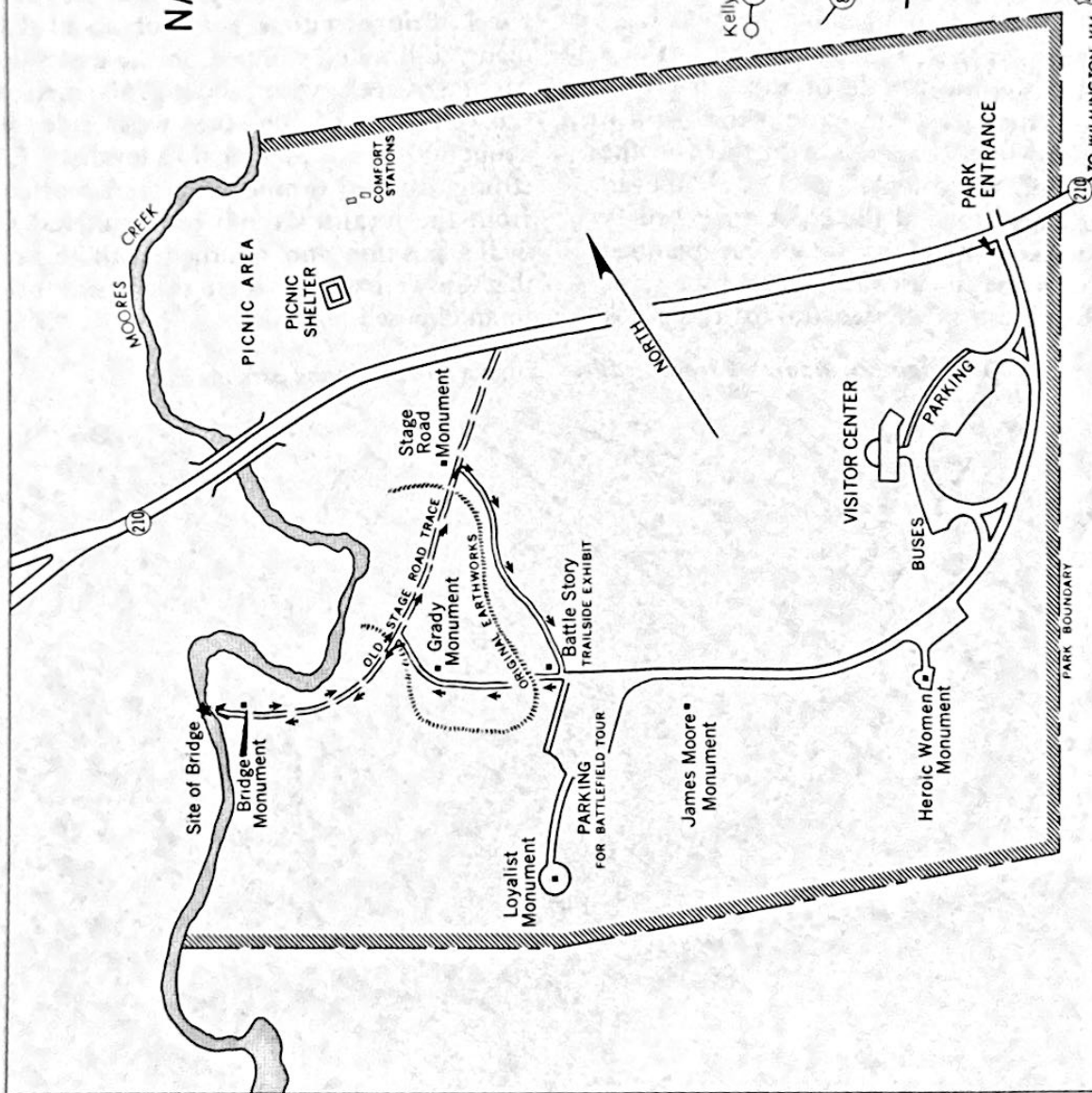
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



MOORES CREEK NATIONAL MILITARY PARK NORTH CAROLINA



WALKING TOUR
ORIGINAL WORKS
OLD ROAD TRACE



REV. JANUARY 1963 JULY 1958 NMP-NC-7001

Carolina Colo
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Colonial Carolina Coins And Currency



1663



1776

Colonial Carolina Coins and Currency

Carolina Colonists' Costumes

Colonial Carolina Crafts

Colonial Carolina Sports

At first, paper money did not work successfully in the colony and this led to a serious financial condition in North Carolina at the beginning of the North Carolina economy in the New World, and these items, though their forms may vary, are still our means of exchange.

Many examples, such as those shown in this leaflet, may be seen in the Hall of History in Raleigh. Other examples have found their way into museums and albums of collectors where they show us the close ties and similarities of the past and present.



A Publication Of
The Carolina Charter Tercentenary Commission
Box 1881, Raleigh, North Carolina

taken from material in
Money Problems of Early Tar Heels by Mattie
Erma Parker

Colonial Carolina Coins And Currency



1663

1963

Money was a problem in colonial days just as it is now. There were several different forms of money in North Carolina during the time between 1663 when the Carolina Charter was granted and 1763, the end of the Colonial period. Trade with Spain, France and Portugal brought in some gold and silver. The most important of these coins was the real (pronounced ray-al) or the Spanish "piece of eight."



1708



1711

"Pieces of Eight"

The Eight Lords Proprietors, to whom the Carolina Charter of 1663 was granted, issued coins for their province. A half penny issued by the Proprietors in 1694 is now in the possession of the Hall of History in Raleigh.



Lords Proprietors' Coin

English coins were rare in the colonies. Most of the people paid their debts with whatever commodities they produced. Rent and taxes were paid in such products as rice, corn, wheat, feathers, butter, cheese, furs, tar, pitch, tobacco and other articles. These commodities were considered the real money of the province.



A Colonial Wharf

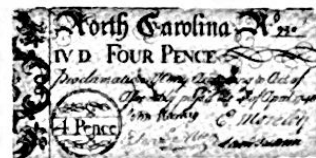
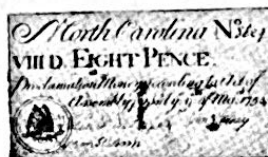
The direct exchange of goods in North Carolina was so general that the laws were passed setting a value for the commodities used most frequently in exchange. However, the market value of these items varied according to supply and demand, so that occasionally the market value of the commodities was less than their already established legal value.

The value of coins varied, also. In 1704 a British royal proclamation was issued establishing the Spanish dollar as the equivalent of six English shillings. From the Spanish dollar, which came from the 16th Century German Thaler (now taler), we get the name dollar for American money. Both this money and the commodities used in bartering were called "proclamation money."



English Coins

In 1711, when the war with the Tuscarora Indians began, neither coin nor commodities were in the treasury. In order to meet this emergency, paper money was issued by the provincial assembly. These bills were simply promises of the colony to pay a specified amount of proclamation money after enough taxes had been collected to do so. Paper money in colonial times was much like our bills today, a promissory note backed by coins or other items.



Examples of Paper Money in Colonial North Carolina

(Note the VIII D and IV D on the bills. The D stands for denarius a Latin term for a Roman coin. It is also the word in the New Testament which indicated a penny. Thus, D in reference to English money means Pence.)



The Moravian dress was simple and unassuming. It is much like the "Puritan" dress in other European countries. (There are 2 types of dress: 1. court, 2. puritan - or fancy and plain.) The Moravians came to North Carolina from what was then Bohemia, now Czechoslovakia.



A Publication Of
The Carolina Charter
Tercentenary Commission
Box 1881, Raleigh, North Carolina

*Art Work by John Ellington, Exhibits Designer
Hall of History, Raleigh*

EDITED BY: JULIA RIBET

Carolina Colonists' Costumes (women)



1663



1963



The women's dress, patterned after court styles, remained much the same for almost the whole century 1663-1763. The hair style was short and curly in front with the back either in long curls or put up on top of the head in a bun. The shoes had pointed toes and spool heels much as the shoes of today.



The dress of the puritan colonial woman consisted of a plain dress with a full skirt trimmed with a shawl collar (usually white) and ruffle edged sleeves. An apron and a dust cap almost always completed the outfit.

The Milkmaid Hat, or Bergère Hat (Bergère is a French word meaning shepherdess or milkmaid), was very popular with many of the women during the Colonial period.

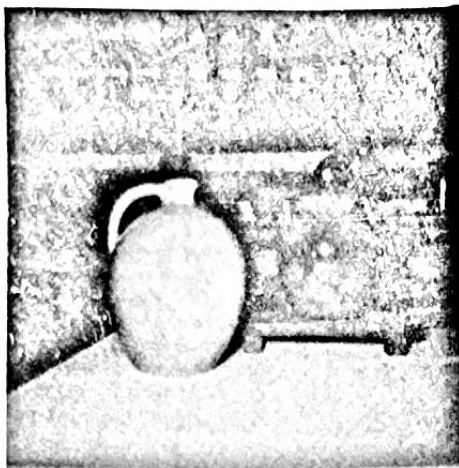


At the right is the dress of the Swiss women which has been traditional for many hundreds of years (with the exception of the raising and lowering of hem lines).



Below is an illustration of a baby's long clothes from which comes today's traditional christening garment.





The above photo on this page was made at Ben Owens' Pottery in Seagrove, N.C. Photos on Pages 1 and 2, by Madlin Futrell, Hall of History, Raleigh, N.C.

Jugtown is located near Carthage, N.C. and for many years supplied its wares to stores in New York City and parts of Europe. It is interesting to note that the name "Jugtown" in early times was often applied to any settlement where clay pots and jugs were made.

A most helpful source of information for this leaflet was:

Jugtown Pottery: History and Design
by Mary Jean Crawford
Greensboro, May, 1962



A Publication Of
The Carolina Charter
Tercentenary Commission
Box 1881, Raleigh, North Carolina

EDITED BY: JULIA RIBET

Colonial Carolina Crafts

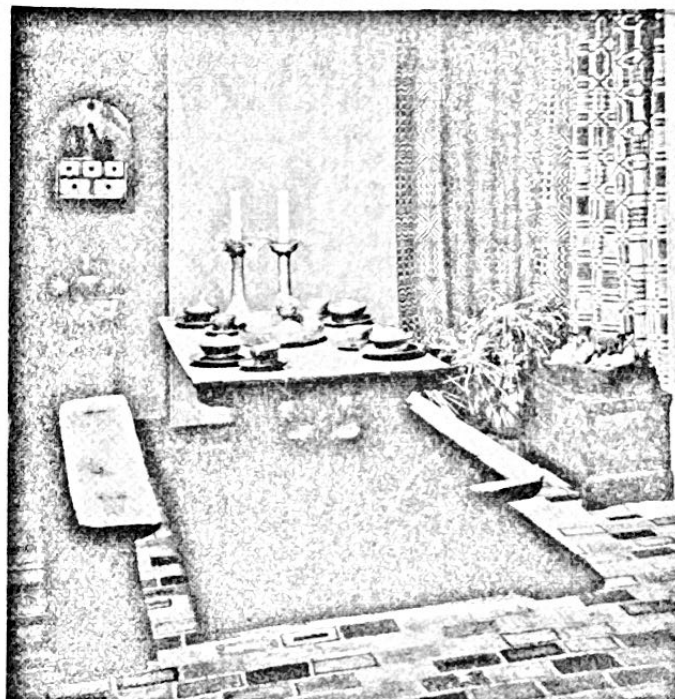


1663



1963

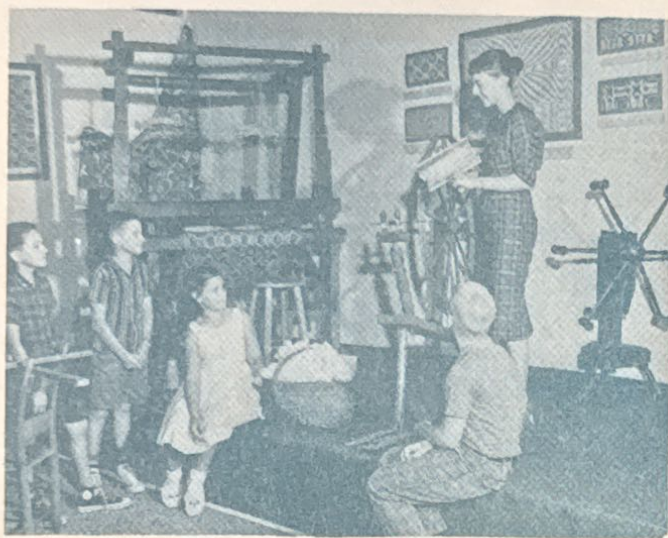
Three of North Carolina's present-day industries are the continuation of major colonial crafts. Although all have been industrialized, furniture is made, cloth is woven and pottery is "thrown" by skilled artisans in various parts of the state today as was done 300 years ago.



The furniture made in colonial times was simple and useful rather than decorative. The above picture shows a rough hewn table and benches typical of that time. The chest shown in the picture was used in every colonial home for storage and it was used for traveling.

The chest was the main item which the colonist brought with him to the new world. Later on drawers were added which evolved into a "chest of drawers," the chest-on-chest, and other similar pieces of furniture.

Weaving, which is still an active craft in the mountains of North Carolina, was the source of the colonists' clothes. Fine cloth was expensive and had to come from England or other countries, therefore, the early settlers had to rely upon their own ability to card, and spin and weave the wool which their sheep grew. The picture below, made in the Hall of History in Raleigh, shows a member of the museum's staff explaining this process to a group of children.



Perhaps the craft which remains in North Carolina much the same as it was during Colonial Times, is pottery. There is a trend toward "machine made" pottery, that which is cast in molds, but most of the pottery in the state is turned on a wheel by hand.

The following information is found in "A Brief Outline of the Pottery Industry of North Carolina" by A.F. Greaves-Walker.

The first pottery in Carolina of which we have record was that started by Peter Craven in the Steeds section of Moore County in 1750. Craven was an English potter from Staffordshire and located on a small farm where he both tilled his land and made utensils for himself and his neighbors, using surface clays from the surrounding country.

A few years later a Moravian potter, name unknown, located near Hickory and made pots, jars and utensils in his spare time.

A pitcher bearing the date 1750 was in the possession of the late Jacques Busbee, founder of Jugtown.

In the Bethabara settlement near Old Salem, the church diary in February, 1756 states: "Stone was hauled to build a pottery— — —"

It is also recorded that a Rafe Cole, a potter from Lancastershire, England, came to Carolina about the time of the Revolution and settled in northwestern Moore County. In that area today there are several

potters named Cole who are descendants of Rafe Cole. Ben Owen, who for many years was Master Potter at Jugtown, is also descended from one of the mid-eighteenth century potters.

Pottery was made only for domestic use in the colonial period. At that time in North Carolina, silver and pewter were utensils rarely found because they were too expensive for the average colonist's house. Readily available in all parts of the state was clay which could be moistened and molded by skillful hands into dishes, pitchers, crocks, churns, pickle jars, candle sticks, sugar jars, teapots, and many other useful items.



After the potter shaped the article, he set it up to dry for eight days, after which it was "fired" in a kiln (a special kind of oven) for twenty hours at a temperature of slightly over 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit. It still is necessary to fire the kiln by hand

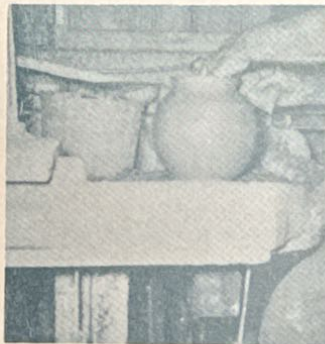
and someone must keep continual watch over the fire. After being allowed to cool, the pottery was glazed with various colors, and fired again, or it could be used unglazed with its natural reddish-brown color.

Some of the glazes (still used) were "Tobacco Spit" which was a dark orange-brown, yellow cobalt blue, and a gray salt glaze.

There is a strange excitement about a piece of hand turned pottery. Perhaps some of it lies in the unconscious knowledge that the object was formed from a piece of clay by many hours of work and careful attention to detail. Part of its charm comes from the beauty of a thing which has been created by man's

hands. Another explanation may be the realization of the hundreds of centuries behind the craft. Certainly North Carolinians should be proud of the heritage of the present-day potters and of the humble beauty of their product.

The Photos on this page were made at the A. R. Cole Pottery, Sanford, N.C.





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For a great many years North Carolina's Coastal Historyland hid its light under a bushel. In this veritable Land of Beginnings, Englishmen landed their first colony in America, the first tea party to protest Crown taxation was held, colonial patriots adopted the Declaration of Independence, and the first powered airplane

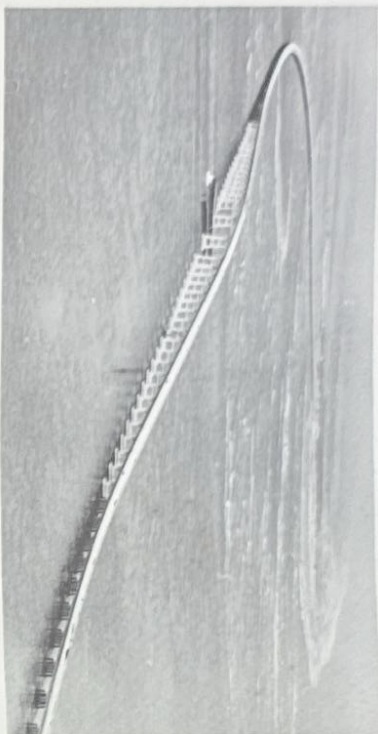


Pictorial Booklet on

"Historic North Carolina"

Historic
NORTH CAROLINA

NEW COASTAL HISTORYLAND ATTRACTIONS



Completed late in 1963, to be formally dedicated in the Spring of 1964, the nearly 3-mile-long span across Oregon Inlet links Hatteras Island to the mainland by highway. It provides new access to the Cape Hatteras National Seashore -- sure to increase vastly tourist traffic to Coastal Historyland.

NEW IN THE SOUTHEAST -- At Fort Fisher, where a key battle of the Civil War was fought in the closing days of 1864, a new museum houses munitions salvaged from Confederate blockade runners off the Cape Fear coast. Fort Fisher has high visitor interest during the closing years of the Civil War Centennial.



Old Brunswick Town, founded in 1726 and captured by Spaniards in 1748 is being restored as a State Historic Site on the Lower Cape Fear River.

IN THE ALBEMARLE -- The Museum of the Albemarle is in the making on U.S. 17 southeast of Elizabeth City. The Penelope Barker and Cupola houses of the colonial period are being restored.

This leaflet is an insert for HISTORIC NORTH CAROLINA, published by the State Dept. of Conservation and Development, Raleigh, which illustrates and describes many historic attractions of Coastal Historyland.



For a great many years North Carolina's Coastal Historyland hid its light under a bushel. In this verifiable Land of Beginnings, Englishmen landed their first colony in America, the first tea party to protest Crown taxation was held, colonial patriots adopted the first resolutions demanding independence, and man made the first powered airplane flight.

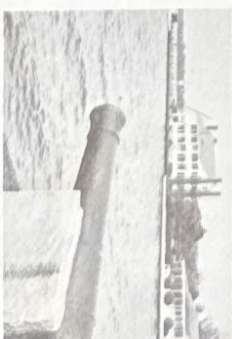
THE BEGINNING OF HISTORYLAND

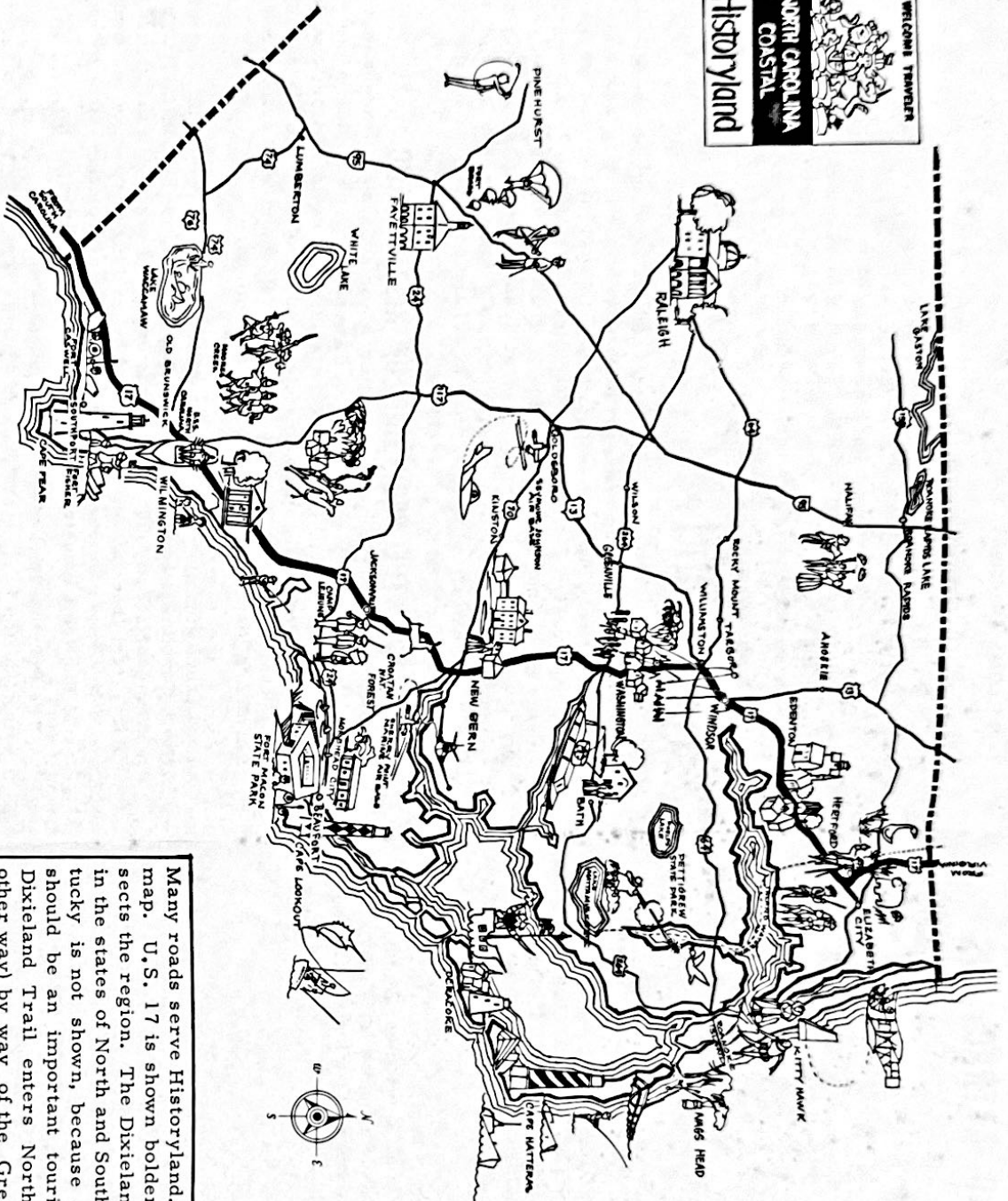
New England and Virginia and others of the 13 original states proved greatly more efficient than North Carolina in publicizing their historical resources. They advertised their historic attractions so much more aggressively than North Carolina did that people all over the world heard about what happened near Williamsburg and Boston, while the genuine "firsts" that occurred at Roanoke Island, at Edenton and Halifax, were little known outside North Carolina. North Carolina did better with Kitty Hawk, which came later, and now connotes man's first flight throughout the Free World.

On March 13, 1963, a group of inspired North Carolina leaders met in the historic Capitol in Raleigh to do something about this situation. The result of that meeting is North Carolina's Coastal Historyland, an association embracing approximately one-third of the State's area within 34 counties. It's objective is the development of Eastern North Carolina's historic and recreational attractions.

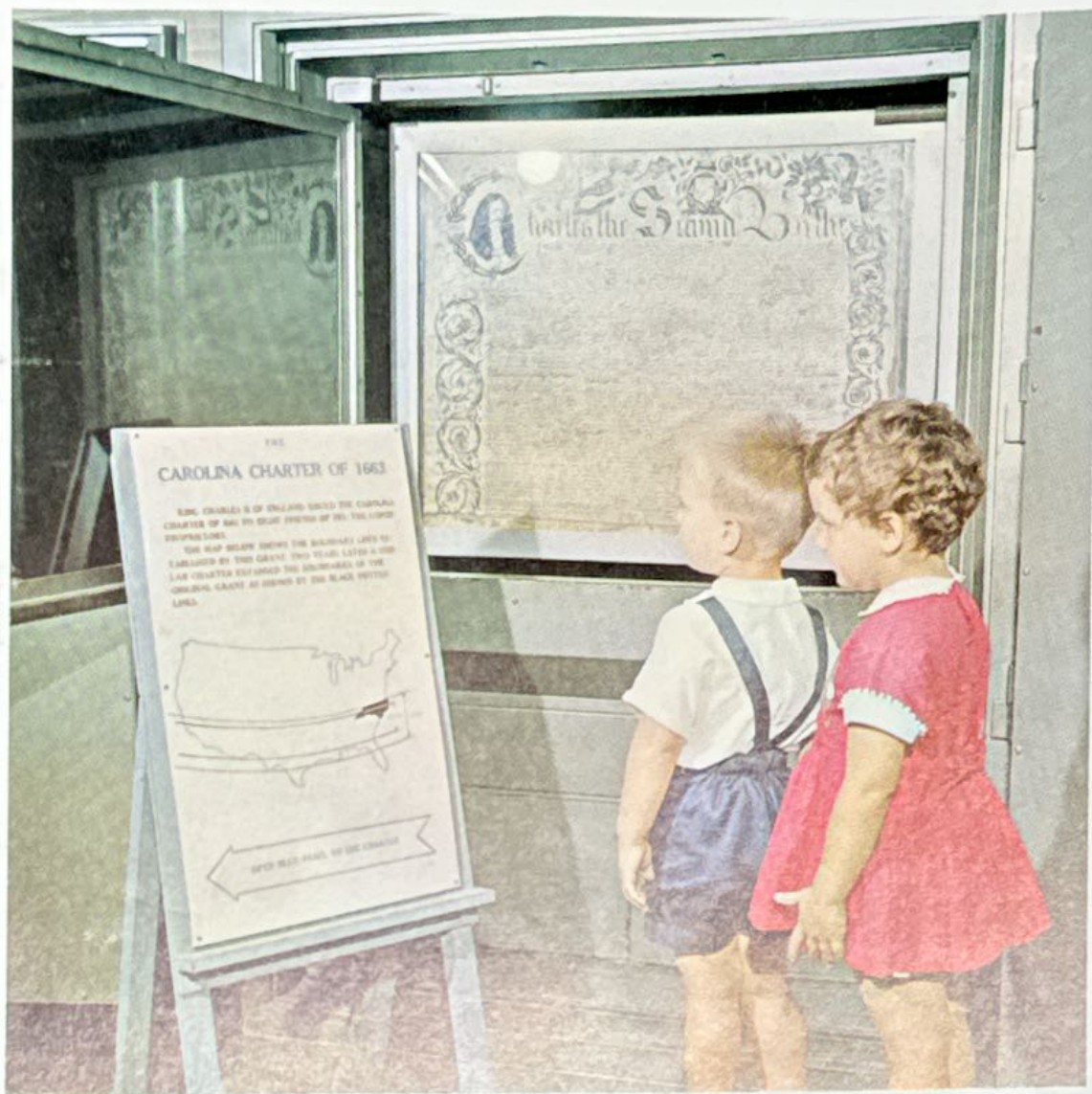
Long predominantly agricultural and facing drastic transition, Eastern North Carolina is aware of the economic potential of the Coastal Historyland enterprise. By discovering, restoring and improving the rich historical resources of this region, and by making them more accessible and better known to tourists, this non-profit association aims to make travel the No. 1 industry of the region.

The Penelope Barker House, overlooking Edenton Bay, is restored as a State Historic Site in Colonial Edenton. Penelope Barker presided over the first tea party in 1774. A few months later the ladies of Boston expressed their resentment over the Crown taxation in a similar manner.



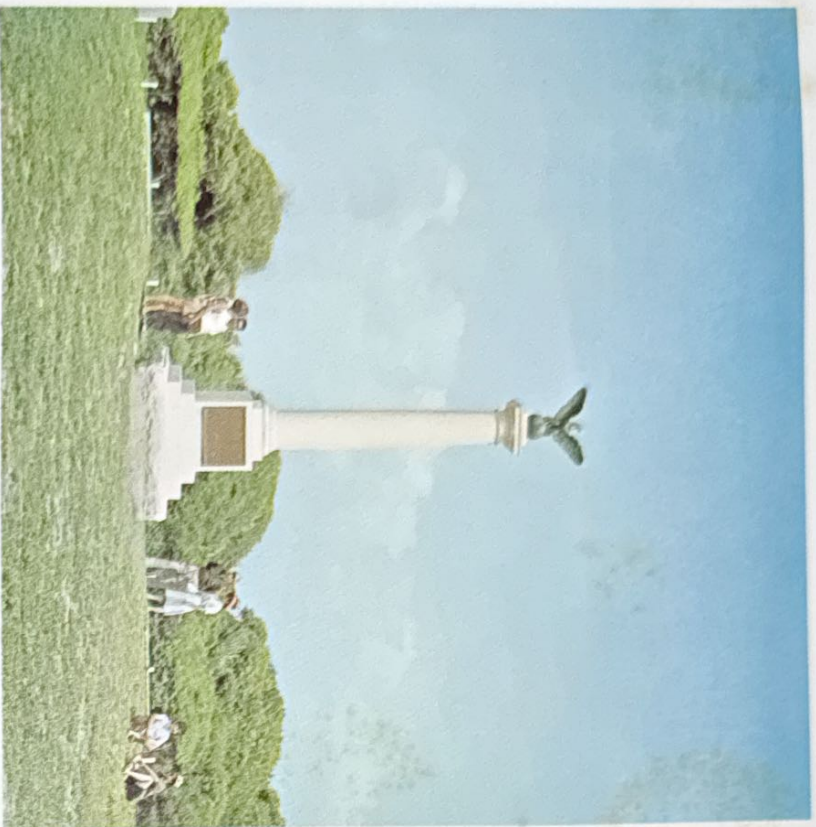


Many roads serve Historyland. Only major routes are indicated on the map. U.S. 17 is shown bolder than others because it approximately bisects the region. The Dixieland Trail, covering more than 2,000 miles in the states of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky is not shown, because its range is beyond Historyland, but it should be an important tourist traffic generator to its attractions. Dixieland Trail enters North Carolina (or leaves it if travelled the other way) by way of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, the Blue Ridge Parkway, through the Piedmont and provides a loop on U.S. 64 to the Outer Banks and southwestward via U.S. 70 and U.S. 17 to South Carolina. Dixieland Trail folders showing its route are available free from the State Travel Information Division, Dept. of Conservation and Development, Raleigh.



Visitors are welcome to view the 300-year-old Carolina Charter in the North Carolina Hall of History in Raleigh. This rare document, displayed in a specially-built fireproof vault, is featured during the Tercentenary observance in 1963.

Historic
NORTH CAROLINA



The greatest land-sea battle of its age was fought for Fort Fisher. The Union victory hastened the end of the Civil War by cutting off blockade runners bringing supplies from Europe. Fort Fisher is now restored as a State Historic Site in the popular Southeastern North Carolina beach resort region. Divers bring up cargoes from sunken blockade runners off the beaches, and arms and ammunition that never reached the South's armies are on display in the museum at Fort Fisher.



With Daniel Boone telling it, who wouldn't find history an interesting story? And that's just what is happening to this fascinated group of youngsters. The story-teller is the Daniel Boone of the historical drama "Horn in the West", portrayed each summer in a beautiful amphitheatre in the Blue Ridge Mountains at Boone. In real life he is Glenn Causey. History is dramatically portrayed, too, in "The Lost Colony" on the coast, and "Unto These Hills" in the Great Smokies. North Carolina outdoor dramas are presented during the months of July and August.

"To preserve and revere our past is to insure our future."

—Motto of North Carolina Society for Preservation of Antiquities.

HISTORIC NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina is rich in history dating from the very beginning of the British colonies. Although to a surprising extent the history of the State and its subdivisions is material for books waiting to be written, there are guideposts in abundance.

It is the purpose of this booklet to identify some of the sites and structures, restorations, and ruins, markers and memories that exist along the paths of history in the Tar Heel State of today—"The Dixie Dynamo".

Obviously only a small fraction of historical places and data can be covered in a sampler of this brevity. Fortunately for those whose interest is whetted a vast field for further exploration exists throughout the State.



History is well marked in North Carolina. There are more than 900 historical markers along its highways. It is unusual, however, to encounter this many at one location. The concentration illustrated is on U. S. 17 near the Cape Fear River south of Wilmington, a hotbed of history.

GUIDES TO HISTORY

Most of the places and things pictured in this booklet—dating back to the earliest settlements of America—can be seen now and are easily accessible to vacation visitor and serious student of history.

In all parts of North Carolina, from the Great Smoky Mountains to the surf of the Atlantic Ocean, history is found in many forms. It may be preserved by memorials of stone and mortar, or in museum exhibits, or in restorations of places and things as they existed years ago. History, too, is recreated in outdoor historical dramas, which in North Carolina are major summer vacation attractions.

These historic attractions are easily a part of a Variety Vacationland holiday, adding interest and educational value to your vacation trip whether it be to Beach, Mountains or the Piedmont Plateau in between.

More than 900 highway markers designate the sites of history. Many of these locate an important first, a battle, the home of a statesman, or an event that might have seemed insignificant at the time, but later took its place in history. For instance, Babe Ruth hit his first home run at Fayetteville, North Carolina in 1914.

In North Carolina at this time there is a surge of interest in the history of the State and its sub-divisions. Many counties have "official" historians, and there are over 100 county, local and other historical associations.

An organization was formed in 1963 to mark and develop a "Historyland Trail" in coastal North Carolina. This will encompass historical points of interest on both sides of U. S. Highway No. 17, reaching eastward to Cape Hatteras and westward to Interstate Highway 95.

The Department of Archives and History in Raleigh is a treasure house of source material. Also there is valuable reference matter in libraries and official records throughout the State.

A list of guides and other aids to enjoying the rich history of North Carolina appears on page 52.

HISTORIC

NORTH CAROLINA

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Raleigh, North Carolina

Fifth Edition

1963



Greetings to Students of History:

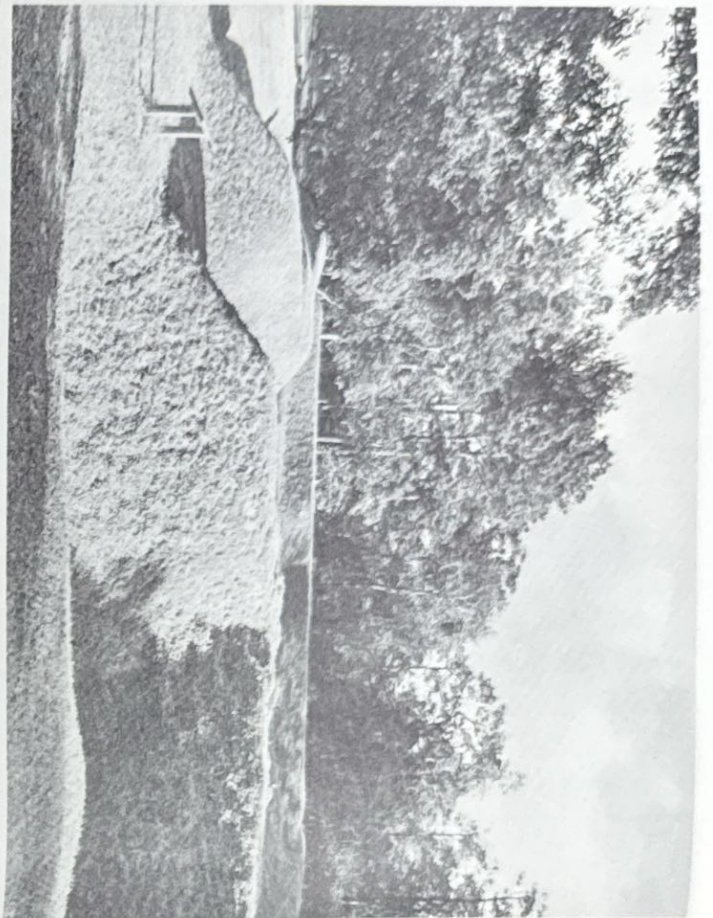
I sincerely hope that you will have the opportunity of visiting North Carolina and sharing with us the many historical attractions from coast to mountains. This little book can give you only the barest introduction, but I hope it is helpful in planning and enjoying your visit to the Tar Heel State. I am confident that you will find it as truly a Land of Firsts today as it was in its historic past. As a visitor interested in our American Heritage, you may be sure you will find a warm welcome.

Sincerely,

Governor of North Carolina

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Here is the birthplace of English history in America—restored Fort Raleigh on Roanoke Island where the first English colonists landed in 1585 and which was the site two years later of one of history's great mysteries—the Lost Colony. The simple earthen fort was restored in 1950 as a part of the Fort Raleigh National Historic Site, within whose boundaries is the Waterside Theatre at which Paul Green's symphonic drama "The Lost Colony" is produced during the summer beach season. Nearby are the famed Outer Banks resorts of Nags Head, Kitty Hawk and Kill Devil Hills. To the south lies Cape Hatteras, now within the nation's first National Seashore.

LAND OF BEGINNINGS

First there were the Indians. Then in the early 16th Century Spaniards under DeSoto came up from Florida to seek gold in the Great Smokies, and the Florentine Navigator Verrazzano explored what is now the coast of North Carolina for France about 1524. In 1585 Sir Walter Raleigh's colonists landed on Roanoke Island to plant the first English colony in America, and here the first child of English parentage was born in America.

Over three centuries later the Wright Brothers came to North Carolina's Outer Banks, and within view of the site of Raleigh's fabled "Lost Colony" on Roanoke Island, ushered in the air age with the first airplane flight. Here also, Fessenden conducted the first successful wireless telephone experiments. History records these eras and events on the face of modern North Carolina in markers, in restorations, and in moving dramas.

Already North Carolina is planning to celebrate the quadricentennial of English colonization in America. The General Assembly of 1955 authorized

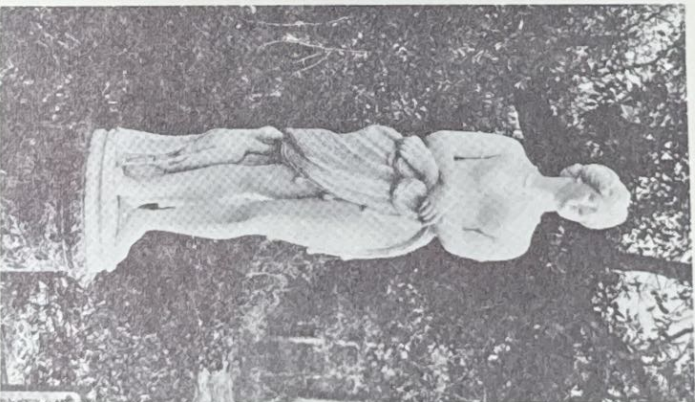
the Governor to establish a commission to plan observance of the 400th anniversary of the settlement of Roanoke Island—20 years before the settlement of Jamestown and more than 3 decades prior to the founding of the Plymouth colony. This may take the form of a World's Fair in 1985.

Observance of the 300th anniversary of the Carolina Charter granted by King Charles II to eight Lords Proprietors in 1663 was sponsored by Federal and State commissions.

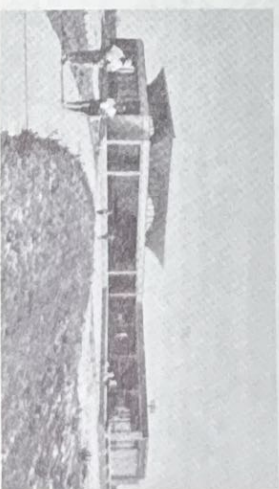
Fort Raleigh, on Roanoke Island, has been restored for visitors to see any day of the year. During the summer the story of the "Lost Colony" is told in the outdoor, waterside theatre on Roanoke Island, but it can only hint at the fate of the 117 members of the colony, including Virginia Dare, first English child born in the New World.

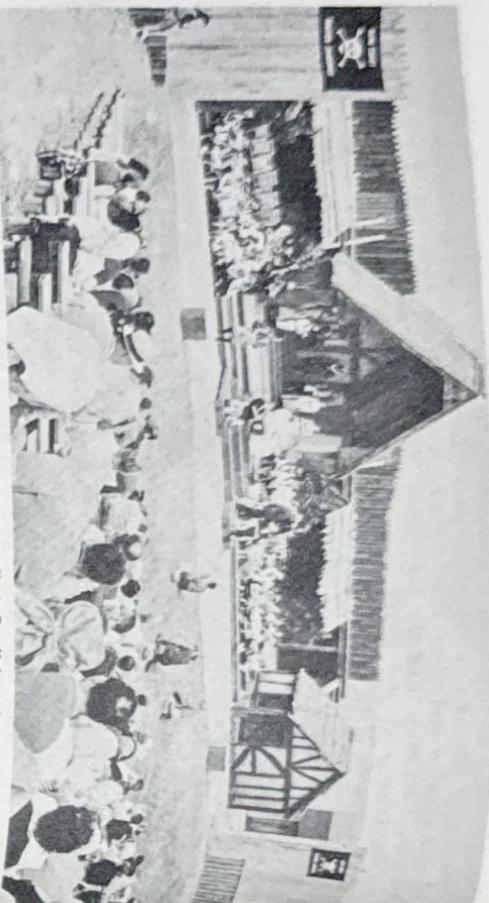
Nearby and along the Dare Coast to Cape Hatteras and Ocracoke Island are other mysteries that sprang in legion from the operations of pirates and many shipwrecks along this coast. Was Aaron Burr's beautiful daughter Theodosia really shipwrecked off Hatteras? Where did Blackbeard bury pirate's gold?

Such is history on the Outer Banks, only recently freed from isolation by highways and bridges and ferries that permit easy access to one of the last outposts of America. But forever the boundaries of the unique Cape Hatteras original isolation, because within the boundaries of the unique Cape Hatteras National Seashore, time will stand still under the watchful eye of the National Park Service. Both here, and in the Great Smokies National Park and on the Blue Ridge Parkway, the visitor can step from his car into America as it was in the days of its beginnings.

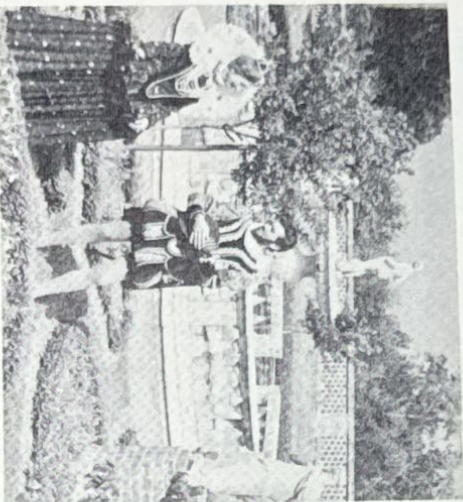


The statue is an artist's conception of what Virginia Dare, first child of English parentage born in North America, might have looked like. It stands in the Elizabethan Garden near restored Fort Raleigh, site of the fabulous Lost Colony. Below is the modern museum near the site of the first airplane flight and the Wright Brothers National Memorial at Kill Devil Hills. The museum was dedicated at the observance of the 57th anniversary of the first flight, Dec. 17, 1903.





This is the famous Waterside Theatre on the site of the first English colony in America. The picture was made during the annual spring pirate's festival, which features a later period in Outer Banks history having to do with the pre-Revolutionary pirates, of whom Blackbeard was the most notorious. "The Lost Colony", by Pulitzer Prize Winner Paul Green, is the pioneer outdoor historical drama. It opened in 1937 and President Franklin D. Roosevelt saw one of the early performances. His seat is marked by a plaque in the theatre.



This is a garden that might have been—had Sir Walter Raleigh's colonists had opportunity to establish one on Roanoke Island when they landed to attempt the first settlement. It is called the Elizabethan Garden and adjoins the Fort Raleigh National Historic Site.

The flag that flew over the "Lost Colony" was hoisted again at the observance of the 375th anniversary of the birth of Virginia Dare on Roanoke Island (Aug. 18, 1587). Left to right: Sir Edward Boyle, British Minister of Education; Congressman Herbert C. Bonner, Governor Terry Sanford, and Mrs. Fred W. Morrison, Chairman of the Roanoke Island Historical Ass'n.



These are the Cherokee Indians of the Great Smoky Mountains of North Carolina as portrayed in the historical drama "Unto These Hills." Indians also have major roles in the historical drama on Roanoke Island, "The Lost Colony," and "Horn in the West" at Boone near the Blue Ridge Parkway.

THE INDIANS

The historian John Lawson listed 29 Indian tribes in his writings about North Carolina in 1709. One of these exists today as a tribe in the Great Smoky Mountains—the Cherokee. Another, the tribe of Croatans of Roanoke Island, has disappeared but left behind one of history's great mystery stories—the fate of The Lost Colony of Sir Walter Raleigh. A third, a little known Muskogean group, built a great ceremonial center on the Piedmont Plateau that is today being restored as a State Historic Site.

Other Indians live in the State in small communities, including the Lumbees of Robeson County who made headlines in 1958 by putting the self-styled Ku Klux Klan to rout, but the three tribes of most interest historically at this time are the Cherokees, the Croatans and the Muskogean of Town Creek because their stories are developed in historical dramas and restorations.

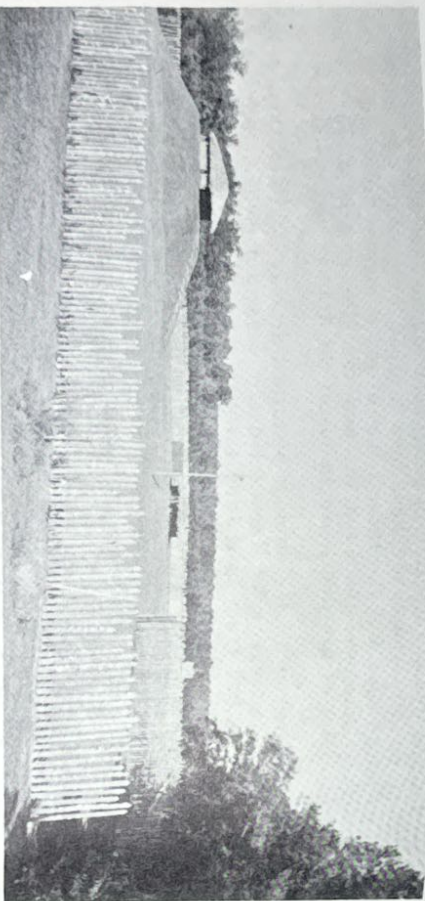
The most visited of all the outdoor historical dramas is "Unto These Hills" at Cherokee. This tragedy by Kermit Hunter plays in a mountainside amphitheatre seating 4,000 from late June through August under auspices of the Cherokee Historical Society. Nearby is Oconaluftee Village, an authentic replica of a Cherokee settlement of 200 years ago, open mid-May through mid-October, and the Cherokee Museum open the year 'round. Indians also play an important role in the Daniel Boone drama, "Horn In The West," near the Blue Ridge Parkway at the town of Boone.

The story of the Croatans is told in Paul Green's pioneer outdoor drama, "The Lost Colony," portrayed from late June through August in a waterside theatre on the actual site of the first English settlement in the New World. This colony was established 20 years before Jamestown and three decades prior to the founding of the Plymouth colony.



Indian stickball games feature the Cherokee Fair held annually in October in the Great Smoky Mountains country.

Cherokee Indians are deft craftsmen. Their baskets, pottery, beads and other crafts are on sale at a craft center near the entrance to the MountainSide Theatre.



Town Creek Indian Mound, a State Historic Site at Mt. Gilead in the central part of the State, depicts pre-Historic Indian life.

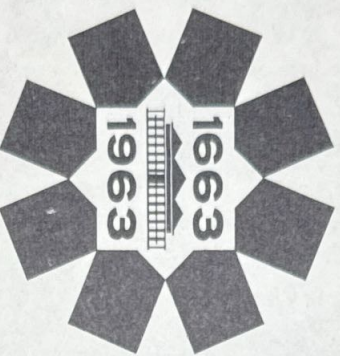


CHARLES II AND THE LORDS PROPRIETORS

The granting of the Carolina Charter, whose tercentenary North Carolina observed in 1963, is the subject of one of the 14 murals of North Carolina painted by Francis Vandever Kugler for the assembly hall of the Joseph Knap Palmer Building of the Institute of Government in the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.



Territories of 17 present states or parts thereof included in the Carolina Charter of 1663 are California, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, Florida and North and South Carolina. It also included the northern part of Mexico.



North Carolina's Tercentenary symbol is a modernized version of the seal of the eight Lords Proprietors with the addition of the new State House, completed in 1963.

The Carolina Charter (see front cover) was granted by King Charles II on March 24, 1663. From the rights and privileges granted therein evolved historic North Carolina. North Carolina is one of the six states in possession of their charters. The others are Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. The charter was discovered in England, and after its authenticity was verified, purchased by the State of North Carolina in 1949. Thousands of visitors view it in its specially-constructed vault in the Hall of History in Raleigh.

This birthday cake with 300 candles was cut with pomp and ceremony at the Governor's Mansion on January 4, 1963. Governor Terry Sanford, in colonial costume, is shown with Chairman Francis E. Winslow of the Carolina Charter Tercentenary Commission. The ceremony launched the year-long observance of the Carolina Charter anniversary.



SIGNIFICANT TERCENTENARY EVENTS

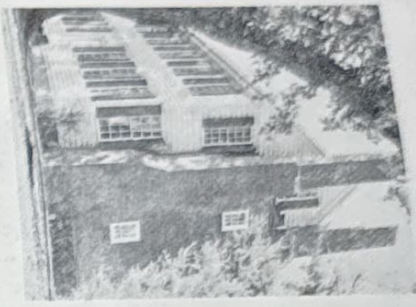
Hundreds of events mark the Tercentenary observance throughout the State. A few representative of the many whose dates were available at press time are listed:

Jan. 23	Washington, D. C.	Organization of Federal Tercentenary Commission
Mar. 24	Bath	Beginning Beaufort County Tercentenary Week at State's oldest town (this is the actual anniversary date).
Apr. 4-7	24 Statewide 6 Wilmington 6 Edenton	Commemorative Church services. N. C. Azalea Festival Issuance of Carolina Charter Commemorative Stamp.
20 Dare County 21 Maiden May 20 Raleigh		Pirates Jamborama "Adam Sherrill's Crossing of Catawba River" State Essay Contest Ceremony
June 22 27-29 Bakersville Boone		Dedication Mobile Museum Rhododendron Festival "Daniel Boone Crosses the Blue Ridge", wagon train event opening "Horn In The West" drama.
July 31	Asheville Spruce Pine	"Prince of Parthia", Parkway Playhouse Mineral & Gem Festival

(Numerous significant Tercentenary events were scheduled too late to be included in this listing.)

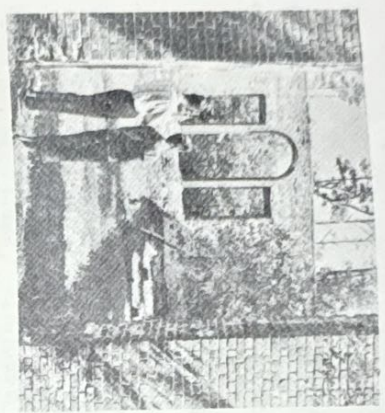
COLONIAL CAROLINA

Bath is the oldest town in North Carolina and its first capital. It was incorporated March 8, 1703. St. Thomas Episcopal Church, oldest March 8, 1703, bell, silver chalice and candleabra were gifts of Queen Anne and George II. During the Tuscarora Indian massacre the dead were interred beneath the straight-backed wooden pews. (See inside back cover.)



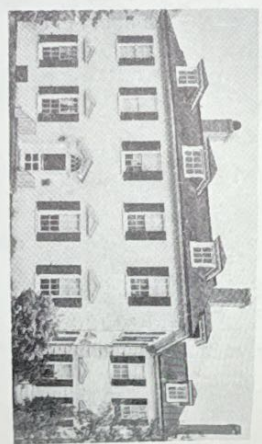
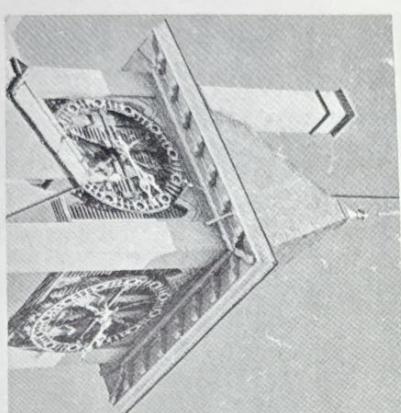
Once an important seaport on the Pamlico River, Bath was the residence of royal governors and a base of operations for the pirate governors and a Marsh House, (left), now fully restored. The buildings in Bath little changed from colonial days. In Bath the first public library in North Carolina was established in the early 1700's.

St. Phillips Church marks the site of Old Brunswick Town, founded in 1726 and captured by the Spaniards in 1748. The church was built in the 1760's and served as a royal chapel in the lower Cape Fear River between Wilmington and Southport, the walls of St. Phillips are preserved as a State historic site.



New Bern, at the confluence of the Neuse and Trent Rivers, was founded in 1710 by Baron Christopher de Graffenried, who received a grant of 10,000 acres from Queen Anne of England. He established a large colony of Swiss and German settlers. The City Hall, featured by a huge clock tower, preserves evidence of New Bern's Swiss copper bears, and inside is a framed bear banner. They were gifts of the Burgesses of Bern, Switzerland, in 1896 when New Bern adopted the armorial symbols and colors of the patron city. The first printing press in the State was set up in New Bern in 1749, and the first book and newspaper published there.

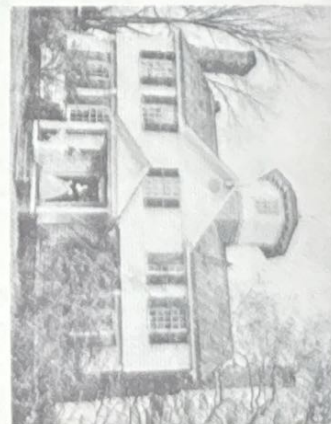
In New Bern the John Stanley Wright house, (below) dated from about 1770, is believed to have been designed by John Hawks, architect of Tryon Palace. It was moved to its present site on New Street in 1935 and remodelled as a public library.



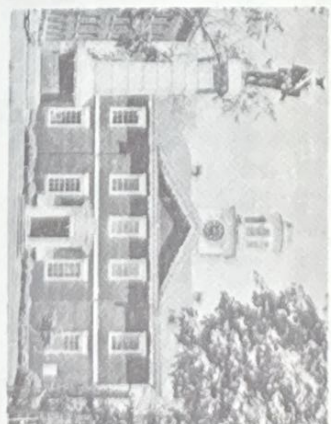
The history of colonial North Carolina is preserved in its churches, fine old homes, and public buildings. Edenton, Green was the center of stirring events in colonial history, one of which was the Edenton Tea Party. This site is marked by a large bronze teapot. Some time before Boston patriots disguised themselves and dumped British tea into Boston harbor, undisguised ladies of five Albemarle counties gathered in Edenton October 25, 1774, and signed resolutions supporting the protest of the Continental Congress against unjust British administration, including the tax on tea.



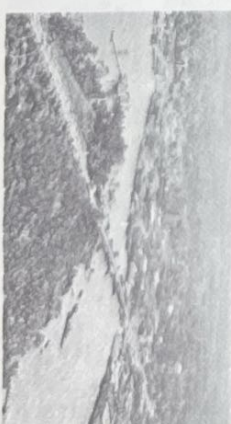
Cupola House at Edenton is one of the finest in Jacobean design. Its peculiar architectural features date construction around 1712. Unique in North Carolina is its overhanging second story. The octagonal cupola, used to sight incoming ships, gives the house its name. The cupola, or "lantern," was illuminated on the King's birthday, public holidays and other festive occasions. Woodwork of the downstairs rooms is exhibited in the Brooklyn Museum in New York. The woodwork in the second story is intact. Also in Edenton is the James Iredell House, a State Historic Site.



The Chowan County Courthouse in Edenton was built in 1767, probably by Gilbert Leigh. It has been in continuous use ever since and is one of the earliest of the permanent public buildings in the State. It is constructed of pink brick with white trim, its general plan with central courtroom and flanking offices is typical of Tidewater architecture. It has been described by the architect Thomas Waterman as "perhaps the finest Georgian Courthouse in the South." It contains the largest collection of county legal papers in North Carolina.

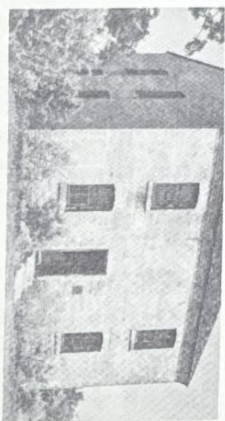


Elizabeth City, on the Pasquotank River, now one of the finest harbors for small craft along the Inland Waterway, is rich in history. As early as 1666 Bermudians settled here and engaged in boat building. West India shipping thrived after the cutting of the Dismal Swamp Canal in 1790, and ocean going trading vessels crowded the docks in the early 1800's. The town was originally incorporated as Reeding in 1793. The name was changed to Elizabeth City in 1801. Federal troops occupied the town in 1862. International boat regattas are held now on the Pasquotank River. The first open resistance to Crown rule was Culpepper's Rebellion in Dec. 1677.

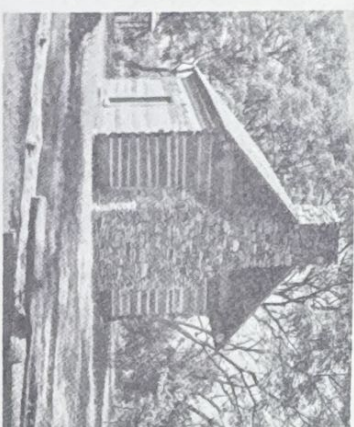




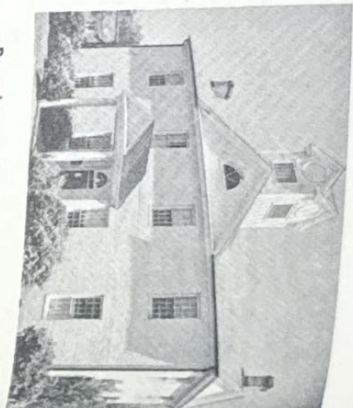
In the colonial village of Halifax history was made with the adoption of the "Halifax Resolves" in April, 1776, the first formal sanction of American Independence. The Constitution House, dating from 1758, has been restored. Halifax was an important Roanoke River port. It is now on a main North-South highway.



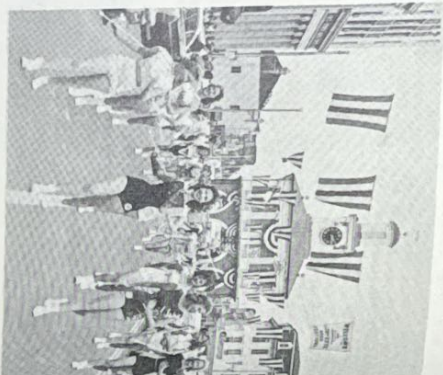
The Old Jail at Halifax is now restored. Tory officers captured in the Patriot victory at Moore's Creek were imprisoned here. They included Flora MacDonald's husband, Alan. The structure dates from 1759.



This early log cabin is an excellent example of colonial frontier housing. It was restored by the Moore County Historical Association and moved to its present site in the Town of Southern Pines.



Perquimans County Courthouse at Hertford 1685, and includes the oldest land records in North Carolina. Of Georgian Colonial architecture, the original building was constructed in the eighteenth century. In 1818 the Masonic Order added the second story and uses it for meetings.



The market house at Fayetteville occupies the site of Convention Hall which was the Capitol of North Carolina from 1789 to 1793. The Federal Constitution was ratified there in 1789. General Lafayette spoke there, and Fayetteville was the first city in the U. S. named for him. Fayetteville dates from 1739 when it was settled as Campbelltown by Scottish Highlanders. The present building was erected in 1838, as the town's public building and slave market. The Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce occupies the building. The photograph was made in 1960 during celebration of the Lafayette Week Festival of which a feature was the national convention of drum majorettes.



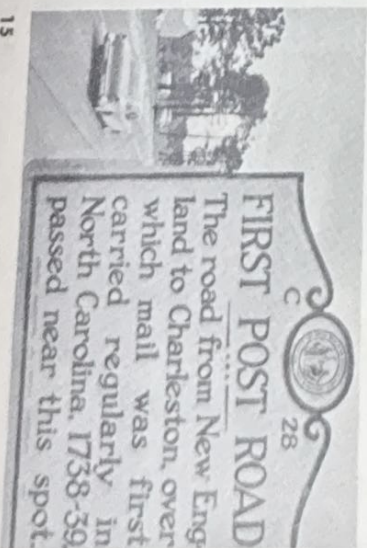
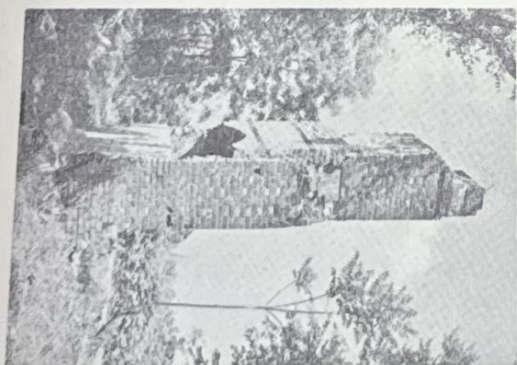
Blackbeard is the most famous of all the pirates who are legend in Coastal North Carolina. Cor-tuned pirates again roam the Outer Banks and the annual pirates' jamboree at Nags Head at Hatteras Island, and a modern pirates' landing at festival time is shown here. Blackbeard met his fate at Ocracoke at the hands of the Royal Navy in 1718.



George Washington surveyed the Dismal Swamp Canal, dug by Negro slaves beginning in 1790. Near historic Elizabeth City, the Dismal is a jungle-like swamp of around 750 square miles but has once covered over 2,000 square miles. It was reduced by drainage. The poet Thomas Moore described it in "Yverre". During the Civil War it was used in the "underground" route for escaping slaves. It is accessible by canal from U. S. 17.

Near Halifax are the ruins of "The Grove", home of Willie Jones, one of North Carolina's Revolutionary heroes (lower left). The Grove was built in 1765 and was famous for its lavish hospitality. The estate was occupied by British troops under Cornwallis in 1781 and by both Confederate and Union troops during the Civil War. Willie Jones was known as a patron of John Paul Jones, "The father of the American Navy."

The first Post Road followed the Atlantic Coast through North Carolina. Its route is identified by several markers. This one is on U. S. 17 between New Bern and Wilmington. Mail was carried over this route beginning in 1738. Plank roads, privately built and carrying a toll, blossomed around 1850. The modern State-wide highway system began in 1915 and is now the largest State-maintained in the nation, over 70,000 miles.





DANIEL BOONE COUNTRY

Daniel Boone symbolized the spirit of pioneers pushing westward into new lands beyond reach of the Crown's colonial government. The story of Daniel Boone is the stirring theme of the "Horn In The West" outdoor drama by Kermit Hunter, from which the "cabin-raising" scene is illustrated. The drama is presented in a beautiful amphitheatre seating over 3,000 at Boone in the Blue Ridge Mountains from late June through August.

The site of a cabin in which Daniel Boone lived for a time in what is now the town of Boone is marked by a monument erected in 1912.

Legends flourished in this country, still peopled by Boone descendants. Here they like to repeat the famous remark credited to the frontiersman that all a man needed to get along on the frontier was a good gun, a good horse, and a good wife. History records that Daniel had all three.

The cave on the banks of the Yadkin River where Daniel Boone is said to have hidden from the Indians is now a part of Boone Memorial Park, reached by N. C. 150 which intersects U. S. 70 between Salisbury and Lexington, and U. S. 64 between Lexington and Mocksville.

Near Mocksville in old Joppa graveyard are the graves of Squire and Sarah Boone, Daniel's parents. The original headstones are encased in a monument.



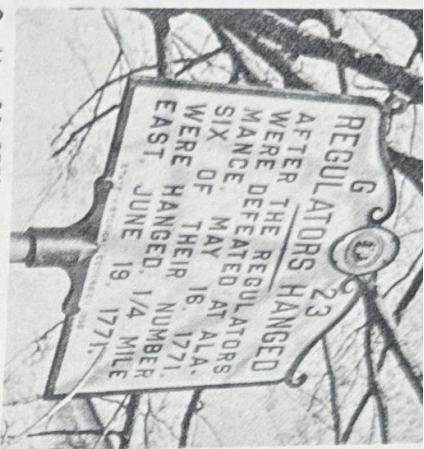
THE REVOLUTION



A symbol of the American Revolution, Tryon Palace was the seat of the last Royal Governors (Tryon and Martin) from its completion in 1770 to 1774; the site of the first Provincial Congress in defiance of royal authority (1774); and the place of the first Constitutional General Assembly and the inauguration of the first Constitutional Governor of North Carolina, Richard Caswell, in 1777. It was the frequent seat of North Carolina government before establishment of Raleigh as permanent capital in 1794. The palace was partially burned in 1798. The restoration was dedicated in 1959.



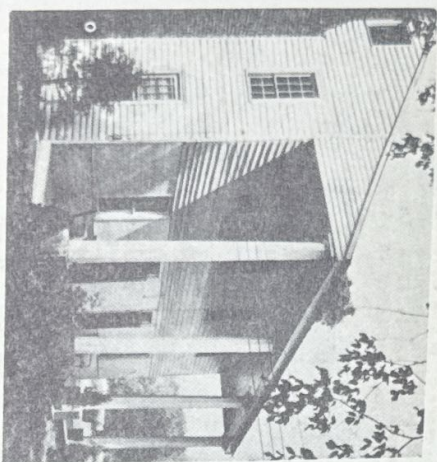
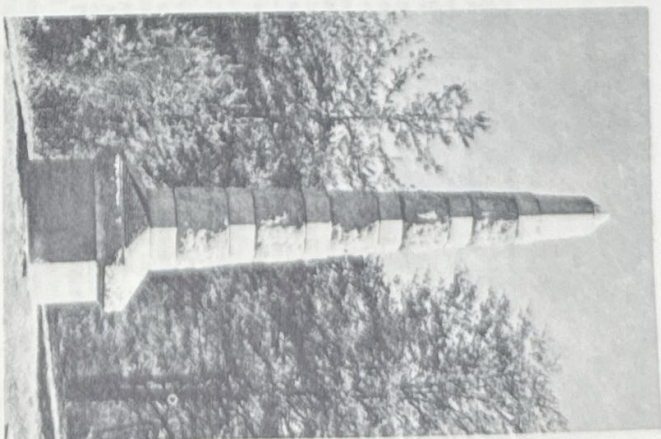
Travelers described Tryon Palace as the "most beautiful building in colonial America". The library, illustrated, is typical of the splendidly appointed rooms of this handsome structure, now fully restored and open to the public for continuous guided tours under the administration of the Tryon Palace Commission. The Palace is in historic New Bern on a favorite north-south highway—U. S. 17. Construction of the Palace began in 1767. It served both as the seat of Crown government and, until 1794, the Capitol of North Carolina.



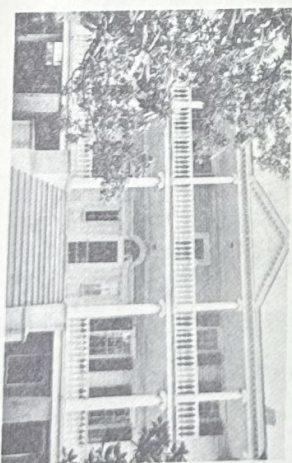
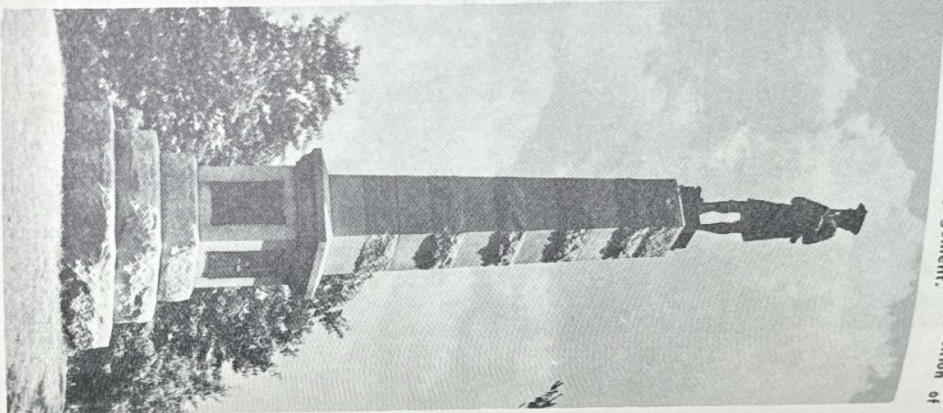
On May 16, 1771, a group of Western N. C. Rebels against corrupt government, known as "The Regulators", bottled the forces of Royal Governor Tryon at Alamance. They lost, and 6 hanged by order of court on June 19, 1771. A bronze tablet marks the spot.

The Regulator Monument topped by the bronze statue of General James Hunter stands on the Alamance Battleground State Historic Site about 10 miles south of Burlington. The monument was moved from nearby Guilford County on the National Military Park in 1962 and is now on the Alamance Battleground State Historic Site N.C. Highway 62 from the museum erected in 1961. The Battle of Alamance, fought on May 16, 1771, preceded by several years the more widely publicized battles in New England that came just before the Revolutionary War. At Alamance, North Carolinians rebelled against Crown rule and calling themselves Regulators, met Colonial Militia. Governor William Tryon and were under Royal "Horn in the West", presented during the on the battleground showing disposition of troops during the engagement.

This monument to the fabulous Peter Francisco, reputed to have slain 11 British with his broadsword, stands in Guilford Courthouse National Military Park just off U. S. Highway 220 north of Greensboro. It is one of 29 monuments and markers on this 150-acre park marking the site of the battle between British forces under the Earl Cornwallis and American troops under General Nathaniel Greene on March 15, 1781. An equestrian statue of General Greene stands opposite the reception center and museum. Cornwallis left the Guilford battlefield as victor, but his army was so weakened that it made his final surrender at Yorktown inevitable.



North Carolina Patriots inflicted a decisive defeat on the British at Kings Mountain, on the South Carolina border. The North Carolina forces assembled at several places in the mountains, one of which was Pleasant Gardens, home of Col. Joseph McDowell (for whom McDowell County is named). The home (left) still stands near a highway marker on U. S. 70 west of Marion. The Carolina frontiersmen, known as "Over Mountain Boys", met the British under Colonel Ferguson on Oct. 7, 1780. British losses in this battle, combined with those sustained later at Guilford Courthouse, contributed to Cornwallis' eventual surrender at Yorktown.



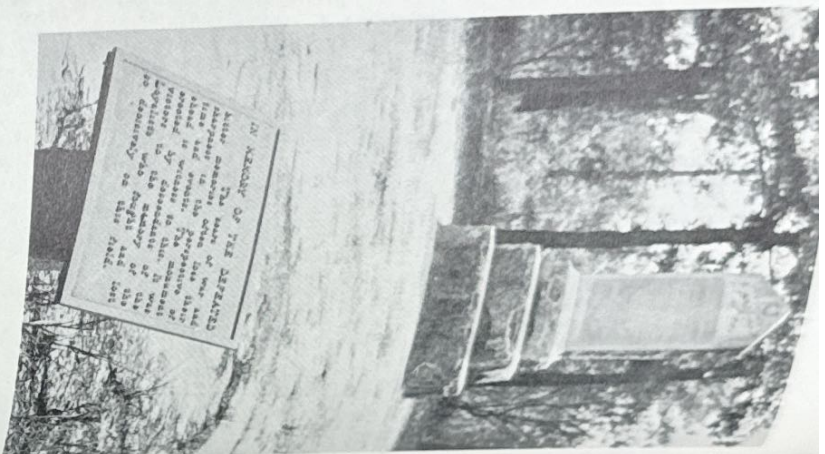
Cornwallis led his British Army to Wilmington from Guilford Courthouse in April 1781 where he occupied the Cornwallis House, preserved today as state headquarters of the North Carolina Society of Colonial Dames and containing an interesting collection of colonial furniture and relics. There was a military prison in the basement of the house, Cornwallis marched to Yorktown and surrendered to George Washington ending the War of the Revolution.

A rarity, a memorial erected by the victors for the vanquished, stands in Moore's Creek National Military Park, 20 miles northwest of Wilmington. The battle of Moore's Creek, Route 210, Feb. 27, 1776, by Patriots against British Loyalists, was of great importance in that it prevented a full-scale British invasion of the South in the early days of the Revolution.

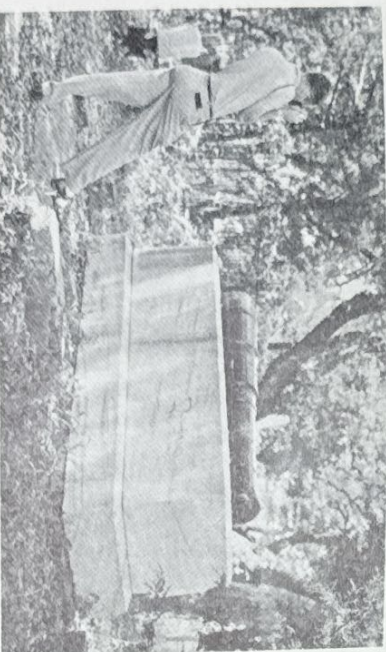
The park has self-guided tours to old breastworks, and cannon of the type used in the Revolutionary War are on display. The 50-acre national military park was established in 1926 on the site of a former State park.

The plaque indicating the Loyalist monument reads:

"IN MEMORY OF THE DEFEATED. The scars of war and bitter memories often lose their sharpness in the perspective of time and events. The monument ahead is witness to this. It was erected by descendants of the victors to the memory of the Loyalists who fought and lost so decisively on this field."

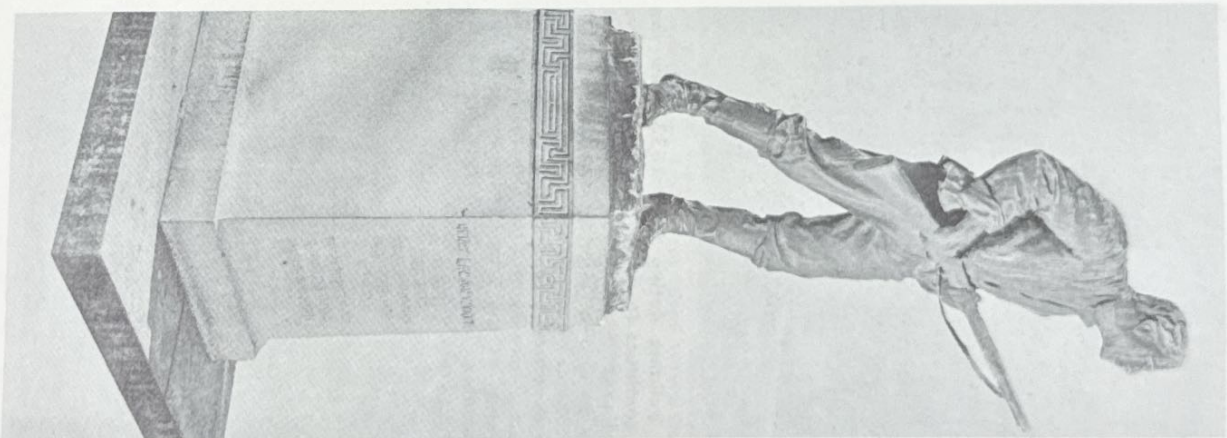


THE WAR OF 1812



In the ancient burial ground at Beaufort, one of the State's early ocean ports, rests Captain Otway Burns, hero of the War of 1812. A cannon from his privateer, the "Snappdragon", surmounts his grave. A monument of the public square at Burnsville, Yancey county seat in the Blue Ridge Mountains. The War of 1812 came to the coast of North Carolina when a British fleet landed in July 1813 at Ocracoke Island and Portsmouth, then a port of entry on the Outer Banks.

THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

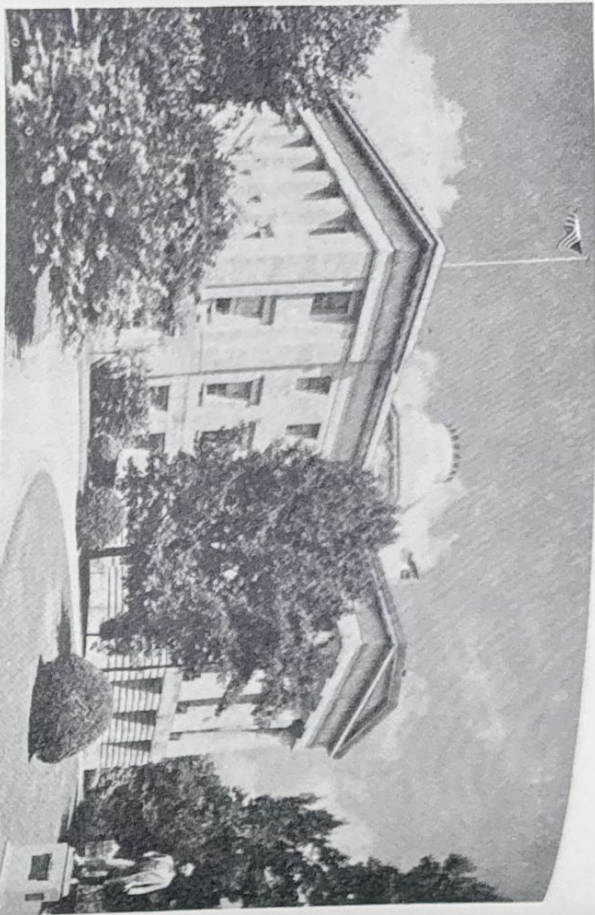


North Carolina furnished more men to the Confederate cause than any other State. From the coast to the mountains, the story of the War Between the States is told in memorials and markers. A handsome bronze monument by Gutzon Borglum stands on the northwest corner of Capitol Square in Raleigh as a memorial to the first North Carolinian killed in action with the Confederate Army. He was Henry Lawson Wyatt who fell at Bethel Church, Virginia, June 10, 1861.

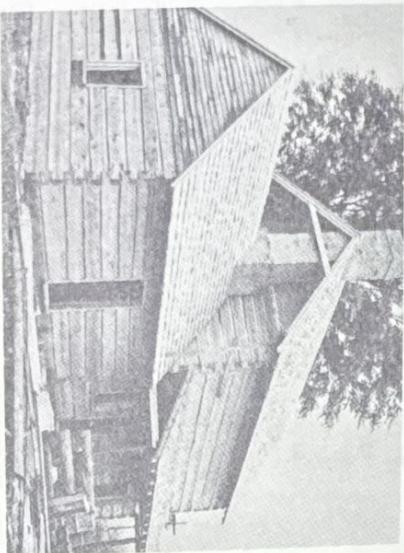
From the early occupation of the Outer Banks and Roanoke Island, to the last shot fired east of the Mississippi in the little known Battle of Waynesville near the Great Smoky Mountains on May 9, 1865, the Civil War was waged in important engagements, skirmishes and raids throughout North Carolina. The present Capitol was occupied by General Sherman's troops. Major cities of the east, including Washington and New Bern, a colonial capital, were occupied by Federal forces under General Ambrose Burnside. Naval engagements were fought in North Carolina's rivers, and the blockade-running ships of the South were an epic in themselves that is written into the history of the lower Cape Fear.

Many places of Confederate history are marked, some are restored, others are being reclaimed from the ravages of time in a program of the State Dept. of Archives and History, which has issued a booklet entitled, "North Carolina as a Civil War Battleground," which is available postpaid for 35 cents.

The Centennial is being observed under the sponsorship of the North Carolina Confederate Centennial Commission established by the Legislature of 1959. Col. Hugh Dortch is chairman and Norman C. Larson is executive secretary. The Commission's office is the center of information for Confederate Centennial observance plans and events. The address is P. O. Box 1881, Raleigh.



The Capitol of North Carolina, a beautiful building dating from 1833, flew the Confederate flag from 1861 until 1865 and continues to do so today—on May 10, 1861, and was celebrated by firing 100 guns on Capitol Square. Later saltpetre for manufacture of gunpowder was stored in the rotunda. General Sherman occupied this Capitol on April 14, 1865, on his march from Bentonville, the bloodiest battle fought in the State, to the Bennett House near Durham. There he received General Joseph E. Johnston's surrender of the last major field army of the Confederacy on April 26, 1865—17 days after Lee's surrender at Appomattox. The Capitol is open to visitors, and has an information desk in operation during State office hours.



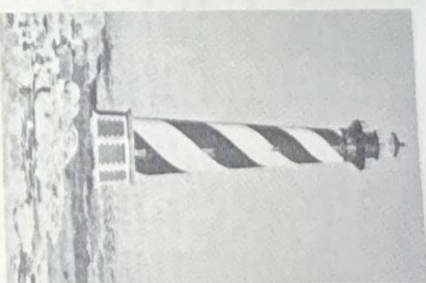
The birthplace of North Carolina's Civil War Governor, Zebulon Vance, is now restored and maintained as a State Historic Site. It was built about 1790 by Col. David Vance, who fought at Kings Mountain. Governor Vance was born here in 1830. It is about 5 miles from Weaverville near Asheville and the Blue Ridge Parkway.



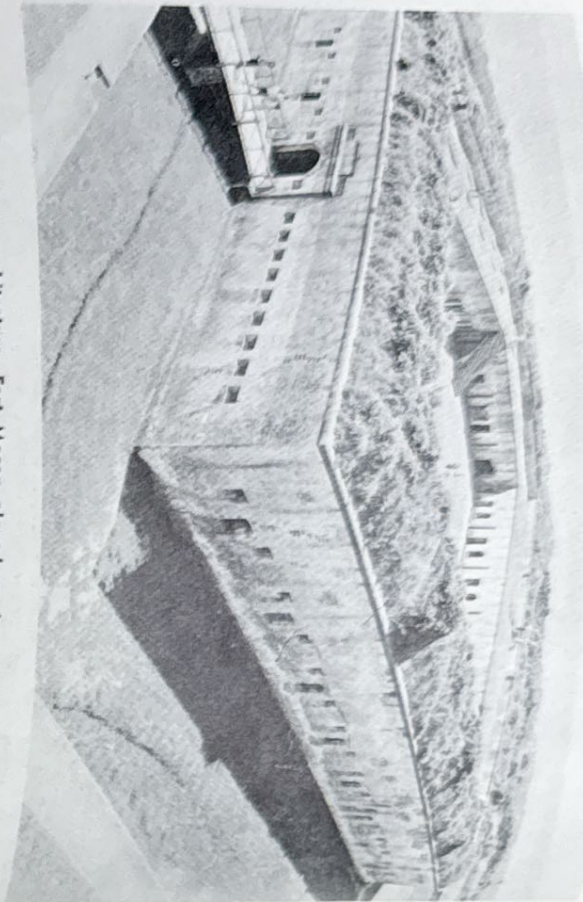
Following the invasion of Hatteras Island, Federals extended their conquest of the North Carolina coast to Roanoke Island. Here a historical marker tells the story of General Burnside's visit on February 8, 1862, with the result that the Albemarle and sea commerce through Outer Banks inlets fell to Union control. Under this situation, many fugitive Negro slaves sought refuge on Roanoke and "Freedmen's" colony on Roanoke Island during the war.



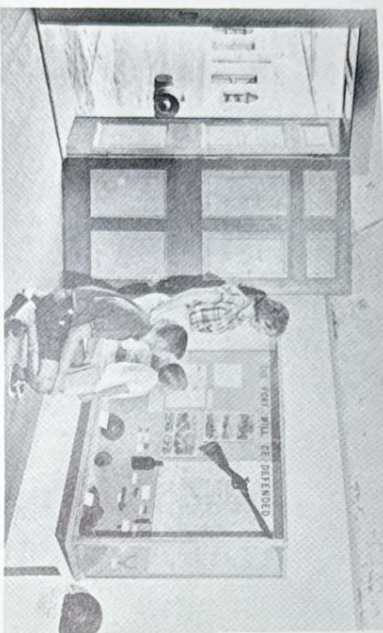
Federal naval forces struck early in the War between the States at North Carolina's coast, and Cape Hatteras, which is now a part of the nation's first National Seashore, was bombardment considerable landing. Old and amphibious landing from Hatteras light, dating from 1798, was a victim of this invasion. The ruins remain today near the light that replaced it in 1870 and is the tallest brick lighthouse in the nation—193 feet. It is still in active service and is open to visitors to the National Seashore, which covers some 30,000 acres and extends 70 miles along the Outer Banks.



A Confederate flag captured by Indiana troops in the liberation of the Salisbury prison in 1865 was returned to North Carolina in August, 1962, in ceremonies on Roanoke Island. Governor Matthew Welsh of Indiana (right) is shown presenting the flag to Governor Terry Sanford of North Carolina.

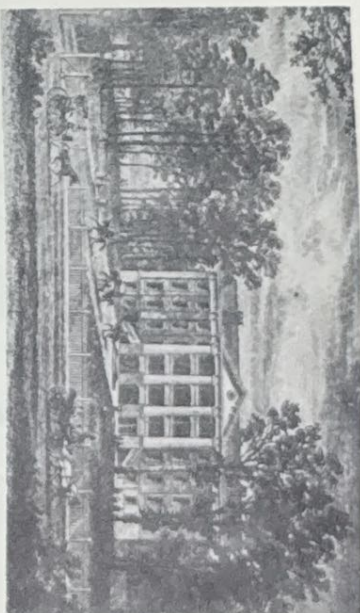


A gem of early military architecture, Fort Macon played an important role in the Civil War and is today restored as a State Park adjacent to popular Atlantic Beach. Note the heavy gun emplacements in the upper left corner of the picture. Also the moat and drawbridge common to fortifications of its period. The fort stands at the entrance to the Morehead City-Beaufort harbor. Fort Macon was completed in 1834 and was garrisoned during four wars—the Civil War, the Spanish American War and World Wars I and II. Confederate forces manned the fort after hostilities began in 1861, but lost it to Union troops sweeping down the coast from the north on April 25, 1862. Thereafter the port of Morehead, with its railroad into the interior, was closed to the Confederacy.



Restored Fort Macon has an interesting museum. It is open year 'round, weekdays and Sundays 9 a.m. until 5 p.m. Fort Macon State Park has a bathing beach open in summer.

The lost and bloodiest full-scale battle of the Civil War in North Carolina was of Bentonville. The restored Harper House on Bentonville Battlefield was a field hospital first for the Union Army and then for the Confederates. Now established as a State Historic Site, Bentonville Battlefield is preserved with much of the terrain exactly as it was at the time of the battle between the Union army of General Wm. T. Sherman and the Confederate army of General Joseph E. Johnston on March 19-21, 1865. Johnston's outnumbered Confederates were unable to halt the march of Sherman's army on Raleigh, and the State capital surrendered without armed resistance on April 14, 1865. There is also a monument on the battlefield which is approximately 40 miles southeast of Raleigh. Access is indicated by markers on U. S. Highway 701.



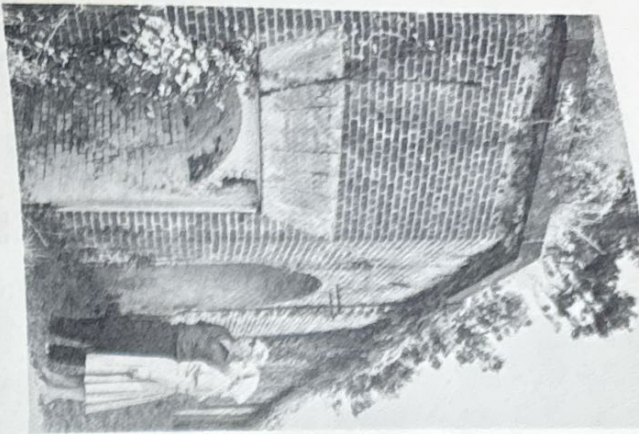
An excellently preserved landmark of the Confederacy is this building in Raleigh which was used first as a Confederate military hospital and later as the Freedmen's Bureau of the Federal Occupation forces. It was a part of what became Peace Junior College and served as the main building of that institution for young women sponsored by the Presbyterian Church.

The stock of the ironclad Confederate warship "Albatross" is in the Hall of "History" in Raleigh. The "Albatross" was built on the Roanoke River near Scotland Neck in 1863. She was the scourge of Union Navy vessels in North Carolina waters until sunk at Plymouth on Oct. 27, 1864.

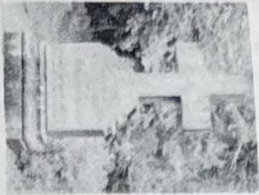


Charlotte, more than 200 miles inland, was selected as the site of the Confederate Navy Yard after the fall of Portsmouth, Va. For three years, 1862-65, it manufactured cannon balls, iron masts, and other supplies for the Confederate fleet. A plaque marks site at 226 East Trade St.





Fort Caswell, guarding the mouth of the Cape Fear near Southport, is now part of the North Carolina Baptist Assembly grounds. It was constructed in 1826 and was manned during the War Between the States, Spanish-American, and both World Wars. It was named for Richard Caswell, first Governor of the State of North Carolina. A unique feature is a swimming pool fed by warm springs, built into the fortifications.



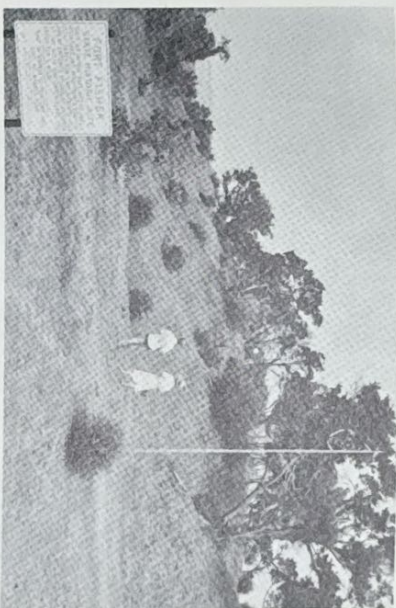
In Oakdale Cemetery in Wilmington is a monument (above) marking the grave of Mrs. Rose Greenhow, Confederate Secret Agent, who lost her life when the blockade runner Condor was driven ashore on Sept. 30, 1864. Mrs. Greenhow, famed for her beauty, was believed to be bearing dispatches from London to the Confederate Government when she met her death. She was buried with military honors.



Tablet to the memory of the Secretary of the Treasury in the Confederate States cabinet of President Jefferson Davis was unveiled at his grave at historic St. John-in-the-Wilderness Episcopal Church of Flat Rock on June 24, 1962. A great grandson of German-born Christopher Gustavus Memminger is shown at the right. He is Ralph Lissard Middleton of Asheville. Others in the picture are Maj. Gen. (ret.) John E. Sloan of Asheville, and Mrs. Sadie Smathers Patton, Hendersonville historian. The memorial was erected by N. C. Confederate Centennial Commission.



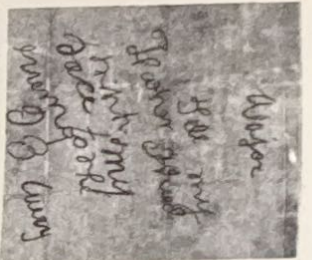
Arms and supplies consigned to General Lee's Confederate armies but which failed to come through the Federal blockade are now being brought up by divers from wrecks off Fort Fisher. Here are some recovered in 1962 and displayed in the museum at Fort Fisher State Historic Site.



This photograph shows the eastern fortifications of Fort Fisher with Cape Fear River in background. The restoration of Fort Fisher is a project of the Historic Sites division of the State Dept. of Archives and History. The fort is easily accessible at the terminus of U. S. Highway 421 south of the cities of Wilmington and Carolina Beach.

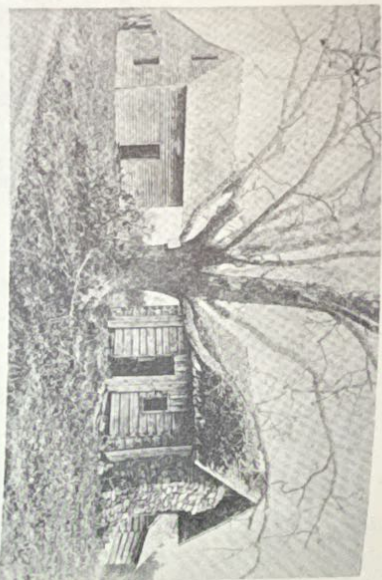


This monument, 18 miles south of Wilmington on U. S. 421, marks the site of Fort Fisher, which fell before the Union attack on Jan. 15, 1865, and marked the cutting of the South's last line of communication by sea with the outside world. The fall of Fort Fisher cut off supplies that Confederate armies had been obtaining through the Port of Wilmington with its railroad connections with the interior, and General Lee's surrender followed within months. The fort was named for Colonel Charles G. Fisher, C.S.A., of Salisbury, who was killed at the first battle of Manassas. It was the site of the largest land-sea battle in the history of the world until World War I.



The Hall of History in the Education Building, a stone's throw from the Wyatt monument, has a significant War Between the States collection and is visited by thousands of people each year. There are fine exhibits of Confederate uniforms and other attire and articles of the period. The letter that was written in blood is of special interest. This was found on the body of Isaac Erwin Avery, a North Carolina soldier who fell at Gettysburg. It said: "Tell my Father I died with my face to the enemy". Of this, Ambassador James Bryce said: "It is the message of our race to the world."

In the frame building to the left, the last field army of the Confederacy east of the Mississippi surrendered on April 26, 1865. It is the Bennett House near the present industrial and educational city of Durham. The house has been restored and a monument erected to mark the place where General Wm. T. Sherman accepted the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston. This marked the end of major hostilities in the Civil War. Under terms signed here, nearly 90,000 Confederate soldiers laid down their arms.



The graves of nearly 1,300 Union soldiers are in the National Cemetery in Raleigh. Many of these fell in the Battle of Bentonville. The cemetery covers 7 acres and was established in 1868.

THE OLD SOUTH



The Old Salem restoration is unique in that it is within the corporate limits of the modern industrial city of Winston-Salem. It is a lived-in restoration of the village established in 1766 by Moravians who moved south from Pennsylvania. Restoration was begun when Old Salem, Inc., was chartered in 1950 as a non-profit organization to preserve the 18-square block historic area. Already, 14 buildings have been restored, and five of them are exhibit buildings open to the public daily except Christmas. The reception center is reached easily from downtown Winston-Salem or U. S. Highway 52 from the south. Because so many buildings (40 of the original 60 erected before 1830) exist in their original state, and refurbishing rather than rebuilding was required, this is a significant Early American restoration.



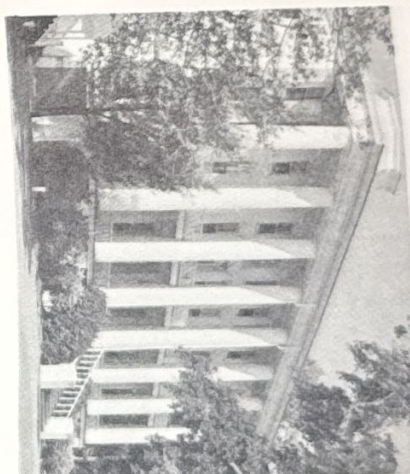
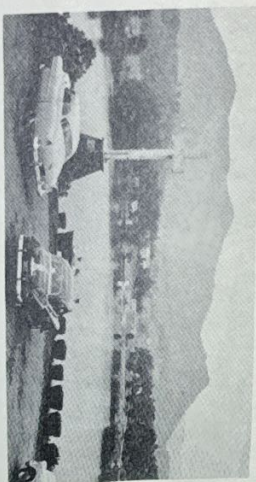
The Home Moravian Church is the center of Moravian Church life in the South. It is in Old Salem, founded in 1776 by members of the faith emigrating south from Pennsylvania. The church, a part of the campus of Salem College, dates from 1800. The Home Church is adjacent to God's Acre, the Moravian burial ground where Easter Sunrise is celebrated with band music and an ancient ritual. Old Salem, a part of the industrial city of Winston-Salem, is a world apart. The restoration is open the year around, and visitors may get four directions from the Reception Center, 614 South Main St.



Old East and The Well, University of North Carolina

The University of North Carolina opened its doors to students in 1795 and thereby established a historic "first" of which Tar Heels are justly proud. It was the first State University to do so. Sturdy Old East, still in use as a dormitory, was the first University structure. The cornerstone was laid in 1793, just a year after Raleigh was chosen for the site of the permanent capital. As the rings of a tree trunk reveal its history to the practiced eye, the buildings of the University which is now one of the nation's great institutions of higher learning, and the records in the University Library, trace the development of North Carolina war and peace, boom and depression, from the infancy of statehood to the present. Old East, the Old Well and a cluster of 18th and 19th century buildings form the center of the modern University campus. They retain the flavor of the Old South in contrast with newer buildings that are symbols of the New South, as expressed in Chapel Hill in ultra-modern facilities for research and learning in both the arts and sciences.

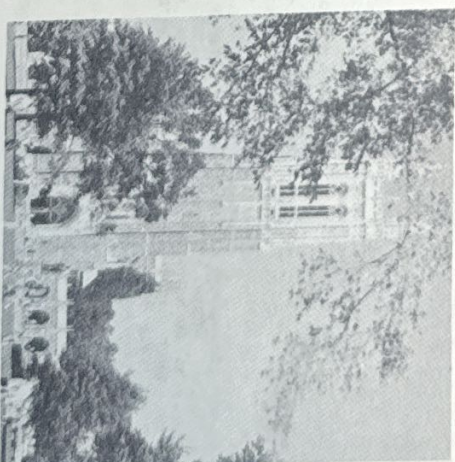
The illuminated cross at Lake Junaluska stands as a symbol of the faith of a great Methodist pioneer, Bishop Francis Asbury who crossed the Great Smokies into Western North Carolina around 1800. The Asbury Trail is now marked for hikers near the eastern boundary of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. It terminates near Weynesville where the Methodist Assembly grounds extend over 2,500 acres including beautiful Lake Junaluska.



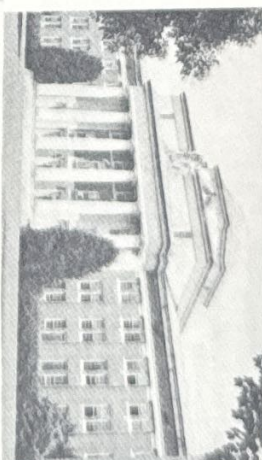
Davidson College, founded in 1837 by the Presbyterians, was named for General William Lee Davidson. It is near Charlotte. The campus, peacefully shaded by oaks and elms, shows the influence of Thomas Jefferson architecture. Woodrow Wilson attended Davidson. The building shown is Chambers Hall.



This Gothic cathedral spine 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.



Wake Forest College, founded by the Baptists in 1834 as Wake Forest Institute, was situated originally in Wake County some 18 miles north of the State Capital. The campus illustrated is in Winston-Salem, where the college was moved in 1956. The old campus at Wake Forest is now occupied by the Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary.



Chowan College was the earliest Baptist woman's school in North Carolina. Situated in the colonial town of Murfreesboro in Hertford County it was founded in 1848 as Chowan Baptist Female Institute. It did not close its doors during the Civil War or the Reconstruction period, but did suspend temporarily in World War II. It was reopened as a co-educational junior college. The Administration building, illustrated, was built in 1851 with massive white columns and broad double veranda.

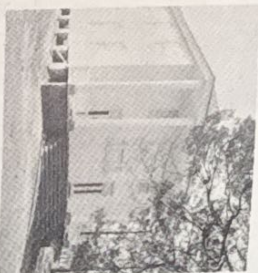
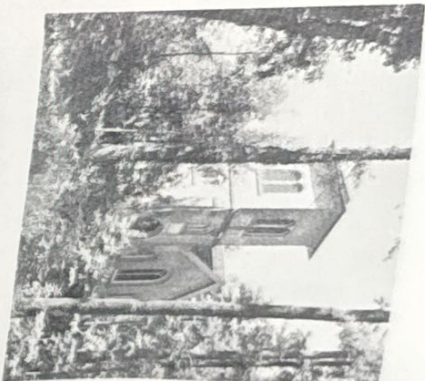


The First Presbyterian Church of Charlotte stands on the site of the first church built in North Carolina's largest city, and one that is known as a city of churches, having some 400. The original church was built in 1823 on an entire city block. It served all denominations although Presbyterians predominated. Its spire, rising above West Trade Street in the business district of the city, stood out above all else until modern skyscrapers were constructed nearby. The McAden memorial window, a copy of Sir Edward Burne-Jones' painting "Hope," won an award at the Chicago Fair of 1894.

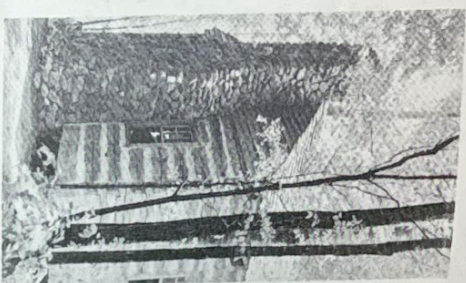


This old photograph of Sandy Creek Baptist Church reveals the austerity of the times when most early churches were built. Sandy Creek in Randolph County is known as the Mother Church of all Separate Baptists and one of the most important landmarks in Baptist history. It was founded by the Reverend Shubal Stearns in 1755.

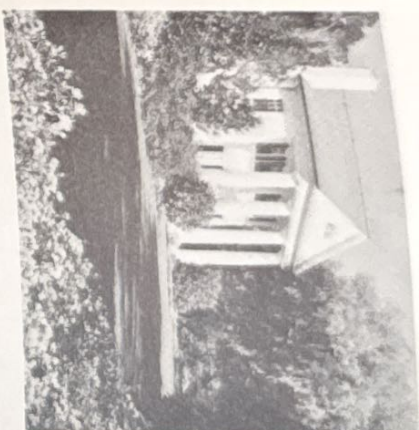
St. John in the Wilderness was built in 1834 as the chapel for summer residents of Flat Rock, the fashionable Blue Ridge Mountain summer resort near Hendersonville. Many of the community's members were from Savannah, with whom this area is still a favorite summer home.



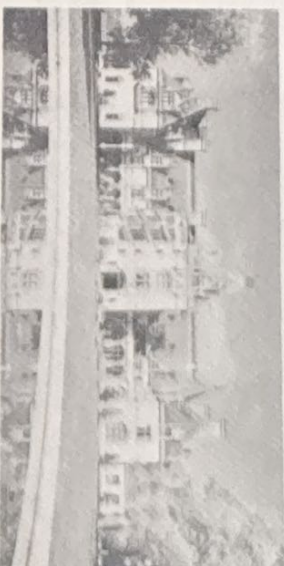
Longstreet Presbyterian Church, on the Fort Bragg reservation, is known as the mother church in the Presbytery. It was organized in 1758 and two structures occupied the site prior to its erection in 1847 of the Hugh McAden, early Presbyterian evangelist, conducted first services. In the burial ground the soldiers who fought in the Revolution, War of 1812 and the War Between the States. It got its name from its location on an early road that was relatively thickly settled.



Believed to have been built in the 1840's, the Setzer school is typical of one-room schoolhouse of a by-gone era. Restored, it now stands on the grounds of the J. H. Knox Junior High School in Salisbury. An original bench and other early furnishings are supplemented by reproductions.



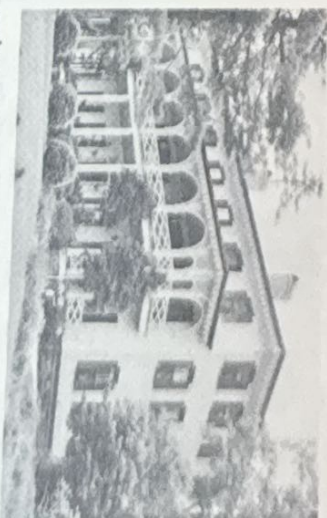
House near Asheville was built in 1890-95 by George Vanderbilt and is situated on a magnificently landscaped estate commanding a superb view of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Modelled after a French chateau, this structure has been called the most magnificent country mansion in America. It is filled with rare antiques and art collected from all over the world. The estate is open to the public. Also in Asheville is Richmond Pearson which is now a museum and open to the public.



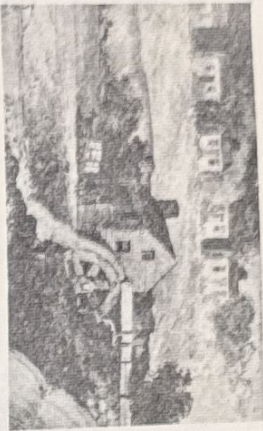
Dating from 1725, Orton is a showplace of Southern North Carolina. It is not only rich in history, but is one of the nation's most beautiful gardens that is open the year around. It reaches a spectacular peak from mid-March to late April when millions of azaleas bloom. Orton originally was a great rice plantation on the lower Cape Fear River, and nearby was historic Brunswick (now under restoration) where three Colonial governors dwelt. During the Civil War, Orton was taken over by Federal forces for a smallpox hospital, and thereby escaped the fate of numerous ante-bellum mansions. Orton is reached by local paved roads leading off U. S. 17 between Wilmington and Southport.



Two North Carolina inns that were symbols of gracious living a century ago still are today. One is NuWray at Burnside (left), established in 1833. This inn, enlarged in later years but preserving its original central portion intact, has been operated by the Wray family for three generations. The fame of its table is far spread. The other is Woodfields at Flat Rock (right), built in 1850 as Farmer's Hotel. Little changed today, Woodfields is a favorite at this exclusive resort near Hendersonville.

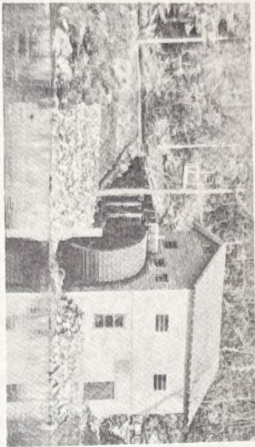


Cotton was king in North Carolina of the Old South, both as its main crop and in the beginnings of its giant textile industry. The cotton press for boiling lint was indispensable in that era of hand labor. A curiosity today, one of the old presses is preserved on the Common at Tarboro (right).



The first cotton mill was established before 1816 near Lincolnton. It was the Schenck-Warlick Mill (above) and no longer stands, but the site is identified by a historical marker on N. C. Highway 27.

The second cotton mill was built in 1818 near Rocky Mount. It was burned by Federal troops in 1863 but rebuilt and is now part of the Rocky Mount Mills on N. C. Highway 43.



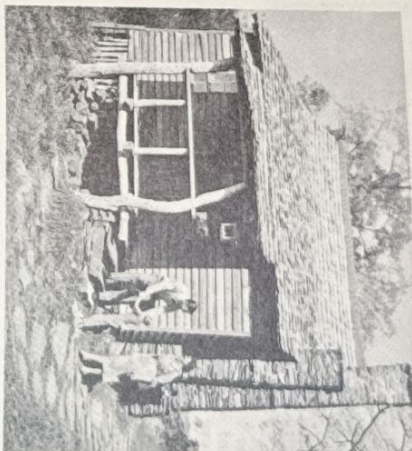
Water-powered mills and handcraft shops were forerunners of North Carolina's great 20th Century industries. Food and feed manufacture took place in mills like the one pictured, which is now operated as a tourist attraction near Franklin. Furniture making, in which North Carolina now leads the nation, had its beginning as a handcraft such as may still be seen in mountains and other places.



Tobacco was grown by Indians before the day of recorded history. It was probably the first commodity export. Sir Walter Raleigh's explorers took some back to England from Roanoke Island in the 1580's. The State is now the world's largest tobacco producer and tobacco manufacturing is its second largest industry. The flue-cured process was discovered in Caswell County in 1857 by the brothers Eli and Elisha Slade. A historical marker is at the place, about 6 miles north of Yanceyville on N. C. Highway 86. The cigarette machine was invented in 1884. Free guided tours are open to visitors in the great factories in Winston-Salem, Durham, Greensboro and Reidsville.

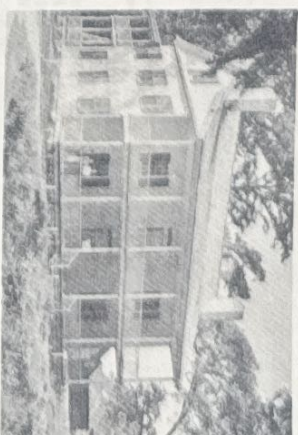


Living was both rugged and gracious in 19th century North Carolina. On this page are pictured contrasts in popular tourist areas. Airle garden (right) is near Wilmington, center of beautifully preserved ante-bellum mansions and estates in Southeastern North Carolina. They are resplendent at Azalea Festival time, March-April. Airle Gardens were designed by Toppel, gardener for German Kaiser. Handrail in mansion is from Sir Walter Raleigh's home in England.



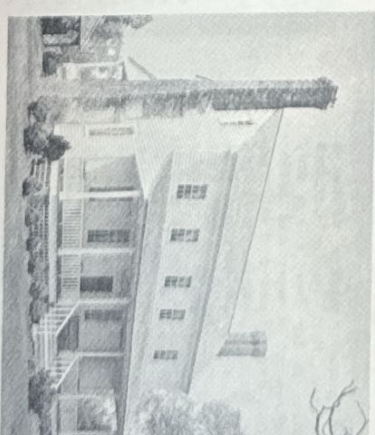
Briarcliff cabin is in the Blue Ridge Mountains near Doughton Park on the Blue Ridge Parkway and open to the public. A pioneer family lived in self-sufficiency here.

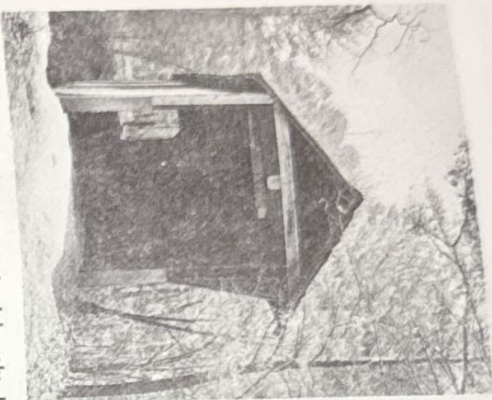
This authentic Pioneer Homestead is in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park near the Blue Ridge Parkway entrance. The Pioneer Museum is nearby.



"Somerset Place" in Pettigrew State Park between Plymouth and Columbia, built about 1830, is a fine example of coastal plantation houses of this period.

The House in the Horseshoe, (below) on the Deep River near Carthage, has bullet holes as evidence of a Whig-Tory skirmish in 1781. Now a commercial quail and wild turkey farm is nearby. Nearby, too, is the only anthracite mine south of Pennsylvania, now abandoned.



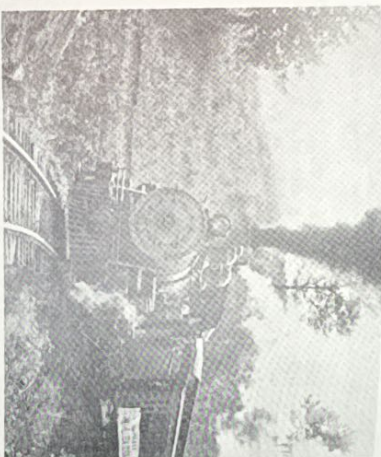


One of the few reminders of the leisurely, by-gone era of the covered bridge is preserved near the State Highway Park on U. S. 64 & 70 east of Hickory. This is known as the Bunker Hill bridge. It is one of three still standing, none in use but all accessible. Both the others are in Randolph County. The Uwharrie River bridge is 8 miles west of Asheboro, and Pisgah Bridge, is reached by secondary road N. C. 1114 from U. S. 220 at Uiah.

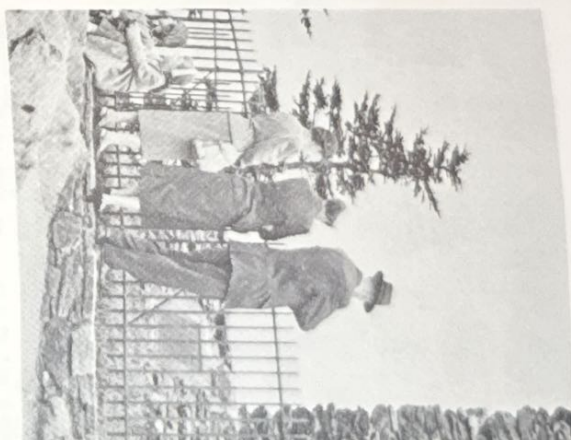
A historical marker at Capitol Square in Raleigh tells the story of the day when railroad building was as experimental as space rockets are today. This was 1833. The rails were laid out New Bern Avenue a distance of 1 1/4 miles. The mule-drawn cars hauled granite from a quarry in East Raleigh for constructing the Capitol. Thus began the era of railroad construction. In 1835 construction started on the Raleigh and Gaston, now part of the Seaboard. The Wilmington and Weldon, now part of the Atlantic Coast Line, was completed in 1840.



The historic marker above is evidence that North Carolina history is far from being only a chronicle of wars and exploration and science and industry. Far from it. Here in Rocky Mount an event occurred that shook the sports world, for here it was that the world's greatest athlete, the Indian Jim Thorpe, played professional baseball and thereby invalidated the medals he won later as an amateur in the Olympic games. And at Fayetteville, there is another historic marker designating the place where Babe Ruth hit his first home run in professional baseball. It was in March 1914.

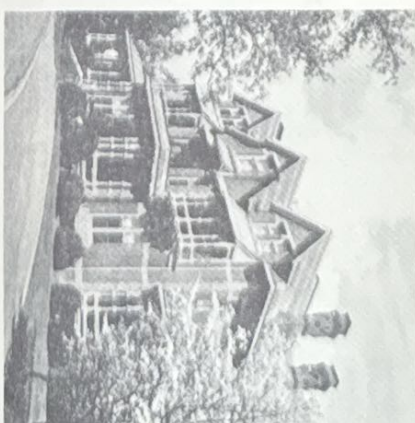


"Tweetsie" is symbolic of a by-gone era. This narrow-gauge railroad was operated by the East Tennessee and Western North Carolina Railroad, chartered in 1866. It operated until 1950 terminating at Boone, N. C. The train originally came into being to haul ore from the Cranberry, N. C. iron mines, but as their quickest link with the outside world, it was regarded affectionately by the mountain people it served. The locomotive and cars were purchased by Grover Robbins of Blowing Rock in 1957 and "Tweetsie" is now operated as part of a large recreational park known as "Tweetsie Railroad" on U. S. Highway 421 between Blowing Rock and Boone.

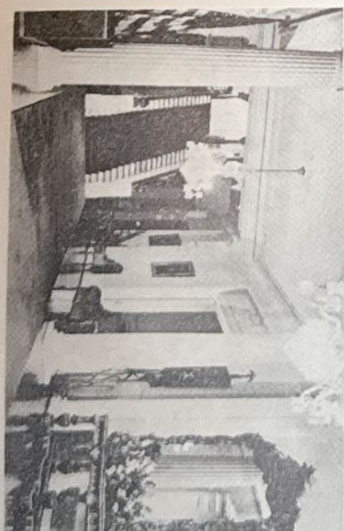


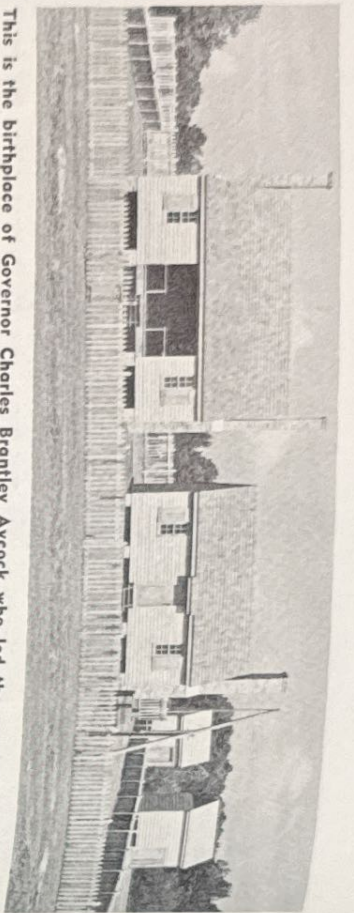
At the crest of Mt. Mitchell, highest point in Eastern America, is the grave of the man who first measured it—and lost his life while engaged in exploration of its wild terrain. He was Dr. Eliza Mitchell, scientist of the University of North Carolina. He fell to his death on the mountain on June 27, 1857. Mt. Mitchell rises 6,684 feet above sea level. The State Park at its crest commands a spectacular view of the Blue Ridge and Great Smoky Mountains and other ranges of the Southern Appalachians. Mt. Mitchell is near Asheville and is reached by way of the Blue Ridge Parkway and a North Carolina state road 5 miles long. The State Park at the crest covers over 1,200 acres and has a restaurant and picnic and camping facilities that frequently are above the clouds.

Built as North Carolina was emerging from the tragic era of Reconstruction, the Governor's Mansion is a fine example of Victorian architecture. Construction was begun in 1883. The Mansion occupies Burke Square, northeast of the Capitol. President Franklin D. Roosevelt described the interior of this mansion as one of the most beautiful in America. It is the fourth official residence of North Carolina's Governors. The first was Tryon Palace at New Bern, now restored to its Colonial splendor as one of the Tar Heel State's major historical attractions. The Mansion stands on Burke Square, northeast of the Capitol, which was an empty square during the Civil War and made history as being the place where a Confederate soldier, who fired on Sherman's troops as they marched down Fayetteville Street toward the Capitol under a non-resistance agreement, was hanged.



The main hall and grand staircase of the Governor's Mansion are indicative of its splendid spaciousness. There are more than 40 rooms, all with ceilings as high as 16 feet in the Victorian manner and many with open fireplaces.





This is the birthplace of Governor Charles Brantley Aycock who led the great public education revival in North Carolina during his term of office, 1901-05. It is now restored as a State Historic Site and open to the public. It is located 1 mile south of Fremont and 10 miles north of Goldsboro just off U. S. 117. The dwelling is to the reader's left, and the detached kitchen and dining room on the right with the old-fashioned well in the foreground. The original house dates from about 1840.



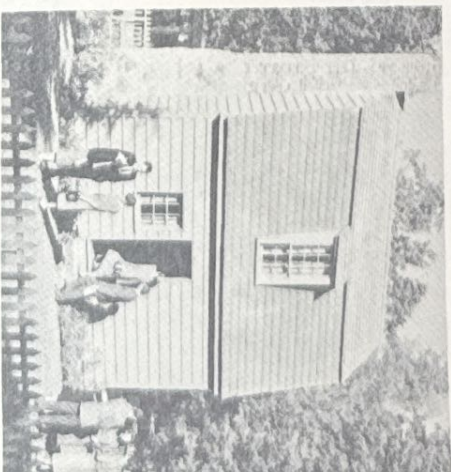
Beginning of the 20th Century was marked in North Carolina by a great revival of public education which began with the administration of Governor Charles Brantley Aycock, 1901-1905. Public schools all over the State are monuments to this great Governor, and this bronze statue erected in his memory in the Capitol Square in Raleigh was paid for partly by thousands of small donations from school children throughout the State.



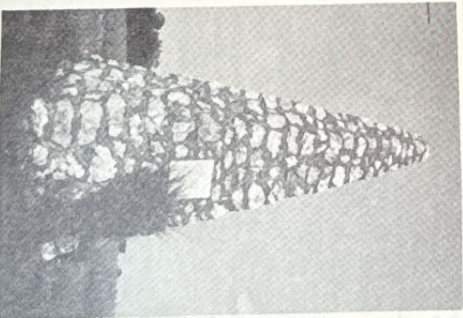
THREE PRESIDENTS

The monument to the three Presidents of the United States born in North Carolina faces east in Capitol Square. This monument, dedicated in 1948 by President Truman, honors Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk and Andrew Johnson, the one-time tailor's apprentice who succeeded Lincoln as the 17th President and bore the brunt of administration during the grim period of Reconstruction following the War Between the States.

The Andrew Johnson House, Raleigh, birthplace of the 17th President of the United States, is a tiny gambrel-roofed structure situated in Pullen Park adjoining the campus of North Carolina State College. It is maintained by the Andrew Johnson House Commission of Raleigh and open to the public from 2 until 5 p.m. each day except Saturdays. Admission charge of 25 cents is used for maintenance of the house. In 1958, the 150th anniversary year of Johnson's birth, the house was completely restored and refurnished. The house originally stood in downtown Raleigh. On July 1, 1904, it was purchased by the Wake County Committee of the Colonial Dames of America and moved to a site near its present location. In the 1930's it was moved to its present site and the Andrew Johnson House Commission was set up by the City of Raleigh to maintain it.



The monument of the 11th President, James K. Polk, marks his birthplace in Mecklenburg County on U. S. 521 near Pineville. He was born in 1795 and won a place in history for his foresight in the territorial development of the U.S.A., including acquisition of California. Andrew Jackson, the famous "Old Hickory", was born near the South Carolina border. A highway marker indicating the location of the birthplace of the 7th President (born 1767) is in Woxhaw, Union County.

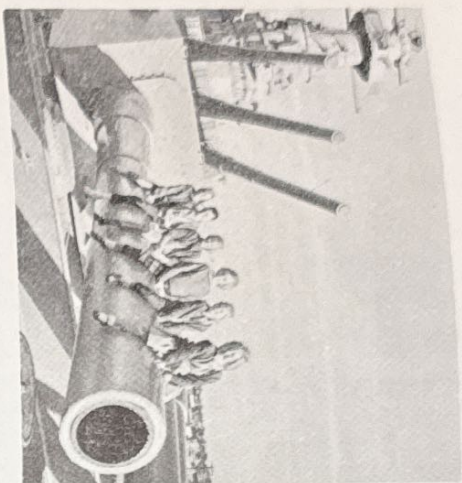


THE WORLD WARS

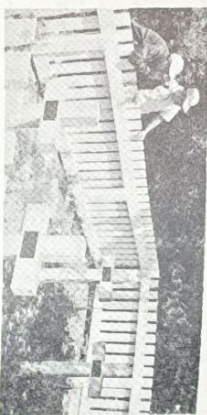
The U. S. S. North Carolina, battle-starred veteran of 40 months in the Pacific during World War II, is permanently moored at Wilmington, North Carolina, as a War memorial open to the public seven days a week, year around.

The battleship site is on the west bank of the Cape Fear River, opposite downtown Wilmington and adjacent to U. S. Routes 17, 74 and 76.

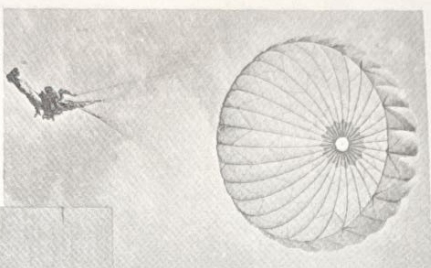
The North Carolina's magnificent battle record included participation in every major offensive naval engagement in the Pacific in World War II. Beginning with battle support to the Guadalcanal landings and continuing through the Third Fleet operations against Japan, the heavily armed super-dreadnaught earned 12 battle stars.



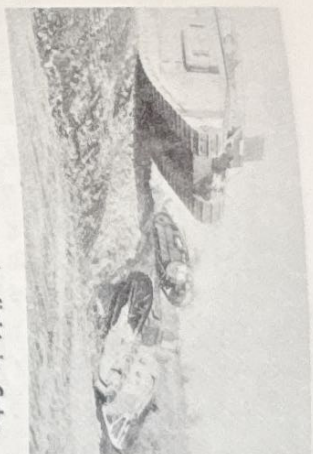
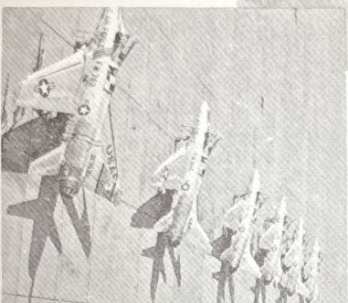
Both World Wars came to the North Carolina coast in submarine attacks. This graveyard on the Outer Banks of Ocracoke is the resting place of four British sailors whose bodies washed ashore from the HMS Bedfordshire, torpedoed by a German submarine May 14, 1942.



Fort Bragg, near Fayetteville, is one of the largest military installations in the United States. Established as an artillery post, it is now a major air defense center and home of the XVIII Airborne Corps, and the famed 82nd Airborne Division, one of whose paratroopers is shown in descent. The huge reservation is in an area of historical importance dating back to pre-Revolutionary times. It was established in 1918, and grew tremendously in World War II. At one time it housed nearly 160,000 troops.



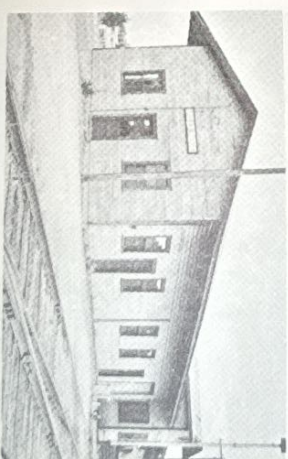
Seymour Johnson Air Force Base dates from April, 1942. It is near Goldsboro and named for a World War II air hero of that city. It is the home of the 4th Fighter Group, of which jet fighter planes are shown at ready against air attack.



North Carolina volunteers to fight in Cuba in the war with Spain in 1898 drilled at what used to be the State Fairgrounds in Raleigh, across Hillsboro Street from N. C. State College. In World War I Camp Polk, a tank corps camp, was situated here.



North Carolina's largest city, Charlotte, was the site of a major World War I training center. Camp Greene was named for the Revolutionary War General Nathaniel Greene, hero of the Battle of Guilford Courthouse. The camp site has now been swallowed up by the growing city, and only a historical marker stands today as a reminder many soldiers trained here in 1917-18.



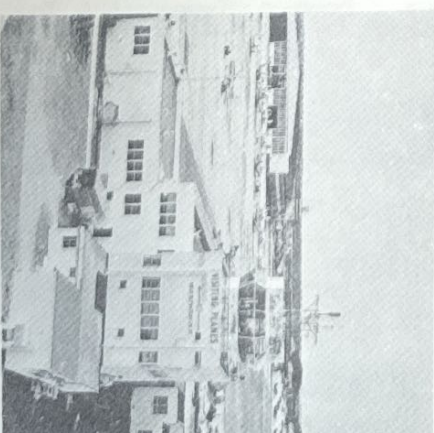
This is the Atlantic Coast Line railroad station at Holly Ridge—one of the few buildings still standing where Camp Davis was in World War II. Thousands of soldiers trained at Davis, a pioneer barrage balloon and anti-aircraft center.

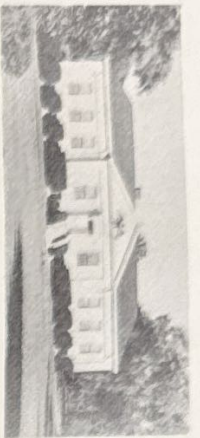


During both World Wars I & II cargo ships were built in the yards at Wilmington. Part of the site is now occupied by the North Carolina State Port Terminals.



The Marine Corps moved into North Carolina in force in World War II, establishing the Cherry Point Air Station (below) between Morehead City and New Bern, and Camp Lejeune near Jacksonville (above). State highways run through both bases.





The Mint Museum of Art, Charlotte, was a branch of the U. S. Mint from 1837 through 1861. It was established when North Carolina was the nation's largest gold producer. Now it houses a collection of sculpture and paintings, including a life-size portrait of Queen Charlotte. Museum is also center for Charlotte musical attractions.



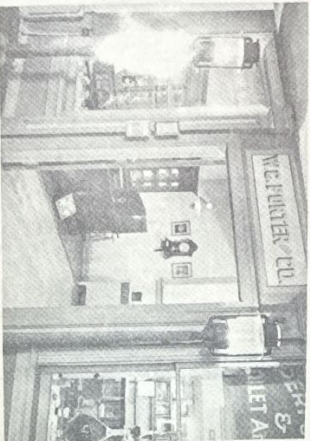
History of the Cherokee Indians is preserved by the Cherokee Historical Society in the recreated Oconaluftee Indian Village (above), the Cherokee Indian Museum, and the outdoor drama "Unto These Hills".



The Museum of North Carolina Minerals on the Blue Ridge Parkway is a gem sample case. More than 300 minerals are found in the State, which was the leading gold producer in the U. S. during the first half of the 19th Century.



The New Bern Firemen's Museum, dedicated in 1937, preserves the rich history of the New Bern Department, chartered in 1845, as the Atlantic Co., and believed to be the oldest continuously active volunteer fire department in the nation. Featured are the Atlantic Steamer, purchased in 1879, and the Burton Steamer, dating from 1884. Two hose wagons, holding all-time records, are also on exhibit. Admission to the Museum, near the Tryon Palace Restoration, is free.

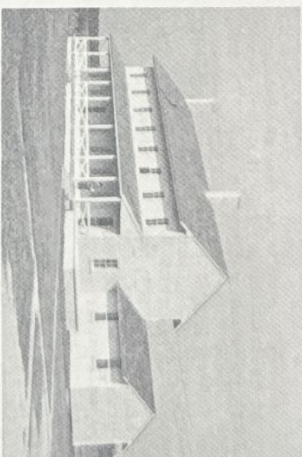


O. Henry, the short story writer, was born in Greensboro in 1862. A replica of the Porter Drug Store, where he worked, with original furnishings is a feature of the Greensboro Historical Museum containing also, prized Indian, colonial and revolutionary relics.

In the City of Raleigh there are three museums devoted to history, art, agriculture. On the coast is the unique Maritime Museum of Cape Fear. The National Seashore. Outer Banks is a scene in the Hall of War section of the Hall of History containing the Dept. of Archives and History.



A scene in the Elizabethan section of North Carolina Museum of Art. This contains the first major art collection purchased with State funds. In 1958 the Gail Melchers Gold Medal was awarded the State of North Carolina for its "leadership and foresight in the support of the fine arts".



The Cape Hatteras Marine Museum is a new coastal attraction. Opened in 1954 by the National Park Service, it houses an expanding collection of relics telling the dramatic story of "The Graveyard of the Atlantic".

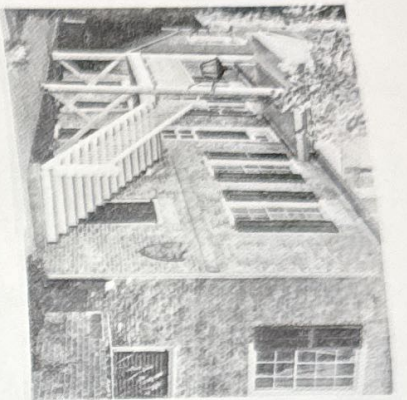


The house in which the author Thomas Wolfe was reared is preserved as a historic shrine in Asheville. This is the "Dixieland" of Wolfe's novel "Look Homeward Angel".

The State Museum of Natural History (right) was established in 1851. It is in the Agriculture Building.

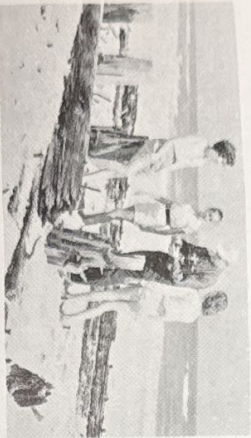


The Wachovia Museum in Old Salem has one of the largest collections of local antiques in America. The collection is housed in the original Moravian boys' School built in 1794 to which in 1937 a new structure was added.

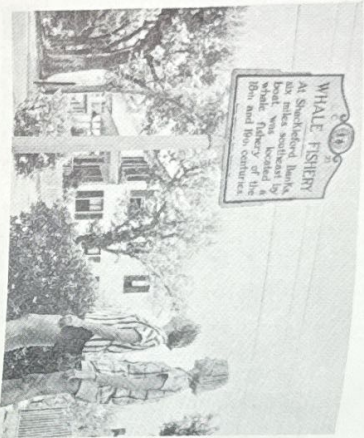


St. John's Art Gallery at Wilmington, opened to the public in 1962, was built in 1801 and originally housed the oldest Masonic Lodge in North Carolina. Original Masonic lodge rooms included in the preservation program of the Wilmington Historic District.

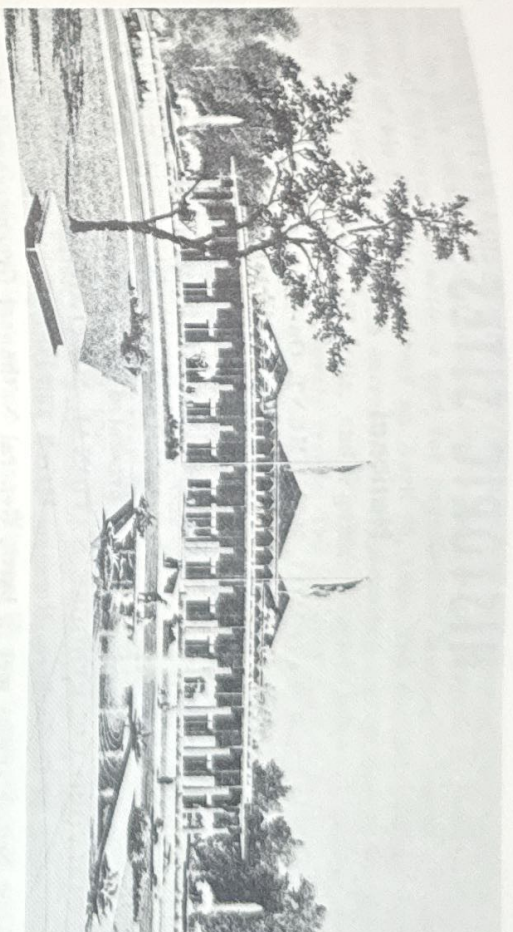
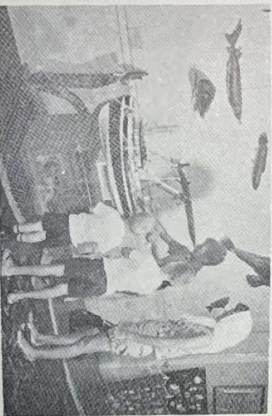
This historical marker in the ancient port city of Beaufort (below) tells the story of an all-but forgotten industry in the 17th and 18th centuries in North Carolina. Commercial fishing is still an important economic factor, but whole fishing is as extinct as Diamond City, which a century ago was a thriving settlement near the present Cape Lookout lighthouse. The retired fishing boat "Alphonso" is now open as a whaling museum on Beaufort's waterfront.



The Roy Hampton Museum at Morehead City has a fascinating display of all types of fish and shellfish found in North Carolina coastal waters.



Wrecks of hundreds of ships are buried under the sands of North Carolina's coast, and sometimes exposed by storms—as was this one discovered by photographer and models on Ocracoke Island. Wrecks may be found on Hatteras and Nags Head Islands, also.



NEW LEGISLATIVE BUILDING

The long pattern of North Carolina's growth, from a land inhabited by Indians that Sir Walter Raleigh's first English colonies found, to the State called the "Dixie Dynamo" by the National Geographic Magazine in the comprehensive review in its Feb. 1962 issue, is reflected in the development of its seat of government.

The Capitol on which construction was begun in 1833 to replace earlier structures, was designed to house all State government. Today it is inadequate even for the Executive branch. Many years ago the Judicial branch sought other quarters, and in 1963 the Legislative branch was established in its own building—the first in any state for exclusive occupancy of its Legislature.

The Legislative Building, popularly called the State House and not to be confused with The Capitol, houses the General Assembly which formerly met in chambers on the second floor of the Capitol and spread into many buildings for committee and clerical operations.

The beautiful marble structure, occupying an entire city block and located so that it may form the northern end of a mall with the Capitol at the south end, was planned so that it may become the hub of a new group of State buildings.

The five-domed structure contains over 200,000 square feet on four levels, is fully air conditioned and cost over \$6 millions. Edward Durrell Stone of New York was the architect with Holloway-Reeves of Raleigh, associates.

HISTORIC SITES

National

FORT RALEIGH NATIONAL MONUMENT. On Roanoke Island at site of the first English colonies in the new world, 1585-87. The "Lost Colony" was one of these colonizing efforts. National Park Service has reconstructed the earth fort, originally built to protect the colonies against the Spanish, and has established a museum. In Waterside Theatre nearby, Paul Green's symphonic drama "The Lost Colony" is presented each summer.

GUILFORD COURTHOUSE NATIONAL MILITARY PARK. Near U. S. 220 north of Greensboro. Here on March 15, 1781, General Cornwallis with 2,000 British troops met in battle General Nathanael Greene, commanding an American force of 1420 veterans and 2900 raw recruits. Cornwallis' army was crippled and the way paved for British surrender at Yorktown a little later. National Park Service has marked the battlefield and erected a visitor center-museum. Many monuments have been erected by patriotic and other private organizations.

MOORES CREEK NATIONAL MILITARY PARK. Near Currie, Pender County, on N. C. 210. Site of first battle of the Revolution in North Carolina, Feb. 27, 1776. A force of Tories under command of Alan Macdonald, husband of Flora Macdonald, was attacked by a force of Whigs and defeated. This Patriot victory thwarted a grand scheme of invasion of the southern colonies. National Park Service has reconstructed earthworks, the famous bridge, and erected a modern visitor center-museum.

WRIGHT BROTHERS NATIONAL MEMORIAL. Near Kitty Hawk. Here on Dec. 17, 1903, Orville and Wilbur Wright made the first flight of a power-driven airplane. A large monument marks the spot. In addition, the National Park Service has reconstructed the launching apparatus, the hangar, and the living quarters used by the Wright Brothers, and established a modern museum which deals with the early history of the Wrights.

State

ALAMANCE BATTLEGROUND STATE HISTORIC SITE. On N. C. 62, 10 miles south of Burlington. On this field on May 16, 1771, was fought a decisive battle between Governor William Tryon and his force of Colonial militia and a group of organized back-country rebels known as the Regulators. Visitor center-museum with historical exhibits on the War of the Regulation and on the Battle of Alamance open.

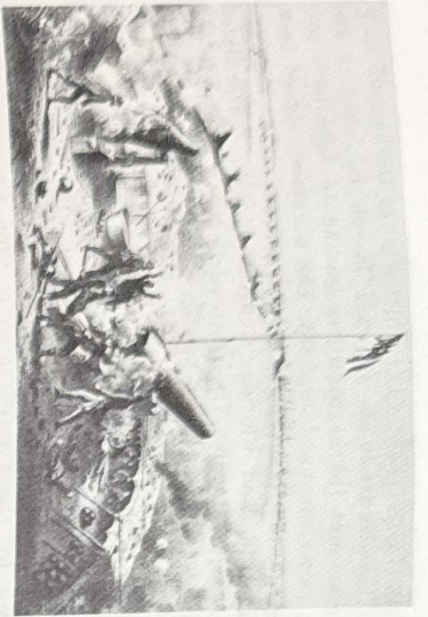
BENNETT PLACE STATE HISTORIC SITE. Just west of Durham off U. S. 70. In this small reconstructed farmhouse General Joseph E. Johnston and General William T. Sherman met for negotiations leading to Johnston's surrender of his Confederate army on April 26, 1865. The document signed here, 17 days after General Lee's surrender at Appomattox, put an end to the Civil War in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida. General Johnston surrendered approximately 89,000 Confederate troops. The restored Bennett farmhouse and detached kitchen have been furnished to the period of 1865 and the project is open to the public.

BENTONVILLE BATTLEGROUND STATE HISTORIC SITE. Off U. S. 701 15 miles south of Smithfield, Johnston County. Here was fought in March, 1865, the last major Confederate-initiated battle of the Civil War and the largest and the bloodiest battle ever fought on North Carolina soil. It was the only important attempt by the Confederates to stop General Sherman on his northward march from Savannah to join General Grant's forces in the Petersburg area of Virginia. The State project consists of 51 acres, which embrace the Confederate cemetery, the Harper House (used by both sides during and after the battle as a field hospital), and part of the earthworks used in the battle. On private property are other earthworks totaling several miles in length. Thirty historical markers on the roads through the battlefield area mark various important features and actions.

BRUNSWICK TOWN STATE HISTORIC SITE. On the east side of lower Cape Fear River, Brunswick County. The town of Brunswick, founded in 1725, was a flourishing river port until the American Revolution, when it was burned by the British. After the Revolution, the town never recovered and became extinct about 1830. Walls of Saint Phillips Church and numerous house foundations remain. Also the massive works of Fort Anderson, a Civil War fortification erected by the Confederates, remain and have been improved for exhibit. The Department of Archives and History is conducting an archeological project on the Colonial town site and has erected many signs and trailside exhibits in the area.

The James Iredell House State Historic Site, Edenton, Chowan County. This house, built in the 1760's, was the home of James Iredell, Attorney-General of North Carolina during the Revolution and a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, 1790-1799, under appointment by President Washington. The house is owned by the State but is maintained and operated by the James Iredell House Association of Edenton.





Fort Fisher is in the spotlight during the observance of the Civil War Centennial. The illustration is one of several the collection of the Dept. of Archives and History.

FORT FISHER STATE HISTORIC SITE. On U. S. 421 south of Carolina Beach, New Hanover County. Remains of the Confederate bastion which held the Cape Fear River open to blockade runners until almost the end of the Civil War is being restored and developed as a historical exhibit. The earth-works have been cleaned off and marked, a small museum established, and extensive salvage operations on blockade runners sunk during the Civil War are being carried out.

FORT MACON STATE PARK. On Bogue Bank near Atlantic Beach, Carteret County. This great brick fort was built 1826-1834 to protect Beaufort Inlet against naval invasion. Early in the Civil War it was the site of a battle for its capture. After World War I it was turned over to the State of North Carolina and in recent years has been developed as a State historical attraction.

GOVERNOR CHARLES B. AYCOCK BIRTHPLACE STATE HISTORIC SITE. Located a mile south of Fremont, Wayne County, just off U. S. 117. The small farmhouse in which North Carolina's great "Educational Governor" was born in 1859 has been restored and furnished to period. In addition, a one-room schoolhouse of 1870 has been moved to the site and restored.

GOVERNOR RICHARD CASWELL MEMORIAL. On old U. S. 70 west of Kinston. The memorial centers around the grave of Richard Caswell, a military hero of the American Revolution and first Governor of North Carolina after Independence.

THE GOVERNOR ZEBULON B. VANCE BIRTHPLACE STATE HISTORIC SITE. Located on Reems Creek Road, 5 miles east of Weaverville, Buncombe County. Originally built in the 1790's by Colonel David Vance, the large log house was the birthplace in 1830 of Zebulon Baird Vance, North Carolina's Civil War Governor and later a United States Senator from North Carolina. The house has been reconstructed, using part of the materials of the original house, all according to plans based on the original. It has been furnished with mountain antiques of the area. In addition, a smokehouse, springhouse, and slave house have been reconstructed.

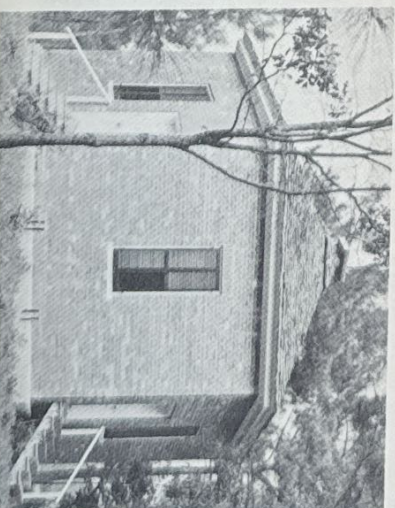
THE HOUSE IN THE HORSESHOE STATE HISTORIC SITE. On Deep River at the northern boundary of Moore County. This house was built about 1770 by Philip Alston, later a Whig leader during the Revolution. 1781 a small battle was fought here which left the house pockmarked with bullet holes. The battle was fought between a force of Whigs led by Alston and a force of Tories led by David Fanning. Later the house was the home of Governor Benjamin Williams, who developed there one of the State's first large cotton plantations. The house is owned by the State, but it has been restored and is now operated by the Moore County Historical Society.

SOMERSET PLACE, an ante-bellum plantation at Pettigrew State Park, located in Washington and Tyrrell counties on the shores of Lake Phelps. The plantation was developed in the 1780's as a swampland reclamation project. It was first a rice plantation. The present buildings were erected in the 1820's and 1830's by the Josiah Collins family of Edenton. The mansion house is a notable architectural. Other outbuildings include a kitchen, smokehouse, ice house, dairy, and an overseer's house.

TOWN CREEK INDIAN MOUND STATE HISTORIC SITE. Five miles east of Mount Gilead, Montgomery County. Following archeological investigation, this 17th century Indian ceremonial village has been largely reconstructed and a modern visitor center-museum erected. Indian structures include the temple on top of the earth mound, a priest's dwelling, a burial house in which are exposed the skeletons of numerous burials, and the mud-plastered palisade surrounding the temple area.

TRYON PALACE RESTORATION. New Bern. Originally built 1767-1770, this beautiful building was North Carolina's first official Capitol and Royal Governor's residence. Occupied in 1770 by Governor William Tryon, builder of the Palace, it served successively as the residence of Royal Governor Josiah Martin and Richard Caswell, first Governor of the State after Independence. During the 1950's Tryon Palace was restored and furnished to period at a total cost in excess of \$3,000,000. The bulk of these funds was from the bequest of the late Maude Moore Latham of Greensboro.

Richmond Temperance and Literary Society Hall, near Wagram, Scotland County. Built in 1860 as meeting hall and library for a local debating and literary society, it was raided by General Sherman's men in 1865 and contents scattered over the grove. It has been restored as an historic building.



"IT'S A LONG TIME BETWEEN DRINKS"

One version of the story is handed down in the family of John Motley Morehead, Ambassador to Sweden (1930-33). Mr. Morehead's grandfather was Governor Morehead, a Whig. Gov. J. H. Hammond of South Carolina was a Democrat. The two officials met with their staffs and legal advisers for a conference on the extradition of a political offender which involved the continued amicable relations between the two states.

During the discussion Governor Hammond became excited and finally announced that further refusal would result in his sending a military force

into North Carolina to seize the fugitive.

"Now, sir," he shouted, crashing his fist upon the table, "what is your answer?"

"My reply, sir," answered Governor Morehead with great deliberation, "is this: It's a damn long time between drinks."

This unexpected answer had the effect of so relieving the tension that the two Governors were able to talk dispassionately and eventually to reach a settlement satisfactory to both states.

HISTORIC SITES PROGRAM

Under the administration of the Department of Archives and History a comprehensive program of preservation and development of historic sites is going ahead. This includes restorations from the mountains to the coastal plains, financed with both public and private funds. Many of these are either illustrated in this booklet or noted in connection with adjacent places of historic interest.

WHY TAR HEELS?

In colonial days, North Carolina was a big producer of tar, pitch and turpentine and its residents sometimes were called TAR HEELS.

During one of the fiercest conflicts of the War Between The States, North Carolina troops felt they had been let down by a regiment carrying the colors of another state, and thus carried chips on their shoulders when they pulled back from the front after the battle.

"Any more tar down in the Old North State boys?" members of the other regiment taunted the battle-weary North Carolinians.

"Not a bit, Jeff Davis bought it all up," retorted the Carolinians.

"How's that, what's he going to do with it?"

"He's gonna put it on your heels to make you stick better in the next fight," answered the soldiers from the land of tar, pitch and turpentine.

General Lee, hearing of the incident, remarked:

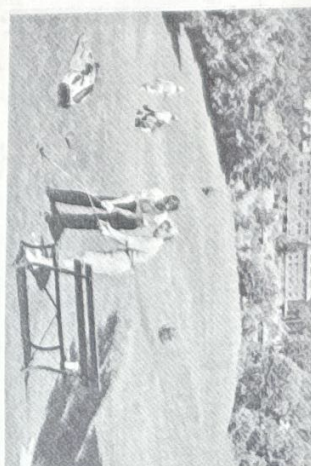
"God bless the Tar Heel boys."

The nickname became immensely popular.

Source, Creecy's "Grandfather Tales of North Carolina"



PINEHURST



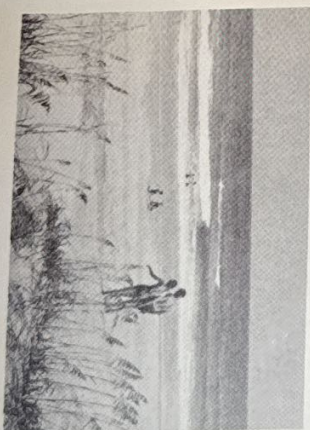
ASHEVILLE

VARIETY VACATIONLAND

Historic North Carolina is also Variety Vacationland, a distinctive State in that its vacation attractions stretch from Atlantic ocean beaches to the Great Smoky and Blue Ridge mountains. Between these extremes is the world famous Mid-South resortland, where winter golf is king. Each of the four seasons offers something special in vacations in North Carolina, and the full color booklet entitled "Variety Vacationland" describes many of them, some with deep historical significance.

In fact, the game of golf is deeply rooted in North Carolina history. Legend has it that the first golf was played in 1728 by a Scotchman named Alex MacGrain knocking a feather-ball about in a field near Fayetteville. It is recorded that the first course was established at Hot Springs in 1888. In 1897, just a decade after present-day golf was established in the U. S., pioneers began playing the game at Pinehurst, which was to become a world-famous winter resort.

In the mountains golf is famous too, and not far from Hot Springs, where the modern game began, is the course of the Asheville Country Club adjacent to Grove Park Inn. This famous resort hotel was built by E. W. Grove, the St. Louis chill tonic magnate, in 1912-13. It is situated on the west slope of Sunset Mountain overlooking the city.



BEACHES



MOUNTAINS

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Without the assistance of the State Department of Archives and History, production of this abbreviated guide to history in the Tar Heel State would not have been possible. This valuable and freely given help is herewith gratefully acknowledged and it goes not only to the Director, Dr. Christopher Crittenden, and to the head of the division of historic sites, W. S. Tarlton, but also to the staff of the Hall of History, who not only contributed materials and suggestions for this booklet, but cooperate continuously with the Dept. of Conservation and Development in responding to inquiries and otherwise making the rich history of North Carolina better known.

COUNTY HISTORIANS

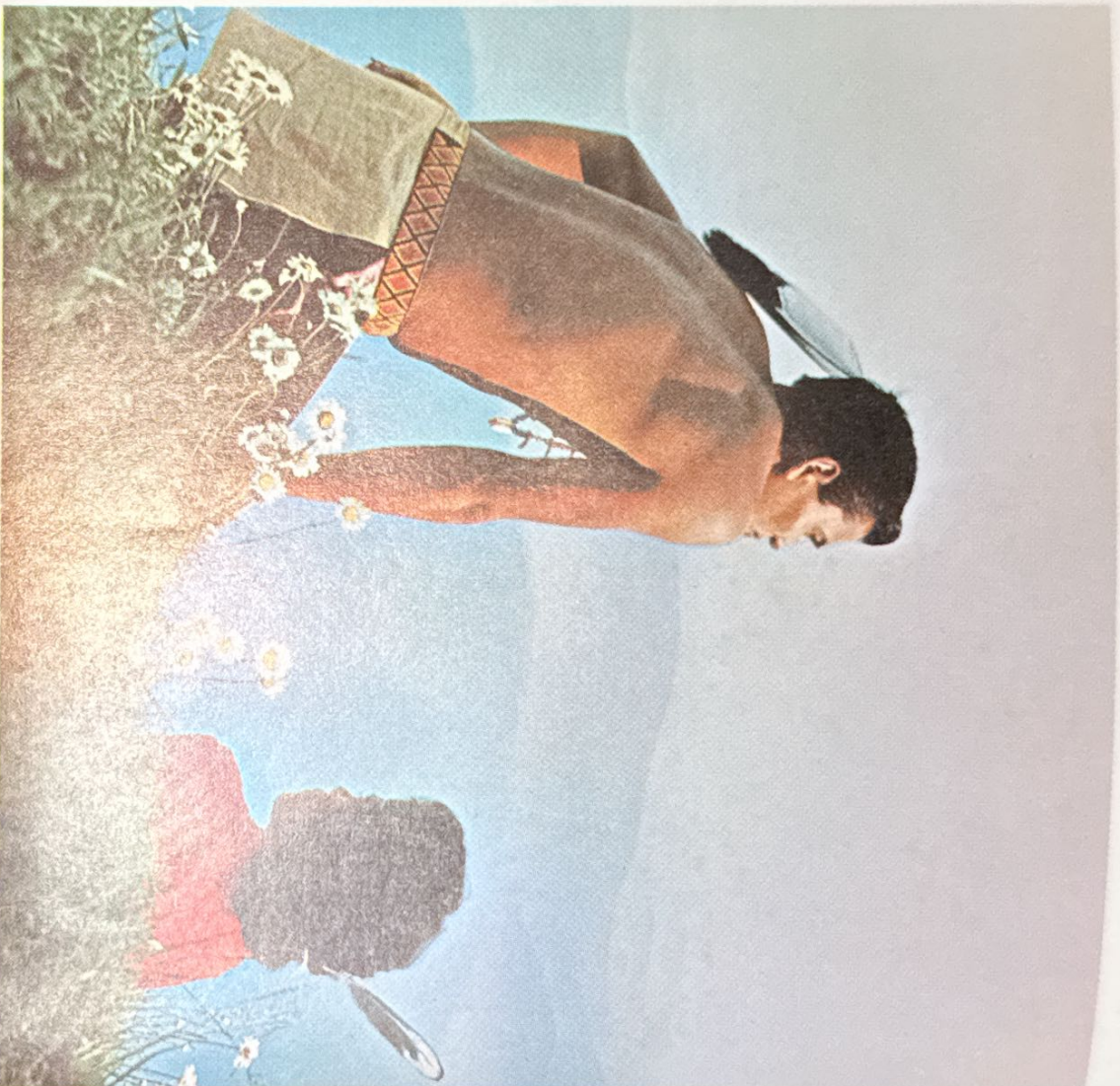
In most of the 100 counties of North Carolina there is either a county historical society, an informal group, or an individual able and willing to help visitors interested in history with local information. A list of some of these appears on page VII of the preface of the "North Carolina Guide", 1955 edition, which is listed with references below. More detailed information about County Historical Societies or Associations under the auspices of The North Carolina Literary and Historical Association. The address is Department of Archives and History, Box 1881, Raleigh, N. C.

READY REFERENCE

- NORTH CAROLINA GUIDE, 649 pp., University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill \$3.50
 NORTH CAROLINA, The History of a Southern State by Leder & Newsome, U.N.C. Press, Chapel Hill \$7.50
 THE FACE OF NORTH CAROLINA, by Roberts & Gorrell, Heritage House, Charlotte \$12.50
 GRAVEYARD OF THE ATLANTIC, Shipwrecks of the North Carolina Coast by David Stick, U.N.C. Press, Chapel Hill \$5.00
 OUTER BANKS OF NORTH CAROLINA (1584-1958) by David Stick, U.N.C. Press, Chapel Hill \$6.00
 A NORTH CAROLINA BIBLIOGRAPHY by Thornton, U.N.C. Press, Chapel Hill \$7.50
 GUIDE TO NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL HIGHWAY MARKERS, with location and description of 755 markers, N. C. Dept. Archives & History, Box 1881, Raleigh 23¢
 NORTH CAROLINA AS A CIVIL WAR BATTLEGROUND, N. C. Dept. Archives & History, Raleigh 35¢
 NORTH CAROLINA HISTORIC SITES, assorted leaflets, N. C. Dept. Archives & History, Raleigh
 DIRECTORY OF BOOKS, PAMPHLETS AND THE NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL REVIEW available from N. C. Dept. Archives & History, Raleigh, listing prices free
 STATE CAPITOL AND THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION, Dept. Conservation and Development, Travel Information Division, Raleigh free
 Libraries throughout the State, many of which have indexed files of newspapers and THE STATE Magazine files.
 (A much more extensive bibliography is available free on request to the Dept. of Conservation and Development, Travel Information Division, Raleigh.)



The first church in the oldest town of North Carolina is St. Thomas Episcopal at Bath. The town, incorporated in 1705, was a Colonial capital and haunt of the Pirate Blackbeard. The church, established in 1734, and early buildings are open to the public.



Cherokee Indians live in the Great Smoky Mountains of North Carolina. They have their own village of Cherokee in the 50,000-acre Qualla Boundary at the entrance to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and welcome visitors to their museums and souvenir shops, open year 'round, and to the outdoor drama "Unto These Hills" and the recreated Oconaluftee Indian Village, open during the summer season.

Historic **NORTH CAROLINA**

UNIT VI.

NORTH CAROLINA'S THREE PRESIDENTS

NORTH CAROLINA'S THREE PRESIDENTS

North Carolina has had three men born in her State, to become the holder of the highest office of the land. On the three following pages of this booklet, there is a short history of each of these men who became President of the United States.

Andrew Jackson (1767-1845) Seventh President

James Knox Polk (1795-1849) Eleventh President

Andrew Johnson (1808-1875) Seventeenth President



The monument to the three Presidents of the United States born in North Carolina — Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk and Andrew Johnson stands in Capitol Square.

ANDREW JACKSON
7th President of the United States
(1767-1845)
(Born North Carolina-South Carolina
boundary at the Waxhaw settlements
March 15, 1767)
President 1829-1837

Fiery, iron-willed Gen. Andrew Jackson, seventh president of the United States, was the best-loved and the most-hated president the young nation had known. Old Hickory, as his troops called him, was the first poor boy to become president. He was the first president to be elected from the frontier, the first to be called a "people's president", the first to found a modern political party, and the first to make the presidency a powerful office.

The frontiersmen, the farmers, the workers, and the small businessmen loved him. His foes in politics and in finance accused him of being a tyrant and angrily called him King Andrew.

Through his long stormy life Jackson acted in many opposite ways. He grew up in the rough life of the Tennessee frontier, yet he charmed Washington society with his fine manners. He hanged two men as spies, ordered six soldiers shot for mutiny, killed one man in a duel and wounded others, yet spoiled his little adopted son. He swore, gambled, owned fighting cocks, and raced horses, yet built a church for his wife and he deeply revered God. He was not a great soldier but he won every battle he led. He insisted that others obey, yet broke the law whenever he pleased. He flew into rages when anger suited his purpose, yet showed the greatest patience with his slaves, his family, and his friends.

This was the man who led a new era in American life--the "Jackson era." In war, in politics, and in his own daily life he always lived according to the rugged, straightforward code of the American frontier.

JAMES KNOX POLK
11th President of the United States
(1795-1849)
(Born in Mecklenburg County,
November 2, 1795)
President 1845-1849

"Who is James K. Polk?" people asked when he was nominated for president by the Democrats. It was a reasonable question, for Polk was the first "dark horse"--compromise candidate--to be nominated.

Slight, hard-working James Polk had, however, served in public office for 18 years despite frail health. Extremely conscientious, serious, and methodical, he lacked the dramatic personality that caught public attention. The announcement of his election as the 11th president, however, was one of the most dramatic in history. It was brought by a secret messenger on a speeding horse at dawn. Polk's administration, moreover, accomplished several constructive measures for the United States.

No president was more aware of his position and responsibility than Polk. In his private diary he referred frequently to himself as "the President." Up at six o'clock in the morning, he worked well into the night. He seemed to feel that the entire government--and nation--rested on him. Although soft-spoken and unusually courteous, he dominated his Cabinet and firmly directed foreign affairs. Some historians have belittled him. Others say his critics fail to take account of his achievements.

ANDREW JOHNSON
17th President of the United States
(1808-1875)
(Born in Raleigh, N. C., December 29, 1808)
President 1865-1869

A frank and fearless man, Andrew Johnson became a public figure during the nation's greatest crisis--the Civil War. Although he came from the slave state of Tennessee, Johnson worked hard to preserve the Union. These efforts brought him the vice-presidency in 1865. Six weeks later the assassination of Abraham Lincoln made him president.

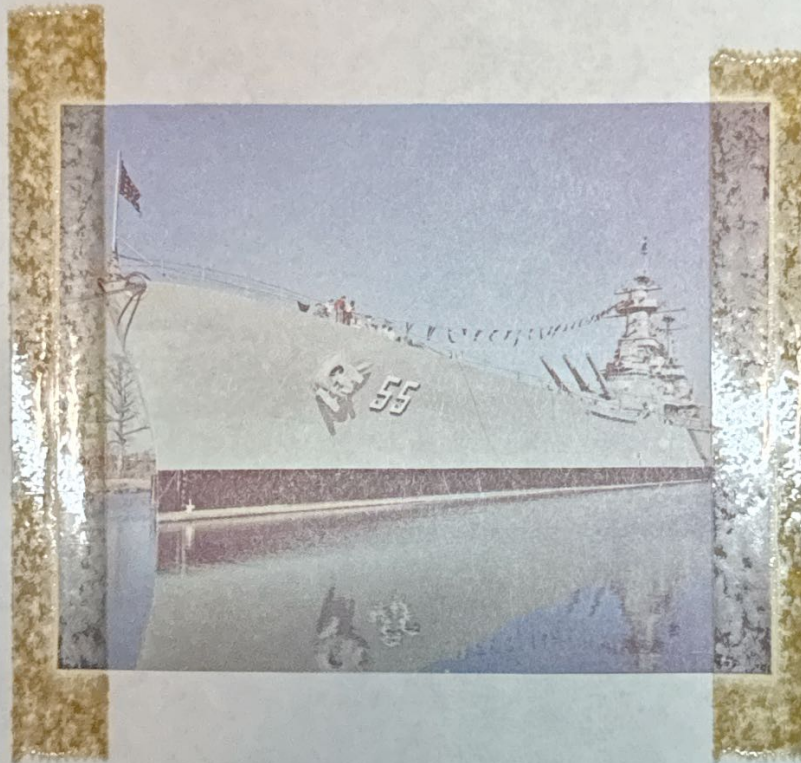
Johnson's just and merciful reconstruction policies were defeated by a bitter and hostile Congress. During such a period, however, it is doubtful that even a statesman such as Lincoln could have effected an orderly change from war to peace. In his time, Johnson's administration was widely condemned. Today he is regarded as having been an honest and conscientious president.

UNIT VII.

THE U. S. S. NORTH CAROLINA

MEMORIAL BATTLESHIP

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA



THE U. S. S. NORTH CAROLINA

"The Showboat"

The U. S. S. North Carolina was born for war, and the only life she knew was the life of battle. Her short career ended when the sounds of battle faded at the end of World War II. She was a little over four years old when Japan surrendered, but in the action-filled years between 1941 and 1945 she earned for herself a reputation that will live as long as man remembers the brutal war in the Pacific.

The enemy could not kill the North Carolina, although they claimed she had been sunk six times. They strafed her, shelled her, torpedoed her, but still she lived to steam triumphantly into Tokyo Bay at war's end.

Time and advancing technology ended her fighting days. Once, the North Carolina and her sister battleships were the most feared warships afloat. Now she is part of yesterday's Navy, a museum piece. Today, the capital ships are the silent, missile carrying nuclear submarine and the super carrier.

But write no epitaph for the U. S. S. North Carolina. She lives by decree of the people of the state for which she was named. They raised by subscription more than a quarter of a million dollars to save their ship from execution. The cutting torch, Tar Heels declared, would not dismember this fighting lady. They enshrined her as a war memorial to the men and women of all the U. S. military services who fought for this nation's freedom in World War II.

True, her guns are muzzled in a safe and final port. But each day the high drama of her fighting years is relived by the men, women and children who board her for a look at the mightiest battleship to face the onrushing Japanese forces in the early days of World War II.

She mauled Japanese land installations, shipping, ground forces and air power from Guadalcanal to Tokyo Bay. Her log is a history of the U. S. offensive in the Pacific. She earned 12 battle stars during her 40 months of combat duty. These engagements took the lives of nine of the North Carolina's men, and 40 others were wounded.

She dealt out a great deal more punishment than she took. She was credited with downing 24 Japanese planes during her 307,000 mile wartime cruise. She sank one merchantman, and on nine different occasions she steamed within range of enemy guns to dump tons of explosives on Japanese strongholds.

But this is just part of the saga of the lady-of-war sailors called The Showboat.

Her part in history actually began when diplomats from the major powers sat around polished tables in Washington and produced the Naval Treaty of 1922. A battleship North Carolina was being built in Norfolk at that time, but because of treaty provisions dealing with the number of capital ships and armament, the hull was scrapped. The Navy abandoned plans for building battleships for some years to come.

Fourteen years later the worthlessness of the treaty became evident. An arms race was on, and the treaty provisions were disregarded. War was coming, though few in the United States cared to admit it. On June 3, 1936, Congress took one of the biggest of these early steps and authorized the building of BB55, the U. S. S. North Carolina.

The original plans for the new battleship included 14 inch rifles, the maximum size allowed by the Washington Treaty. However, in July, before the keel was laid, the State Department announced that "there is not a universal acceptance of the limit of gunpower at 14 inches". When the final plans came off the drafting board, all turret fittings had been changed to house the new 16 inch rifles. On October 27, 1937, the keel was laid in Brooklyn Navy Yard.

There were 54,000 persons on hand when Miss Isobel Hoey, daughter of North Carolina Governor Clyde R. Hoey, broke a bottle across the bow of the Showboat and showered the new hull and herself with champagne. "In the name of the United States I christen thee North Carolina", she said. And her father added: "Its very power is fascinating. It commands our respect and it will help to command the respect of the world. It speaks a language that even a dictator can understand."

A worried America watched closely when the North Carolina joined the fleet on April 9, 1941. She was the first battleship commissioned since 1923. New Yorkers, watching the massive and majestic ship slide in and out of port, were quick to nickname her The Showboat.

And The Showboat she was. She made history when she slid down the ways and she made history during World War II that was to follow a short 8 months after her commission.

Two of the most daring acts of heroism in the Showboat's 40-month combat cruise came in the last week of the war. The North Carolina's scout plane pilots, Lt. Jacobs and Lt. (j.g.) Oliver, were sent into the air to rescue flyers downed during strikes on the main Japanese island of Honshu.

One pilot landed his float plane to rescue an airman downed in Tokyo Bay. In his efforts to fish the pilot from the water, he was thrown from the plane into the rough water. The scout plane (a Kingfisher) ran wildly around the bay until destroyed by machine gun fire.

The other scout plane pilot, who had witnessed the incident, landed and rescued the two soaked airmen. The rescue plane and the three pilots were under machine gun attack from Japanese planes during the entire operation.

Both of the North Carolina's pilots were awarded the Distinguished Flying cross for their heroism.

PAPER

A proud ship had borne her crew from war into peace. She had won 12 battle stars, steamed 307,000 miles, entered 26 different ports, downed 24 Japanese planes, sunk a merchantman and bombarded nine different Japanese strongholds. She had toured the war road from Guadalcanal to Tokyo Bay.

Now her fighting days were done, her usefulness finished. The battleship was obsolete. On June 27, 1947, the North Carolina was decommissioned.

For 14 years the lifeless body of the great fighting ship swung at anchor with the mothball fleet at Bayonne, New Jersey. In 1960 the Navy condemned her to the scrap heap. She would be cut into scrap metal if the state of North Carolina didn't want her.

North Carolina did want her, and bought her. Then school children gave dimes, citizens from all walks of life contributed dollars and a bevy of North Carolina "admirals" each gave \$100 or more to bring The Showboat home. In less than nine months, Tar Heels had contributed more than \$250,000.

In late September, 1961, the North Carolina started her final voyage. This time she was under tow. On October 2 she appeared at the mouth of the fog-shrouded Cape Fear River. Like a gray ghost from the past she loomed out of the mist, and into the channel. Thousands lined the river bank to cheer her progress. A Southport pilot, Capt. B. M. Burriss, guided her through the narrow (for a 108-ft. wide battleship) channel without brushing a buoy. It was late afternoon when her massive superstructure, dwarfing waterfront buildings, slid majestically into the Port of Wilmington. Ahead was the ticklish job of maneuvering her into her slip. At the point she was turned, the 728 ft. battleship was longer than the channel was wide. Everything had to go exactly right,

and it almost did. Unfortunately, The Showboat jammed her stern against a floating restaurant and her bow went aground. For 30 feverish minutes 11 tugs and a bulldozer worked to free her from the mud bank at the entrance to the permanent slip.

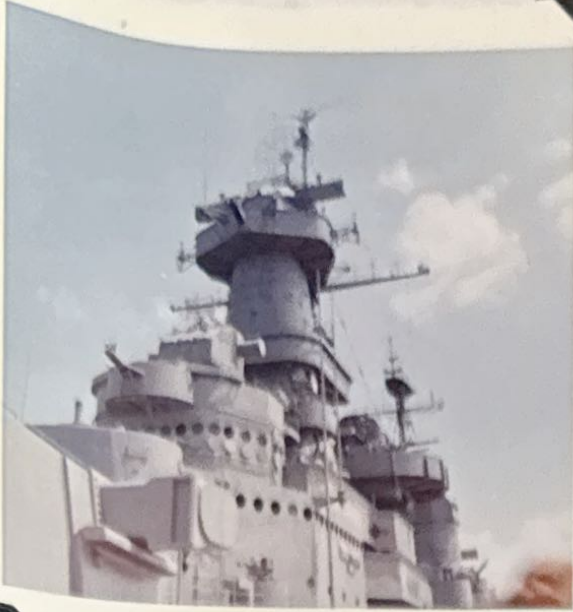
At last the straining tugs pushed her clear. She floated again. Then she was moved slowly, carefully, to her final berth.

There she lies, an enduring memorial to the brave men and gallant ships that endured the agony and turmoil of combat--as grand a lady in repose as ever she was in the days when her great voice shouted the battle cry of free men across the reaches of the Pacific.

OTHER NORTH CAROLINAS

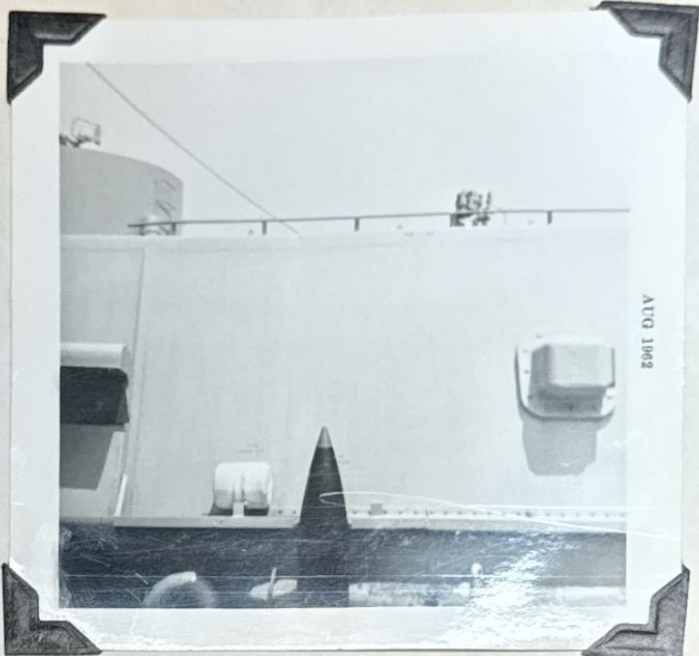
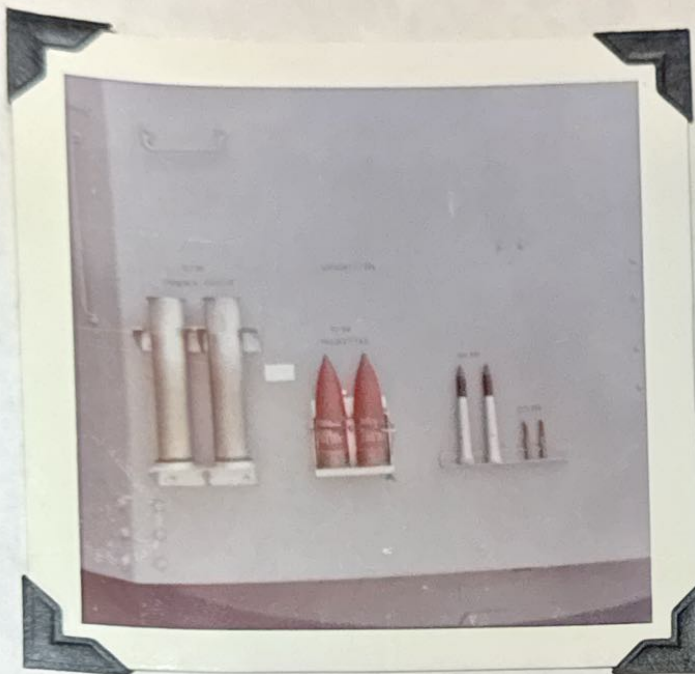
The first ship-of-the-line to bear the name North Carolina was a full-rigged sailing ship mounting 74 guns. She patrolled the Mediterranean and the Pacific from 1820 to 1835.

The second namesake of the state was the armored cruiser North Carolina. She mounted four 10 inch guns and 22 three-inch rapid fire guns. The cruiser served in combat and transport forces during World War I. In 1920, her name was changed to Charlotte so that a battleship might assume the name of the state.



AUG 1962

Scene of U.S.S. North
Carolina taken on my visit
to Wilmington, N. C.



News picture appearing in the Winston-Salem Journal (morning newspaper of Winston-Salem, N. C.) - January 4, 1964.



Morton

High Water for the Battle Wagon

The storm that brought snow and ice to the South on New Year's Eve brought high water to the parking area by the USS North Carolina, the World War II battle veteran, at Wilmington. Strong winds blowing up-

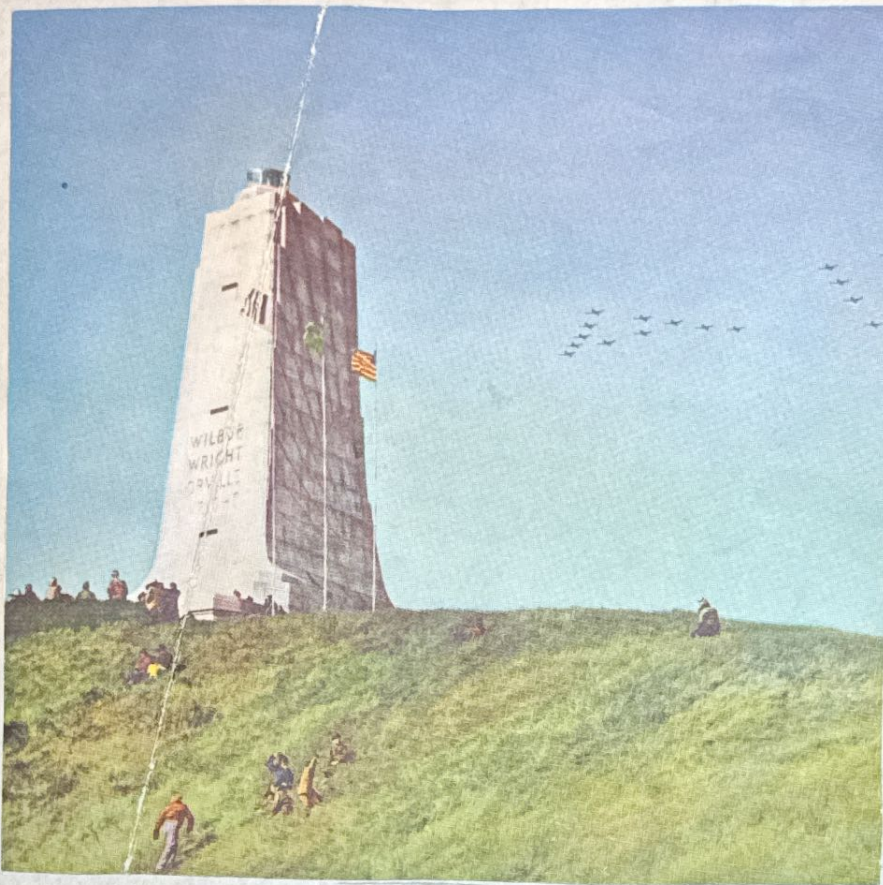
stream on the Cape Fear River and a full-moon high tide created this scene. Normally, there's dry land up to the ship's side facing the viewer. The battleship is now a war memorial and is a popular tourist attraction.

UNIT VIII.

THE WRIGHT BROTHERS

Pioneers of Flight

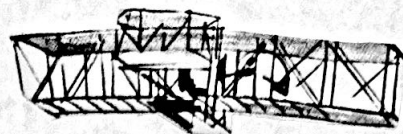
December 17,
1903



Wright Brothers' Memorial at Kill Devil
Hills, Kitty Hawk, N. C.

THE WRIGHT BROTHERS

Pioneers of Flight



Wilbur Wright (1867 - 1912) Orville Wright (1871 - 1948).

The Air Age began on December 17, 1903. On that day the Wright brothers piloted the first flights in a motor-driven, heavier-than-air plane.

Wilbur Wright was born April 16, 1867, near New Castle, Indiana. Orville was born in Dayton, Ohio, August 19, 1871. Their father, Milton, was a clergyman. Wilbur read much, did well in high school, and helped his father write a church paper. A skating accident made him an invalid for several years. Orville was the shorter and more lively of the two. While in high school Orville built a printing press and started a weekly newspaper. Wilbur joined in this enterprise, and thereafter the two were inseparable. Neither brother was ever married.

In 1892 they opened a bicycle sales and repair shop. The experiments of Otto Lilienthal, Octave Chanute, and other glider pioneers interested them. After Lilienthal was killed in a glider in 1896, they experimented with planelike kites. In 1900 they built their first glider, a biplane, and soared more than 300 feet near Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. In 1901 a still larger glider did not fly well. In building the wings for this they had followed the aerodynamic tables compiled by Samuel Langley and Lilienthal. They tested 200 model wings in a small wind tunnel and proved the tables wrong. The Wrights painstakingly computed new ones. Their 1902 biplane bested all records for glider flight. In the winter of 1902-3 the Wrights constructed a larger plane. They built a four-cylinder gasoline motor and a propeller for it. These tests were made at Kitty Hawk because of a study of wind records obtained from the Weather Bureau at Washington. Their camp site was at Kill Devil Hill.

Although a strong wind blew on December 17, the Wrights determined to try their plane. Orville lay in the pilot's position, alongside the motor on the lower wing. Wilbur steadied the craft at one wing top. After a 40- foot run the plane was air-borne. In the 21 seconds before it touched its skids to the ground, the plane flew 120 feet. Wilbur piloted the fourth and longest flight, 852 feet in 59 seconds.

During 1904 and 1905 the Wrights built and tested new planes and engines. Their longest flight, a continuous circle of a field near Dayton, Ohio, covered more than 24 miles in 38 minutes. In 1906 the Wrights were granted patents on the plane.

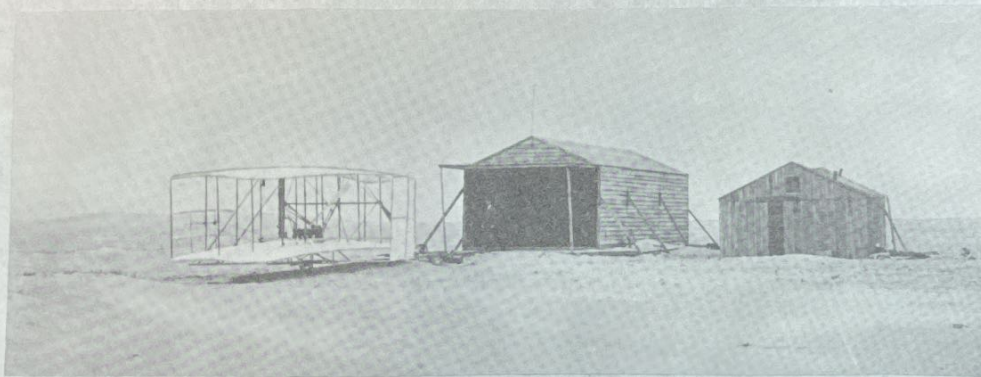
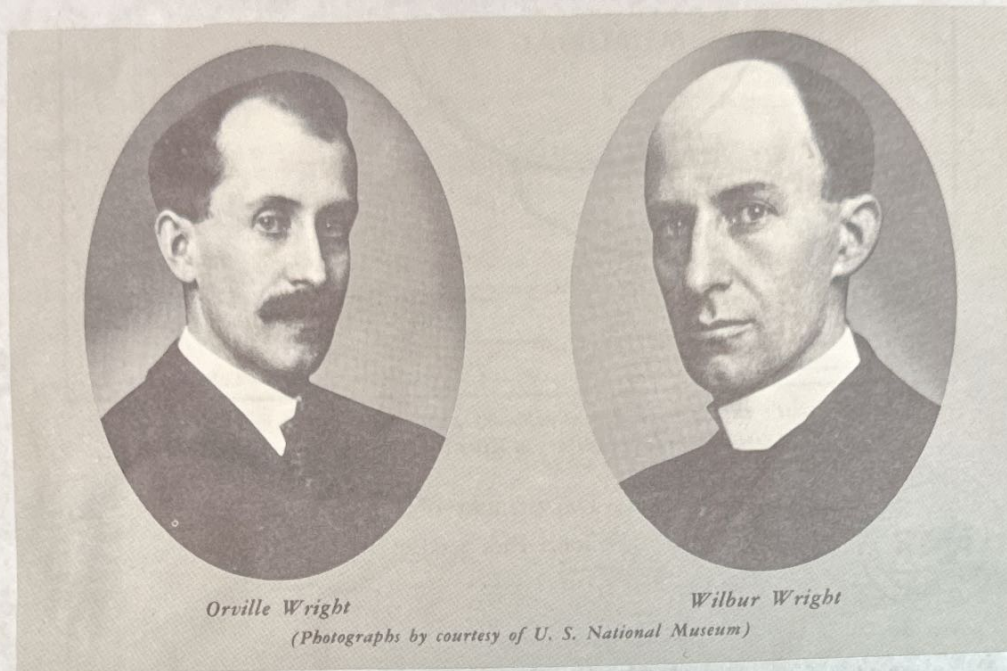
Wilbur died of typhoid fever May 30, 1912. For years Orville disputed with Smithsonian Institution officials over whether the Wrights or Langley had built the first successful plane.

Angered by the dispute, Orville in 1928 lent the 1903 plane to the Kensington Museum in London. In 1942 Smithsonian officials made a public apology. Orville died in Dayton, January 30, 1948. Later that year the plane was returned to the United States.

On March 2, 1927, Congress authorized Kill Devil Hill Monument National Memorial. In 1953 the name was changed to Wright Brothers National Memorial. The area contains 425 acres.

The Wright Memorial Shaft is a triangular pylon of Mount Airy, N. C., gray granite, 60 feet high. Its steel doors and a metal world map inside depict events associated with man's efforts to fly and the first 25 years of aviation history. Stairs lead to an observation platform where there is a beacon capable of throwing a beam many miles. Before the memorial shaft was built, Kill Devil Hill was a shifting dune of sand; it was anchored with grasses adapted to sandy soil.

The two wooden structures just north of Kill Devil Hill were built in 1953 on the 50th anniversary of the first flight. They are reconstructions of the Wright brothers' 1903 camp, based on historical research and photographs of the originals.



The Wright Brothers' 1903 camp, just north of Kill Devil Hill

UNIT IX.

WILDLIFE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

WILDLIFE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Mammals of North Carolina (A Listing of Family and Species)

Mammoths and Mastodons

Fossil Whales in North Carolina

Flying Mammals

O'Possums

Common Snakes of North Carolina

"Wildlife Produces for North Carolina"
(Brochure prepared by N. C. Wildlife Resources Commission)

North Carolina Gem Stones

North Carolina Gold

Meteorites

THE MAMMALS OF NORTH CAROLINA
(A Listing of Family and Species)

POUCHED MARSUPIAL

1. Common Opossum

MOLES

1. Star-Nosed Mole
2. Brewers Mole
3. Common Mole

SHREWS

1. Smoky Shrew
2. Common Shrew
3. Bachmans Shrew
4. Fishers Shrew
5. Virginia Pigmy Shrew
6. Carolina Mole Shrew
7. Dismal Swamp Mole Shrew
8. Common Mole Shrew
9. Little Mole Shrew

TYPICAL BATS

1. Little Brown Bat
2. Say's Bat
3. Social Bat
4. Silver-Black Bat
5. Big Brown Bat
6. Georgia Bat
7. Hoary Bat
8. Red Bat
9. Twilight Bat
10. Big-Eared Bat

SEALS

1. Harbor Seal
2. Hooded Seal (rare)

BEARS

1. Black Bear

RACCOONS

1. Common Raccoon

WEASELS AND KIN

1. Mink
2. Common or New York Weasel
3. Alleghany Least Weasel
4. American Otter
5. Alleghany Spotted Skunk
6. Southern Skunk

BEAVERS

1. American Beaver (introduced)

SQUIRRELS AND KIN

1. Woodchuck or Groundhog
2. Chipmunk
3. Red Squirrel
4. Gray or Cat Squirrel
5. Fox Squirrel
6. Mearns' Flying Squirrel
7. Common Flying Squirrel

JUMPING MICE

1. Common Jumping Mouse
2. Meadow Jumping Mouse

NATIVE RATS AND MICE

1. Common Harvest Mouse
2. Golden or Red Mouse
3. Cloudland Deer Mouse
4. Common Deer Mouse
5. Cotton Mouse
6. Rice or Rice-Field Rat
7. Cotton Rat
8. Florida Wood Rat
9. Blood Mountain Rat (rare)
10. Alleghany Cave Rat (rare)
11. Coopers Lemming Mouse
12. Carolina Red-Backed Mouse
13. Rock Vole
14. Meadow Mouse
15. Pine Mouse
16. Muskrat
17. Nutria (Introduced)

INTRODUCED RATS AND MICE

1. House Mouse
2. Wharf or Norway Rat
3. Roof Rat
4. Black Rat

RABBITS AND HARES

1. Virginia Varying Hare
2. Cottontail Rabbit
3. New England Cottontail (rare)
4. Marsh Rabbit
5. Water Rabbit or Cancutter (rare)
6. Arkansas Jack Rabbit (introd.)

HOGS

1. European Wild Boar (introduced)

DOGS, WOLVES, FOXES

1. Gray or Timber Wolf (extinct)
2. Red Fox
3. Gray Fox

CATS

1. American Panther or Cougar (extinct?)
2. American Wildcat

SIRENA, SEA COW

1. Florida Manatee or Sea Cow (rare)

DOLPHINS (PORPOISES)

1. Bottle-Nosed Dolphin
2. Common Dolphin
3. Spotted Dolphin
4. Blackfish or Pilot Whale
5. Southern Blackfish (rare)
6. Harbor Porpoise (rare)
7. False Killer Whale (rare)
8. Killer Whale (rare)

DEER

1. Wapiti or Elk (extinct & introduced)
2. Virginia or White-Tail Deer

CATTLE

1. American Bison, "Buffalo" (extinct & introduced)

BEAKED WHALES

1. True's Beaked Whale (rare)

SPERM WHALES

1. Sperm Whale or Cachalot
2. Pigmy Sperm Whale (rare)

WHALEBONE WHALES

1. Atlantic Right Whale
2. Finback Whale

SUMMARY: 10 Orders, 24 Families, 93 Species

NOTE: This list is from MAMMALS OF NORTH CAROLINA by C. S. BRIMLEY.

Copies of this book giving the classification, description, distribution, habits and other interesting facts on our mammals may be had from Carolina Biological Supply Company, Elon College, North Carolina, price fifty (50) cents.

OTHER RECOMMENDED MAMMAL BOOKS ARE:

THE MAMMALS OF THE EASTERN UNITED STATES- \$4.00
Comstock Publishing Company, Ithaca, New York

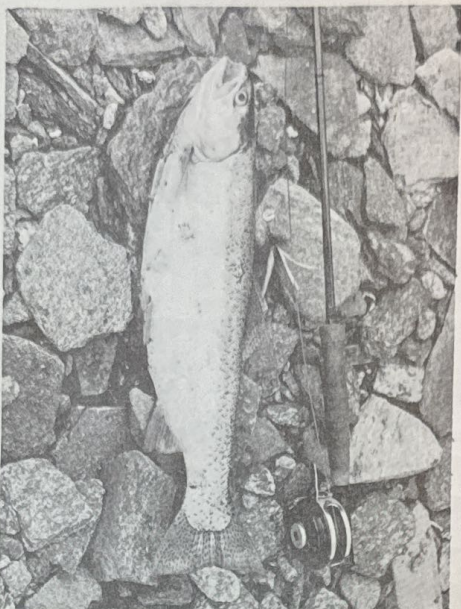
MAMMALS - GOLDEN NATURE GUIDE - \$1.00
Simon and Schuster, New York, N. Y.

FIELD GUIDE TO THE MAMMALS - \$3.75
Houghton-Mifflin Company, Boston, Mass.

Wildlife PRODUCES for NORTH CAROLINA

Hunting and fishing are Big Business everywhere. In North Carolina people spend at least \$100,000,000 each year in the pursuit of fish and game. That is big business and good business.

Why? North Carolina is unequalled anywhere in the nation in the variety of fish and game offered to sportsmen. You can catch mountain trout --- brooks, browns, rainbows ---



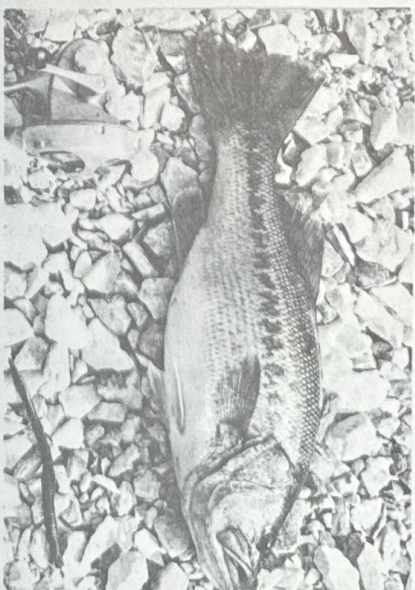
in the mountainous "Land of the Sky" or quarter-ton blue marlin at the edge of the Gulf Stream off Cape Hatteras and Cape Lookout.



In between is a variety of up-land and migratory game ranging from Russian wild boar to bear, deer, wild turkey, to ruffed grouse, bobwhite quail, rabbits, squirrels, and woodcock.



Five major river watersheds provide fishing for bass, bream, pickerel, and such seagoing species as striped bass, shad, and herring. Reservoirs

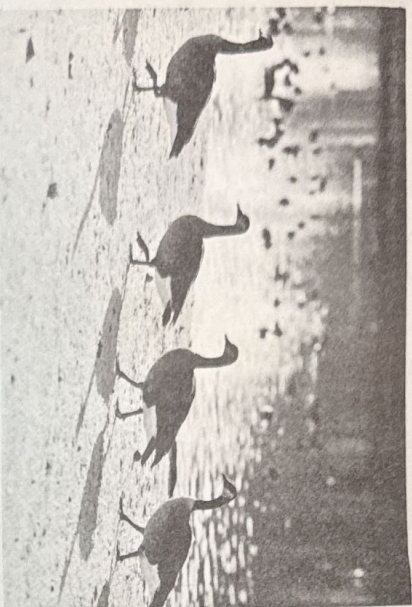


provide walleyes, white bass, and crappies in addition to other game species. Meanwhile farm ponds and mill ponds by the tens of thousands provide quiet, relaxed fishing for people who like to fish without going



in for expensive tackle or costly fishing trips.

For the wildfowler, North Carolina provides varieties of migratory game birds ranging from Canada geese



to mourning doves.

The seasons are long, and the bag and creel limits are liberal. You may hunt native game for almost three months, migratory game birds for almost two. There is no closed season on any game fish except mountain trout.

No wonder, then, that hunting and fishing in North Carolina are big business. And no wonder that industries locate here. Employee morale goes beyond good wages, good roads,



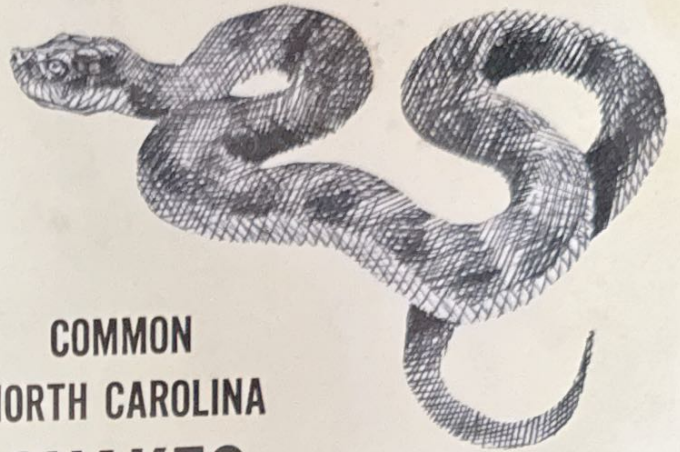
good schools, and good churches. It is affected by time off the job --- and plenty of healthful outdoor recreation to be enjoyed during leisure hours.

To make sure that hunting and fishing will be Big Business in North

Carolina and to make sure that big and small businesses will want to locate here, North Carolina carries on a sound, progressive program of wildlife conservation designed to make this a better state in which to locate, to live, and to grow!



Eastern
Hognose Snake



COMMON NORTH CAROLINA SNAKES

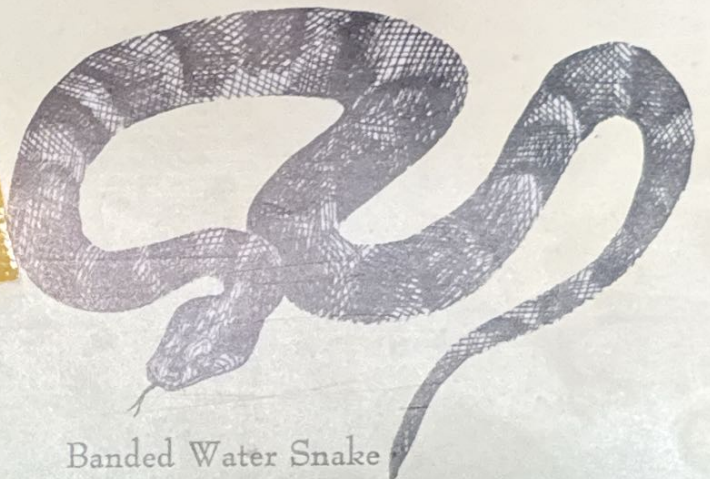
Black Rat Snake



Corn Snake



Banded Water Snake



Copperhead



You may spot one of these common Tarheel snakes as it nestles in the fall leaves, and if you do, leave it alone. Only one is considered dangerous: the copperhead. But the others will bite if provoked, and in most cases the bite will hurt. Usually snakes simply like to be left alone and will retreat from man if escape is possible.

Markings and coloration vary from specimen to specimen and may be deceptive in identification. The hognose is often mistaken for a pigmy rattler, and the water snake for the poisonous cottonmouth. Know your snakes!

NORTH CAROLINA GOLD

Gold was probably the first metal known to ancient man in Asia and Africa. This metallic element distinguished by its weight and resistance to chemical reactions, is soft, malleable, and has a characteristic yellow color. Gold has a specific gravity of 19.3 which means that it is 19.3 times as heavy as the same volume of water, but is slightly lighter than platinum, about twice as heavy as silver or copper, almost three times as heavy as iron, and about eight times as heavy as ordinary gravel and sand. In the process of panning in shallow pans the lighter minerals wash off leaving the heavier gold.

Gold is insoluble in the strongest of ordinary acids, with the exception of aqua regis, which is a mixture of hydrochloric (muriatic) and nitrate acids. Thus, gold striles have a logical explanation. By chemical and physical action the forces of nature slowly, but relentlessly, break down rock and other materials to form soil. The practically insoluble gold is not changed. Because this extremely heavy element is moved but little by wind or running water, it accumulates as dust, grains or nuggets, near the rocks and minerals where the metal was originally incorporated. The lighter lode minerals release their contained gold and move seaward as clay, sand or gravel. Thereby may be explained the Carolina Gold Strike of 1825, the California Rush of 1849, and the Klondike Boom of 1896, in addition to the sustained production of South African placer deposits, since 1884. Weathering of gold-bearing rocks has released gold that has remained in rich placer deposits.

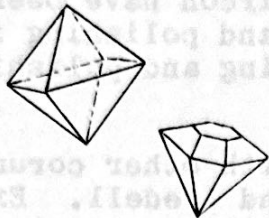
There is some uncertainty as to when the first gold mining was done in North Carolina. Tradition has it that the Cherokee Indians took and used gold in nugget form from a mine in what is now Cherokee County, long before the white pioneers came. It is probable that the white settlers knew of this and that they found gold before the time of the Revolutionary War, in Cherokee, Gaston and Mecklenburg Counties.

Our first recorded find, a 17 pound nugget, was on the Reed Planation, Cabarrus County in 1799. After being used as a door stop, the nugget was later identified as gold. This and similar finds stimulated prospectors and from 1825 to 1849 gold mining reach a boom stage along the Appalachian Mountains and the Piedmont Plateau from Virginia to Alabama. Carolina gold was minted into coins by the Bechtlers at Rutherfordton.

After the free gold which has been concentrated by nature, has been mined out, milling becomes necessary to artically crush and disintegrate the rocks to free the gold. Expensive plants are required to crush, grind, and separate the enclosing rocks and minerals. Free milling ore is that which the gold can be released and collected by crushing, grinding and separation by gravity. Clean gold has an affinity for mercury with which it combines to form an amalgam. Metal plates coated with mercury are thus used to collect gold particles that are washed over them. The ores in which gold is combined with other elements, or locked up with sulfide minerals, are generally known as refractory ore. This requires extensive crushing, roasting, and chemical treatment to free the gold. Gold has been mined intermittently in North Carolina since the good placers were worked out, but such mining has not been a "continuing success".

There are other minerals, sometimes referred to as "Fool's Gold", that generally has the color of brass-yellow. These are usually sulfur compounds which are hard and brittle, while metallic gold is soft (can be shaved off with a knife), malleable like lead, and noticeably heavier. Yellow-iron stained mica flakes are also mistaken for gold at times. These are light in weight and flakes.

NORTH CAROLINA



Since recorded history man has been keenly suitable for personal adornment and for to be known as gems or precious stones. the development of the human race.

Primitive man chipped his first weapons. The Archaeologist uses such materials to time or rough-stone age. Man improved polish them, and there followed the Neo

An early man developed the ability to refine there came successively the stages known. When man found that coal would burn, the use of gems date back to several thousand years. gem stones as seals and for medical and

Minerals, to have gem value, must be cut in fashion. The beauty depends on its cleavage. When light rays are dispersed. So others only one or more, and so their values. "usually possess a definite crystalline component atoms. Gem minerals are cut in lines, to bring out their maximum fire. Natural or artificial gems have come to be

In the surface of North Carolina are found. This area has been referred to as "Native true of gem minerals. Many of the famed give prominence to choice specimens from

In the Mineral Hall here are shown cut. In addition there are typical glass models of stones as practiced by the professional of the Jonker's Diamond - the last very glass replicas of gems which have not been

The diamond, the ruby, the sapphire, and the precious stones. Of these the diamond and the ruby are clear red and blue corundum, and the sapphire of Beryl. Of these four all have been found. have been recorded from the following counties: 2 each in Franklin, Mecklenburg and Rutledge; Lincoln, a total of 14.

Consult your State map and you will see the location of the Blue Ridge Mountains, with the entrance to the Portis Gold Mine in Franklin County. Diamonds are found for in this State, but they have been few. The Museum specimen here is a small uncut diamond. Many other diamonds reported as diamonds

N. C. Gem Stones -2-

valuable minerals. and sold locally as a small industry in western North Carolina stones elsewhere.

Rubies and Sapphires in the counties of Burke and Swain. the last, these are worth thousands of dollars worth being unprofitable. recovered in Alexander

Of the gems classed as semi-precious. Most prominent of the mineral, from the hard boulders in the upland. Cairngorm, (smoky) Ruby crystalline forms of are widely distributed about commercial development

Other semi-precious

1. Dark blood-red Ruby
2. Moonstone, Amazon
3. Garnets of the Almandine
4. Kyanite of the blue
5. Spodumene, as the
6. Pearls, which are

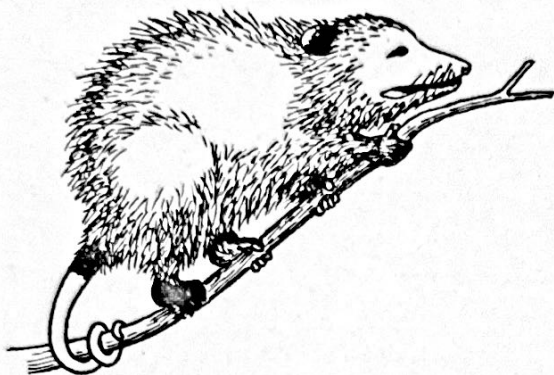
North Carolina leads in the varieties are found in

Of the above garnets, the most common is a light shade of pink. Greek word Rhoden, meaning gem stones in this State

The Hiddenite is another variety. This was discovered in the small amount, so far recently one small piece in Mitchell County. A fine

The Pearl is a lustrous gem. waters by river mussel. the inner surface of the shell and irritates the animal secreted for protection. luster and spoils the the oysters grow more the living mollusks as

O' POSSUMS



The O'Possum belongs to the Marsupitals or Pouched Mammals which are one of the most ancient of the class Mammalia. Teeth of the O'Possum's close kin have been found in the Laramie rock beds of Wyoming where they were buried hundreds of thousands of years ago. For some reason the O'Possum became extinct in Europe during a late geological age, and survived in greatest numbers in South America where there are now as many as 22 different species. Our O'Possum is a relative of the Kangaroo of Australia and the small Murine O'Possums of South and Central America. The latter are sometimes imported here in banana bunches. Other Pouched Marsupials are the Wombats, Bandicoots and Koala Bears, all found in the Australian region.

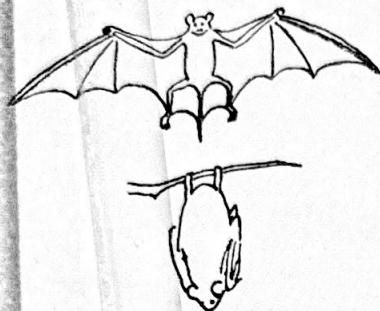
The survival of this ancient mammal is due to its hardiness, secretive habits, and the large litters of 5 to 14 young two to three times a year. The tiny babies, about one-half inch long, are carried first in the pouch where they are fed, clinging to the mammary glands for two weeks. The young, having emerged from the pouch, remain with the mother two months after birth, often carried clinging on her back. Our O'Possum, Didelphis virginiana, is found in the United States from the Great Lakes to Texas and from New York to Florida.

Distinguishing features of the O'Possum are the long naked tail with which they grasp as with a hand, large naked ears, long grey fur and the large opposable first toes. The O'Possum eats both vegetables and meats but prefers animal food decaying and tender. Although the O'Possum is usually a dirty grey to smutty color (a typical group of these are mounted in the Mammal Hall of the Museum), a clean white O'Possum does sometimes occur. This albino condition, however, is rare. Such a conspicuous individual is handicapped both as a hunter and the hunted and has defective vision.

Albinism means simply a lack of coloring pigment in the hair, skin and eyes. This condition is found in individuals and races among the animals. The two albino O'Possums in the Museum were taken in Wake County, one in December, 1897, and the other on October 27, 1928. The opposite of albinism is melanism, due to an excess of pigment, so we may hope to get a black o'possum someday to show the contrast.

"Playing possum" is an expression which we are more or less familiar with. This refers to the habit of this animal falling limp, as if dead, when concerned or frightened. He even draws back his gums from his teeth to appear as if dead to the point of decaying. You may treat him as roughly as you please, but he will "keep on saying nuffin" until you turn your back. The O'Possum then recovers from this "fainting" condition very rapidly and slips away.

The O'Possum does some damage to poultry and eggs, but it has value as a fur-bearer and for food which more than offsets the damage to poultry. They usually prowl and search for food at night. Frequently, they seek food that the automobile kills and leaves on the roadside, and then becomes automobile victims themselves. The meat of this animal is considered a delicacy by some and too oily for others. The general practice is to feed the captive animal well on clean, fresh food for some weeks before dressing the "possum and tater" dish. Hunting them with a good tree dog is considered to be the best of recreation



BATS: FLYING MAMMALS

Birds fly by means of modified, feathered, forelimbs; insects by their acquired organs of flight; flying squirrels have folds of skin between fore and hind legs and make gliding leaps, and man by such mechanical devices as airplanes, gliders and dirigibles. The Chiroptera or Bats (wing-handed animals) were once classified as birds, and are the only mammals that actually fly by natural means. They have the mammary glands and hairy bodies of the true mammals.

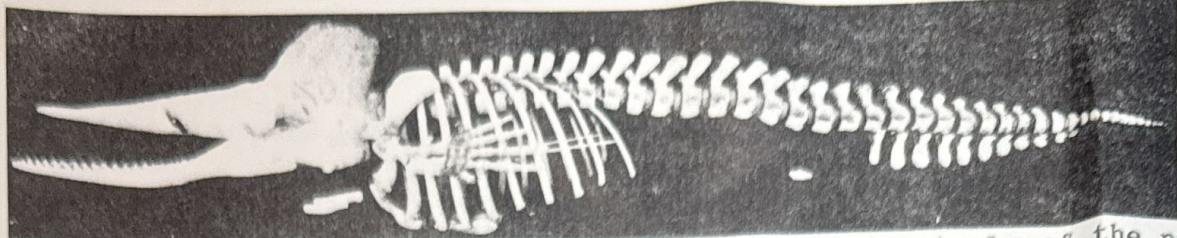
Based on anatomy bats fall into two sub-orders, the Old World Fruit-Eating Bats and the Cosmopolitan Typical Bats. The fruit bats which feed on vegetable matter do not have the flying membrane between the tail and the hind legs, the tail being short or absent. The Kalong or Flying Fox of the Orient is the largest bat, having a wing spread of five feet and a body about the size of a crow. This is sometimes eaten by the natives. In the Mammal Hall the Museum has a Flying Fox sent in by a Raleigh man in Army Service in 1944, from New Caledonia.

The Bats of North Carolina (Hall VIII) are generally small and are insect eaters. At dusk they begin their flying search for food. Though they are beneficial because they eat insects, they were often shot for "sport". It is now illegal to shoot them. Examine one and note its hair, small keen eyes and sharp teeth. The skeleton or skin of the bat would make an interesting addition to a school collection. We supply sheets on skinning and preserving such specimens.

Stretch the membranous wings and note that it extends from the elongated forelimbs and fingers to the hind legs and across to the tail. In North Carolina there are nine species of bats. Of these the Hoary Bat is the largest, having a wing spread of about 16 inches (Hall VIII). Only the Hoary and Silver-Haired Bats appear to be migratory. Banding and releasing of trapped bats might provide more definite information on the movements from place to place. Finding one dead, look for a band and report it.

Bats pass the day and hibernate hanging upside down by the hind feet in dark attics, dense evergreens, caves or hollow trees. They are skillful and efficient fliers. Their eyes are inadequate for night flying, but their sensitive ears and wing membranes compensate for this. Bats reproduce once a year; the number of young varies from one to four, but is most often two. The suckling young cling to their mothers until they can take care of themselves and then fly with her in search of food.

According to superstition, the Vampire Bats, found only in South America, lull their human victims to sleep with their rhythmic wing beats and then make an opening with their sharp teeth and suck the blood, but actually they lap the blood. Contrary to superstition, they do not tangle in "milady's hair" or bring bed bugs into houses. Although it is not generally known, bats benefit men as insect eaters and producers of guano which is collected from bat roosts. They are a nuisance in a house because of the noises, the musky odor and the filthy droppings which typify them. Preventives are stopping all small cracks after the bats have departed at dusk. Repellants are creosote and formaldehyde sprays and benzene and naphthalene odors. A leaflet on ELIMINATING BATS FROM BUILDINGS is available from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



Fossils are the remains-or even traces-of plants and animals of the past, such remains being found in rocks or other deposits of the earth's crust. These are our records of the life of the prehistoric ages, and from these scientists read the story of past life.

All types of excavation work may bring to light these plant and animal remains. We urge your consideration of this while excavation projects are being carried on in your community. Your State Museum is always glad to identify fossils for you to add to its large collection of North Carolina fossils. Most of our fossils come from the more recent geological formations in the eastern half of the State.

You will be interested to learn that the remains of prehistoric whales have been collected by the State Museum with marine shells in many North Carolina counties. These fossils occur as teeth and bones, and are found in the Coastal Plain section of the State. They occur near the surface or buried quite deep. What better evidence could be offered to prove that the shores of the Atlantic Ocean were once near the present center of your State? Also that whales have roamed the seas for thousands of years? Good specimens have been found as far west as Wayne and Halifax Counties.

Some whales have teeth, as shown by the Sperm Whale Skeleton (Hall of Mammals), and others take their food by straining small marine life from the water by means of horn-like "whalebone" or baleen which hangs as fibrous plates from the roof of the mouth. The Finback Whale Skeleton and some of the baleen is shown in the Museum.

Whales, though marine animals, are mammals and not fish. Like all mammals they have mammary glands to suckle their young; are warm-blooded but, unlike most animals, most of their body is hairless. They do have vestigial traces of hair. They come to the surface to breathe (by lungs), thus the expression "thar she blows". The whale is the world's largest animal, and must live in the water to support the heavy body. Whales vary in size from a few feet to more than 100 feet in length. The Porpoise, often seen in our coastal waters, is a small whale. Many species of whales have long been extinct. Most frequently these occur in rocks of the Miocene Age as fossils.

The most famous fossil whale in this State came to be known as the "Old Bone Foot-Log", which was the complete backbone of a large whale that served as a walk-way across Fishing Creek, between Halifax and Nash Counties, about two miles north of Whitakers. This was a large whale, but in time the "Foot-Log" gave way and the vertebrae were dispersed down the creek.

During 1939 hundreds of pounds of fragments of fossil whale bone were found in excavating a disposal pit at Stantonsburg, Wilson County. A few other fossils, but no shells, were found with these. Thus, these bones might well be found in any extensive excavation in our Coastal Plain.

Several species of whales are shown at the Museum. In the Entrance Hall (Halifax Street) The Right Whale Skeleton was taken at the "Whale Fishery" near Beaufort in 1874.

MAMMOTHS AND MASTODONS



Mammoths and mastodons are known to have roamed our prehistoric Pleistocene eastern swamps and forests and facts of distribution and abundance are definite, but somewhat fragmentary. These animals, of which there were a number of species, belonged to, and were ancestors of, the elephant family.

Both mastodons and mammoths were great hairy brutes, and quite a contrast to the comparatively naked-skin elephants. Most people believe that these animals were larger than the present day elephants, but this is not true. These as a rule, are about the same size, or somewhat smaller but more stockily built than the Indian Elephant, but the Imperial Mammoth of the southern and southwestern states was a much larger animal than the present day adult African Elephant.

Our modern elephants are found only in the tropical countries, but the prehistoric ones seem to have attained their greatest abundance near the borders of the Arctic Ocean in Siberia. The mastodon has also been found as far north as Alaska. At any rate, both were well equipped for life among snow and ice. Densely covered with a thick coat of close under-fur, or wool, they had also an outer coat of longer, coarser hair that shed rain and snow, keeping the under-fur dry. Some hair measurements were from a foot to a foot and a half in length.

At least four "cold storage" mammoths have been found at different times in Siberia and two were intact when discovered. Part of a young one from Alaska is in a freezer exhibit at the U. S. National Museum. These were so perfectly preserved in the prehistoric "freezers" that we know not only the texture and length of the fur but also the color, a reddish-brown. Preservation has been such that the stomach contents of the animal, which consisted of young shoots of fir and pine, and fir cones, were definitely identified. Adventurous explorers have eaten this frozen meat, and relished the distinction, if not the meat.

Traveling east, the mammoth and mastodon crossed from Siberia into Alaska, thence over most of the United States, including southern Florida. The mastodon wandered as far south as Patagonia; the mammoth as far south as Mexico. The evidence indicates that the last of these died some 15,000 years ago, at the end of the Ice Age with glaciers as far south as Pennsylvania.

The Mastodon Skeleton in the State Museum Entrance Hall, was found in Onslow County and this consist of an almost complete skull, with eight molar teeth and two tusks, the major bones of two legs, and other miscellaneous bones. It was bogged down in deep muck. Other mastodon and mammoth remains have been found in Brunswick, Carteret, Duplin, Edgecombe, Jones, Nash, New Hanover, Pamlico, Pender, Pitt, Wayne and Wilson Counties.

Most fossils when found in the older geological deposits have undergone petrification, that is, the animal matter has been replaced by minerals. In more recent fossils this is not the case, the bones still have the properties of bones, smells fat-like when heated. The lower leg bone of the Onslow County specimen still contained marrow. The discovery of mastodon and mammoth remains is usually accidental in excavations.

UNIT X.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE QUESTION BOX

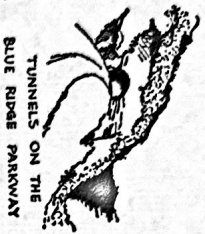
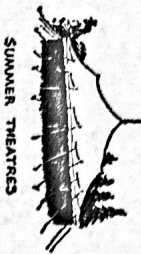
1. What are the nicknames of North Carolina?
2. Where in North Carolina was the site of the first English settlement?
3. Who were Manteo and Wanchese?
4. Who was the first child born of English parents in America?
5. When and where was the first permanent English settlement in North Carolina?
6. What was the first Revolutionary War battle fought in North Carolina?
7. What North Carolinians signed the American Declaration of Independence?
8. How many Presidents of the United States were born in North Carolina?
9. How many counties has North Carolina?
10. What were the two original counties of North Carolina?
11. How many counties are in the Piedmont?
12. What are North Carolina's ports of entry for ocean vessels?
13. Where in North Carolina occurred the heaviest naval bombardment of the Civil War?
14. What famous pirate figured in the early history of North Carolina?
15. The first airplane flight in the history of the world was made in North Carolina. Where, when and by whom?
16. Which is the oldest church in North Carolina?
17. The two figures on the Seal of the state are emblematic of what?
18. What is the motto of North Carolina?
19. Can the governor of North Carolina succeed himself in office?
20. What age must be attained to become governor of North Carolina?
21. Give the latitude and longitude of North Carolina?
22. What are the highest mountain peaks in North Carolina?
23. What is North Carolina's youngest big city?
24. What city in North Carolina leads in the value of its factory products?

ANSWERS TO "THE QUESTION BOX"

1. The "Old North State," "Tar Heel", and "Turpentine".
2. On Roanoke Island (Dare County) in 1585.
3. Native Indians of North Carolina, who returned to England with the first expedition sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584.
4. Virginia Dare, who was born on Roanoke Island, August 18, 1587, and who was a member of the lost English colony which disappeared and whose fate is still unknown.
5. About 1650, along the Chowan River in northeastern Carolina by people from Virginia.
6. Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge, February 27, 1776.
7. Joseph Hewes, John Penn, and William Hooper.
8. Three, Andrew Jackson, born in Union County and served as President, 1829-1837; James K. Polk, born in Mecklenburg, served 1845-1849; and Andrew Johnson, born in Wake and served 1865-1869.
9. There are 100.
10. The counties of Albemarle and Clarendon, now extinct.
11. Thirty-nine.
12. Wilmington and Morehead City.
13. The attack on Fort Fisher, at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, which fell on January 15, 1865.
14. "Black Beard," whose name was Edward Teach. Operating along the North Carolina and Virginia coast during the early part of the 18th century, he was finally captured and killed in 1718.
15. On Kill Devil Hill, off Roanoke Island, Dare County, on December 17, 1903 by Wilbur and Orville Wright.
16. St. Thomas Episcopal Church at Bath. It was built in 1734.
17. "Liberty" and "Plenty".
18. *Esse Quam Videri*, which means "To be, rather than to seem," from Cicero's essay on Friendship.
19. No. He cannot be eligible for office for more than four years in any term of eight years, unless he becomes governor by having been Lieutenant-Governor or President of the Senate.
20. The age of 30 years. A citizen of the United States for five years, and a resident of North Carolina for two years next before the election.

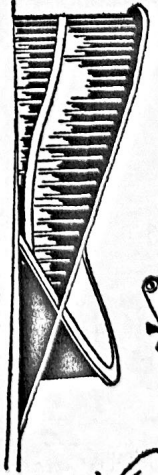
21. The state lies between the parallels of 34 degrees and $36\frac{1}{2}$ degrees north latitude, and between the meridians $75\frac{1}{2}$ degrees and $84\frac{1}{2}$ degrees west longitude.
22. Mt. Mitchell, 6,711 feet, which is the highest point east of the Rocky Mountains, and Clingman's Dome, with an altitude of 6,642 feet.
23. Winston-Salem, which joined with Salem in 1913.
24. Winston-Salem, It leads all southern cities except Baltimore.





NORTH CAROLINA

PLACE MAP®



THE DUNES OF DARE



GEORGIA

NANTHALA NAT'L FOREST

ASHEVILLE

RIHODENDRON FESTIVAL

© CHARLOTTE

TOBACCO INDUSTRY

Winston-Salem Greensboro

DURHAM

RALEIGH

STATE CAPITOL

CROATAN NAT'L FOREST

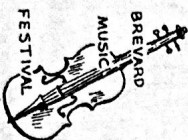
WILMINGTON

Cape Fear

CAMP LETEUNE AND CHERRY POINT

PORT BRAGG

'ROVY PENINSULA' ON THE OUTER BANKS



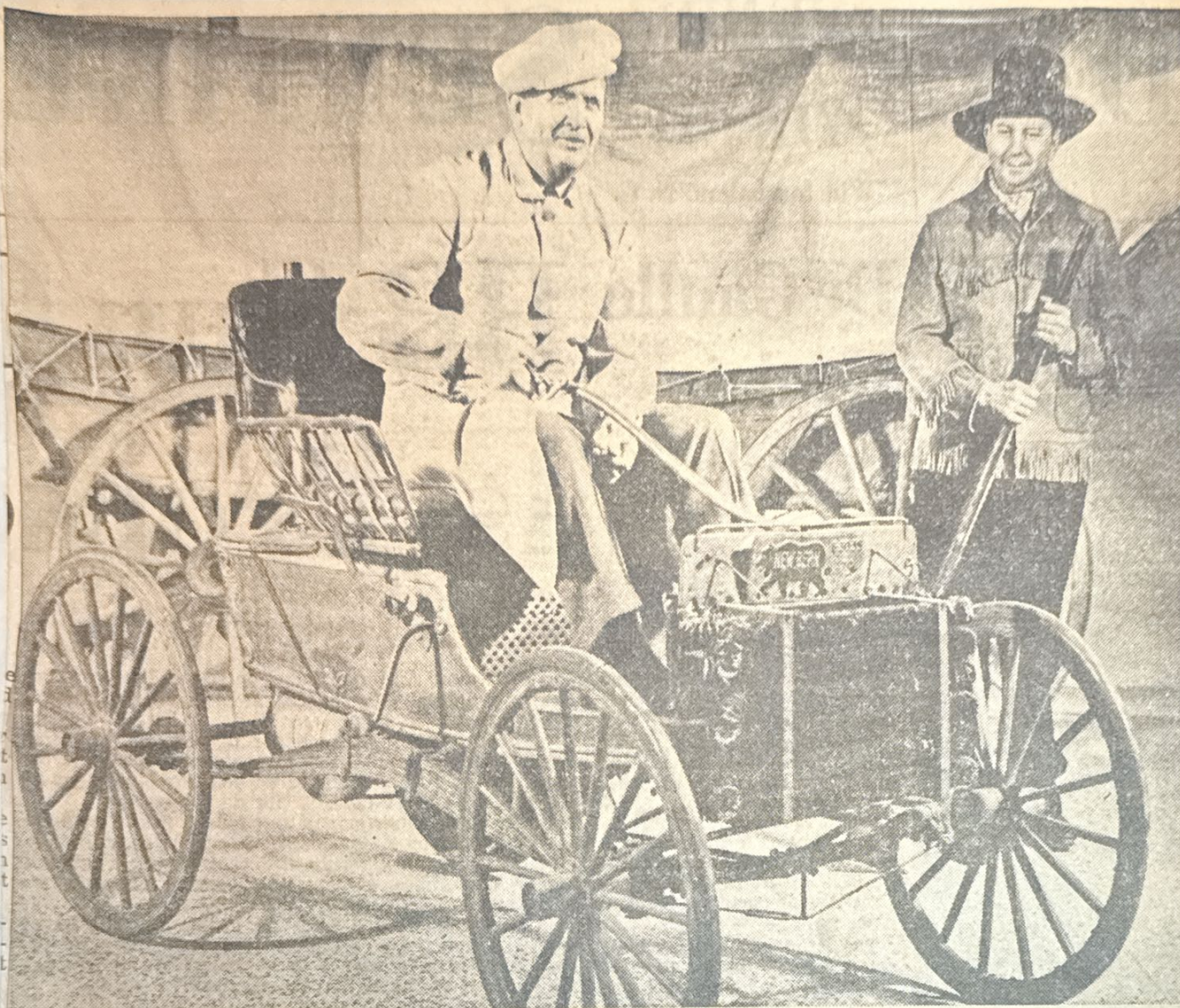
'UNTO THESE HILLS' PAGEANT AT CHEROKEE



BIRTHPLACE OF PRES. ANDREW JOHNSON AT FOLETICH

MILE-HIGH SWINGING BRIDGE NEAR BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY

(Clipping from Winston-Salem's
Twin City Sentinel of
January 24, 1964.)



Ready to Chug Along—1903 Style

Gov. Terry Sanford, dressed in duster and cap, tries out a Waters Buggymobile. Representing the wagon master is J. T. Outlaw, executive vice president of the N. C. Motor Carriers Association. It was all in fun at the opening today of the new transportation

gallery at the N. C. Hall of History in Raleigh depicting Tar Heel transportation from 1664 to 1964. The gallery has been presented to the state by the trucking industry. The buggymobile was made at New Bern.



all highlights youngster against background of old Occ

sion stations. Beveridge hopes the stations will become interested in co-producing, which means helping finance, future films.

WBT-TV in Charlotte already has done this, as co-producer of "The Dying Frontier."

The State Library; University of North Carolina library; libraries of extension services, religious groups and state associations, and larger school boards are agencies which will distribute 16 mm. copies of the films to those wishing to show them.

The National Educational Television network, which covers 80 stations throughout the nation, will help tell the Carolina story by showing the films.

Beveridge hopes to sell the copies of the films to lending agencies, on the theory that many institutions working in the public information field have found that users put greater value upon materials if they are sold at market or reduced prices



Interesting Feature Story Appearing in the
Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel on
 Sunday morning, January 19, 1964, about
 "Cameras Are Telling North Carolina's Story"

Cameras Are Telling North Carolina's Story

Project Covers Varied Expanse Of State Scene

By Beverly Wolter
Journal-Sentinel Arts Reporter

RALEIGH — An inquiring camera that has looked into Indian graves, peered into mountain cabins, scanned palace walls and gazed over sand dunes and flat farm land is turning North Carolina into a movie star.

Not always a glamor girl, to be sure, is a distinct personality entitled to top billing.

The camera operates out of the hands of crews from the North Carolina Film Board, an agency established in 1962 to promote the state's cultural, economic, and educational interests.

The board is housed in the studios of WUNC-TV at N.C. State — the University of North Carolina at Raleigh, but its cameras range the state.

A grant of \$125,830 from the Richardson Foundation, Inc., of Greensboro and New York launched the board.

Gov. Terry Sanford, to whom the board is directly responsible, tapped James Beveridge, producer and director of the National Film Board of Canada, as head of the new project.

Beveridge is a slim, lively, Vancouver-born Canadian with a sharp profile that gives the appearance of a man who is always alert and on the go. The look is not misleading.

Though a newcomer to North Carolina, he has a good grasp of the state and its complexity. He is candid and direct in expressing his views. A witty man, he alternates between thoughtful, analytical discourse and light-hearted expressions that keep his listeners laughing and jumping to keep up with him.

Before joining the Canadian Film Board, which has compiled an enviable record for accomplished film-making, Beveridge had studied documentary film-making in Great Britain. During the war he was a correspondent for the Canadian Royal Air Force.

Won Prize for Documentary
He later spent three years in India as film advisor for Shell Oil. He won a prize for the best documentary produced in India.

In getting Beveridge, the Film Board also got his wife, Margaret, as a volunteer worker. She, too, has worked with the Canadian Film Board.

Two Tar Heels, Ben Mast and John Corey, stand close to Beveridge in directing the board's activities.

Mast, a Sugar Grove native, is assistant director. He is on leave from the American Broadcasting Co. He was a producer-director for the Voice of America and has worked for the United Nations Office of Information.

Corey, a native of Greenville, is on leave of absence from the faculty of Appalachian State Teachers College. A free-lance writer and photographer as well as cameraman, he will be in charge of distribution of films.

Twin City native George C. Stoney was to have made one of the films, "Moravian Christmas Music," in Winston-Salem in December.

When the time came to shoot the film, Stoney, whom Beveridge considers "one of the documentary makers of America," was tied up with other commitments.

Beveridge is a man whose "chief horror" is superficial treatments of subjects. When he couldn't have Stoney do the Moravian film, and he did it as he deemed it should be done, he put it off.

Twin Citizens Disappointed
People in Winston-Salem were understandably disappointed, but Beveridge felt, "They've waited this long (almost 200 years), another year won't matter."

When the film is made, it will be true and faithful to the spirit and tradition of the Moravian observances.

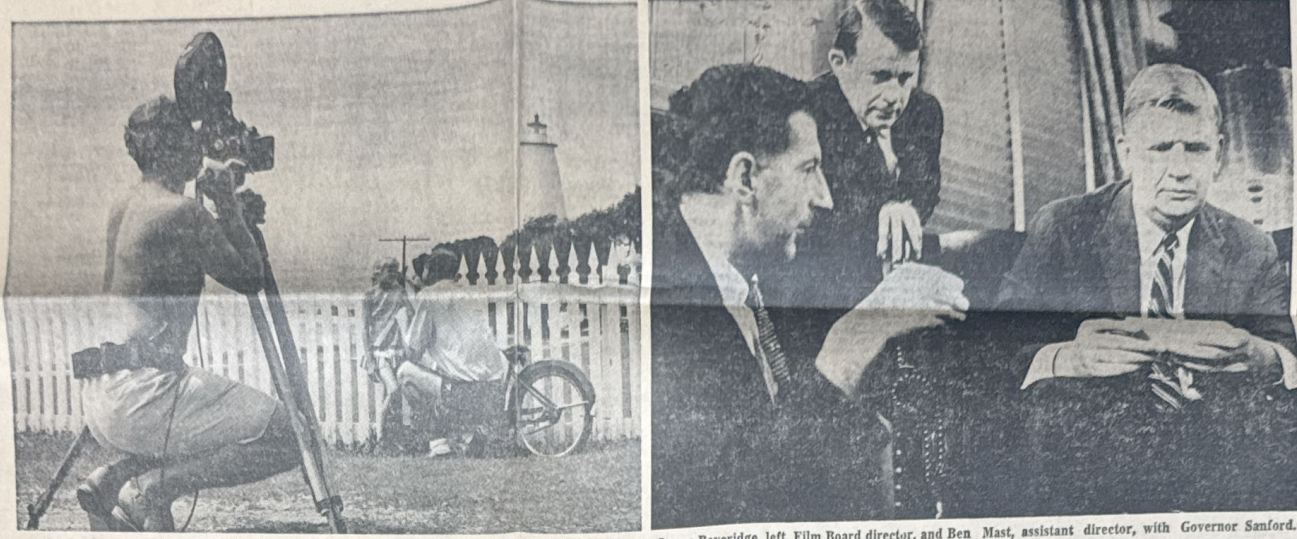
This much is evident not only from Beveridge's discussion of the Film Board's work, but from the view offered by the three films already made. All three are scheduled for release later this month through a number of outlets.

Beveridge recently screened the films for this reporter. The first film made, "The Ayes Have It," was filmed during the 1963 session of the General Assembly, and has been shown to the members of the Legislature.

The second film, "The Road to Carolina," was produced for the North Carolina Charter Tercentenary Commission, and has been seen by the commission.

The third film, "The Dying Frontier," deals with the mountain counties. Beveridge had brought the film the day before from Washington, where it had been processed.

Not even the people who had helped make it had seen it at this point. When the film ended, they understandably felt moved to applaud their work.



Cameraman Roger Sandall highlights youngster against background of old Ocracoke Lighthouse.

James Beveridge, left, Film Board director, and Ben Mast, assistant director, with Governor Sanford.



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For films like the Moravian Christmas music one, Beveridge hopes for an audience abroad. The State Department already has shown an interest in the Moravian film, Beveridge feels that in its reflection of a little known aspect of American life, the film can enlarge the U. S. "image" abroad.

The films will be available to television stations. Beveridge hopes the stations will become interested in co-producing, which means helping finance, future films.

WBT-TV in Charlotte already has done this, as co-producer of "The Dying Frontier."

The State Library; University of North Carolina library; libraries of extension services, religious groups and state associations, and larger school boards are agencies which will distribute 16 mm. copies of the films to those wishing to show them.

The National Educational Television network, which covers 10 stations throughout the nation, will help tell the Carolina story by showing the films.

Beveridge hopes to sell the copies of the films to lending agencies, on the theory that many institutions working in the public information field have found that users put greater value upon materials if they are sold at market or reduced prices rather than provided free.

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The film, an hour-long, black-and-white documentary, is the most recently completed of three films the Film Board has shot to date.

It deals with the state's mountain counties, outlining their problems and pointing to some possible solutions.

Other films completed so far are: "The Ayes Have It," shot during the 1963 session of the General Assembly, and "The Road to Carolina," a history of colonial North Carolina produced for the N. C. Charter Tercentenary Commission.

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Visually, it is the most stunning of the films. The picture is done in vibrant color, and makes use frequently of a cartoon-like process which gives the illusion of reality through the speedings-up of the film as successive drawings are presented.

Considerable footage is devoted to Bethabara, Bethania, and Old Salem. The strong sense of family kinship, life can be found in the dwellings, shops and schools of Old Salem," the narrator declares.

The Michael Braun house—the Old Stone House near Salisbury—is shown also.

The mountain film, "The Dying Frontier," is based on commentary from men who might be called "observers," though often they are closely involved with the mountain situation themselves, and by three generations of mountaineers of today. Reproductions of turn-of-the-century photographs of mountaineers and their activities, movie sequences filmed during the 30s, and on-the-spot photography of today set the visual stage.

The commentators include Dr. Cratis Williams, director of graduate studies at Appalachian State Teachers College; Dr. W. H. Plemons, president of ASTC; Dr. W. D. Weatherford of Black Mountain, now 88, but a man spry enough at 82 to begin direction of the Ford Foundation's monumental survey of the mountain region; and Chester Davis, feature writer for the Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel.

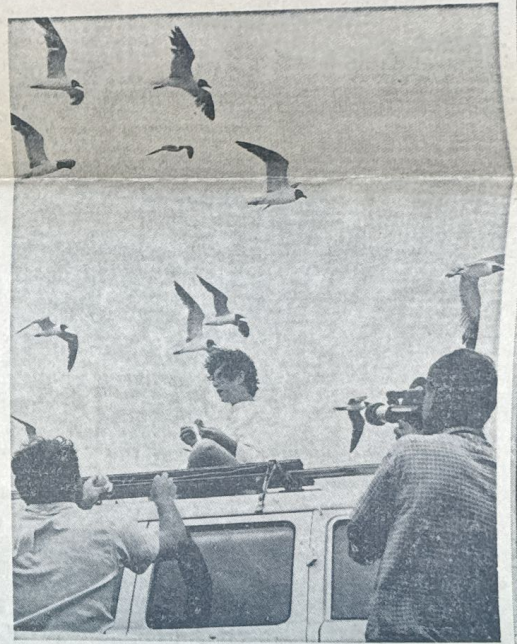
Part of the film centers on Burnsville, described as "a town in mourning for its dying youth."

Its population is decreasing steadily for lack of opportunity.

Nature has played Burnsville, Yancey County, and surrounding counties a dirty trick.

It has blessed them with mineral deposits, but has given in abundance only minerals of little worth, while withholding the valuable ones.

A surplus of people and a shortage



Camera crew on Hatteras ferry films a flight of seagulls on Outer Banks.

of land is a further curse of the state's 22 mountain counties.

Williams, tracing the history of the mountaineer, said he "was not radically different from other people"—before the Civil War. If anything, he was "even a little ahead" of them in social, economic, and educational development.

As a result of the war, he lost his thirty ways, he became ignorant, and his culture became oral rather than written, Williams said.

Economic paralysis, brigandage, and clan-feuding, an unfortunate outgrowth of his strong sense of family kinship, helped finish the mountain man.

Weatherford and Plemons bore down hard on factors which have further contributed to the mountaineer's inability to conquer his environment in the manner of his forefathers.

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Churches abound through the mountains, but are too small to exercise any influence.

They need to consolidate and they need to have better-trained ministers, Weatherford said.

There are farmers, too, who tell how improved methods have increased their yield, and businessmen who are gambling they can make a living in the mountains if they keep up with modern devices. Homegrown industries, as the mountain boys produced by Jack Guy, Sam Ward, and others of the Beech Creek area near Boone, offer possibilities for increased income and a better life.

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Cameras Are Telling

Project Covers Varied Expanse Of State Scene

By Beverly Wolter
Journal-Sentinel Arts Reporter

RALEIGH — An inquiring camera that has looked into Indian graves, peered into mountain cabins, scanned palace walls and gazed over sand dunes and flat farm land is turning North Carolina into a movie star.

Not always a glamor girl, to be sure, but a distinct personage entitled to top billing.

The camera operates out of the hands of crews from the North Carolina Film Board, an agency established in 1962 to promote the state's cultural, economic, and educational interests.

The board is housed in the studios of WUNC-TV at N.C. State — the University of North Carolina at Raleigh, but its cameras range the state.

A grant of \$125,830 from the Richardson Foundation, Inc., of Greensboro and New York launched the board.

Gov. Terry Sanford, to whom the board is directly responsible, tapped James Beveridge, producer and director of the National Film Board of Canada, as head of the new project.

Beveridge is a slim, lively, Vancouver-born Canadian with a sharp profile that gives the appearance of a man who is always alert and on the go. The look is not misleading.

Though a newcomer to North Carolina, he has a good grasp of the state and its complexity. He is candid and direct in expressing his views. A witty man, he alternates between thoughtful, analytical discourse and light-hearted expressions that keep his listeners laughing and jumping to keep up with him.

Before joining the Canadian Film Board, which has compiled an enviable record for accomplished film-making, Beveridge had studied documentary film-making in Great Britain. During the war he was a correspondent for the Canadian Royal Air Force.

Won Prize for Documentary

He later spent three years in India as film advisor for Shell Oil. He won a



Cameraman Roger Sandall highlights youngster against background of old Oc



sion stations. Beveridge hopes the stations will become interested in co-producing, which means helping finance, future films.

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The State Library; University of North Carolina library; libraries of extension services, religious groups and state associations, and larger school boards are agencies which will distribute 16 mm. copies of the films to those wishing to show them.

The National Educational Television network, which covers 80 stations throughout the nation, will help tell the Carolina story by showing the films.

Beveridge hopes to sell the copies of the films to lending agencies, on the theory that many institutions working in the public information field have found that users put greater value upon materials if they are sold.

in India.

In getting Beveridge, the Film Board also got his wife, Margaret, as a volunteer worker. She, too, has worked with the Canadian Film Board.

Two Tar Heels, Ben Mast and John Corey, stand close to Beveridge in directing the board's activities.

Mast, a Sugar Grove native, is assistant director. He is on leave from the American Broadcasting Co. He was a producer-director for the Voice of America and has worked for the United Nations Office of Information.

Corey, a native of Greenville, is on leave of absence from the faculty of Appalachian State Teachers College. A free-lance writer and photographer as well as educator, he will be in charge of distribution of films.

Twin City native George C. Stoney was to have made one of the films, "Moravian Christmas Music," in Winston-Salem in December.

When the time came to shoot the film, Stoney, whom Beveridge considers "one of the documentary makers of America," was tied up with other commitments.

Beveridge is a man whose "chief horror is superficial treatments of subjects."

When he couldn't have Stoney do the Moravian film, and do it as he deemed it should be done, he put it off.

Twin Citizens Disappointed

People in Winston-Salem were understandably disappointed, but Beveridge felt, "They've waited this long (almost 200 years), another year won't matter."

When the film is made, it will be true and faithful to the spirit and tradition of the Moravian observances.

This much is evident not only from Beveridge's discussion of the Film Board's work, but from the view offered by the three films already made. All three are scheduled for release later this month through a number of outlets.

Beveridge recently screened the films for this reporter. The first film made, "The Ayes Have It," was filmed during the 1963 session of the General Assembly, and has been shown to the members of the Legislature.

The second film, "The Road to Carolina," was produced for the North Carolina Charter Tercentenary Commission, and has been seen by the commission.

The third film, "The Dying Frontier," deals with the mountain counties. Beveridge had brought the film the day before from Washington, where it had been processed.

Not even the people who had helped make it had seen it at this point. When the film ended, they understandably felt moved to applaud their work.

In describing the content of the proposed Moravian film, Beveridge also gave his views on documentary films.

"Basically, it is a religious service," he said, referring to the love feast that would be a central part of the Moravian film.

"It is a particular one taking place in a particular building in a particular tra-

dition. . . we want to do it thoughtfully and carefully.

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Vi Galvin, film librarian, examines film strip.

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North Carolina's Story



Hatteras Lighthouse.



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Plemmons spoke of the need for consolidation of schools, and of how stu-

dents, graduating from small mountain high schools, are at a considerable disadvantage when thrown with students from large urban schools.

A high school senior, who hopes to teach in the mountains, spoke of this disadvantage, saying she and her fellows feel inferior when thrown into contact and competition with others.

The mountain schools are caught in a vicious circle as far as teachers are concerned, one college educator pointed out. Of the 1,000 students she had helped prepare for teaching, not one with a straight-A average had stayed in the mountains. And not one with a straight-C average had left.

Weatherford said it would take \$400-million to bring the public schools of the seven Appalachian states up to the over-all U. S. standard.

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Greensboro
Winston-Salem
Raleigh
Durham
High Point
Fayetteville
Wilmington

gord



More than half the people of the United States live within 500 miles of North Carolina's vacationlands. From the mountains to the sea, over 71,000 miles of highways, bridges and ferries interweave to provide the motorist with the nation's largest state maintained highway system. These highways skirt the cloud crowned peaks and touch the surf's edge.

Lying within the temperate zone, the state offers a year-round playground. During summer, visitors are seldom more than a day's drive from one of the outdoor dramas. In winter, horse shows and golf events draw entries from many states.

Fishing in swift mountain streams, placid fresh water lakes or salt water surf provides a fisherman's delight. Hunting is always popular; while game preserves make this sport accessible to many.

Historic restorations flourish throughout the state. Elaborate gardens and natural scenic beauty lend wealth to a state rich in variety.

Always keep your camera with you, loaded and ready to capture a touch of this

variety vacationland



Variety Vacationland welcomes you.

This map has been prepared to be your guide to the many historical, educational and recreational points of interest in our beautiful State. Excellent highways lead you from the mountains to the sea through a land renowned for its gracious and pleasant living. In every area, you will see the progress of industry and agriculture, plus the abundance of natural resources.

It will add much to your trip if you linger a little longer and see a little more while you are driving through North Carolina.

Terry Sanford
Governor of North Carolina

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION

MERRILL EVANS, CHAIRMAN

D. G. BELL
YATES R. BENNETT
CLIFTON L. BENSON
C. WATSON BRAME
GRAHAM ELLIOTT
LAUCH FAIRBLOTH
JAMES K. GLENN
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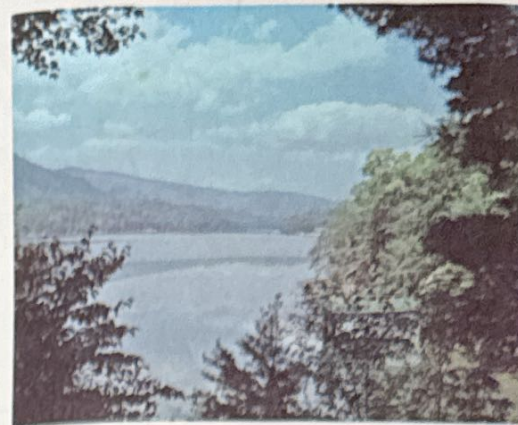
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TOM MCLEAN
CLINT NEWTON
E. MURRAY TATE, JR.
J. ELSIE WEBB
J. GILLIAM WOOD
PAUL R. YOUNTS

from the mountains

The Blue Ridge and Great Smoky Mountains of western North Carolina draw visitors from all over the world. Not only are they the highest in Eastern America, they are the oldest, being rich in mineral deposits as well as natural beauty. These mountains are ever changing from season to season, ranging from spring bloom through summer green, turning to fire in autumn and becoming snow capped in winter.

Rising above the Piedmont Plateau, these Blue Ridges are linked by 250 miles of the most scenic highway in the nation, the BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY. Each year, millions of visitors enjoy the picnic and camp areas of the GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK. Within easy reach of the highways are hiking trails and trout streams. Numerous accommodations provide access to famous fishing and boating areas.

The story of the Cherokee Indian is told eloquently in "Unto These Hills," one of the impressive outdoor dramas in North Carolina. These Indians, which settled in the Smoky Mountains, are descendants of a band of the original Cherokee Nation.



View of Lake Lure



Looking Glass Falls, Pisgah National Forest



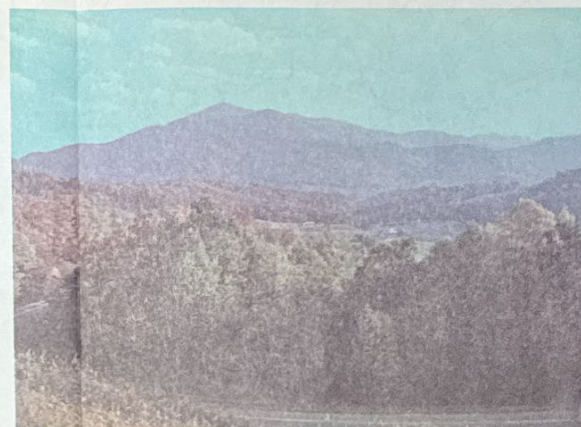
Blue Ridge Parkway



Scene from "Unto These Hills"

Rock Hounding is a fascinating pastime in North Carolina where more than 300 varieties of minerals and gemstones are found. Spruce Pine and Franklin are best known centers for collectors.

There are four National Forests in North Carolina. Pisgah and Nantahala in the mountains, Uwharrie in the Piedmont and Croatan on the Coast. Natural wild beauty enhances these recreational areas.



Scene near Burnsville's Art Colony

THE BEAUTY OF North Carolina

The rolling Piedmont Plateau contains the industrial heart of the state, famous mid-south resorts and major historical restorations. Criss-crossed by a network of highways, the central region is the key to research and progress. The Research Triangle, great Universities and major cities add a lustre to a region famed for its gracious living.

Another feature of the Piedmont is its year-round playground attraction. The Sandhills, with Pinehurst and Southern Pines, form the hub of this region with popular resorts and advantages for retirement living. It is here that dog-wood and long leaf pine add an atmosphere of serene beauty.

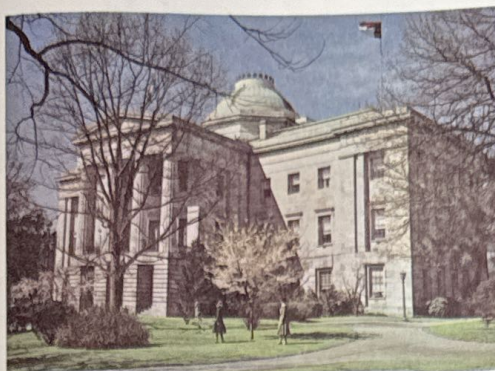
Raleigh, the capital, is noted for its interest in the fine arts. The North Carolina Art Museum is the first major art museum in the nation established with public funds. One of the finest examples of Greek Revival architecture is to be found in the State Capitol Building. The copper dome is note-worthy in color and proportion. The corner stone was laid in 1833 and the building is rich in history and tradition. The Duke Memorial Chapel in Durham, with its gothic spires and arches, is but another fine example of architecture found in the Piedmont. In sharp contrast to these classic types are the parabolic arch structure of the world famous Dorton Arena which dominates the State Fairgrounds and the new circular classroom building, Harrelson Hall, on the State College Campus.

North Carolina, the world's largest tobacco grower, has over 300 sales warehouses in 47 communities, where visitors may witness the auction of tobacco. Dark burly tobacco is grown in the mountains, bright leaf in the Coastal Plain and Piedmont areas.

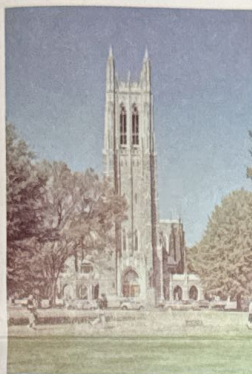
There are eleven state parks in North Carolina ranging from Mt. Mitchell to Fort Macon on the coast. These attractions include areas for swimming, picnicking and sightseeing. Boating is a natural sport in North Carolina. There are hundreds of miles of inland waterways with marinas, harbors and public launching areas at the service of the vacationing public. One of these is the 50,000 acres of Kerr Reservoir in the East Central section.



Boating, Kerr Reservoir



State Capitol, Raleigh



Duke Memorial Chapel, Durham



Harrelson Hall, N. C. State College



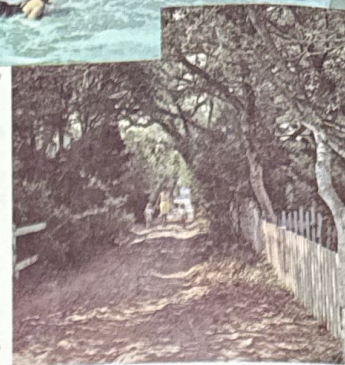
Tobacco Auction



Recreation Area, I-95 near Selma



Typical Beach Scene



Village Street, Outer Banks



Hunting, I

North Carolina is dotted with island retreats and uncluttered stretches of sand and dunes. Touched by sun and surf, these medium size beaches hum from early spring to late fall. Narrow islands offer shelter to the mainland and sounds from the ocean, and provide protected harbors and marinas for yachts and sport fishing boats.



Tryon Palace, New Bern



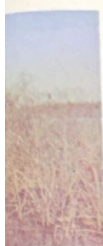
Azalea Gardens, Wilmington

variety vacationland

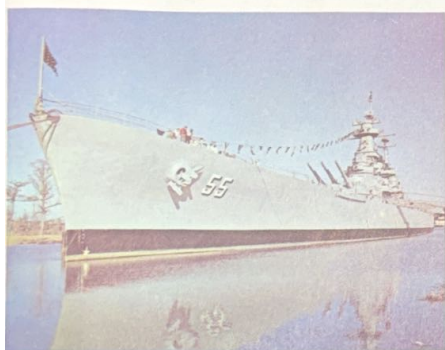
to the sea . . .

The Outer Banks, rich in tales of Blackbeard, pirates and shipwrecks, maintain their isolated charm despite highway and telephone connections with the world. The historic coast is a place of many firsts . . . beginning with the first English settlement on Roanoke Island, the first man-made flight at Kitty Hawk. Cape Hatteras, with its sub-tropic climate, is the first and only National Seashore Recreation Area. Stretching for 70 miles over three islands, it encompasses 30,000 acres of developed beach and camp grounds. Highways and ferries make this unique park accessible to thousands of visitors each year. Accommodations are available year-round at resort areas. The simple beauty of coastal lighthouses teases the imagination of photographers.

Most of Eastern Carolina is open all year to fishermen and hunters. Salt water fishing is a specialty. More than 30 Northern and Southern varieties of game fish are common in these waters where the Labrador and Gulf currents come together within twelve miles of shore. Pier, charter boat and surf fishing are readily available to any who desire. Eastern North Carolina and the Outer Banks are noted for placid fresh water lakes and ponds that are rich in bass, perch and other fish.



ie Mattamuskeet



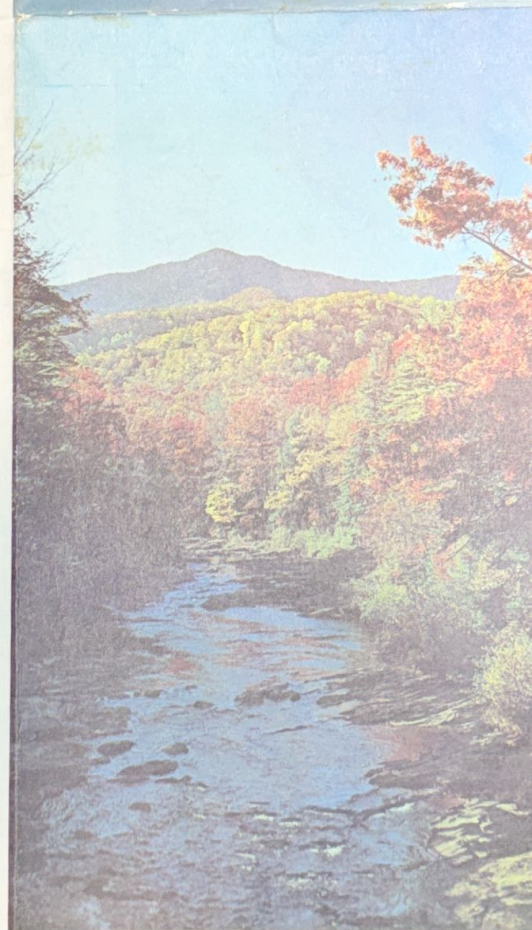
Memorial Battleship North Carolina, Wilmington

Gracious living knows no limits by region in North Carolina. It is found in the homes and resorts from the mountains to the sea. Because it offers a variety of pace as well as place, North Carolina is an interesting state, attracting interesting people. Easy suburban living is enhanced by a climate that allows outdoor enjoyments almost every day of the year. In spring, fine old estates open their gardens filled with azaleas and camellias. Many of the beautiful gardens throughout the state are open year-round.

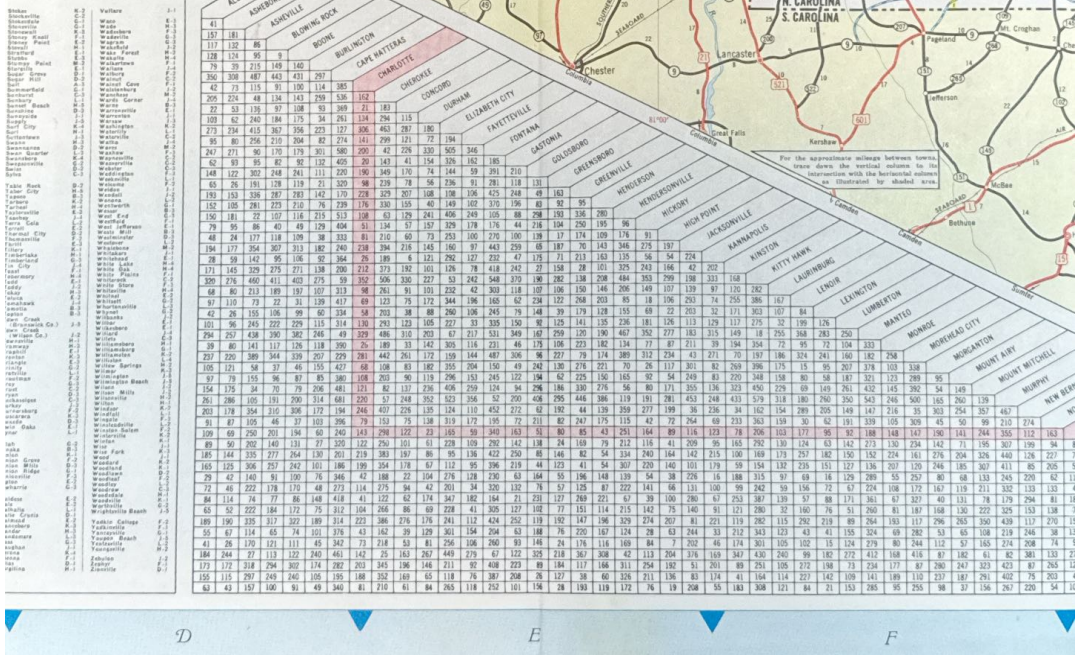
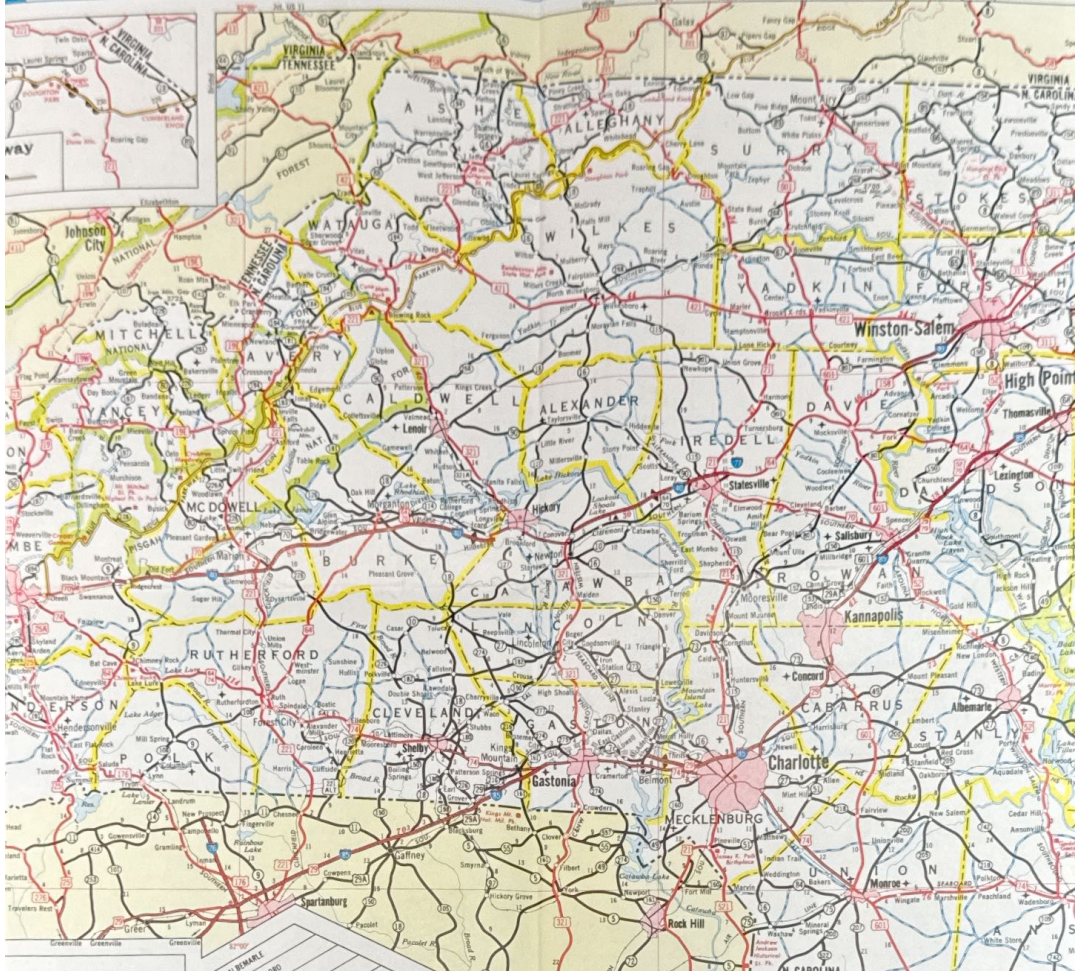
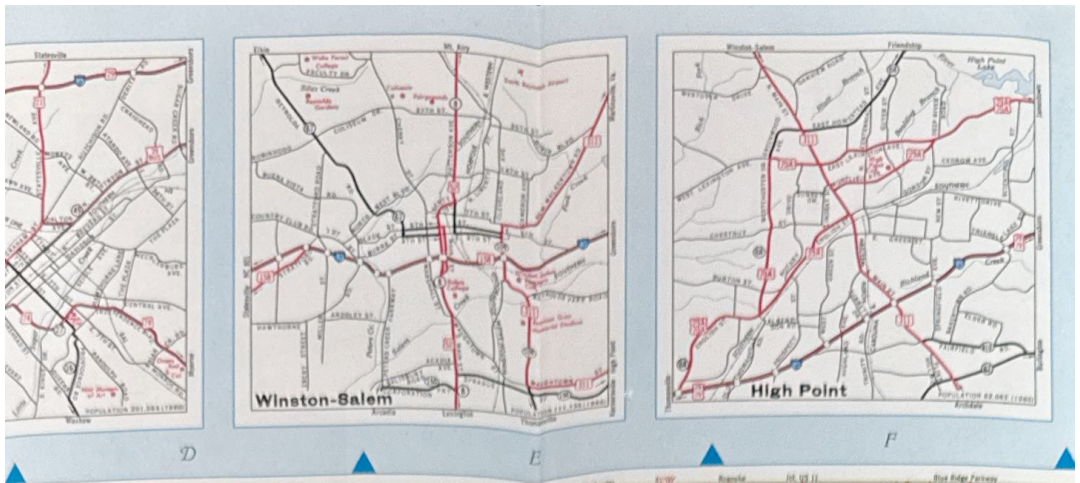
variety vacationland
STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION
For Free Distribution
ROAD MAP. LIFT UP

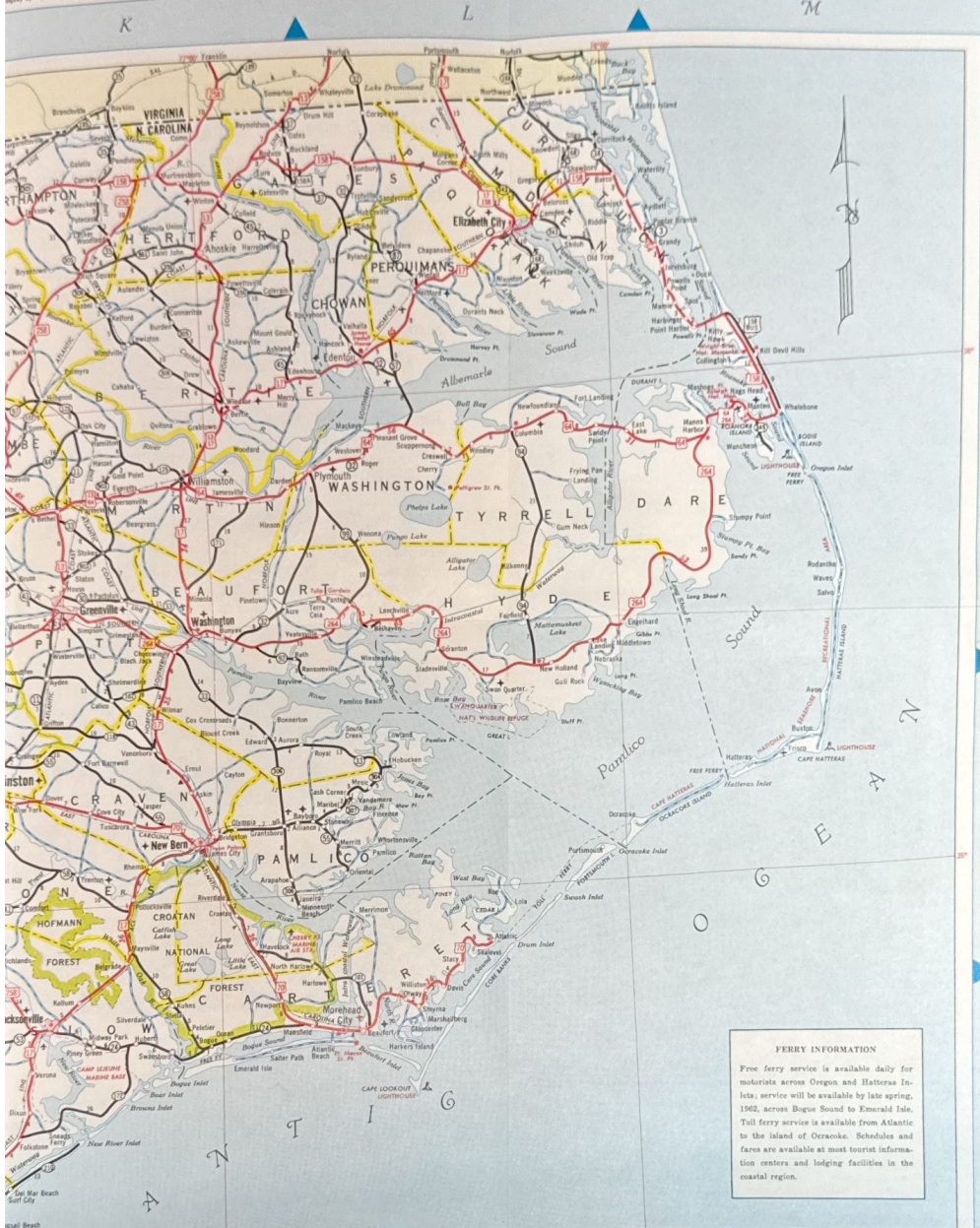
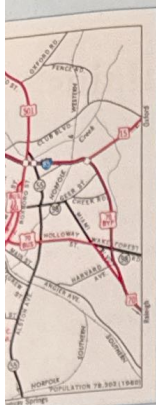


1962
North Carolina



North Carolina
variety vacationland





FERRY INFORMATION

Free ferry service is available daily for motorists across Oregon and Hatteras Inlets; service will be available by late spring, 1962, across Bogus Sound to Emerald Isle. Toll ferry service is available from Atlantic to the island of Ocracoke. Schedules and fares are available at most tourist information centers and lodging facilities in the coastal region.

NORTH CAROLINA

Highway Map

Road Classifications

- Interstate Highways
- 4 Lane Highways
- Hard Surface Roads
- Gravel, Soil Roads
- Under Construction
- Blue Ridge Parkway

Map Symbols

- State and National Forest
- Airport (Scheduled Airlines)
- Airport (Military)
- Other Airports
- Points of Interest
- Rest Area
- Railroad
- Ferry

Population of Cities and Towns

- over 10,000
- 5,000 to 10,000
- State Capital
- County Seat
- 2,000 to 5,000
- under 2,000

Mileages

- Mileage between towns and junctions
- Total mileage between interstates

UNITED STATES INTERSTATE STATE

SCALE OF MILES ONE INCH EQUALS APPROX. 10 MILES

North Carolina's highway system is the Nation's largest State-maintained Network. Hard surfaced roads lead to virtually every scenic and vacation spot.

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