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Vol. XIX

JANUARY, 1920

No. 3

The North Carolina Booklet



GREAT EVENTS
IN
NORTH CAROLINA
HISTORY



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY
BY
THE NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION
RALEIGH, N. C.

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THIS NUMBER 50 CENTS

\$1.00 THE YEAR

Entered at the Postoffice at Raleigh, N. C., July 15, 1905, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

The North Carolina Booklet

Great Events in North Carolina History

VOLUME XIX of THE BOOKLET will be issued quarterly by the North Carolina Society, Daughters of the Revolution, beginning July, 1919. THE BOOKLET will be published in July, October, January, and April. Price \$1.00 per year, 35 cents for single copy.

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MISS MARY HILLIARD HINTON.

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VOLUME XIX.

Social Life in the Sixties.

William Boylan, Editor of *The Minerva*.

History of Transportation in North Carolina.

Services of the North Carolina Women in the World War.

Literature and Libraries in the Nineteenth Century in North Carolina.

Confederate Currency—William West Bradbeer.

How Patriotic Societies Can Help to Preserve the Records of the World War.

History of Some Famous Carolina Summer Resorts.

History of Agriculture in North Carolina—Major W. A. Graham.

The Old Borough Town of Salisbury—Dr. Archibald Henderson.

Brief Historical Notes will appear from time to time in THE BOOKLET, information that is worthy of preservation, but which if not preserved in a permanent form will be lost.

Historical Book Reviews will be contributed. These will be reviews of the latest historical works written by North Carolinians.

The Genealogical Department will be continued with a page devoted to Genealogical Queries and Answers as an aid to genealogical research in the State.

The North Carolina Society Colonial Dames of America will furnish copies of unpublished records for publication in THE BOOKLET.

Biographical Sketches will be continued under Mrs. E. E. Moffitt.

Old Letters, heretofore unpublished, bearing on the Social Life of the different periods of North Carolina History, will appear hereafter in THE BOOKLET.

This list of subjects may be changed, as circumstances sometimes prevent the writers from keeping their engagements.

The histories of the separate counties will in the future be a special feature of THE BOOKLET. When necessary, an entire issue will be devoted to a paper on one county.

Parties who wish to renew their subscriptions to THE BOOKLET for Vol. XIX are requested to give notice at once.

Many numbers of Volumes I to XVIII for sale.

For particulars address

MISS MARY HILLIARD HINTON,

Editor North Carolina Booklet,

"Midway Plantation," Raleigh, N. C.

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**

The object of THE BOOKLET is to aid in developing and preserving North Carolina History. The proceeds arising from its publication will be devoted to patriotic purposes. EDITOR.

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The North Carolina Booklet

Vol. XIX

JANUARY, 1920

No. 3

Preservation of North Carolina's World War Records

BY R. B. HOUSE,

Collector of War Records for North Carolina Historical Commission

One of the first acts of the North Carolina Council of Defense was the appointment of a Historical Committee under the leadership of Mr. R. D. W. Connor, Secretary of the North Carolina Historical Commission. Thus, at the very beginning of the war, the State of North Carolina organized the work of preserving its history.

The Historical Committee strove by means of circular appeals to all citizens of the State, and by the appointment of representatives in the several counties, to preserve documents illustrating every phase of North Carolina's participation in the war.

The culmination of the Historical Committee's work was the enactment by the General Assembly in 1919 of the following provision for the collection of war records, and the preparation of a history, being sections 3-6 of Chapter 114, Public Laws of 1919.

"SECTION 3. That for the purpose of putting in permanent and accessible form the history of the contribution of North Carolina and of her soldiers, sailors, airmen, and civilians to the Great World War while the records of those contributions are available, the North Carolina Historical Commission is hereby authorized and directed to employ a person trained in the study of history and in modern historical methods of investigation and writing, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of said Historical Commission, to collect as fully as possible data bearing upon the activities of North Carolina and her people in the said Great World War, and from these to prepare and publish as speedily as possible an accurate and trustworthy illustrated History of North Carolina in the Great World War.

SEC. 4. The said history shall give a reliable account of the:

- (a) Operations of the United States Government in North Carolina during the war;
- (b) Operations of the North Carolina State Government in war times;
- (c) Operations of county and local government in war times;
- (d) War work of volunteer organizations;
- (e) Military, naval, and air service of North Carolina units and of individual North Carolina soldiers, sailors, and airmen;
- (f) Organization and services of the Home Defense;
- (g) A roster of North Carolina soldiers, sailors, and airmen in the war;
- (h) Services of North Carolinians in national affairs during the war;
- (i) Effects of the war on agriculture, manufacturing, transportation, finance, trade and commerce in North Carolina;
- (j) Social and welfare work among the soldiers and their dependents;
- (k) Contributions of schools and churches to the war and the effect of war on education and religion;
- (l) Such other phases of the war as may be necessary to set forth the contributions of the State and her people to this momentous event in the world's history.

SEC. 5. That after the preparation of such history the said Historical Commission shall have the same published and paid for as other State printing, and said Historical Commission shall offer such history for sale at as near the cost of publication as possible: *Provided*, that one copy of such history shall be furnished free to each public school library in North Carolina which shall apply for the same: *Provided also*, that said Historical Commission may exchange copies of said history for copies of other similar histories of the war; and *Provided further*, that all receipts from the sale of said history shall be covered into the State Treasury."

The North Carolina Historical Commission appointed R. B. House to direct the work of collecting war records. The Collector of War Records took up his duties June 16, 1919, under the foregoing Chapter enjoining on him the two-fold task of collecting all data concerning North Carolina in the World War, and the preparation of a history of North Carolina in the World War. The collection of data is at present the paramount purpose of the department.

In the chapter of the law outlining his duties, the plan for collecting war records extends from that of collecting data

about the government of the United States, the government of North Carolina, the local government of counties and communities, down to the records of individual soldiers, sailors and civilians. The first step taken by the Collector was to make a survey of official records produced by the war. About this time representatives from other State War History Organization met in conference in Washington, D. C., to organize some general plan of surveying the archives of the national government and finding out what records were necessary for use by the States. The outcome of this conference was a committee to work with the Adjutant General and with the Navy Department to systematize the transcript of service records that will be given to the Adjutant Generals of the various States, and in the second place, the formation of an association with a membership of \$200 a year, which association maintains a bureau of research in Washington for the purpose of assuring to each State its quota of records in the national government.

The next step was a survey of record-producing agencies in the State Departments. The records of the State Council of Defense, the State Food Administration, and the State Fuel Administration have been turned over to the Department of War Records. The Adjutant General is in constant coöperation with the Collector of War Records in regard to the preparation of a roster of all North Carolina men in the service. The departments of State, Education, Health, Agriculture, and Labor and Printing have been canvassed, and they are holding in reserve their correspondence until the Collector of War Records can go through these files and take out what pertains to the World War.

The official records of government organizations in the counties and the records of volunteer war work organizations are in a somewhat chaotic condition. Repeated circular letters to practically every such agency in the State, visits to them here and there, and the work of volunteer representatives of the Historical Commission in the various localities

reveal the fact that in some cases records have been destroyed, in other cases that no records have been kept, and yet again that where records are kept the officials of the various organizations are lax in responding to the request of the Collector for these records.

In an effort to stimulate local interest in the various localities, the Collector of War Records has endeavored to secure in each county a representative for the white race and one for the colored race to organize and direct the work for the various counties. White collectors have been secured in sixty-four counties and colored collectors have been secured in sixty-two counties. The work of these collectors has been spasmodic and somewhat ineffective, and just now plans are maturing for a conference of these collectors to be held in Raleigh for the eastern collectors and in Salisbury for the western collectors, in an effort to put on a drive for war material in North Carolina and to organize a State association for the collection of war records.

Various organizations, however, have offered their coöperation to the Collector of War Records in getting together data concerning the war, notably the Red Cross, the American Legion, the D. A. R., and the North Carolina Division of the U. D. C. All of these organizations have passed resolutions approving the work of the Historical Commission and pledging themselves to appoint local committees to carry on the work. The D. A. R. is especially interested in compiling military records. The U. D. C. is also supplementing this work. The American Legion is preparing a type of blank which will be filled out in duplicate by each member of the Legion joining, one copy of which shall be sent to the Historical Commission. Also, after some efforts by correspondence, the North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs has pledged its support to the work, and they are preparing reports of their work. It seems that these war work organiza-

tions will eventually enable the Collector of War Records to secure individual reports from each community organization.

Response from local draft boards and county councils of defense has been so meager as to make a change of tactics necessary, and as yet no definite system of obtaining these records has been devised. It is hoped that an examination of the records of the State Council of Defense will open up ways of securing clues to information in the various counties that will supplement references to these counties in the general reports of the State Council of Defense.

Through the publicity given to this work and the efforts of particularly active collectors in various sections of the State and by correspondence with individuals possessing collections, a valuable collection of letters, photographs, scrap books, and other individual material is being brought together.

The general duties of the Collector of War Records may be divided under the heads of administrative work in the office, field work, publicity, and research. Under the head of administration comes the conduct of a voluminous correspondence, both by the writing and answering of individual letters and by the sending out of circular letters, several thousand of which have been issued from the office. The task of administration has somewhat overbalanced the other three divisions of the work. Field work on the whole has been unsatisfactory, because at present the general nature of the work is not sufficiently advertised in the various counties to make a trip very profitable, and better results have been accomplished by the securing of local organizations from the office. However, valuable clues of various material have been collected by trips in Pitt County, Halifax, Warren, Guilford and Orange counties, by a trip to the reunion of the Old Hickory Division in Greenville, S. C., and by a trip to the Conference of State War History Organizations in Washington, D. C.

In the department of publicity three bulletins have been issued by the office, which have been included in letters; one arguing for the preservation of materials as a civic duty, and two outlining in some detail the materials wanted and the methods by which they can be collected.

Research work has in general been devoted to answering questions coming in from various individuals, furnishing lists of soldiers in various communities, and in general acting as a clearing house of information about the State in the war.

Concrete results of this system may be shown by the following digest of materials on hand:

Of North Carolina units we have nine official histories and collections of official papers.

By correspondence with officers of the army and navy, twenty collections of individual records have been secured. Eleven collections of individual soldiers' letters, three diaries, official records of Distinguished Service Cross citations, some 300 photographs.

Histories of 33 chapters of the Red Cross, reports from the County Council of Defense in 14 counties, official reports on the five Liberty Loan drives, and a valuable collection of letters and reports showing individual features of these drives.

Lists of drafted men from every county in the State, complete records of the Food Administration, complete records of the Fuel Administration, complete records of the North Carolina Council of Defense.

Program of coöperation with the American Legion insuring all the records made by them up to date, complete records of the War Camp Community Service, fragmentary collection of material about the work of women in the war.

Five collections of county history, complete records of Jewish military service in North Carolina, and a miscellaneous collection on economics, education, religion; the *New York Times* war volumes, 20 in all; complete files of the

Army and Navy Journal through the years of the war; files of the *Stars and Stripes*, with the exception of about 20 numbers; and miscellaneous periodicals, pamphlets and publications not kept in the State Library.

While this digest of material attempts to outline the nature of documents on hand, nevertheless no elaborate system of cataloguing and digesting this material has been attempted, and therefore it is quite possible that information more than is mentioned in the above digest may be found.

The materials in hand are very fragmentary and the work is unsatisfactory from the standpoint of publication. This is due to three causes: First, the fact that most of the documents desired are not yet mature enough for collection, most of them being in the hands of the organization preparing them. In the second place, the people are not yet educated to the full value of preserving war records and are correspondingly unresponsive to pleas for help. In the third place, the force of the Department of War Records is entirely inadequate to a speedy survey and canvass of so large a State as North Carolina.

On the other hand, it is extremely doubtful whether a larger force and an attempt to speed up the work would produce paying results, for the simple reason that the collecting and digesting of this material is entirely a matter of time and study.

A more extensive and hearty coöperation of the people of North Carolina, however, is absolutely essential to success in this undertaking. The people possess the records to do with what they will, and the success of the Collector of War Records waits on their pleasure. If they choose to pay no attention to the need of prompt and speedy action in preserving records that are speedily being destroyed, the history of the war must be consequently incomplete. But if they choose to coöperate with the Collector, both in giving him records in their personal possession, and in urging like action on their

neighbors, then nothing can prevent the history from being full and accurate, for the work has started in ample time.

The Collector of War Records urges, therefore, that all patriotic citizens of North Carolina donate enough of their time and attention to finding out what is wanted of them. A postal card to the Collector of War Records will bring full particulars. And there is no citizen of the State who cannot be of service in preserving the history of these times.

Some Autograph Writings of General Joseph Graham

Miss Hinton:—I hand you for publication in the Booklet some autograph writings of Gen. Joseph Graham, which I did not have until two or three years after the publication of the book, "Gen. Joseph Graham and his Revolutionary Papers."

1st. Autobiography of Gen. Jos. Graham.

"I was the third son by a second wife; my father lived in the State of Pennsylvania in Chester County near a mill on White Clay Creek, then belonging to the Hon. Judge Evans. I was born on the 13th of October, 1759, at said place, about five years after which my father died leaving behind him three sons and two daughters, the oldest of which was but nine years of age. He had a lease of the land of said Evans which expired about a year after his decease. This induced my mother at that period to remove to Carolina, as she had been encouraged to do by a distant relation who lived there. She removed in the autumn of the year 1765 to Mecklenburg County in North Carolina, and the winter following moved as far to the south as Tyger River. The land she settled on not being her own and the situation being almost a frontier to the Indians, together with the weakness of the settlement so that no prospect offered for the schooling of her children, induced her to return to Mecklenburg in the year 1767 after residing two years on Tyger. Having procured a tract of land nigh Charlotte a servant man whom she brought out together with us cleared some land, got up a cabin and not long after sent us to school. My oldest brother by this time having acquired more steadiness from his age than the rest of us, or perhaps his capacity was better, made considerable progress in writing, arithmetic, etc., in so much that she was generally advised by the neighbors to send him to the grammar school which together with his own inclina-

tion perused her to agree he began in the year —74. The interest due on the money coming to us of my father's estate was the only fund promised to support his education, her finances by this time would not admit of any aid and that was not more than sufficient for that purpose. He having the advantage of a number of books besides those of Greek and Latin I did not fail to read them with attention, especially History, Geography and the Sciences, still had it in view to go to the grammar school if circumstances would admit."

"He never realized his anticipations to attend Queen's College or the grammar school as it was generally called. About the time he and George would have been ready to enter the school, they entered the American Army and served during the war, George entering in December, 1775, and Joseph on May 18, 1878. Not having sufficient money from the funds designated for the education of himself and his brothers, he and George concluded that as John was the oldest they would give him the first opportunity, that it was better to have one boy well educated than three with only a partial education. John graduated at Queen's College in 1778, and afterwards attended Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, having read medicine with Dr. Rush, one of the most noted physicians of that time, who took him into practice with him. He afterwards became a surgeon in the Revolutionary Army.

2. There was also found in his own handwriting two pieces of paper, "James Graham," who was his father, and "George Graham," who was an elder brother.

JAMES GRAHAM.

"At the age of eighteen he emigrated from the Carlingford Bay, in the County of Down, Ireland, in the year 1733, to the then province of Pennsylvania.

"By tradition in the family he was a grandson of a follower and kinsman of the celebrated Montrose, who made such a

figure in the civil wars in Scotland in the reign of Charles I, and when the English Army prevailed in Scotland, Montrose fled to Holland, and his adherents, among whom was a clan of the Grahams, and others, passed over into the north of Ireland, where many of their descendants yet reside. James Graham dying when his children were young, his widow moved with the family to Mecklenburg, N. C., when his son George was ten years old."

GEN. GEORGE GRAHAM.

"He was the son of James Graham, who at the age of 18 migrated from Carlingford Bay in the County of Dawn, Ireland, in the year 1733 to the then province of Pennsylvania. By a tradition in the family he was grandson of a follower and kinsman of the celebrated Montrose, who made such a figure in the civil wars in Scotland in the reign of Charles the First, and when the English Army prevailed in Scotland Montrose fled to Holland and his adherents, among whom was a clan of the Grahams and others, passed over into the north of Ireland, where many of their descendants yet reside. James Graham dying when his children were young, his widow moved with the family to Mecklenburg, North Carolina, when George was 10 years old."

In "Gen. Joseph Graham and his Revolutionary Papers" there are accounts of James and George Graham to which the reader can refer for further notice of them.

March 1, 1920.

W. A. GRAHAM.

Colonel Philemon Hawkins, Sr.*

BY JOHN D. HAWKINS

Colonel Philemon Hawkins, of Pleasant Hill, Warren County, North Carolina, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, having for many years entertained the desire to call together his descendants and connexions, as well as those of his late father, Col. Philemon Hawkins, senior, deceased, at his late residence in Warren county, with the view, thus assembled, to unite in bearing testimony to his worth and to his memory, and to cement together more closely the whole family union, did, on the 28th day of September, 1829, thus assemble them, as well as health and circumstances permitted; and he invited many respectable friends to associate upon the occasion, having previously caused the old family Mansion House of the deceased to be fitted up. When thus assembled, he called upon his grandson, Leonidas Polk, and great grandson of the deceased, to offer up to the Throne of Grace a prayer upon the occasion, who delivered an elegant and a very appropriate prayer. And he called upon his son, John D. Hawkins, and grandson of the deceased, to deliver an oration commemorative of his history, and his virtue; when he delivered the following:

My relatives and respected hearers:

I am called upon by Col. Philemon Hawkins, now the elder, to fulfil a trust, which his great desire to greet his relatives and friends, influenced at the same time by the most profound filial veneration, has induced him to impose. It is for me to attempt on this day to do justice to the character and memory of Col. Philemon Hawkins, senior, deceased. The task is a novel one, and the theme requires abler efforts than, I fear, I can bring to the discharge of it. It is therefore with great distrust I attempt to approach it. An assemblage of this sort, and upon such an occasion, is not only new, but unprecedented in our section of country. But, notwithstanding its novelty, what can be more justifiable, or more

*This address was delivered by the late Colonel John D. Hawkins, at a family reunion in Warren County on September 28, 1829. Together with above preamble it was published in pamphlet form in 1829. Pamphlet was republished in 1906 by Dr. A. B. Hawkins, of Raleigh, a son of John D. Hawkins.

interesting than to witness a large assemblage of relatives and friends, called together by the venerable head of his family association, to pay homage to the great worth of a departed ancestor, who, when living, stood pre-eminently at its head? It is an effort, although a feeble one, to arrest from oblivion the recollection of one, whose memory is fast fading away, and ere long will be forgotten, because all who knew him will soon have passed by and be forgotten also.

To hold up to view the successful enterprise, the patriotism and the virtues of the departed dead, is the province of biography, which acts as a mirror to reflect upon the living, examples of wisdom and of worth, from whence may be derived the most salutary lessons. If biography in general produces these conceded results, its benign influence will operate in an increased ratio upon relatives, when contemplating the enviable character of a departed and beloved ancestor.

Col. Philemon Hawkins, senior, deceased, was born on the 28th of September, 1717, on Chickahominy river, near Todd's bridge in Charles City county and State of Virginia, this day 112 years ago. He was the oldest child of his parents, Philemon and Ann, and his father died when he was of tender years, leaving three children, Philemon, John and Ann. Although Philemon the elder died, leaving to his children a scanty patrimony, he seemed to have entertained peculiar notions of predilection in regard to them. He felt towards them an unusual confidence; for, by his will, he desired that they should come to the control of their patrimony at the age of 18 years; and this confidence, as regarded the subject of this memoir, was not misplaced.

The widowed mother Ann afterwards intermarried with a native of Ireland; and by the time her son Philemon had reached the appointed age of 18, his celebrity for industry and manly deportment excelled all his associates, even those of riper years, and was of extensive circulation, a sure prognostic that he would rise above his then condition. Col. Lightfoot, of Williamsburg, a gentleman of great wealth and

discernment, had three plantations in Charles City county and the fame of our then youthful ancestor had reached him, though he lived 60 miles distant, and had deeply impressed him with a desire to place these three estates under his youthful control. He sent for him to come to Williamsburg, and on getting there, they made a contract, the stipulations of which showed at once the confidence of the employer and the great reputation for good management and great ability in the employed. But his mother was unhappily married. It was her misfortune not to find in her husband that conjugal tenderness, affection and forbearance, which the wedded estate should assure to those who enter into it. The ill treatment of her husband had rendered the protection of her son Philemon necessary to her safety. And her husband's embarrassments and difficulties had fixed in him a determined resolution to remove to North Carolina. This was a trying time for the mother. To accompany her husband she was compelled to do; but to leave her son would bereave her of that protection which had not only stayed the arm of cruelty, but was further necessary to aid her with the necessaries of life, and to dispel the sad gloom of a cheerless fire-side. She entreated her son to accompany her, and he pleaded his engagement, and the necessity he was under honorably to fulfil it. Under these distressing and conflicting embarrassments, the unhappy mother repaired to Williamsburg to entreat Col. Lightfoot to let her son off from his bargain, that he might accompany her to North Carolina. When she named the subject to him, he peremptorily refused to let him off, saying, although he was but a boy, he had long desired his services and the pay he was to give him was ample; and that he should not only injure himself, but her son, by letting him off from the contract. With this mortifying and most distressing rebuff the distracted mother retired to a neighboring place to spend the night, having been unwilling to expose to Col. Lightfoot's views the secret motives which so much prompted her to desire the company

of her son. There melancholy, with all its accompaniments of distress, harrowed up her soul, and she resolved to try Col. Lightfoot once more, though mortifying, to tell him the cause of her importunities. She gained his presence the next morning, and found upon his brow that peculiar look, which indicated unwillingness to hear any more from her upon the subject of her errand. But she entreated him to listen to her motives, and unfolded to him her situation; that although her son was but a boy, he was her gallant protector and defender. This changed the scene. Col. Lightfoot, as a man of chivalry, could not permit his interest to weigh against a woman's safety and a mother's safety too, when that was to be secured by the presence of her son. He instantly said, "Go madam, and take your son. His great worth had caused me to desire much his management of my business; but your need is entitled to the preference; and those rare qualities and powers, which he possesses, and which had gained him my confidence and esteem, will ensure your protection."

Philemon, together with his brother John and his sister Ann, accompanied his mother and her husband to North Carolina, and they settled upon Six Pound creek, then Edgecombe, now Warren county. Nearly the whole country was then a wilderness inhabited by Indians and the wild beasts of the forest. This country was then called a frontier, where civilization had shed abroad but little of its influence, and where the first settlers had to share, in a great degree, the privations which attended the first settlers of these United States. Persecution conduced to the first settlements of America, and that though of a different sort, fixed the destiny of this branch of the Hawkins family in this country.

There were other branches from the Charles City stock, which migrated to other parts of the Union; one went to the State of Kentucky, which produced Joseph Hawkins, formerly a member of Congress from Kentucky, and who afterwards died in New Orleans. That gentleman traced his connexion with our family in a conversation with our distin-

guished and venerable fellow citizen Nathaniel Macon, Esq., who now contributes by his presence to commemorate this occasion, and this day.

This branch of the family came here headed by Philemon, who was but a youth a little turned 18 years of age, poor in purse, but rich in spirit. By the sweat of his brow he sustained his mother, his sister and his brother with all the comforts their wants required. He cheered the drooping spirits of his mother, and, by every effort in his power, contributed to her wants and her wishes. His filial affection is recounted the more willingly, because it is a virtue he not only practiced, but because his course was such as to inspire his descendants with his kindred spirit; and it is that spirit which gave rise to this assemblage, and it is one of the manifold evidences of its analogy to the parental stock which gave it birth. May its influence descend to the remotest family generation in parallel with this laudable example!

In the year 1743, he intermarried with Delia Martin, the daughter of Zachariah Martin, Esq., who lived in an upper county of Virginia. But she lived with her brother, Capt. John Martin, on Sandy Creek, then Edgecombe, now Franklin county. They were married in Virginia at a church in the county of Brunswick, by Parson Beatty. By her he had Fannie, who intermarried with Maj. Leonard Bullock, Col. John Hawkins, Col. Philemon Hawkins, Col. Benjamin Hawkins, late Superintendent of Indian affairs, Col. Joseph Hawkins of the Continental army, and Ann, who intermarried with Micajah Thomas, Esq. All of whom have long since passed to the tomb, except our venerable host Col. Philemon Hawkins who is also the only survivor of the signers of the Constitution of North Carolina ratified in the year 1776; and whose laudable desire to see all together the descendants of his worthy father, as well as his collateral kindred, has invited us here this day that his history may be told over, to excite us to inculcate his virtues, and to profit by his examples, at the same time we attempt to do honor to his memory.

Our worthy ancestors lived at the mouth of Six Pound creek on Roanoke river, about ten years. They then removed to *this* tract of land, and not many years afterwards to *this place*, which was then in the county of Edgecombe. The province of North Carolina was divided at an early period of our history as suited the then Lords Proprietors, and their government, into eight precincts, as they were called, to wit: Beaufort, Carteret, Chowan, Craven, Currituck, Hyde, Perquimans and Pasquotank, to which Bertie precinct was afterwards added, by a division of Chowan. These precincts embraced the whole province and were afterwards called counties, and were divided and sub-divided and other counties erected as the population extended and the reasons and necessities of the province developed themselves. The first settlements were made upon the seashore and they extended westwardly, as they increased. The metes and bounds of these counties or precincts were but little known, and, owing to the savage inhabitants of the country, their geography could not be better ascertained at that time. Legislative acts were frequently resorted to, to settle occurring disputes about boundary and to form new counties, where the interest of the inhabitants required them. This section of country, as well as I can now ascertain it, was comprehended within Beaufort precinct, and Edgecombe county spread largely within its limits. From Edgecombe the county of Granville was taken in the year 1746, and the dividing line began at the mouth of Stone House creek, on Roanoke river. Thence to the mouth of Cypress swamp, on Tar river and from thence across the river in a direct course to the middle ground between Tar river and Neuse river, being the dividing line between Edgecombe and Craven counties. The uncertainty of this latter line now forms the subject matter of an unsettled dispute as to boundary between the counties of Wake and Franklin. In 1764, the county of Bute was taken from the county of Granville; and in 1779 the county of Bute was divided into the counties of Warren and Franklin.

I have been thus circumstantial in the detail of the change and formation of counties, because our ancestor figured in many of them, living the greater part of the time at the same place. In the year 1757 he was elected High Sheriff of Granville county, which then consisted of what Granville now is, added to all Franklin, and all that part of Warren lying to the south of Roanoke river. In this extensive country, where civilization was far from being complete, and where the arm of the law was weakened by an habitual insubordination, great energy of mind as well as personal bravery was required to perform the duties of sheriff. These qualities he possessed in an eminent degree; and when his deputies were overpowered, as was sometimes the case, by those who threw off the restraints of the law, he repaired at once to the scene of action, and, even when threatened to be mobbed would personally attack the leader, having the address at the same time to win over his followers to a more correct course. This once occurred in the Little river settlement now in the county of Franklin, where one Bud Kade headed a mob to avoid paying taxes. And in the year 1759 when Robin Jones was considered the most eminent lawyer in this country, many of the suitors in Granville court, whose misfortune it was not to get him on their side, lost their causes, as they supposed, by his superior knowledge, and they fixed the determination to drive him by violence from the court. A threat to this effect, it was hoped, would deter him from attending the court; but Mr. Jones was not thus to be alarmed. He felt that he was shielded by his duty to his clients and the laws of the country; and that if the deputies could not enforce subordination, he relied upon the High Sheriff. To that end, he privately advised the High Sheriff of the machinations planning, and solicited his personal attention early at court, prepared for events, and to keep order. Accordingly the High Sheriff attended court at an early hour, armed to meet any occurrence. Robin Jones informed the court of the danger which threatened him, urging at the same time that he was an officer of the

court, and entitled to its protection. The court ordered the sheriff to keep out of the court house all persons disposed to produce a riot. Thus protected by the constituted authorities, and firmly supported by his own inclination, he met at the courthouse door the ringleaders, and some of them were bold and conspicuous characters; for among them was Col. Benton, the grandfather of Col. Thomas H. Benton, the present Senator from Missouri, who felt himself aggrieved and justified in the course he took. The threatening rioters assembled at the courthouse door, armed and made a show to enter; but were prevented by the determined spirit of the High Sheriff whose look, with arms in his hands, was too convincing that the entrance would be too costly; and, therefore, they desisted from their purpose and dispersed.

The construction of the government which existed at this period of our history was one of such discordance between the governors and the governed, that that moral force which is essential to its well being, and to the cementing together of all its parts, did not exist. The idea of subjection to a foreign yoke, of a tributary obligation, even of the mildest form, is repugnant to the choice; and although the idea might not at that time have been entertained to throw it off, yet a restlessness and a dissatisfaction prevailed and a slight matter was calculated to produce a popular ferment. We can trace this jealous discontented spirit through our history for a long time before it broke out in the Revolution which cured us of that grievous disquietude. It was that disquietude, but more systematically kept up, which had increased to an unprecedented height, and caused the Regulators to assemble in the year 1771 and which ended in the battle of the Alamance on the 16th day of May of that year. Gov. Tryon, the then Governor of the colony of North Carolina, resided at New Bern and finding that the Regulators were trampling down everything like government, and, if not resisted, would throw the whole country into anarchy and misrule, and being by education a military man, and of great personal bravery, he

resolved to march against them, and called to his assistance a considerable military force. He at the same time called to his assistance as many of the most respectable citizens of the colony as he could, thereby calculating to add to his military the moral force of the country. His assemblage on this occasion was large. It contained many of the first characters of the colony and it had, as was expected, the calculated imposing effect. The number on the side of the Regulators was the largest; but they lacked discipline or unity of action. Upon this occasion his Excellency selected our venerated ancestor as his chief Aid-de-Camp and assigned to him the hazardous duty to read to the Regulators his Proclamation, which he did promptly. And after the battle commenced, he was the bearer of the Governor's commands throughout the whole action. This so exposed him to the fire of the enemy, that his hat was pierced by two balls, various balls passed through his clothes, and one bullet and two buck shot lodged in the breech of his gun, which he carried and used during the action. But he had the good fortune not to be wounded. After the battle was over, he was complimented by the Governor for the very efficient aid he gave him, and for the bravery and ability he displayed during the engagement.

The spirit of dissatisfaction, which had so often manifested itself, although apparently quieted for the time, continued to increase until it burst in open opposition to the British Government, about four years after the battle of the Alemance, and terminated in the establishment of the independence of the United States. It is a little remarkable that during his arduous struggle for our independence, those who had been found, during minor conflicts, arrayed against the government and laws, were never found acting conspicuously in support of it. On the contrary, many of them were Tories; and those who fought bravely under the banners of George III, against the Regulators, were, during that great struggle, the true Whigs of the country. The reason for this difference seems to have arisen from the circumstance that many of the

Regulators were enemies to good order and to government generally, and for these causes were unwilling to unite in any systematic efforts to shake off the British yoke.

During this great struggle for American liberty, our ancestor being three score years old, did not render himself conspicuous in a military point of view, except by pushing forward his sons in aid of the good cause, by supplying them with all the money and other means which they required for that purpose. But he was offered the command of a Brigadier General, which he declined, preferring to act in a civil capacity. Although he was thus old, he had the industry, activity and enterprise of a younger man, and preferred that his sons should go forth in personal defence of the country, while he stayed at home and made and supplied them with the necessary funds; and this he did largely, as occasions required them, feeling and acting for the good cause more efficiently than he could have done in the field. But after the adoption of the Constitution in 1776, and upon the election of Richard Caswell, who was the first Governor of the State of North Carolina, he was elected by the General Assembly one of the Counsel of State; which station he filled for some time, not only with Governor Caswell, but subsequently with Governor Alexander Martin.

Col. Philemon Hawkins, our ancestor, was a man about five feet nine inches high, very compactly built, and, when in vigorous health, weighed about one hundred and fifty-eight pounds. He possessed uncommon muscular powers and bodily activity, and a strength of constitution, which enabled him to bear fatigue and fitted him for hardships. His early education had been scanty, owing to his poverty and the loss of his father; but his natural mind was vigorous and comprehensive, well fitting and qualifying him for correct judgment, for which he was conspicuous. This made him seem to be correct by intuition; although he would make very logical deductions, showing at the same time the possession of strong reasoning powers. His buoyant and enterprising spirit al-

ways kept him one of the first men of his time. This, added to his extensive business, gave him the great knowledge of men and things, which he so eminently possessed, and were the great sources of his general intelligence. Not having had the benefit of a more early and liberal education, and feeling great need of it, and particularly for its concomitants, good language and the free use of words, he resolved at a very early period to acquire the means, and to give his sons good educations. He soon obtained by his assiduity the money, but the patrons of literature were so few, and seminaries of learning so scarce, that there was not a classical school in all this country to which he could send his two first sons, Col. John and Col. Philemon Hawkins. Under such circumstances, he concluded to send them to Scotland, under the protection of a friend; but Col. John Hawkins was so nearly grown, and unwilling to go, that the idea was abandoned. When Col. Benjamin and Col. Joseph Hawkins arrived at the proper ages, he sent them to Princeton College, which seminary was at that time, owing to the great want of intercourse, such as is now in use, by stages and steamboats, almost as difficult of access as many of the European colleges. They continued at Princeton, progressing regularly in their collegiate course, and were only prevented from receiving the honors of the college by the war of the Revolution, which waxed warm at Princeton, and in the Jerseys, and suspended the business of that institution.

From the end of the Revolutionary war to the time of his death, our venerated ancestor gave his attention mainly to the pursuits of private life. He was a Justice of the Peace from an early period, as long as he lived, and was a valuable member of the Court of his county. His favorite pursuits from early life, were raising stock, cropping, and the pursuit of some regular profitable business; and, by a steady application to them all, he acquired great wealth. At the opening of the land office under the present government, having the ability, he became largely interested in taking up

and acquiring lands, as well as all other property; he became entangled in many legal difficulties growing out of the state of the country and the speculations consequent upon a change of its policy. This new business, calling into action his superior judgment, showed him to possess an adaptation for it; for he uniformly prevailed. This latter business, and his often seeking distant markets for what he had to sell, added to his previous very extensive acquaintance, rendered him one of the most noted men in this country; and, what was calculated to keep up his notoriety, his was a house of unbounded hospitality. It was always open to administer to the comforts of all. And here I may be permitted to say, that no man ever had a helpmate, whose general good sense, good management, and superior domestic economy, exceeded that of Mrs. Delia Hawkins, the wife of Col. Philemon Hawkins, sen'r, deceased. They were both poor originally, and had to resort to all the drudgery of labor attending that condition in life. But, by their good conduct and superior good sense, the scene was soon changed, and as they travelled on through life, increasing in wealth, they also increased in respectability and refinement, till at length their house—*this house*—was the resort of the fashionable and the gay, the man of business and the literati of the country. All found here a plentiful, an elegant, and a sumptuous repast. Although Col. Philemon Hawkins was not himself a man of science, his sons Benjamin and Joseph were, and they lived here with their parents, and added a zest to all that was agreeable. The style and fashion of the place was noted and exemplary, and the resort to it from many parts of the world considerable. During the French Revolution in 1792, there were many men of note from France, who resorted here to enjoy the great pleasure of conversing in their own language, which Col. Benjamin Hawkins, from his classical knowledge of it, was enabled to afford them.

Col. Philemon Hawkins, sen'r, deceased, lived up to the maxim, that extended hospitality, properly conducted, did

not conflict hurtfully with the true rule of domestic economy ; that the additional supply to be laid in for that object, only required an additional effort to procure it, which the company of friends always doubly paid him for. So that he set down these few additional efforts as better and more agreeably requited than those bestowed for the sake of money alone. And as the human character seems generally to be better satisfied, and more regaled by variety, it might be permitted to weigh this maxim and see if its analysis proves its correctness. He pursued the rule of being generally employed in some useful business, or to some useful purpose, and by way of innovating upon its monotony, he would put forth his additional efforts to the cause of hospitality, by way of change, and agreeable relaxation in the same pursuit. By this means, though the pursuit be the same, the object aimed at was different, and that constituted the pleasurable variety. For the variety sought for, is to the sense, and if the same pursuit produces it, which in every other respect is useful, it is more than safe to rely upon this maxim. If this, then, is a logical deduction, in a money making sense, and so it may be by keeping off worse pursuits, it surely should not be departed from. And to the pleasure and reciprocal advantage afforded by the practice of hospitality, is to be added the sum of advantage to those upon whom it is bestowed.

This house, once animated by the presence of our venerated ancestors, and once the seat of pleasure, of grandeur and of science, has undergone by the work of time a great change ; and what is there upon which time will not leave its stamp ? For many years it has been almost deserted, and for a long time in a state of dilapidation ; and could the spirit of the dead look back upon that earthly tabernacle which was occupied in life, surely the spectacle to our ancestors must have presented a sad contrast. But the day of resurrection for this spacious old mansion is at hand. Our venerable host has decreed it to be so. Ere long the extensive repairs already begun, and which are far advanced, will be completed, when

it will present again its ancient appearance, somewhat modified, and somewhat improved. And one great incentive to this work arises from the holy feeling of reverential regard for its ancient owners; and that appearances should be revived here as a tribute to their memory. The example thus set of reverence to parents, if followed, will never fail to enkindle and to keep alive those finer feelings of the soul, which ennoble our character and our nature, and have been valued in all ages as virtuous testimony of grateful benevolence. History records it as great virtue in Epaminondas, that in the celebrated Battle of Leuctra, where he gained unfading laurels as a general, upon being felicitated for the renown he had won, he showed his greatest pleasure consisted in the pleasure his parents would enjoy at his victory.

This day one hundred and twelve years ago, Col. Philemon Hawkins, sen., deceased, was born, and he died on the 10th day of September, 1801, having lived nearly eighty-four years. He has now been dead upwards of twenty-eight years, and notwithstanding the long time which has rolled on since his death, his appearance is still fresh in the recollection of many of us; and his manly perseverance, his steady habits of useful industry, his systematic arrangement of his business and his time, his contempt for idleness and dissipation, will, it is earnestly hoped, never be forgotten by us. He was a great friend to schools. Not having had himself the benefits of a liberal, scientific education, but possessing in an eminent degree all that practical good sense which could estimate the worth of it, he was their liberal patron. He was a strong advocate for internal improvements. His comprehensive mind pioneered him through the ways which are now followed, though slowly, to advance the best interests of the country in the way of its improvement. He had himself struggled through the wilderness, had seen the face of the country gradually improve, and he regretted much that all his influence could achieve was to open new roads, from whence great benefit was derived.

When we take a review of his rise and progress in life, and contrast them with the idleness and dissipation of the present day, we are ready to exclaim, that degeneracy is surely among us. He lived within his income, and caused it continually to increase; by which he was not only increasing his ability to live, but to increase his fortune, and to add to his power to be useful. Accustomed to labor in early life, laudable industry was viewed by him as a great virtue, and as the road to honor and usefulness; and he who practiced it, was much exalted in his estimation. He always looked back to the days of his early life with pleasing reminiscences, and the most grateful feeling to the Giver of all good for having inspired him with the resolution, and given him the ability and the aptitude for labor and industrious enterprise, by which he had been able to throw off the shackles of poverty, and to acquire an ample fortune to raise and to sustain his family and himself in his old age. If a similar course was now pursued, much happier indeed would be the condition of this country. Let us then emulate his virtues, and inculcate his habits, and instill into the minds of our children the examples of his prosperous and useful life; and when each rolling year shall bring around the day of his birth, let us hail it as his natal day, and endeavor to imprint it deeper and deeper in their hearts.

George Washington in Guilford

BY J. A. HOSKINS

There has been a discussion going on regarding distinguished personages whose history is connected with Guilford county. It has been shown that the wife of our fourth President was born at New Garden (Guilford College); that our seventh President had been a resident of our county and a member of our bar. We now come to the greatest of them all, our first president, the immortal George Washington. His history is indisputably linked with that of Guilford. He was entertained at Guilford courthouse (Martinsville) June 2 and 3, 1791, by Governor Alexander Martin, on his southern tour, and visited the scenes of the great conflict between our own General Greene and General Lord Cornwallis. I am here presenting his Journal from June 2 to June 27. This is the first appearance of this part of Washington's diary of his southern tour. It has long been a moot point as to whether Governor Martin entertained President Washington, at Guilford courthouse, or at Danbury, his plantation on the Dan in Rockingham county. The tax returns show. Governor Martin had a home in Martinsville late as 1806. The diary sets the matter straight. Judge Douglas, in his address at Guilford Battleground celebration, and which is in booklet form, was in error in saying that this historical event took place "at Danbury." Mr. Frank Nash in his admirable paper on Governor Martin follows Judge Douglas in this matter. It is true that "Alexander Martin, Go" was enumerated in the first federal census, 1790, in Rockingham county. This is shown by the volume of Colonial and State Records, containing the first census. He had also a home in Martinsville, and there he did the honors. Judge Douglas was, no doubt, relying on the first census. His address is a splendid

effort and throws much light on the life and times of Governor Martin.

The copies I have of the Diary, Southern Tour, are photostat copies of the original note book in Washington's own handwriting, obtained from the Library of Congress.

From the record in Washington's own writing I quote: (note book).

"Thursday, June 2, 1791.

"In company with the Governor I set out by four o'clock for Guilford, breakfasted at one Dobsons, at the distance of eleven miles from Salem and dined at Guilford, sixteen miles farther, where there was a considerable gathering of people who had received notice of my intention to be there today, and came to satisfy their curiosity. On my way I examined the ground on which the action between General Greene and Lord Cornwallis commenced, and after dinner rode over that where their lines were formed and the score closed in the retreat of the American forces. The first line of which was advantageously drawn up and had the troops done their duty properly the British must have been sorely galded in ye advance, if not defeated. The lands between Salem and Guilford are in places very fine but upon the whole cannot be called more than middling, some very bad. On my approach to this place (Guilford) I was met by a party of light horse which I prevailed on the Governor to dismiss and to countermand his orders for others to attend me through the State.

"Friday, 3.

"Took my leave of the Governor, whose intention was to have attended me to the line, but for my request that he would not, and about four o'clock I proceeded on my journey, breakfasted at Troublesome Iron Works, called fifteen but at least is seventeen miles from Guilford, partly in the Rain and, from my information, or for want of it, was obliged to travel twelve miles further than I intended to-

day, to one Gatewood's within two miles of Dix' Ferry over the Dan, at least thirty miles from the Iron works. The land over which I passed this day were of various qualities and as I approached the Dan, were a good deal covered with pine. In conversing with the Governor, on the state of politics in North Carolina I learned with pleasure that opposition to the general government and the discontent of the people were subsiding fast and that he should so soon as he received the laws which he had written to the Secretary of State for, issue his proclamation requiring all officers and members of the Government to take the oaths prescribed by law. He seems to condemn the speculation in lands and the purchases from the State of Georgia, and thinks, as every sensible and disinterested man must, that schemes of that sort must involve the country in trouble, perhaps in blood.

"Saturday, 4.

"Left Mr. Gatewood's about half after six o'clock and between his house and the Ferry passed the line which divides the State of Virginia and North Carolina and dining at one Wilson's, sixteen miles from the Ferry, lodged at Halifax Old Town.

"The road from Dix' Ferry to Wilson's passes over very hilly (and for the most part) indifferent land being a good deal mixed with pine though it is said here that pine when mixed with oak and more especially with hickory is not indicative of a poor soil. From Wilson's to Halifax Old Town the soil is good and of a reddish cast. Having this day passed the line of North Carolina and, of course, finished my tour thro' the three southernmost states, a general discription of them may be comprised in the following few words. From the Seaboard to the falls of all the rivers, which water the lands, except the swamps on the rivers and the lesser streams which empty into them and the interval lands higher up the rivers is with but few exceptions neither more nor less than a continued pine barren, very thinly inhabited. The part next the Seaboard for many miles is a dead level and badly

watered. That above it is hilly and not much better than barrens, if possible less valuable on account of its hills and because they are more inconvenient to market, supposing them capable as the lands below, of producing beef, pork, tar, pitch and turpentine. The lands above the falls of the several rivers from information, and as far as my own observation has extended, is of a very superior kind, from their being of a greasy red with large oaks intermixed with hickory, chestnut, etc., excelling in producing corn, tobacco, wheat, hemp and other articles in great abundance and are generally thickly inhabited, comparatively speaking with those below.

“In the lower country (near the Seaboard) in the States of South Carolina and Georgia, rice as far up as the swamps extend is almost the sole article that is raised for market, some of the planters of which grow as much corn as with the sweet potatoes, support their people. The middle country, that is between the rice lands and the falls of the rivers, and a little above them, is cultivated chiefly in corn and indigo and the upper country in tobacco, corn, hemp, and in some degree the smaller grains. It is nearly the same in North Carolina with this difference, however, that as not much rice is planted there, especially in the northern part of the State, corn, some indigo, with naval stores and pork, are substituted in its place, but as indigo is on the decline, hemp, cotton, etc., are grown in its place. The inland navigation of the rivers of these three States may be improved according to the ideas I have formed of the matter to a very extensive degree to great and useful purposes and at a very moderate expense, compared with the vast utility of the measure inasmuch as the falls of most of them are trifling and their lengths are great, going to the markets penetrating the country in all directions by their lateral branches and in their present state (except at the falls which, as has been observed before, are trifling) navigable for vessels carrying several hogsheads of tobacco or other articles in proportion. The prices at which rice lands in the lower parts of the States

are held is very great. Those of which, if have been improved, from twenty pounds to thirty pounds sterling and, fifty pounds has been given for some, and from ten pounds to fifteen pounds is the price of it in its rude state. The pine barrens adjoining these sell from \$1 to \$2 per acre, according to circumstances.

“The interval lands on the rivers below the falls and above the rice swamps also command a good price but not equal to those above and the pine barrens less than those below. The lands of the upper country sell from four to six or seven dollars, according to the quality and circumstances thereof. In the upper parts of North Carolina wheat is pretty much grown and the farmers seem disposed to try hemp but the land carriage is a considerable drawback having between 200 and 300 miles to carry the produce either to Charlestown, Petersburg, or Wilmington, which are their three great marts, though of late Fayetteville receives a good deal of the bulky articles, and they are water borne from thence to Wilmington. Excepting the towns and some gentlemen’s seats along the road from Charlestown to Savannah there is not within view of the whole road I traveled, from Petersburg to this place, a single house which has anything of an elegant appearance. They are altogether of wood, and chiefly of logs, some indeed have brick chimneys but generally the chimneys are of split sticks, filled with dirt between them. The accommodations on the whole road, except in the towns and near there, as I was informed, for I had no opportunity of judging, lodging having been provided for me in them (at my own expense) were found extremely indifferent, the houses being small and badly provided either for man or horse tho extra exertions when it was known I was coming, which was generally the case, were made to receive me. It is not easy to say which road, the one I went or the one I came, the entertainment is most indifferent, but with truth it may be added, of course, that both are bad, and is to be accounted for from the kind of travelers which use them,

which, with a few exceptions only, on the upper road, are no other than wagoners and families removing, who generally take their provisions along with them. The people, however, appear to have abundant means to live well. The grounds, where they are settled, yielding grain in abundance and the natural herbage a multitude of meat with little or no labor to provide food for the support of their stock, especially in Georgia where it is said the cattle live thru the winter without any support from the owners of them. The manners of the people, as far as my observation, and means of information extended, were orderly and civil and they appeared to be happy, contented and satisfied with the general Government, under which they were placed. Where the case was otherwise, it was not difficult to trace the cause to some demi-gogue or speculating character. In Georgia, the dissatisfied part of them, at the late treaty with the creek Indians were evidently land jobbers who strangled every principle of justice to the Indians and policy to their country, would, for their own immediate emolument strip the Indians of all their territory, if they could obtain the least countenance to the measure, but it is to be hoped the good sense of the state will set its face against such diabolical attempts and is also to be wished and by many it was said it might be expected that the sales by that state to what are called the Yazoo Companies would fall thru. The discontents which it was supposed the last Revenue Act (commonly known by the Excise Law) would create, subsided as fast as the law is explained and little was said of the Banking act.

“Sunday, 5th.—Left the Old Town about four o’clock a.m., and breakfasted at one Pridies’ (after crossing Bannister River one and a half miles) about eleven miles from it, came to Stanton River, about twelve, where meeting Col. Isaac Coles (formerly a member of Congress for this district) and who pressing me to it, I went to his house, about one mile off to dine and to halt a day for the refreshment of my-

self and horses, leaving my servants and them at one of the usually indifferent taverns at the Ferry that they might be no trouble or be inconvenient to a private family.

“Monday 6th.

“Finding my horses fared badly at the Ferry for want of grass and Col. Coles kindly pressing me they were accordingly brought there to take the run of it until night. Dined with the gentleman today also. The road from Halifax Old Courthouse or Town to Stanton River, passes for the most part over this land, a good deal mixed with pine.

“Tuesday, 7th.

“Left Col. Coles by daybreak and breakfasted at Charlotte C. H., 15 miles, where I was detained some time to get shoes put on such horses as had lost them, proceeded afterwards to Prince Edward C. H., 20 miles further. The lands from Stanton Ferry to Charlotte, C. H. are generally good and pretty thickly settled. They are cultivated chiefly in tobacco, wheat and corn with oats and flax. The houses, tho none elegant, are generally decent and bespeak good livers, being for the most part weatherboarded and shingled, with brick chimneys, but from Charlotte, C. H. to Prince Edward, C. H., the lands are of an inferior quality with few inhabitants in sight of the road. It is said they are thickly settled off it. The roads by keeping the ridges pass on the most indifferent ground.

“Wednesday, the 8th.

“Left Prince Edward, C. H., as soon as it was well light, and breakfasted at one Treadway’s, 13 miles off, dined at Cumberland, C. H., 14 miles further, and lodged at Moore’s Tavern, within 2 miles from Carter’s Ferry, over James River. The road from Prince Edward, C. H., to Treadway’s was very thickly settled, altho the land appeared thin and the growth is a great degree pine, and from Treadway’s to Cumberland, C. H., they were equally thickly settled, on better land, less mixed, and in places not mixed with pine. The buildings appeared to be better.

“Thursday, 9th.

“Set off very early from Moore’s, but the proper ferry being hauled up, we were a tedious while crossing in one of the boats used in the navigation of the river, being obliged to carry one carriage at a time, without horses and crossways the boat, on planks. Breakfasted at a Widow Pains’, 17 miles on the north side of the river, and lodged at a Mr. Jordans, a private house, where we were kindly entertained and to which we were driven by necessity by having rode not less than 25 miles from our breakfasting stop thru very bad roads in a very sultry day without any rest and by missing the right road had got lost. From the river to the Widow Pains’ and thence to Anderson’s Bridge, over the North Anna Branch of the Pamunke the lands are not good nor thickly settled on the road, nor does the soil or growth promise much (except in places) from thence for several miles further, but afterwards thru the county of Louisa, which is entered after passing the bridge, the river over which it is made, dividing it from Goochland they are much better and continued so with little exception quite to Mr. Jordan’s.

“Friday, 10th.

“Left Mr. Jordan’s early and breakfasted at one Johnson’s, 7 miles off. Reached Fredericksburg, after another (short) halt, about 3 o’clock, and dined and lodged at my sister Lewis’. The lands from Mr. Jordan’s to Johnson’s and from thence for several miles further are good but not rich afterwards. As you approach nearer the Rappahannock River they appear to be of a thinner quality and more inclined to Black Jacks.

“Saturday, 11th.

“After dinner with several gentlemen, whom my sister had invited to dine with me I crossed the Rappahannock and proceeded to Stafford C. H., where I lodged.

“Sunday, 12th.

“About sunrise we were off, breakfasted at Dumfrees and arrived at Mt. Vernon to dinner. From Monday, the 13th,

until Monday, the 27th, (being the day I had appointed to meet the Commissioners under the Residence Act, at Georgetown) I remained at home, and spent my time in daily rides to my several farms and in receiving many visits.

“Monday, 27th.

“Left Mt. Vernon for Georgetown before six o’clock, and, according to appointment met the Commissioners at the place by nine, then calling together the proprietors of the lands, on which the Federal City was proposed to be built, who had agreed to cede them on certain conditions, at the last meeting, I had with them, at this place.”

The Most Distinguished Member of the Guilford Bar

BY J. A. HOSKINS

I have read with a great deal of pleasure the admirable address of welcome by Hon. George S. Bradshaw on the occasion of the meeting of the State Bar Association and was surprised at his omission of the name of Andrew Jackson, seventh President, from the long list of members of the Guilford bar, and again surprised that doubt should exist as to the authenticity of his Guilford residence and as to his being a former member of our bar. The old minute book of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in clerk's office, Greensboro, says: "Andrew Jackson produced a license from the judges of Superior Court of law and equity to practice law and was admitted an attorney of this court November, 1787." What has probably caused confusion is the fact that there was another Andrew Jackson in the county. The old minute book shows in 1798 Andrew Jackson attorney for William Bridges, acknowledged deed from Daniel Dawson for 74 acres. This was a power of attorney and the record so states. He was not a lawyer as has been erroneously claimed by some. This has been the stumbling block. It is clear that there was but one lawyer Andrew Jackson admitted to practice. Court record states in another place John Hamilton proved a power of attorney from William Bridges to Andrew Jackson empowering him to make title to David Dawson, Jr. In 1800 Andrew Jackson served as jurymen. In 1801 Andrew Jackson was appointed road overseer. Andrew Jackson was appointed constable. In 1806 letters of administration on the estate of Andrew Jackson, deceased, were granted John Starrett and Edward Grau. It is clear that the record here refers to another Andrew Jackson who held the various small positions and died in 1806. The hero of the battle of New

Orleans left Martinsville (Guilford courthouse) May, 1788, with Judge John McNairy to take up his duties as public prosecutor for the western district (Tennessee). Judge McNairy to assume the duties of Judge. They traveled on horseback. Parton says that "In the winter of 1784 and 1785 Andrew Jackson left his home in the Waxhaw settlement, S. C., and came to Salisbury, N. C., where for something over two years he studied law, at first in the office of Spruce McKay and afterwards in that of Colonel Stokes and that in November, 1787, he was licensed to practice law." (This latter date corresponds exactly with the record of minute book of Guilford court.)

Investigators, and there have been many, when finding the reference to "Andrew Jackson, attorney for William Bridges," in the year 1798 stopped there and asserted this was the attorney, Andrew Jackson, who was admitted to practice 1787.

He was born March 15, 1767, and was not quite 21 years of age. Parton states specifically that Jackson was for a short time in Martinsville. He was there evidently from November, 1787, to May, 1788, with his friend, Judge McNairy, and no doubt together they were preparing for their great work in Tennessee. This would make him a resident of Guilford county for six months and a member of Guilford bar. Sumner and Brown failed to make mention of his stay in Martinsville, otherwise agreeing with Parton as to the other facts, figures and dates. Parton is the great biographer of Jackson and he is corroborated by the court records of Guilford. This is the documentary proof. Now, for the traditionary. The writer of this distinctly remembers many years ago hearing the late W. S. Hill, Esquire, of Greensboro, often say that his father, Wilson Hill, knew Jackson when he resided in Martinsville, that he was a visitor in his father's home, that his father journeyed to Washington during the presidency of Jackson, that he called upon the President, and they talked over old times. Wilson Hill was

a prominent citizen of this county, lived in good style at a place that is now called Scalesville in the north part of the county. The Hill place was afterwards known as the "Anselm-Reid Place." Again, Jackson was often a visitor in the home of Charles Bruce, of Bruce's Cross Roads (Summerfield). Stockard mentions this tradition. It is quite likely, for Bruce and Jackson were kindred spirits. They were both of Scotch descent. Bruce maintained a race track and a stud of racers.. He kept deer and fox hounds. He was a distinguished man and had served in the Halifax congress, as state senator, and a member of the county court and as its chairman, and afterwards other offices of honor and trust. He was intensely devoted to the cause of the Revolution, as was Jackson. Jackson at this time was a horse racing, cock fighting, rollicking young dare devil. He wrought well in his day and generation for the Republic.

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