

The
NORTH CAROLINA BOOKLET

*"Carolina! Carolina! Heaven's blessings attend her!
While we live we will cherish, protect and defend her."*

Published by
THE NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION

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SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.

THE NORTH CAROLINA BOOKLET

Vol. XI

JANUARY, 1912

No. 3

SIR WALTER RALEIGH AND HIS ASSOCIATES*

By R. D. W. CONNOR.

We are standing today on the threshold of American history. At no other point is it possible to obtain so general a view, so broad a sweep of the whole field of achievements by men of the English race in the New World as on this historic spot. The whole panorama of American history unrolls itself before us. That history began more than three hundred years ago when men of the English race, landing upon the sand banks which guard our eastern shore, laid their first firm grasp upon the American continent. How unconscious were those obscure sailors that they were there enacting one of the most significant scenes in the world's history! Three and a quarter centuries have elapsed since that day, yet even now, after all the tremendous results that have followed in their train, we cannot fully appreciate the vast significance of that simple ceremony. But for that ceremony there may never have been a "Citie of Raleigh in Virginia," Jamestown and Plymouth Rock may never have become immortal names in American history, and English settlers may never have found their way to the shores of Albemarle Sound. Perhaps Wolfe might never have scaled the Heights of Abraham and Daniel Boone might never have cleared the way for English civilization beyond the Alleghanies. There may have been no Thomas Jefferson to write a Declaration of Independence, no George Washington to make good its prin-

* Address by R. D. W. Connor before the Roanoke Island Colony Association, upon its annual pilgrimage to Roanoke Island, August 18, 1911, the 324th anniversary of the birth of Virginia Dare.

ciples for the benefit of all mankind, no Constitution of the United States to apply them practically to the government of a mighty people. For there upon the coast of North Carolina men speaking the English language, thoroughly imbued with the principles of English law and English liberty, first set foot on American soil with a view to permanent possession, and thus led the way to the planting of English civilization amid the wild forests of the New World.

I am fully aware that many eminent historians sharply dissent from this view. They count Sir Walter Raleigh's efforts to plant an English colony on Roanoke as among the great failures of history. This seems to me a narrow, short-sighted view. It would doubtless be correct were it possible to say that the history of the Roanoke settlements began abruptly in the year 1584 and ended abruptly in the year 1587. But you cannot measure great historic events with a yard stick. Men die, ideas are immortal. The idea of another England beyond the waters of the Atlantic, conceived by the master mind of Sir Walter Raleigh, was the germ from which, through the developments of three centuries, has evolved the American Nation of the twentieth century. There is a vital connection, both physical and spiritual, between Roanoke and Jamestown. Among those who founded Jamestown were ten of the men who had coöperated with Raleigh in the settlements at Roanoke. In these men we have the physical connection between the two, while to the idea conceived by Raleigh and to the spirit of conquest and colonization which his attempts on this island called into existence, the English race in Europe, in Asia, in Africa, in Australia and the islands of the sea, and in America, owes the world-wide predominance which it today enjoys among the races of mankind. Nothing can be clearer, therefore, than that we, looking back over the events of the last three centuries, can hail the Roanoke settlements as the

beginning of English colonization in America and throughout the world.

The details of no event in English or American history have been more faithfully recorded, or are better known than the details of the three expeditions which Sir Walter Raleigh, during the years 1584-1586, sent to Roanoke Island. No good purpose, therefore, would be served were I now to repeat that familiar story. Of the authors of those events, however, the same cannot be said. Even in England, whose history was so greatly enriched by their splendid deeds, an eminent British historian classes some of them as among "England's forgotten worthies." Their memory deserves a better fate from English-speaking peoples on either side of the Atlantic. Men who conceive and men who execute great ideas should forever be held in honorable esteem that subsequent generations of their fellow-men may be inspired to emulate their deeds and characters. Such a man was Walter Raleigh, and such, too, were Philip Amadas, Arthur Barlow, Ralph Lane, John White, Sir Francis Drake, Sir Richard Grenville, Thomas Cavendish and Thomas Harriot—that group of brilliant soldiers, sailors, adventurers and scholars whose names are inseparably connected with the story of Roanoke and to whose genius England owes her immense colonial empire of today.

The marvelous deeds by which these men laid the foundations of that vast empire found their inspiration in loyalty to queen and country, love of liberty, and devotion to religious convictions. At various times in English history an attack on any one of these sentiments has been sufficient to call forth the mightiest exertions of the English nation; during the closing years of the sixteenth century all three were attacked at one and the same time by one and the same arrogant power. Philip II of Spain, proclaiming Elizabeth of England an usurper, had laid claim to her throne. Mighty

armies and navies had been levied and equipped throughout his boundless dominions for the sole purpose of establishing the despotism of Castile by overthrowing the liberties of England. The Pope of Rome had commissioned His Most Catholic Majesty to lead a crusade against the National Church of England and "to inaugurate on English soil the accursed work of the inquisition." As one man, without regard to religious convictions or sectarian prejudices, the people of England sprang to the defense of the throne, the constitution, and the church with an enthusiasm that stirs our blood with pride even after the lapse of three centuries. In this contest with Spain, England was "pitted against the greatest military power that had existed in Europe since the days of Constantine the Great. To many the struggle seemed hopeless. For England the true policy was limited by circumstances. She could send troops across the channel to help the Dutch in their stubborn resistance, but to try to land a force in the Spanish peninsula for aggressive warfare would be sheer madness. The shores of America and the open sea were the proper field of war for England. Her task was to paralyze the giant by cutting off his supplies, and in this there was hope of success, for no defensive fleet, however large, could watch all Philip's enormous possessions at once."¹ This was the work which was done so effectively by Raleigh and Drake, Amadas and Barlow, Grenville and Cavendish, that even until this day it has never been necessary to do it over again.

Before I undertake to point out the special service which entitles each of these men to an honorable place in our history, let me refresh your memories by stating briefly the relation which each bore to the Roanoke settlements. The connection of Sir Walter Raleigh with these events is known of all men. Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlow, you will remember, were the captains of the expedition dispatched

¹ Fiske: "Old Virginia and Her Neighbors," I, 11, 22.

by Raleigh in 1584 to explore the country and select a place for the contemplated colony. Ralph Lane was governor of the colony sent out in 1585. The fleet in which his colony sailed was under the command of Sir Richard Grenville. With Grenville sailed that "wonderful Suffolk boy," Thomas Cavendish, aged twenty-two years, who, before he had reached his twenty-ninth year, had rivaled the exploits of Sir Francis Drake in the Pacific and circumnavigated the globe. Two of the colonists with Lane were John White, afterwards governor of the "Lost Colony," and Thomas Harriot, the historian and scientist of the colony, to whose scholarly narrative we are indebted for most of our knowledge of its history. And finally there was Sir Francis Drake, whose timely arrival at Croatan in the summer of 1586 afforded Lane's homesick men an opportunity of returning to England.

The impelling mind behind the achievements of these men was the mind of Walter Raleigh. Grenville, Amadas, Barlow, Cavendish, and the other glorious English "sea kings" of the sixteenth century understood England's problem well enough so far as it involved the ravaging of Spanish coasts and the plundering of Spanish treasure ships. But Raleigh understood that something greater and more permanent than such exploits was needed to establish English supremacy in Europe and America. It was not sufficient for England to destroy the power of Spain; she must at the same time build up the power of England. English colonies in North America would not only offset Spanish colonies in the West Indies, Mexico and South America, they would also develop English commerce and afford an outlet for English manufactures. All this the far-seeing mind of Raleigh perceived in his great design. The work of Grenville, Cavendish and their fellow-rovers, though of vital importance to the accomplishment of England's destiny, was destructive; Raleigh's work was constructive in the highest degree. "An idea like

his has life in it, though the plant may not spring up at once. When it arises above the surface the sower can claim it. Had the particular region of the New World not eventually become a permanent English settlement, he would still have earned the merit of authorship of the English colonizing movement."² "Baffled in his first effort to plant the English race upon this continent, he yet called into existence a spirit of enterprise which first gave Virginia, and then North America, to that race, and which led Great Britain, from this beginning, to dot the map of the world with her colonies, and through them to become the greatest power of the earth."³

First among the agents selected by Raleigh to carry his great design into execution were Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlow. Though these two daring sailors were the pilots of that great Anglo-Saxon migration from England to America which ranks among the greatest events in the history of the human race, yet the details of their lives are almost totally unknown. The fact that they were selected by so keen a judge of men as Sir Walter Raleigh to command his expedition sets them much above the average adventurers of their day. They were, as we know, bold and experienced navigators. The manner in which they conducted the enterprise entrusted to them showed them worthy of the trust placed in them. No expedition into an unknown region was ever conducted with more complete success. From first to last such was the judgment and skill of the commanders that not a single mishap occurred to mar their triumph. The report which they submitted to Raleigh upon their return to England reveals a thorough understanding of their profession and an extraordinary keenness of observation coupled with rare good judgment. In their dealings with the savages they displayed firmness of temper guided by brilliant diplomacy and clear comprehension of the savage character. That Sir

² Stebbin: "Sir Walter Raleigh," p. 48.

³ Henry: "Sir Walter Raleigh," in Winsor's *Narrative and Critical History of America*, III, 105.

Walter Raleigh was pleased with the manner in which they conducted their enterprise is evident from the fact that in the colony which he sent out under Ralph Lane, in 1585, he appointed Amadas to the high and responsible position of "Admiral of Virginia."

In Ralph Lane, Raleigh found a leader in whom were combined in a strange degree the character of the soldier and the spirit of the adventurer. Lane delighted in bold and arduous enterprises, but he always kept his eyes open to the main chance. In his character there appears something of the dauntless spirit of his cousin, the famous Catherine Parr, the last queen of Henry VIII. We find him constantly associated with Burghley, Walsingham, Raleigh, Drake, Hawkins and Grenville in those great events which give to the reign of Elizabeth its chief glory. With Lord Burghley he was on terms of confidential relation and appears frequently in the character of his adviser upon important public affairs. From the queen he received more than one weighty commission. In the very year in which Amadas and Barlow sailed for the New World, Lane wrote that he "had prepared seven ships at his own charges, and proposed to do some exploit on the coast of Spain," and delayed only until he should receive the queen's commission and the title of 'General of the Adventurers.' " When all England was in a fever of excitement over the approach of the Armada, called "Invincible," Lane was entrusted with carrying into effect measures for the defense of the coast, and at a later date was appointed "to assist in the defense of the coast of Norfolk." The next year, after the Armada had been shattered, he sailed with Drake on an expedition to the coast of Portugal, and in 1590 he was with Sir John Hawkins on a similar adventure. During the Irish rebellion of 1593-1594 he served with the royal army and won special commendation for his conduct. Yet in spite of the high consideration in which he was held by England's great leaders, we are told that all his life Lane

was a great beggar. If so he was a royal beggar, for he begged only from his sovereign, as many greater men have done, and in his mendicancy there was nothing mean or groveling. Sir Henry Wallop complained to Lord Burghley that Lane, while sheriff of County Kerry, Ireland, expected "to have best and greatest things in Kerry, and to have the letting and setting of all the rest."⁴

Such was the man whom Raleigh selected to lead his first colony. At the time Lane was on duty for the crown in Ireland, but the queen ordered a substitute to be appointed in his government of Kerry and Clammorris, "in consideration of his ready undertaking the voyage to Virginia for Sir Walter Raleigh at Her Majesty's command." The event proved the wisdom of the choice. In his management of the colony Lane displayed executive ability and foresight. His dealings with the Indians were courageous and sagacious. He pushed his explorations with energy and intelligence. As Hawks has well said, a review of his conduct reminds us forcibly of the proceedings of Captain John Smith under circumstances not unlike his own. Lane remained at Roanoke only one year. At the end of that time force of circumstances over which he had no control compelled him to choose between starvation and the abandonment of the undertaking. Like a prudent man upon whom devolved the responsibility of men's lives, after making every reasonable effort to carry his work to successful conclusion, he reluctantly and regretfully chose the latter alternative. For this choice historians have censured him because, a few days after his departure, Sir Richard Grenville arrived at Roanoke with men and supplies sufficient to have placed the colony on its feet. But Grenville had long been overdue, and fairness to Lane requires that we should judge his conduct by the information which he had at the time, not by that which we now have. It is plain that he had no intention of returning

⁴ See "Dictionary of National Biography," XXXII, 77-78; also Sainsbury's "Calendar of State Papers; Colonial Series, 1574-1660," 2-4.

to England until driven to it, as he said, by "the very hand of God as it seemed." Certainly Elizabeth, Raleigh, Drake and England's other great leaders, did not regard his course unfavorably, for we find them shortly afterwards, at that supreme moment in England's history when the great Armada was bearing down on her coast, summoning him to their most secret councils of war and entrusting him with important commands; and in 1593, as a reward for services to the crown, we see him kneeling before the great queen's representative to receive the honor of knighthood. Dire necessity occasioned by causes beyond the control of man drove him against his will to his final decision and put an end to the first attempt to found an English colony in America.

The fleet which transported Lane's colony to Roanoke was under the command of one of the most remarkable men in an age of remarkable men. Sir Richard Grenville combined in his character all the faults and virtues of the age in which he lived. Brave, loyal and ambitious, he was proud, tyrannical and cruel. Ralph Lane complained of his "intolerable pride and insatiable ambition" during the voyage to Roanoke, and declared that by reason of his "tyrannical conduct from first to last, the action has been most painful and most perilous."⁵ From others of his contemporaries, as well as from his own conduct, we learn that he was a man of "very unquiet mind and greatly affected to war," and that his nature was so "very severe" that "his own people hated him for his fierceness." But if his followers hated him for his cruelty, they admired him for his daring. No enterprise was too hazardous for his courage, no hardship too severe for his endurance, if it offered opportunity for either riches or glory. To his credit let it be said that with Grenville the search for wealth was a mere incident in his search for fame. In the service of his queen and country he counted no odds too great if only glory and honor waited upon success.

⁵ Lane to Walsingham, "Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series," 3.

Grenville's career is intimately connected with the events which we commemorate today. He first became interested in America through Sir Humphrey Gilbert, whose untimely death cut off prematurely one of the choicest spirits of the Elizabethan Era. After Gilbert's death he allied himself with his cousin, Sir Walter Raleigh, by whom he was placed in command of the fleet which bore Lane's colony across the Atlantic. That he did not underestimate the importance of the part he played in that event is shown by the fact that upon his return to England he wrote to Walsingham that he "had performed the action directed and discovered, taken possession of and peopled a new country and stored it with cattle, fruits and plants." Returning from Roanoke in 1585 he had his first brush with Spain when he was attacked by a Spanish man-of-war which, "after some fighting," he overpowered and captured. The following year he made a second voyage to Roanoke, which he found deserted. Leaving fifteen men to retain possession he again turned his prow eastward. No good British sailor of the sixteenth century thought that he had done his full duty to the queen if he crossed the Atlantic without carrying home some trophy of his prowess won from Spain. Grenville was not the man to form an exception to this rule. On his return voyage, in 1586, he touched at the Azores long enough to attack, capture and pillage the Spanish towns there and to carry off for ransom a number of important prisoners. In all the British kingdom Spain had no more implacable foe, nor a more dangerous one. Not Drake himself held her power so cheaply or manifested his contempt more plainly.

Grenville's adventurous career was finally brought to a close by an amazing exploit "memorable even beyond credit and to the height of some heroical fable"—an exploit commemorated by Tennyson in one of the most stirring ballads in our language. It was in the year 1591. Lord Thomas



SIR RICHARD GRENVILLE.

Howard, commanding a squadron of sixteen sail, had taken post at the Azores to intercept the Spanish treasure fleet upon its annual voyage from Mexico and Peru to Spain. In this squadron was the *Revenge*, commanded by Sir Richard Grenville, vice-admiral of the fleet, a ship of 500 tons burden, carrying a crew of 250 sailors. In the great fight against the Armada she had been the flagship of Sir Francis Drake, yet it is not Drake, but Grenville whose name occurs to us when the *Revenge* is mentioned. Soon after his arrival at the Azores, scurvy broke out among Lord Howard's crew and in a short time half his men were down with this hideous disease. While the epidemic was at its climax, a swift dispatch boat from England arrived on the scene with tidings that a powerful Spanish armament of fifty-three sail was bearing down upon the English fleet.

Then swore Lord Thomas Howard: "Fore God, I am no coward!
But I cannot meet them here, for my ships are out of gear,
And the half of my men are sick. I must fly, but follow quick.
We are six ships of the line; can we fight with fifty-three?"

Then spake Sir Richard Grenville: "I know you are no coward;
You fly them for a moment to fight with them again.
But I've ninety men and more that are lying sick ashore.
I should count myself the coward if I left them, my Lord Howard,
To these Inquisition dogs and the devildoms of Spain."

So Lord Howard, crowding his sails, departed, leaving Grenville to follow as soon as he had brought his sick men aboard.

And they blessed him in their pain, that they were not left to Spain,
To the thumbscrew and the stake, for the glory of the Lord.

Scarcely had Sir Richard completed his task when the Spanish fleet, carrying five thousand sailors, hove in sight. Then the sturdy British tars, hankering for a tussle with the Dons, inquired of their leader:

"Shall we fight or shall we fly?
 Good Sir Richard, tell us now,
 For to fight is but to die!
 There'll be little of us left by the time the sun be set."
 And Sir Richard said again: "We be all good Englishmen.
 Let us bang these dogs of Seville, the children of the devil,
 For I never turned my back upon Don or devil yet."

Cheer after cheer from the throats of the British seamen
 greeted this stirring reply as—

sheer into the heart of the foe,
 With her hundred fighters on deck, and her ninety sick below,
 the little *Revenge* plunged into the midst of the jeering
 Spaniards.

Four galleons drew away
 From the Spanish fleet that day,
 And two upon the larboard and two upon the starboard lay.
 And the battle-thunder broke from them all.

* * * * *

And the sun went down, and the stars came out far over the sum-
 mer sea,

But never a moment ceased the fight of the one and the fifty-three.
 Ship after ship, the whole night long, their high-built galleons came,
 Ship after ship, the whole night long, with her battle-thunder and
 flame;

Ship after ship, the whole night long, drew back with her dead and
 her shame.

For some were sunk and many were shatter'd, and so could fight us
 no more—

God of battles, was ever a battle like this in the world before?

Wounded to the death, as he lay upon his deck, Sir Rich-
 ard Grenville cried:

"Sink me the ship, Master Gunner—sink her, split her in twain!
 Fall into the hands of God, not into the hands of Spain!"

And the gunner said, "Ay, ay," but the seamen made reply:

"We have children, we have wives,

And the Lord hath spared our lives;

We will make the Spaniards promise, if we yield, to let us go;

We shall live to fight again, and to strike another blow."

And the lion there lay dying, and they yielded to the foe.

And the stately Spanish men to their flagship bore him then,
 Where they laid him by the mast, old Sir Richard caught at last.
 And they praised him to his face, with their courtly foreign grace;
 But he rose upon their decks, and he cried:
 "I have fought for Queen and Faith like a valiant man and true;
 I have only done my duty as a man is bound to do;
 With a joyful spirit I, Sir Richard Grenville, die!"
 And he fell upon their decks, and he died.

The modern historians, who are accurate if not entertaining, tell us that of the fifty-three ships in the Spanish fleet, thirty-eight were transports and only fifteen were men-of-war. But whether fifteen or fifty-three makes but slight difference. "When we have before us the fact that 150 men during fifteen hours of hand-to-hand fighting held out against a host of 5,000, and yielded only when not more than twenty were left alive, and those grievously wounded, the story * * * is not rendered more interesting and scarcely less wondrous by trebling the number of the host." And we are prepared to believe James Anthony Froude, although his critics assure us that he had no authority for his statement, when he tells us that this action of the *Revenge* "struck a deeper terror, though it was but the action of a single ship, into the hearts of the Spanish people; it dealt a more deadly blow upon their fame and moral strength than the destruction of the Armada itself, and in the direct results which arose from it it was scarcely less disastrous to them."⁶

One of the vessels of Grenville's fleet which conveyed Lane's colony to Roanoke in 1585 was commanded by Thomas Cavendish, in whom Grenville must have found a congenial spirit. Cavendish, like many other noblemen and gentlemen of the times, having squandered his patrimony, had determined to repair his fortune at the expense of the common enemy. The voyage to Roanoke, made in a ship fitted out at his own charge, was his first maritime adventure. He proved an apt scholar of his masters, Grenville and Drake.

⁶ See "Dictionary of National Biography," XXIII, 122-124; "Calendar of State Papers," 2-4.

While waiting at San Juan de Porto Rico, ostensibly to build a pinnace, he and Grenville pounced upon and captured two Spanish frigates which contained "good and rich freight and divers Spaniards of account," whom they ransomed "for good, round sums." This employment we can well believe proved more congenial to the tastes and temper of Cavendish than Raleigh's scheme of "Westerne Planting."

Upon his return from this voyage Cavendish, incited by the exploits of Drake and Hawkins, prepared on his own account an expedition to circumnavigate the globe. His fleet consisted of three small vessels, the *Desire*, 140 tons; the *Content*, 60 tons, and the *Hugh Gallant*, 40 tons, and carried 123 sailors. Sailing from the west coast of England, Cavendish steered straight for the Spanish main where he repeated the exploits of Drake, sinking Spanish ships, burning Spanish towns and ravaging Spanish coasts. Throughout Spanish-America his name soon became a signal for terror and consternation. Running down the Atlantic coast of South America he passed through the Strait of Magellan out into the Pacific. Hunger, storms and battles had so reduced the number of his crew that he found it advisable to sink the *Hugh Gallant*, and with the *Desire* and the *Content* pursued his voyage northward until he touched Lower California. There falling in with the *Great St. Anna*, 700 tons, the private property of the king of Spain, he took her after a desperate battle of six hours. Her cargo of 600 tons of the richest merchandise and more than \$20,000 worth of gold, proved a prize well worth taking. Yet so heavily were his ships already loaded with Spanish plunder that Cavendish was forced to send the greater part of this new treasure to the bottom along with the stately Spanish galleon. The historian of the expedition, an officer aboard the *Desire*, declares that "this was one of the richest vessels that ever sailed the seas; and was able to have made many hundreds wealthy if we had had means to have brought it home." Satisfied now

with the results of his expedition, Cavendish decided to leave the *Content* to pursue her own way, and on November 19, 1587, turned the prow of the *Desire* homeward by way of the Cape of Good Hope. "On September 10, 1588," records the chronicler of his exploits, "like wearied men, through the favor of the Almighty, we got into Plymouth, where the townsmen received us with all humanity."

All England rang with the fame of Cavendish. His exploits became the theme of ballads and his name was on every man's tongue. For a time he held his head high among the best of England's naval heroes. Soon, however, he found that a fortune so easily gained was as easily lost. "Gallantry and following the court" quickly depleted his purse and he again looked toward the usual storehouse with a craving that was not to be resisted. In 1591 he fitted out a second expedition for the Spanish main, but he now sailed under an evil star. Fortune deserted him and after suffering untold horrors from hunger, storms and desertions, he died at sea in 1592, it is said of a broken heart. Something of the endurance required of English seamen of the sixteenth century may be understood when we learn that of the seventy-six men who sailed with Cavendish on this luckless voyage only a "small remnant" of fifteen lived to return and they were so weak from hardships and suffering that when they arrived off Bearhaven, Ireland, they "could not take in or heave a sail."⁷

In the summer of 1586, while Lane and the colonists at Roanoke were anxiously awaiting the long overdue return of Grenville with supplies from England, their anxiety was relieved by the appearance off Croatan of Sir Francis Drake with a fleet in which were counted twenty-three sails. He was a welcome visitor, for he began at once to make preparations to supply the colony with all needful things. But

⁷ "Dictionary of National Biography," IX, 358-363.

while these measures were under way a storm arose which put an end to all plans for relief and resulted in the embarkation of Lane and his homesick men for England.

The man who thus came to the rescue of the forlorn group on Roanoke Island was "until Nelson's time celebrated as the greatest of English seamen." Like Raleigh and Grenville, he was a native of that county of Devon whence have come so many of England's mighty sailors. Drake's mind and character raise him to a height far above Grenville and Cavendish and place him in the company of Raleigh, Blake and Nelson. To Raleigh and Drake, more than to any other men, England owes her world-wide colonial empire. As the former first put into practice the policy of breaking down Spain's colonial power by planting rival colonies in the New World, so the latter first carried into world-wide execution the allied policy of destroying Spain's maritime power by attacking her in American waters. His naval career was begun under no less a leader than Sir John Hawkins, and of course came at once into hostile collision with Spain. Spanish rapacity, cruelty and bigotry, we are told, "taught him the same kind of feeling toward Spaniards that Hannibal cherished toward Romans." Like Hannibal, he swore an eternal enmity to his foe, but in pursuit of his passion he deserved and met with a far better fate.

The most notable of his numerous exploits was the voyage in the *Golden Hind* which first carried the flag of England around the globe. Passing through the Strait of Magellan, with a single ship of only twenty guns, he skirted along the west coast of South America and "from Valparaiso northward along the Peruvian coast, dashed into seaports and captured vessels, carrying away enormous treasures in gold and silver and jewels. * * * With other property he meddled but little, and no act of wanton cruelty sullied his performances. After taking plunder worth millions of dollars

this corsair-work gave place to scientific discovery, and the *Golden Hind* sailed far northward in search of a northeast passage into the Atlantic." In the course of this voyage Drake looked in at the Golden Gate, took possession of California in the name of Queen Elizabeth, christened it New Albion, and after sailing as far northward as Oregon, turned his prow into the Pacific, thence over the Indian Ocean, and rounding the Cape of Good Hope, sailed into the harbor of Plymouth in September, 1580. "The romantic daring of Drake's voyage," says John Richard Green, "as well as the vastness of the spoil, aroused a general enthusiasm throughout England. But the welcome he received from Elizabeth on his return was accepted by Philip as an outrage which could only be expiated by war. Sluggish as it was, the blood of the Spanish king was fired at last by the defiance with which Elizabeth received all demands for redress. She met a request for Drake's surrender by knighting the freebooter, and by wearing in her crown the jewels he had offered her as a present. When the Spanish Ambassador threatened that 'matters would come to the cannon,' she replied, 'quietly, in her most natural voice, as if she were telling a common story,' wrote Mendoza, 'that if I used threats of that kind she would fling me into a dungeon.'" One enthusiast, in an ecstasy of admiration, declared that the *Golden Hind* ought to be set upon the top of St. Paul's Cathedral, "that being discerned farre and neere, it might be noted and pointed at of the people with these true terms: Yonder is the barke that hath sailed round about the world."

In the same year in which Lane's colony landed on Roanoke Island, war having been declared against Spain, Drake fitted out a superb fleet of twenty-three sails and embarked for the Spanish main. On this expedition he took and sacked Cartagena, St. Domingo and St. Augustine and captured twenty prizes carrying 250 cannon.

After these exploits Drake turned his prow northward and skirted along the eastern coast of North America until he came to Roanoke, where he stopped to take a look in upon Raleigh's colony. He was a welcome visitor for, says Lane, he made "a most bountiful and honorable offer for the supply of our necessities to the performance of the action we were entered into; and that not only of victuals, munitions and clothing, but also of barks, pinnaces and boats; they also, by him to be victualled, manned and furnished to my contentation." But while preparations were being made to carry these generous measures into execution "there arose such an unwoonted storme, and continued foure dayes that had like to have driven all on shore, if the Lord had not held His holy hand over them." The vessels of Drake's fleet were "in great danger to be driven from their anking upon the coast. For we brake many cables and lost many ankors. And some of our fleet which had lost all (of which number was the ship appointed for Master Lane and his company) was driven to put to sea in great danger in avoyding the coast, and could never see us againe untill we met in England. Many also of our small pinnaces and boats were lost in this storm." As a result of this experience Lane, after consultation with Drake, decided to embark his colony for England. Then Drake, "in the name of the Almighty, weying his ankors (having bestowed us among his fleet,)" says Lane, "for the reliefe of whom hee had in that storm sustained more peril of wrake than in all his former most honorable actions against the Spanyards, with praises unto God for all, set saile the nineteenth of June, 1586, and arrived in Plymouth the seven and twentieth of July the same yeere."

The next year, in an exploit which thrills our blood even at this day, Drake reached the climax of his daring and audacity. Cruising along the coast of Spain, he suddenly

dashed into the harbor of Cadiz, attacked and sunk the men-of-war there on guard, loaded his ships with the spoils of Mexico and Peru, and calmly set his sails for England. This work he laughingly called "singeing the King of Spain's beard." Philip, one day, invited a lady of his court to go on board his barge on the Lake of Segovia. But the prudent lady declined, saying that she dared not trust herself on water even with his Majesty "for fear of Sir Francis Drake."

It was with their spirits chafing at the insults but cowed by the daring and skill of the English seamen that the sailors and soldiers of Spain set sail in their Invincible Armada for the conquest of England. In that wonderful world-victory for freedom which an eminent historian calls "the opening event in the history of the United States," the name of Sir Francis Drake stands high on the roll of conquerors.⁸

Before taking leave of Cavendish, Grenville and Drake, I wish to say just a word in regard to the character of the warfare which they waged. In the twentieth century we should call those who engaged in such exploits pirates, and their work piracy. But we should do a grave injustice to the memory of those bold men who opened the way to the planting of English civilization in the New World if we should so think of them. The strict and well-defined principles of international law now prevailing throughout the civilized world were totally unknown during the sixteenth century. A Spanish fleet massacred a colony of French Huguenots in Florida and a French ship, fitted out by a private gentleman, retaliated in full measure at a time when the two countries were nominally at peace with each other. As John Fiske says: "A flavour of buccaneering pervades nearly all the maritime operations of that age and often leads modern writers to misunderstand or misjudge them. Thus it some-

⁸ "Dictionary of National Biography," XV, 426-442; Froude: "English Seamen of the Sixteenth Century;" Green: "History of the English People."

times happens that so excellent a man as Sir Francis Drake, whose fame is forever a priceless possession for English-speaking people, is mentioned in popular books as a mere corsair, a kind of gentleman pirate. Nothing could show a more hopeless confusion of ideas. In a later generation the warfare characteristic of the Elizabethan age degenerated into piracy, and when Spain, fallen from her greatness, became a prey to the spoiler, a swarm of buccaneers infested the West Indies and added another hideous chapter to the lurid history of those beautiful islands. They were mere robbers, and had nothing in common with the Elizabethan heroes except courage. From the deeds of Drake and Hawkins to the deeds of Henry Morgan, the moral distance is as great as from slaying your antagonist in battle to murdering your neighbor for his purse."⁹ Even England has on her honor rolls of ten centuries no more glorious deeds, no more honorable names than those of Walter Raleigh, Richard Grenville and Francis Drake. So effectively did those daring men do their work that Philip II, once the mightiest and richest of European monarchs, lived to see his maritime power shattered, his treasury empty and his glory departed. Until this work had been done there could be no hope that English colonies could be successfully planted in America.

Among those who accompanied Lane to Roanoke in 1586 were John White, the artist of the expedition, sent by Raleigh to make drawings of the country and its people, afterwards governor of the Lost Colony; and Thomas Harriot, the historian and scientist of the colony. To none who bore a part in the efforts to plant a colony on Roanoke Island, save to Raleigh alone, do we owe more than to White and Harriot. The work of "these two earnest and true men"—the splendid pictures of the one and the scholarly narrative of the other—preserve for us the most valuable information that we have of "Ould Virginia." They were the intimate friends of

* "Old Virginia and Her Neighbors," I, 24.

Raleigh whose love and loyalty could be affected by no degree of prosperity or ill fortune. "Raleigh," says Henry Stevens, "was blessed in his household, or at his table, or in his confidence, with four sterling adherents who stuck to him through thick and thin, through prosperity and adversity. These were Richard Hakluyt, Jacques Le Moyne, John White and Thomas Harriot. When Wingandacoa makes up her jewels she will not forget these four, whom it is just to call Raleigh's Magi. * * * Together Harriot and White surveyed, mapped, pictured and described the country, the Indians, men and women; the animals, birds, fishes, trees, plants, fruits and vegetables."

We are told that whoever compares the original drawings of White with the engravings of De Bry, "as one may now do in the British Museum, must be convinced that, beautiful as De Bry's work is, it seems tame in the presence of the original water-colour drawings. There is no exaggeration in the engravings." The late Henry Stevens, of Vermont, whose work was done principally in London, who describes himself as "Student of American History, Bibliographer and Lover of Books," predicts that "White's name in the annals of English art is destined to rank high though it has hitherto failed to be recorded in the art histories and dictionaries. Yet his seventy-six original paintings in water-colours, done probably in Virginia in 1585-1586, while he was there with Harriot as the official draughtsman or painter of Raleigh's 'First Colonie' entitle him to prominence among English artists in Elizabeth's reign."

Thomas Harriot was one of the most eminent scholars of his age. No name in English history deserves to take precedence of his in scientific achievement. A graduate of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, he was engaged by Sir Walter Raleigh to reside with him as his mathematical tutor and adviser in his maritime adventures. In this capacity he was sent by

Raleigh to Roanoke with Lane, and upon his return published at London, in 1588, "A Brief and True Report of the New-found Land of Virginia." This work attracted wide attention both in England and on the continent where it was translated into Latin. The *Edinburgh Review* described it as a work "remarkable for the large views it contains in regard to the extension of industry and commerce," and as one of the finest examples in existence of statistical surveys on a large scale. Harriot, in spite of weak health which, he complained, made him unable to write or even think accurately, and prevented his completing or publishing his work, won a place among the great astronomers and mathematicians of the world. After his death some of his mathematical discoveries were published by his friend, the Earl of Northumberland. "This work," we are told, "embodies the inventions by which Harriot virtually gave to Algebra its modern form." Had Harriot "published all he knew in algebra," says a modern scholar, "he would have left little of the chief mysteries of that art unhandled." In astronomy he applied the telescope to celestial purposes simultaneously with Galileo with whose name his is forever associated in one of the greatest branches of human knowledge. By his wonderful work in mathematics and astronomy Thomas Harriot, the historian and scientist of Roanoke, won for himself a place among "the immortal names that were not born to die."¹⁰

Such were the men, and such was their work which won for English-speaking people the noblest portion of the New World. Without their work all the statesmanship of Burghley and Walsingham would have been ineffective, Elizabeth's glorious reign would probably have ended in disaster and shame, and a long arctic night of bigotry and superstition, like the Dark Ages, would have enveloped Europe in its black and impenetrable folds. That these calamities were

¹⁰ Stevens: "Thomas Hariot and His Associates."

averted, that the power of Spain was crushed never to rise again, that the England of Elizabeth, Shakespeare and Raleigh triumphed over the Spain of Philip, Alva and Menendez, and that English ideals of liberty and law prevail throughout the northern part of America today, the English race throughout the world may thank Sir Walter Raleigh and those bold and daring seamen and adventurers who shattered Spain's naval power and here at Roanoke seized the best part of the New World for England. May we in America never forget that the glorious achievements of the Raleighs, the Drakes and the Grenvilles of that generation are as much a part of our inheritance as are the achievements of the Hancocks, the Jeffersons, the Harnetts and the Washingtons of a later generation.

GOVERNOR BENJAMIN SMITH*

BY COLLIER COBB,

Professor of Geology in the University of North Carolina.

Addressing Governor Kitchin, Professor Cobb said:

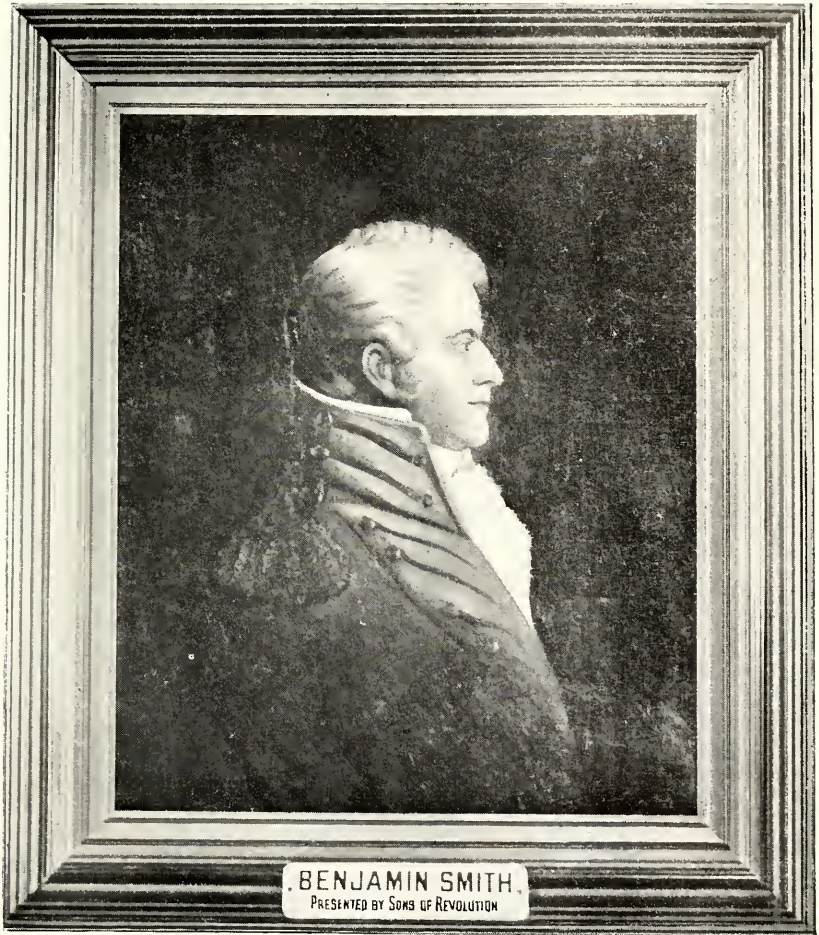
May it Please Your Excellency:

On behalf of the North Carolina Society of the Sons of the Revolution, I present through you to the State of North Carolina the portrait of Benjamin Smith, patriot, legislator, soldier, statesman, and philanthropist; builder of highways and of fortifications; conservationist and drainer of swamps; opener of waterways; believer in education for every child within the State, and the first benefactor of the University; Grand Master of Masons; Governor of North Carolina one hundred years before his time, and dreamer of dreams which you, sir, now help to make come true.

LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF BENJAMIN SMITH.

Benjamin Smith's education began more than a hundred years before he was born, for he came of a race of men who did things. He was descended from Sir John Yeamans, from old King Roger Moore, and his grandmother, Lady Sabina Smith, was the daughter of Thomas Smith, second Landgrave of his name in South Carolina. The father of our present subject was Colonel Thomas Smith, of South Carolina. So far as is known no relationship existed between him and his wife, whose name (as just stated) was also Smith. Thomas Smith, the first Landgrave, had seen rice cultivated in Madagascar; and one day, in 1696, when a sea captain, an old friend of his, sailed into Charleston Harbor from Madagascar, Thomas Smith got from him a bag of rice seed. This was carefully sown in a wet place in Smith's

* Address delivered in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Raleigh, November 15, 1911, on the occasion of the presentation of portrait of Governor Smith to the State by the North Carolina Society of the Sons of the Revolution.



From the Painting by JACQUES BUSBEE.

garden in Charleston. It grew, and the two Carolinas were changed into a land of great rice plantations. His great-grandson, Benjamin Smith, was later owner of the best rice plantation in North Carolina, a portion of the original grant to Landgrave Smith, who tried to establish settlements on the Cape Fear River in 1690. Also to be counted among his close kindred were the Bees and Grimkés, of South Carolina, and the Rhetts, who changed their name from Smith to that of their grandmother, Catherine Rhett, whose family in South Carolina had become extinct. Benjamin Smith thus came of a breed possessing ability, means, and position. The William Smith who introduced the culture of cotton into Virginia in 1621 is said to have been of the same stock.

While the public acts and many details of the private life of Benjamin Smith may be gathered from the records of his time, both State and National, and from the rather voluminous correspondence of his distinguished contemporaries, the date of his birth and the manner and place of his burial have frequently been brought into question. The weight of authority favors January 10, 1756, as his birthday, and January 10, 1826, his seventieth birthday, as the date of his death. Still there are those who contend that he was born in 1750, and that he died on the 10th of February, 1829. But a contemporary newspaper, the *Raleigh Register*, of February 14, 1826, has a notice of his death as having occurred recently at Smithville.

We know nothing, however, concerning his childhood and youth, but he must have received careful training, for we are told that, "While still young, just twenty-one years of age, he served as aide-de-camp of General Washington in the dangerous but masterly retreat from Long Island after the defeat of the American Army in August, 1776. He behaved with conspicuous gallantry in the brilliant action in which Moultrie, in 1779, drove the British from Port Royal

Island, and checked for a time the invasion of South Carolina. A Charleston paper says: 'He gave on many occasions such various proofs of activity and distinguished bravery as to merit the approbation of his impartial country.'” Yet during the siege of Charleston, in 1780, a blunder of Smith's brought about the premature surrender of the city on the 12th of May. “Mr. Smith sent a letter to his wife by Mr. Rutlege, who was taking to the Governor a communication that had been confided to him orally, with the strictest injunction that no written communication be taken from the garrison. A letter addressed by a friend to his wife under assurance that it was only a family letter, Mr. Rutledge unwarily considered it no violation of his instructions. He was captured soon after he left the town and printed copies of the letter were next day thrown into the garrison in unloaded bombshells, and most unaccountably, through a secret agency, dispersed through all parts of the town in printed handbills. The letter plainly told that the garrison must soon surrender, that their provisions were expended, and Lincoln only prevented from capitulating by a point of etiquette. From this time hope deserted the garrison, while the reanimated efforts of the enemy showed their zeal revived.” Lincoln surrendered the fort, and Charleston, with its stores, its advantages, and the army that defended it, fell into the hands of the British commander. Smith probably hastened the surrender just a little, but he did not cause it; for historians are generally agreed that Lincoln should have fled and saved his army soon after Clinton began engirdling the city about the 1st of April, and before the British fleet a week later ran by Fort Moultrie and entered the harbor.

In 1783 we find Benjamin Smith in the General Assembly of North Carolina, representing Brunswick County in the Senate. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention

of 1788, that declined to accept the Federal Constitution, and in that body did all in his power to secure its adoption, since he was an ardent Federalist. He was a member of the convention that adopted the Constitution in 1789, and was on the committee that prepared the amendments which North Carolina proposed to the Constitution of the United States. He had some support for the Senatorship in 1789, but Benjamin Hawkins was elected. This Legislature of 1789 chartered the University of North Carolina, and Smith was named among the most eminent men of the State composing the first board of trustees. At the first meeting of the board, on the 18th of December, 1789, Colonel Smith offered to the University warrants for 20,000 acres of land in Tennessee that he had received as pay for his distinguished services in the Revolution, and he handed over the warrants at the second meeting of the board in 1790. He remained a trustee of the University until 1824, and took great pride in presiding over the meetings of the board during his term as Governor of the State.

The warrants Colonel Smith gave were for land located in Obion County, in the extreme northwest part of Tennessee. By the Treaty of Hopewell in 1795 the United States ceded this territory to the Chickasaw Indians. In 1810 the most terrific earthquake that has ever visited the interior of our country turned portions of this region into lakelets, and a large part of the University's tract is now occupied by Reelfoot Lake, the scene of the night-rider raid of a few years ago. It was not until twenty-five years afterward that a sale was effected, realizing \$14,000 for the University. Smith Hall, built for a library half a century after the gift of the land warrants and today occupied by the Law School, the most attractive building on the campus, commemorates the munificence of Colonel Smith.

In 1791 Smith again became a member of the Assembly,

and except for the three years, 1801, 1802 and 1803, he continued in the State Senate until his election as Governor in the fall of 1810, and he was again in the Senate in 1816. He was Speaker of the Senate from 1795 to 1799. In 1800 he was defeated for the Speakership by Joseph Riddick, and in the next election he was defeated for the Senatorship by William Wingate, a Jeffersonian Democrat. In that day personal conflicts growing out of political differences were by no means unusual, and there is a tradition of a duel that Smith fought with Thomas Leonard, a political opponent, in which the General was seriously wounded. The ball could not be extracted, and the Governor carried it in his thigh to the end of his days.

During his career as a legislator he served on many important committees, and he always voted as a strict partisan. He favored the making of roads, the building of causeways, the draining of bog lands, the foresting of dunes, and the keeping open of rivers and creeks at their falls for the free passage of fish. As a Member of the Assembly he bitterly opposed the founding of the city of Raleigh, and the removal of the capital from Fayetteville and again from New Bern.

In contemplation of a war with France, or of a second conflict with England, while General Washington was still President, Colonel Smith was made Brigadier-General of Militia, 1796. When a struggle with France seemed imminent, during the presidency of John Adams in 1797, the entire militia force of Brunswick County, officers and men, roused to enthusiasm by a speech General Smith made them, volunteered to follow his lead in the service of their country. In 1810, when trouble with England was culminating, he was again made Brigadier-General of his county forces.

In that same year he was elected Governor of North Carolina, and in his message to the General Assembly, November 20, 1811, he recommended the adoption of a penitentiary

system, and appealed for a reform of the too sanguinary criminal code of the State. He also advised encouraging "domestic manufactures employing those persons who are unable or unfit to till the soil," the improving of the militia, and the establishment of public schools. In recommending the schools he said: "Too much attention can not be paid to the all-important subject of education. In despotic governments, where the supreme power is in the possession of a tyrant or divided amongst an hereditary aristocracy (generally corrupt and wicked), the ignorance of the people is a security to their rulers; but in a free government, where the offices and honors of the State are open to all, the superiority of their political privileges should be infused into every citizen from their earliest infancy, so as to produce an enthusiastic attachment to their own country, and ensure a jealous support of their own constitution, laws, and government, to the total exclusion of all foreign influence or partiality. A certain degree of education should be placed within the reach of every child in the State; and I am persuaded a plan may be formed upon economical principles that would extend this boon to the poor of every neighborhood, at an expense trifling beyond expectation, when compared with the incalculable benefits from such a philanthropic and politic system." Excusing the rhetoric, this might have been written a century later.

Upon retiring from the gubernatorial office he entered upon the carrying out of certain engineering plans which he had advocated as legislator and Governor for the improvement of conditions within the State. He stood for the best of what has characterized each and every administration from the time of Governors Vance and Jarvis to the days of Aycock and Glenn and of Your Excellency. He lived just one hundred years before his time. He could not long remain out of politics, and in 1816 his neighbors returned him

to the State Senate. General Smith was a zealous Mason, and during his prime was for three years, from 1808 to 1811, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

Up to 1792 there were no homes in the neighborhood of Fort Johnston, near the mouth of the Cape Fear River, and Mr. Joshua Potts, of Wilmington, who made the first movement toward establishing a town there, has given us an interesting account of the settlement of Smithville in a manuscript that has come down to us, and published in 1904 by the University of North Carolina in James Sprunt Historical Monograph No. 4, pp. 86-90. Mr. Potts has told us how he and certain of his friends in 1790 undertook to lay off a town there and obtain a charter. Their plan was unexpectedly opposed in the Legislature by Colonel Smith, and the charter for the town of "Nashton," as they purposed calling the place, was defeated. A year after the defeat of the bill at Fayetteville, General Smith's neighbors who favored the bill determined that he should not be sent to the Assembly unless he would do his best to have an act passed for the intended purpose. General Smith accepted the conditions, was elected, and made good his word. The act was passed at New Bern in 1792. General Smith, when he returned from the Assembly, told his friends that on his making a motion and offering the bill for the act, "Mr. Macon or some other respectable member made an observation that many applications had been acted upon for different towns in the State, but that few, if any of them, had succeeded; that the said worthy member said, 'As General Smith has applied in behalf of this petty town, it should be called Smithville, as if by way of derision to the applicant, should the town (like many others) not succeed.'"

Benjamin Smith married Miss Sarah Rhett Dry, daughter of Colonel William Dry, a man of ability, excellent education, and rare accomplishments, and a member of the King's

Council. She was also a direct descendant from Cromwell's admiral, Robert Blake. Both she and General Smith inherited large estates. We learn much of their manner of life and their generous hospitality from the diary of General Joseph Gardner Swift, of New York, first graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point, who in his younger days enjoyed intimate association with General Smith. Swift, a young second lieutenant in the corps of engineers, "was sent to Wilmington in 1804 to examine the harbor of Cape Fear, and to report a plan of defense therefor, and also to direct the execution of a contract with General Benjamin Smith, of Belvidere, to construct a battery at the site of old Fort Johnston, in Smithville, of a material called 'tapia.'" He gave to the United States Government ten acres of land on Bald Head, or Smith's Island, which he owned, on which to build the lighthouse at the mouth of the Cape Fear River. He constructed the causeway from Wilmington across Eagles Island.

"As he advanced in years," to use the words of Dr. Battle, "Governor Smith lost his health by high living and his fortune by too generous suretyship. He became irascible and prone to resent fancied slights. His tongue became venomous to opponents. He once spoke with undeserved abusiveness of Judge Alfred Moore, and the insult was avenged by one of the members of the Assembly from Brunswick, Judge Moore's son Maurice." General Swift has given us in his "Memoirs" an account of this duel, which was fought on June 28, 1805, just over in South Carolina, near to the ocean side, where then stood the Boundary House, the line running through the center of the entrance hall and main passageway. Captain Moore was attended by his cousin, Major Duncan Moore, while General Smith's second was General Swift himself. Dr. Andrew Scott attended as surgeon for both combatants. At the second fire General Smith

received his antagonist's ball in his side and fell. Dr. Scott, aided by Dr. Griffin, took the General to Smithville by water, while General Swift hastened to Belvidere, and conveyed Mrs. Smith in a chair to Smithfield through a storm of lightning and rain. The ball lodged near the General's left shoulder-blade, and it (or the bullet fired by Leonard years before) was the means of identifying Smith's ashes many years later when his remains were removed to the burial ground of St. James Church, Wilmington.

General Smith's great burden of debt was due to the defalcation of Colonel Reed, collector of the port of Wilmington, whose surety he was. It was to discharge this liability that General Smith had contracted to build the tapia work at Fort Johnston. General Swift has told us how this tapia was prepared from equal parts of lime, raw shells and sand, and water sufficient to form a paste or batter. All the engineering work in which the old hero engaged was undertaken to discharge debts, and it is sad to relate that in his old age he was arrested by the attorney of the University, who, Smith alleged, was his personal enemy, and held for a security debt, "but on learning the fact he was released by the Trustees with promptness."

Besides the home at Belvidere, Governor Smith at one time owned Orton, which came down to him from his ancestor, Roger Moore, being originally the home of his kinsman, Maurice Moore, grandson of Sir John Yeamans. Mrs. Smith's flower garden was such an attractive place that Dr. Griffin, dying of yellow fever in Wilmington, asked that he be buried there. The Isabella grape, highly esteemed by us for its fine flavor, was introduced to North Carolina from Mrs. Smith's garden where it grew from a cutting, the gift of a sea captain who had received some kindness at her hands. General Swift visited his old friend, General Smith, at Orton in 1818, and found him greatly depressed by his

debts, Mrs. Smith "evinced a well-balanced serenity to cheer her husband." Swift returned to Wilmington, where he "found it a fruitless essay to liquidate the large claims of the General's creditors."

This man, of rare personal charm, of high character, and of openhearted and openhanded hospitality, became involved in such pecuniary difficulties that he was actually imprisoned for debt; and at the time of his death, in 1826, some of his creditors resorted to the unusual method, though allowed by the law of that day, of withholding his body from burial until his friends could meet the demands of the creditors. The deputies set to watch the body were lured away temporarily to partake of refreshments, and when they returned the coffin and its contents had disappeared. Friends had taken it out on the river to the old graveyard on the site of St. Philip's Church, then a ruin of old Brunswick town, where in the dead of night they gave the body of their comrade Christian burial. A story, probably originating with the careless watchers, that the coffin had been taken out on the river and in the darkness committed to its waters by the negroes who were trusted to row the boat, gained some credence; but what is less probable: that devoted friends would thus leave his body to slaves, or that they would let the story pass as a probable means of concealing his last resting place?

In 1853 their old friend, General Swift, caused to be erected over the grave of General and Mrs. Smith in the old Brunswick cemetery a marble slab on which was inscribed: "In memory of that Excellent Lady, Sarah Rhett Dry Smith, who died the 21st of November, 1821, aged 59 years. Also of her husband, Benjamin Smith of Belvidere, once Governor of North Carolina, who died January, 1826, aged 70."

ACCEPTANCE

In a graceful speech, on behalf of the State, Governor Kitchin thanked the Society for this gift of the portrait of Governor Smith, and expressed his gratification upon learning that there had been manifested in North Carolina a century ago such interest in public education and other beneficent measures for the upbuilding of the State and the good of its people. It is a source of sincere regret that Governor Kitchin's speech of acceptance, having been delivered without manuscript or notes, cannot be reproduced here. As is always the case with that gifted orator, his remarks were a source of entertainment and interest to his hearers, and it would gratify us to place them in full before those of our readers who were not so fortunate as to be present on that interesting occasion.

THE STORY OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE OR LIBERTY HALL IN THE PROVINCE OF NORTH CAROLINA

BY MARSHALL DELANCEY HAYWOOD,

Author of "Governor William Tryon and His Administration in the Province of North Carolina, 1765-1771," "Lives of the Bishops of North Carolina," etc.

Of all the Royal Governors of North Carolina none was more interested in the educational advancement of the Province than William Tryon. In December, 1770, while the General Assembly was in session at New Bern, he sent a message to that body, urging the further improvement of the school system, which had already been bettered to some extent during his administration. The Assembly continued its sittings several weeks into the succeeding year, not adjourning until January 26, 1771. On the 10th day of January in the latter year (Chapter III of the Laws of 1770), the Assembly passed on its final reading an act to incorporate an institution of learning to be called QUEEN'S COLLEGE, the same to be located in the town of Charlotte and county of Mecklenburg. As a reason for such action it was recited that "the proper education of youth has always been considered as the most certain source of tranquillity, happiness, and improvement, both of private families and of States and Empires, and there being no institution or seminary of learning established in this Province, whither the rising generation may repair, after having acquired at a Grammar School a competent knowledge of the Greek, Hebrew, and Latin languages, to imbibe the principles of science and virtue, and to obtain under learned, pious and exemplary teachers in a collegiate or academic mode of instruction a regular or finished education in order to qualify them for the service of their friends and country," etc. This act of incorporation further recited that several Gram-

mar Schools had already been established in the western part of the Province, and in these could be obtained "very considerable progress in the languages and other literary attainments," but that these schools were not able to give what was considered a finished education. The trustees of Queen's College were Edmund Fanning, Thomas Polk, Robert Harris, Jr., Abraham Alexander, Hezekiah Alexander, John McKnitt Alexander, Ezekiel Polk, Thomas Neal, William Richardson, Hezekiah J. Balch, Joseph Alexander, Waightstill Avery, Henry Patillo, and Abner Nash. All of these fourteen trustees, with the exception of Fanning and Nash, were Presbyterians, including several learned clergymen of that denomination; but, anticipating the opposition which later came from the Court of St. James, and wishing to conciliate the King if possible, this charter provided that the President of this institution should be a member of the Church of England, licensed by the Governor. As a source of revenue it was provided that a tax of six pence per gallon should be levied on all rum and other spirituous liquors brought into and disposed of in Mecklenburg County for ten years following the passage of the act of incorporation. On January 15, 1771, Governor Tryon gave the act his official approval. In a letter to the Earl of Hillsborough, King George's Secretary of State for the Colonies, to whom he transmitted the act of Assembly for the King's consideration, Tryon wrote, under date of March 12, 1771, saying: "The necessity for such an institution in this country is obvious, and the propriety of the mode here adopted must be submitted to His Majesty. Though the President is to be of the established Church and licensed by the Governor, the Fellows, Trustees, and Tutors, I apprehend, will be generally Presbyterians, the college being promoted by a respectable settlement of that persuasion, from which a considerable body marched to Hillsborough in September, 1768, in sup-

port of government." The last clause in the extract, just quoted, has reference to the loyal support accorded Tryon by the Presbyterians, both clergymen and laymen, in holding in check the lawlessness of the Regulators. It was a service which the Governor always held in grateful remembrance.

Unfortunately for the cause of education in North Carolina the act establishing Queen's College had to take the course of other colonial laws and be passed upon by a King and Council in England who were never noted for their tolerance in either religion or politics. First it was referred to Richard Jackson, afterwards a member of Parliament, who was legal adviser to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, a board which had oversight of affairs in America; and, upon Jackson's advice, this Board (in session at Whitehall, on February 26, 1772), reported to the King as follows:

From this report of Your Majesty's Governor, and from the prevalence of the Presbyterian persuasion within the county of Mecklenburg, we may venture to conclude that this college, if allowed to be incorporated, will in effect operate as a seminary for the education and instruction of youth in the principles of the Presbyterian Church. Sensible as we are of that tolerating spirit which generally prevails throughout Your Majesty's dominions, and disposed as we particularly are in the case before us to recommend to every reasonable mark of favor and protection a body of subjects who, by the Governor's report, have behaved with such loyalty and zeal during the late troubles and disorders, still we think it our duty to submit to Your Majesty whether it may be advisable for Your Majesty to add encouragement to toleration by giving the Royal assent to an establishment which, in its consequences, promises great and permanent advantages to a sect of Dissenters from the Established Church who have already extended themselves over the Province in very considerable numbers.

With this preliminary kick from Mr. Jackson and the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, the Queen's College act of incorporation was passed forward to King George and the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable

Privy Council at the Court of St. James, on April 22, 1772, when it was formally vetoed, or "disallowed, declared void and of none effect." It was nearly a year later, April 7, 1773, before this action was certified to Governor Josiah Martin, Tryon's successor in office, who thereupon issued a proclamation from the Governor's Palace in New Bern, North Carolina, June 28, 1773, declaring the King's disapproval of the movement to establish the college in Charlotte.

On December 6, 1771, before the King had vetoed the act incorporating Queen's College, Thomas Polk, one of its trustees and a representative of the county of Mecklenburg in the Provincial Assembly, introduced into the Assembly an amendment to that act (Chapter IX of the Laws of 1771) which provided for the election of a Vice-President of the college, who should act as President when the latter official was absent from North Carolina, as was then the case. This amendment passed its final reading on December 12th, and received Governor Martin's approval on December 23d; but, when the act of incorporation itself was repealed, such action worked as a repeal of the amendment also.

The nominal President of Queen's College was Edmund Fanning, though nothing shows that he took an active part in its management. Fanning was a much better man than written history and the absurd traditions of North Carolina have represented him, and few men in the Province equaled him in scholarship. In 1757 he had graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Yale, which later conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, finally honoring him with the high degree of Doctor of Laws in 1803. In 1764 Harvard College gave him the degree of Master of Arts, as did also King's College (now Columbia) in 1772. Dartmouth College, in 1803, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, and he received the degree of Doctor of Civil Law from the great University of Oxford, England,

in 1774. We doubt if any of Fanning's contemporaries, in either Great Britain or America, ever received so many academic honors; and yet this holder of literary degrees which the greatest scholars of any time might covet, is represented by many writers as an abandoned extortionist and libertine, whose sole title to distinction was the favoritism of Tryon. In the Revolution, Fanning became a Loyalist, and was a General in the army of Great Britain at the time of his death in 1818. At that time it was written: "The world did not contain a better man in all the various relations of life—as a husband, a parent, and a friend. As a landlord and master he was kind and indulgent. He was much distinguished in the American war, and raised a regiment there, by which he lost a very large property."

It was through no ill will of any one in North Carolina that a charter was withheld from Queen's College. Governor Tryon did everything in his power to secure it, as did also the Provincial Assembly. Both Churchmen and Dissenters throughout the Province regretted the outcome of the effort to secure one, but all were then too loyal to call into question what His Most Gracious Majesty had been pleased to do—or undo. But this feeling did not last. King George's power was soon likewise to be "disallowed, declared void and of none effect." In the meantime, Queen's College was conducted without a charter, doing much good both morally and educationally. Among its students were William Richardson Davie, Joseph Graham, and many others who afterwards won fame as officers in the Revolution. It is also probable that one of its pupils was Andrew Jackson, as we learn from his biography (unabridged edition) by Parton. In 1775 the college building is said to have been a rendezvous for some of the earlier meetings of the Committee of Safety, though the Court House was used for the principal sessions of that body.

Queen's College was sometimes called Queen's Museum; and, by Chapter XX of the Private Laws of 1777 (April session), its name was changed to LIBERTY HALL—no longer a namesake of royalty but of the fair goddess who was henceforth ordained to preside over the destinies of America. Under the new charter, in 1777, the trustees were Isaac Alexander (President), Thomas Polk, Thomas Neal, Abraham Alexander, Waightstill Avery, Ephraim Brevard, David Caldwell, James Edmonds, John Simpson, Thomas Reese, Adlai Osborne, Samuel McCorkle, John McKnitt Alexander, Thomas McCaule, and James Hall—true Presbyterians and patriots all, with none to gainsay their rights. By the act last mentioned, the Legislature directed that the treasurer of the college should give bond to the Governor of the State for the faithful discharge of his duties; and a subsequent Legislature (Chapter XXIII of the Private Laws of 1778, April session), appropriated for its use all moneys which should accrue from the sale of lots in the town of Charlotte, but even this could not make it a prosperous institution in the midst of a war which was making a heavy drain upon the resources of the people of the State. Another act of the Legislature just after the war (Chapter XXIX of the Private Laws of 1784, October session) changed the name of Liberty Hall to SALISBURY ACADEMY, and directed that it should be removed to Salisbury, in Rowan County. If Salisbury Academy began operations with as many pupils as it had trustees (thirty-six, including those added in 1785), it had a promising start, but what its final fate was we are unable to say.

The building originally erected in Charlotte for the use of Queen's College, and later operated under the name of Liberty Hall, was evidently used for school purposes even after the Legislature directed the removal of the institution to Salisbury in 1784; for we find a not over-gratifying refer-

ence to it in Washington's Diary, May 28, 1791, when the Father of his Country took a look at it and its surroundings. He wrote: "Charlotte is a trifling place, though the Court of Mecklenburg is held in it. There is a school (called a college) in which, at times, there has been 50 or 60 boys." Such was the sad lot of the first college ever erected in North Carolina—crippled in its infancy by the King of Great Britain, and belittled in its old age by the President of the United States!

BIOGRAPHICAL, GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL MEMORANDA

COMPILED AND EDITED BY MRS. E. E. MOFFITT.

COLLIER COBB

Collier Cobb, who contributes for this number of *THE BOOKLET* the article entitled "Governor Benjamin Smith," was born at Mount Auburn, his grandfather's plantation, in Wayne County, North Carolina, March 21, 1862. His father, the Reverend Needham Bryan Cobb, was then chaplain in the Army of Northern Virginia. The Cobbs are of English extraction and immigrated to Virginia in 1613. Another ancestor, Martin Franks (Francke) came from Germany to New Bern and settled on the Trent river. His daughter Susanna became the wife of William Heritage (1769) and the mother of Elizabeth Heritage, who married Jesse Cobb, a distinguished soldier of the Revolution, great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and through whose services he is a member of the North Carolina branch of the "Sons of the Revolution." He is also eligible and member through Needham Bryan Cobb, member of the North Carolina Provincial Congress of August, 1775; also through Benjamin May, of Pitt County, member of the North Carolina Provincial Congress, November, 1776; also through James Green, Secretary of the North Carolina Provincial Congress of April, 1776.

"Collier Cobb during his youth pursued his studies at home and was prepared for college by his mother, Mrs. Martha Louisa Cobb, a woman of vigorous intellect and very strong will, who reared twelve children and instructed them herself. This lady learned to read and speak German at the age of forty, that she might teach that language to her

children, when by moving to another town, they had to give up the instruction of a German tutor. From her Collier Cobb inherited many of his characteristics, and her influence on his life has long been strong and lasting."

Collier Cobb entered Wake Forest College, 1878, at about the age of sixteen, and the following year he entered the University of North Carolina, where he pursued his course of study. Earth science had always been attractive to him, and at the University he determined on geology as a profession. After leaving the University he became a teacher and studied the topographic features of every section in which he taught. In the year 1885 he gave up teaching and entered Harvard, in order to perfect himself in his profession. Here he was honored with the Secretaryship of the Harvard Natural History Society, a post of distinction which had been held by Edward Everett Hale, Alexander Agassiz, Theodore Roosevelt, and many others. In 1889 he received the degree of A.B. with honors in Natural History, and five years later he received his Master's Degree from Harvard, his major subject being "the origin of the topographic features around King's Mountain." Mr. Cobb was assistant to Professor N. S. Shaler on the United States Geological Survey (1886-92). The influence of this excellent gentleman and learned scientist on the life of his pupil-associate became very strong, and to him Mr. Cobb owes the encouragement which induced him to persevere under great difficulties, and the retarding influences of ill health.

Mr. Cobb's activities cover a broad field, for while during the four years as assistant in the United States Geological Survey he was also assistant in Harvard University (1888-90) and instructor in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1890-92). Among his other acquirements and accomplishments he is an artistic amateur photographer, his pictures are widely known throughout the United States.

He has published many scientific papers, books and maps. He is Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the Association of American Geographers and Geological Society of America and other kindred Associations.

Mr. Cobb is notably active in the interests of his native State. He rendered valuable assistance to Colonel William L. Saunders in his monumental work, "The Colonial Records of North Carolina." He is President of the North Carolina Academy of Science; a member of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society; has published two geographies of the State; also, in 1879, a valuable map of the State, which has been used for over a quarter of a century in the schools. He was elected Professor of Geology in the University of North Carolina in 1892, and continues in that position, which attests his great popularity and fitness for the place. His extensive travels in other lands have proved of inestimable value to his country as well as to himself. He is widely known as a student of moving sands, which he has studied on the coasts of France, Belgium, and Holland, as well as those of the States, and of the desert regions of the world.

In the January number of *THE BOOKLET*, 1905, Professor Cobb contributed an article on "Some Changes in the North Carolina Coast since 1585." This article throws much light on the mooted question, as to which inlet the English adventurers of 1584 entered the sounds of North Carolina (then called Virginia). His investigations covered a study of all maps and originals obtainable, securing photographs, or tracings from John White's map of 1585, to the Coast Survey Charts of the present day. The notes presented by him are based on his own researches, investigations and explorations of the North Carolina coast. Many of the inlets found by early explorers have been closed and others, formed by the shifting sands, will reveal to the student of history some-

thing of the nature of the problem of which particular inlet was entered by the English colonists. Whatever confusion there may be as to names of various harbors mentioned, it is generally conceded that the explorers from 1585 to 1590 headed for an inlet or harbor near Roanoke Island called "Hatorask." The influence of these shifting sands upon the development of our State is an interesting subject for the student of earth science in its relation to man.

Professor Cobb's object in his investigations was to study the changes in the zone of early exploration and settlement as they have influenced the history of the State. The rounding of Cape Hatteras is attended with such danger that the loss to life and shipping is fearful indeed, and to avert this the government now has under consideration the opening of a great inland waterway, which will not only be an economic move, but humanitarian in its purpose.

Professor Cobb ranks high as a geologist, and in his fine library in Chapel Hill he still pursues his studies and to exert his powers on the students under his charge to become useful factors in the building up of the State and its institutions. "The story of his life presents many features of great use to young Americans, illustrating how perseverance and systematic endeavor will generally bring success. He is indeed a representative American, not self-made, though self-educated in the best sense, self-reliant and successful in the career which he has chosen. He has lived thoroughly up to his motto, 'Always do as best you can the work that lies immediately at hand. Want whatever work presents itself, and you will some day get the work you want to do.'"

In 1891 Professor Cobb married Mary Lindsay Battle, a daughter of Doctor William Horn Battle. She died November 27, 1900, leaving three children: William Battle, Collier, and Mary Louise. In 1904 he married Miss Lucy

Plummer Battle, daughter of Honorable Richard H. Battle, of Raleigh, N. C. She bore him one son, Richard Battle Cobb. She died April 27, 1905. In November, 1910, Professor Cobb married Miss Mary Gatling, of Little Rock, Arkansas, a descendant of Governor Richard Caswell.

NOTE.—The material for the above sketch was drawn from Captain Samuel A. Ashe's sketch of Mr. Cobb, in the Biographical History of North Carolina, Vol. VI, p. 141; also from THE NORTH CAROLINA BOOKLET, Vol. IV, January, 1903, article by Professor Cobb; also from the Records of the Sons of the Revolution of North Carolina.

MRS. HELEN DeBERNIÈRE WILLS

Mrs. Helen DeBerniere Wills departed this life on June 24, 1911. The death of this highly esteemed and honored member of the North Carolina Society Daughters of the Revolution is greatly lamented, and the loss of her valued service as Genealogist is sadly felt and deplored. Mrs. Wills was a highly educated woman, naturally endowed with a superior intellect, enriched with judicious culture yet possessed of a modesty so retiring that only those who knew her intimately were able to appreciate the excellence of her mind and character.

Under the guiding hand of a father of unusual literary ability, Mrs. Wills became proficient as a teacher, and for a time she pursued this occupation until her marriage to James Wills, a prominent druggist of Wilson, North Carolina, on August 12, 1867. As the years passed on, she was repeatedly called upon to follow her dear ones to the tomb. On October 26, 1884, her husband died, in the faith and hope of a Christian, after many years of trial and suffering, leaving her with two small sons. She again resumed teaching, in which she met with continued success until her children were fitted to take up their life work and repay her in a measure for her care of them.

With a spirit of independence, her desire being to take up some work to occupy her time and attention, she removed to Raleigh, N. C. It was here that her services were called into requisition by the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution to undertake the office of Genealogist, a peculiar and difficult branch of history. Not since the days of Mr. Hathaway, of Edenton, N. C., has any one accomplished what she did for Genealogy in North Carolina. Could she have had the physical strength to take up the work where he left

it off, our State would have been doubly enriched by her services, but a weak constitution forbade her undertaking its continuance.

Mrs. Wills was a devoted church woman and a faithful attendant upon the ministrations of her rector, the Rev. Dr. I. McK. Pittinger, of the Church of the Good Shepherd in Raleigh, in whose congregation she had a host of friends who held her in the highest esteem. She was a type of the antebellum Southern lady, impressing her personality upon all those with whom she came in contact. Firm in her convictions, based upon the broad view she took of life, her judgment was to be relied on in matters of social or literary significance. She was a voracious reader, and was authority on general literature and language. She was especially a student of history and had connected herself with several patriotic organizations.

She became a member of the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution when it was first organized in the State, and to the day of failing health was ever on the alert to aid in its growth and progress. In all its difficulties and deliberations her voice had a potent influence. The voluminous notes and data which she had collected during her term of office will be most valuable to her successor.

Mrs. Wills was also a "Daughter of the Confederacy" from the time that the society was organized, and one more faithful was not easily found. She was Historian of the Johnston Pettigrew Chapter, U. D. C., of Raleigh, N. C., filling the place most effectually and faithfully.

She founded at Chapel Hill and was President of the Leonidas Polk Chapter, the first and only Chapter of the U. D. C. ever organized in that place, leaving it in a flourishing condition upon her return to Raleigh.

Her devotion to the U. D. C., her intense interest in its historic work, her desire to see recorded the truth of the

cause, won for her the place of Chairman of the Historical Text-book Committee of the State Division. To this she spared no pains to vindicate the justice of the cause as she saw it. Early in 1903 she issued a circular letter to the President and Historian of every Chapter in the State, then numbering about sixty. This circular was for the purpose of reminding them of the importance of this branch of the U. D. C. work—the preservation of a truthful history of the War between the States, the training of our young people in familiarity with such history and the endeavor to eliminate from our schools the false teachings which traduce the South and her heroes. She held up Jefferson Davis, R. E. Lee and “Stonewall” Jackson as the highest types of American manhood, fit examples for the generations to come. These characters, as well as other Confederate history, to be studied by our young people in order to fit them to carry on the work after the older “Daughters” have passed away, and to impress upon them their duty to the old soldier of the Lost Cause while in life, and to keep green his grave after death. This circular met with many favorable responses, not only from the Society but from prominent educators and other public-spirited citizens. Mrs. Wills’s actual experience before and during the war enabled her to recount the trend of events with trusted accuracy. She heard the first gun fired at Sumter, being at that time a resident of South Carolina, and the echoes of that forerunner of a great fratricidal strife ever remained a fearful memory.

A few years ago a society was formed by the descendants of “Signers of the Declaration of Independence.” In this organization Mrs. Wills was solicited to enroll her name, being eligible through her ancestor on the maternal side, William Hooper, “The Signer.” In this she became heartily interested and attended two of the meetings, the last on October 19, 1909, at Yorktown, Virginia—the one hundred

and twenty-eighth anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to General George Washington. This historic town was the scene of a memorable celebration conducted under the joint auspices of the "Descendants of Signers" and the Yorktown Historical Society. A very interesting description of the occasion was written by Mrs. Wills for THE NORTH CAROLINA BOOKLET of July, 1910.

On account of a failure in health, late in the year 1910, she laid aside her work, to reside with her son, Mr. Henry Wills, in Chapel Hill, N. C., hoping that a change of altitude would restore her to health and enable her to resume her wonted occupation, but her days were numbered. After a lingering illness she passed away, surrounded by kind and sorrowing friends. She is survived by two sons, Henry C. Wills, of Chapel Hill, N. C., and George Wills, a prominent architect of New York City; also by one sister, Mrs. R. H. Graves, now residing in Philadelphia, besides several nephews and nieces.

GENEALOGY.

Mrs. Wills comes of a noble, patriotic, and cultured ancestry, being lineally descended from the Hooper, Maclaine, DeBernière, and Jones families. She is the fifth in lineal descent from the Rev. William Hooper, Trinity Church, Boston, Massachusetts, the second Rector of that church from 1747 to his death in 1767. She is the fourth in descent from his son, William Hooper (1742-1790), the "signer" of the Declaration of Independence, of National fame. She is the third in descent from William Hooper third and Helen (Hogg) his wife, of Brunswick County, N. C., who died in 1804. She is the second in descent from the Rev. William Hooper (1792-1876), who married Frances Pollock Jones, daughter of Edward Jones (1762-1841), for many years Solicitor-General of North Carolina. Reverend Wm. Hooper, D.D., LL.D., was for many years Professor in the

University of North Carolina and other institutions of learning, an instructor of youth for sixty-five years. She was a daughter of Professor John DeBernière Hooper (1811-1886), for many years Professor of Languages in the University of North Carolina, who was acknowledged to be one of the most accurate Greek, Latin and French scholars of his age and day.

From such ancestry Mrs. Wills inherited many varied traits that characterized this remarkable family, and at her demise many relatives and friends are left to mourn their loss.

IN MEMORIAM

Resolutions of Respect to the Memory of Mrs. Fanny DeBerniere Hooper Whitaker, who Died November 28, 1911

WHEREAS, God, in His divine love and never-failing wisdom, has called from her temporary home to "the Great Beyond" our beloved Founder, former State and Honorary Regent, Mrs. Fanny DeBerniere Hooper Whitaker:

Therefore be it Resolved, That the North Carolina Society, Daughters of the Revolution, laments the inexpressible loss sustained in her death.

That they express the deepest gratitude for the high standard she has set us by the beautiful example of her noble life, and that they appreciate the great work she has done in founding this society, whose influence has been recognized as a factor in the universal historical awakening that is restoring North Carolina to her own, whose devotion will ever be an inspiration to our members—her loyal followers—to undertake more difficult tasks and to bring to accomplishment enduring achievements.

That they will always miss the guiding hand that has safely piloted them through troubled waters, and treasure her hallowed memory through the coming years.

To the dear ones is extended our warmest sympathy in this hour of sorrow.

That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the society and a copy be sent to the family.

MARY HILLIARD HINTON,
MRS. ANNIE (MOORE) PARKER,
MRS. HUBERT HAYWOOD,
Regent Bloomsbury Chapter.
MRS. E. E. MOFFITT,

Committee.

MARRIAGE BONDS OF ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

BY MRS. M. G. McCUBBINS.

Squire Boone to Jane Vancleft. July 11, 1765. Squire Boone, John Johnston and Sam (his X mark) Tate. (Thomas Frohock). [This is framed and hangs on wall in clerk's office.]

Andrew Beard to Anne Locke. February 1, 1790. Andrew Beard and Jno. Beard. (C. Caldwell, D. C.)

John H. Berger to Susanna Miller. February 15, 1790. John H. Berger(?) (in Dutch) and Peter (his X mark) Berger.

Randel Bevin to Rachael Wood. February 15, 1790. Randel (his X mark) Bevin and Benjamin Stony(?). (Ed. Harris.)

Thomas Boulwin to Mary Coske (Cooke?). February 22, 1790. Thomas Boulwin(?) and William Aldredge.

Philip Brown to Rebekah Baker. March 1, 1790. Philip (his X mark) Brown and Charles Dunn.

John Baker to Jean Mitchel. May 20, 1790. John (his X mark) Baker and Sehon Smith. (C. Caldwell, D. C.)

John Braley to Mary Carson. May 22, 1790. John Braley and Wi^m. St. Carson. (C. Caldwell, D. C.)

Wm. Brewer to Mary Shumaker. June 10, 1790. William (his X mark) Bruer and Rich^d (his X mark) Speaks. (Basil Gaither.)

John Biles to Margaret Whiteker. July 2, 1790. John Biles and John (his X mark) Whiteker. (Basil Gaither.)

William Barly, Jr., to Jane Patteson. July 26, 1790. William Barly and Wm. Belay, Sr. (Jan Harris, D. C., for Charles Caldwell.)

John Barkley to Yuiley(?) Kern. August 21, 1790.
John Barceley and John Kern. (C. Caldwell, D. C.)

John Berger to Margret Cruse. John Berger and Adam Stiyerwalt. September 1, 1790. (C. Caldwell, D. C.)

Muddeas Beam to Polly Wise. September 21, 1790.
Muddeas Beam(?) (both in Dutch) Jacob Beam. (C. Caldwell, D. C.)

Samuel Badjet to Jenny Skene. October 21, 1790.
Samuel Badgett and Jacob Skeen. (C. Caldwell, D. C.)

James Brian to Margaret Johnson. December 8, 1790.
James Bryan and John Johnston. (C. Caldwell, C. C.)

Manning Brookshire to Elizabeth Sludder. December 14, 1790. Manning (his X mark) Brookshire and Jesse Brookshire.

Douglass Blue to Charity Hill. May 18, 1791. Douglass Blue and Moses Bellah. (Charles Caldwell, D. C.)

Archibald Blue to Martha Forest (or Foust). July 18, 1791. Arch^d. Blue and Moses Bellah. (C. Caldwell, D. C.)

David Bloomfield to Rachel Barkley. October 21, 1791.
David (his X mark) Bloomfield and Wilson McCay. Cun:^m Harris.)

John Buse to Sarah Wyatt. November 8, 1791. John Buis and J. G. Lanmann. (Chs. Caldwell.)

Horatio Baker to Rachael Blaster(?). December 29, 1791. Horatio (his X mark) Baker and Philip Coleman(?) (in Dutch). (Ad: Osborn.)

Jeremiah Brown to Mary Charian (Marian?). June 29, 1792. Jeremiah (his X mark) Brown and Thomas (his X mark) Davis. (Chs. Caldwell.)

Jacob Bodenhamer to Elizabeth Spurgins. January 1, 1792. Jacob Bodenhamer and Peter Bodenhamer. (Jno. Monro?)

Moses Bella to Elizabeth Anderson. February 21, 1792.
Moses Bellah and Wm. Anderson. (Chs. Caldwell.)

John Biles to Betsy Smithe. March 12, 1792. John
Biles and Conrad Brem. (Chs. Caldwell.)

John Baxter to Hannah Owins(?). April 13, 1792.
John Backster and James (his X mark) Wood. (Chs.
Caldwell.)

William Baley to Lucy Foster. June 11, 1792. William
Baily and Robert Dial. (Basil Gaither.)

George Bullen to Chlora Castor. October 9, 1792.
George (his X mark) Bullen and Jacob Call (Castor?).
(Jo. Chambers.)

Leonard Bevins to Sarah Moore. October 16, 1792.
Leonard (his X mark) Bevins and Val: Beard. (Jos.
Chambers.)

N. B. on back of bond.—Jos. Chambers testifies that they
were married October 16, 1792.

Thomas Briggs to Esther Parks. October 19, 1792.
Thomas Briggs and Simon (his G mark) Watson. Jos:^s
Chambers, D. C.)

Conrod Brown to Patience Penny. October (no date),
1792. Conrod (his X mark) Brown and David (his X
mark) Brown. (Jo. Chambers.)

Jacob Bining to Nancy Rowan. November 17, 1792.
Jacob Binning and John Braly.

John Buisse to Martha Wyatt. January 12, 1793. John
Buis, Jr., and Laurence Clinard. (Jno. (?)onro.)

William Bunton to Mary Cowan. January 31, 1793.
William Bunten and Thomas Barrkley (or Barckley?).
(Jos. Chambers.)

William Bateman to Elizabeth Smith. March 4, 1793.
William (his X mark) Bateman and Mesheck(?) Pinkstone.
(Jos. Chambers.)

William Braly to Margaret Woods. March 8, 1793. William Braly and Jno. Braly.

Daniel Brown to Ann Rablin. August 26, 1793. Daniel Brawn(?) and Mertin Rāblin. (Jos. Chambers.)

John Henry Brinly to Catharine Easter. August 4, 1793. John Henry Brenny and Peter Easter (or Easten?). (Jno. (?) onro.)

William Brown to Lucy Chaffin. September 3, 1793. William Brown and Valentine (his X mark) Holderfield. (Jos. Chambers.)

Henry Benson to Jane Cathey. October 12, 1793. Henry Bonson and Jno. McRavey. (Jos. Chambers.)

Charles Burros to Nancy Renshaw. October 18, 1793. Charles Burroughs and James Heathman. (Jos. Chambers.)

George Briles to Barbra Coonrod. George Brile and David Coonrod (?) (in Dutch). (Jno. onro.)

Samuel Bucey to Katharine Seigler. February 10, 1794. Samuel Bucey and Laurence Seigler. (John Pinchback and Ly(?) Pinchback.)

John Burns to Mary Lopp. April 18, 1794. John (his X mark) Burns and Charles (his X mark) Burns. (Jo. Chambers.)

James Brown to Sarah Smith. July 23, 1794. James Brown and Tobias Fouro(?) (or Furr). (I. Troy, D. C.)

Daniel Benson to Mary Ham. August 25, 1794. Daniel Benson and John Peraman. (Friedrick Miller.)

INFORMATION

Concerning *the Patriotic Society*

"*Daughters of the Revolution*"

The General Society was founded October 11, 1890,—and organized August 20, 1891,—under the name of "Daughters of the American Revolution"; was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as an organization national in its work and purpose. Some of the members of this organization becoming dissatisfied with the terms of entrance, withdrew from it and, in 1891, formed under the slightly differing name "Daughters of the Revolution," eligibility to which from the moment of its existence has been *lineal* descent from an ancestor who rendered patriotic service during the War of Independence.

"*The North Carolina Society*"

a subdivision of the General Society, was organized in October, 1896, and has continued to promote the purposes of its institution and to observe the Constitution and By-Laws.

Membership and Qualifications

Any woman shall be eligible who is above the age of eighteen years, of good character, and a *lineal* descendant of an ancestor who (1) was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a member of the Continental Congress, Legislature or General Court, of any of the Colonies or States; or (2) rendered civil, military or naval service under the authority of any of the thirteen Colonies, or of the Continental Congress; or (3) by service rendered during the War of the Revolution became liable to the penalty of treason against the government of Great Britain: *Provided*, that such ancestor always remained loyal to the cause of American Independence.

The chief work of the North Carolina Society for the past eight years has been the publication of the "North Carolina Booklet," a quarterly publication of great events in North Carolina history—Colonial and Revolutionary. \$1.00 per year. It will continue to extend its work and to spread the knowledge of its History and Biography in other States.

This Society has its headquarters in Raleigh, N. C., Room 411, Carolina Trust Company Building, 232 Fayetteville Street.

Some North Carolina Booklets for Sale

Address, EDITOR, Raleigh, N. C.

Vol. I

"Greene's Retreat," Dr. Daniel Harvey Hill.

Vol. II

"Our Own Pirates," Capt. S. A. Ashe.

"Indian Massacre and Tuscarora War," Judge Walter Clark.

"Moravian Settlement in North Carolina," Rev. J. E. Clewell.

"Whigs and Tories," Prof. W. C. Allen.

"The Revolutionary Congresses," Mr. T. M. Pittman.

"Raleigh and the Old Town of Bloomsbury," Dr. K. P. Battle.

"Historic Homes—Bath, Buncomb Hall, Hayes," Rodman, Blount, Dillard.

"County of Clarendon," Prof. John S. Bassett.

"Signal and Secret Service," Dr. Charles E. Taylor.

"Last Days of the War," Dr. Henry T. Bahnson.

Vol. III

"Volunteer State Tennessee as a Seceder," Miss Susie Gentry.

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