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Vol. XIX

JULY - OCTOBER, 1919

No. 1 - 2

# 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.

EDITOR:

MISS MARY HILLIARD HINTON.

BIOGRAPHICAL EDITOR:

MRS. E. E. MOFFITT.

### 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.

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The North Carolina Society Colonial Dames of America will furnish copies of unpublished records for publication in THE BOOKLET.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

Old Letters, heretofore unpublished, bearing on the Social Life of the different periods of North Carolina History, will appear hereafter in THE BOOKLET.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

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*“Carolina! Carolina! Heaven’s blessings attend her!  
While we live we will cherish, protect and defend her”*

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Published by  
**THE NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY  
DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION**

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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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MAJOR-GENERAL CALVIN JONES  
Grand Master of Masons, 1817-1820



# The North Carolina Booklet

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## Calvin Jones\*

### *Physician, Soldier and Freemason*

By MARSHALL DELANCEY HAYWOOD

MAJOR-GENERAL CALVIN JONES, an officer of North Carolina troops throughout the Second War with Great Britain, a physician and scientist of marked ability, and Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of North Carolina, was born at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, on the 2d day of April, 1775. His birthplace was in the Berkshire Hills. His father was Ebenezer Jones, a soldier in the Army of the Revolution, and the maiden name of his mother was Susannah Blackmore. The family's earliest progenitor in America was Thomas Ap Jones, a Welchman, who settled at Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1651. From him, Ebenezer Jones was fourth in descent.

#### EARLY LIFE AND EDUCATION

Of the early life of Calvin Jones we know little. We get a slight glimpse of the surroundings of his infancy in a letter to him from his father's sister, Mrs. Mary Collins, who says: "I came to your father's house to stay with your mother while your father and Uncle Joseph went to fight for their dear country. You were then 16 months old." A letter from his father declares: "Your mother and I made slaves of ourselves that our children might have education." We are unable to ascertain in what institutions Calvin Jones received his education, but that he was possessed of a varied store of knowledge in state-craft, medicine, surgery, science, history,

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\* Reprint from Proceedings of the Masonic Grand Lodge of North Carolina, A.D. 1919.

botany, and polite literature, there is ample proof. The study of medicine he began in boyhood, and he made such wonderful progress in that science that he was able to stand an examination on the subject at the early age of seventeen. A certificate, or medical license, now owned by his descendants, reads as follows :

These may certify that Calvin Jones, on ye 19th of June, 1792, offered himself as a candidate for examination in the Healing Art before the United Medical Society. He was likewise examined and approved of by the said Society as being well skilled in the Theory of the Physical Art, and by them is recommended to the Publick, as per Order of James Batten, president.

DOCT. DAVID DOTY, Secretary.

We have never been able to learn where this United Medical Society was located. Before leaving New England, Dr. Jones practiced his profession with marked success, as we learn from general letters of recommendation and introduction from physicians with whom he had been associated before removing to North Carolina.

#### LEGISLATIVE, MEDICAL, AND JOURNALISTIC CAREER

It was about the year 1795 that Dr. Jones settled in North Carolina, locating at Smithfield, in Johnston County. He soon gained the esteem and confidence of the general public in his new home, likewise attaining high rank among the most progressive and enlightened medical men of North Carolina.

In the course of time, Dr. Jones was called into public life by the voters of Johnston County, being twice elected a member of the North Carolina House of Commons, serving in the sessions of 1799 and 1802. He was an active, useful, and influential member of these bodies. His speech (November 20, 1802), against the proposed appropriation to establish a penitentiary, in the nature of a mild reformatory, was an argument of great force which was reported in short-hand by Joseph Gales, editor of the *Raleigh Register*, for the use of



his paper (see issue of December 14th), and it was later republished in a small pamphlet. In this speech Dr. Jones said:

“The plan of lessening the frequency of crimes, by reforming instead of punishing criminals, has originated in principles that I revere; but sure I am the advocates of this measure are mistaken in the effects it is calculated to produce. \* \* \* This extravagant project, in other States, has been more to accommodate vagabond wretches whom the jails of Europe have vomited upon our shores, than native citizens, and this strongly increases my objection to the measure. In New York, I am assured from authority on which I can rely, that two-thirds of the criminals in the State prison are freed negroes and foreigners. The prudent policy of this State [North Carolina], in refusing to liberate any of its slaves, will relieve us from one species of these pests of society, but we have no security against the other except in the rigor of our laws.”

Concerning emigrants from Europe to America, Dr. Jones added: “There are many of them who were an honor to their own country, and who are now an ornament to this. I object only to these vagrant wretches who have no trade or profession but thieving and sedition; whose schools of education have been jails and armies, and who transport themselves here to avoid a transportation to Botany Bay, or to elude the pitiless noose of the hangman.”

The session of 1802 ended the services of Dr. Jones as a member of the House of Commons from Johnston County, but, after his removal to Raleigh, he was honored with a seat in the same body as a representative from the county of Wake, as will be mentioned later on.

So far as is known, Dr. Jones was the first physician in North Carolina to discard the old treatment by inoculation as a preventive of small-pox, and to substitute therefor the new process of inoculation now known as vaccination. So up-to-date was Dr. Jones that he was extensively practicing this treatment before the experiments of its discoverer (Dr. Jenner) were completed in England. In 1800, while still living in Smithfield, Dr. Jones announced through the newspapers that he would begin a general practice of vaccination—or inoculation as it was still called—in the Spring of the following year. Later he decided to postpone such action until he

could get the benefit of reports of more recent experiments elsewhere; and he published in the *Raleigh Register*, of April 14, 1801, a card in the course of which he said:

“The public have been taught to expect, from my advertisements of last year, that I shall, in the ensuing month, commence inoculation for the Smallpox; but I am prevented from doing this by the consideration of what is due from me to those who would have been my patients, whose ease and safety my own inclinations and the honor of my profession bind me to consult.”

In this card, Dr. Jones further said of Dr. Jenner’s discovery that eminent practitioners in England, Scotland, Austria, and France were using the treatment with success, while Dr. Mitchell, of New York, and Dr. Waterhouse, of New Hampshire, were among the American physicians of note who had been engaged in the same work.

In conjunction with a number of other well known physicians of the State, Dr. Jones was one of the organizers of the North Carolina Medical Society in the year 1799. On the 16th of December, in that year, these gentlemen met in Raleigh and perfected an organization. Dr. Jones was elected Corresponding Secretary or “Secretary of Correspondence,” and served in that capacity during the life of the Society. This organization held meetings in Raleigh during the month of December in the years 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804. The meeting in the year last named adjourned to reconvene at Chapel Hill, the seat of the University of North Carolina, on July 5, 1805. I can find no record of the Chapel Hill meeting, though it may have taken place; nor can I find any notice of subsequent meetings. In the issue of the NORTH CAROLINA BOOKLET, of January, 1917, is a brief account which I wrote of this society. During its short-lived existence, many enlightening medical essays were read before it by its learned members, and much useful knowledge was thereby disseminated. Among other things, the society collected a botanical garden and natural history museum. Many years later, Dr. Jones, on the eve of his removal to Tennessee in 1832, turned over

to the University of North Carolina a collection of this nature, which may have been the same. Alluding to this gift in his *History of the University of North Carolina*, Dr. Battle says:

“About this time a prominent Trustee, of Wake County, about to remove to Tennessee, General Calvin Jones, presented to the University his ‘Museum of artificial and natural curiosities.’ Probably some of these are somewhere among the University collections, but it is doubtful if they can be identified.”

This collection contained a great variety and wide range of objects—from small botanical specimens to mastodon teeth and the bones of other prehistoric animals.

Dr. Jones was not only an enlightened and accomplished physician, but practiced surgery with notable success, many of his operations being of the most delicate nature—on the eye, ear, and other sensitive organs, which are now usually treated by specialists. He was also the author of a medical work entitled *A Treatise on the Scarletina Anginosa, or what is Vulgarly Called the Scarlet Fever, or Canker-Rash, Replete with everything necessary to the Pathology and Practice, Deduced from Actual Experience and Observation, by Calvin Jones, Practitioner of Physic*. This work was published at Catskill, New York, by the editors of the *Catskill Packet*, Mackay Crosswell and Dr. Thomas O’Hara Crosswell, in 1794.

Being a mutual friend of the parties concerned, Dr. Jones deeply deplored the political quarrel between the Honorable John Stanly and Ex-Governor Richard Dobbs Spaight at New Bern, in the early Fall of 1802. Together with other friends of those gentlemen, he earnestly sought to arrange their differences on a basis honorable to both. These commendable efforts were vain, however, and, when the code duello was resorted to, thinking his services as a surgeon might be of some avail, Dr. Jones was one of the party (not inconsiderable in number) which was on the ground when the hostile meeting took place, on September 5th. After several

shots were exchanged without effect, Stanly's fire brought down his antagonist, who was carried from the field in a dying condition and expired shortly thereafter.

It was about 1803 that Dr. Jones left Smithfield and took up his residence in Raleigh. A few years later he was elected Mayor of the capital city—or "Intendent of Police," as the municipal chief magistrate was then called. Honors, too, came to him from the county of Wake, which he was elected to represent in the North Carolina House of Commons in 1807. His seat in that body was contested on the ground that (it was alleged) he did not own a one hundred acre freehold, as was then required of Commoners by the Constitution of the State; but the committee on privileges and elections, after hearing both sides, decided unanimously that "the allegations set forth in said petition are unfounded." Dr. Jones consequently kept his seat, and was a useful member of this Legislature, serving as chairman of the committee to preserve and perpetuate the paper currency of the State, as chairman of the committee to investigate the laws relative to slaves charged with capital offenses, and was a member of the committee on militia. He may have been a member of other committees in the same General Assembly. In connection with the contested election of Dr. Jones I may add that I do not know how much Wake County land he owned in 1807, but the court-house records show that he acquired extensive tracts in this county at a later date.

For a while Dr. Jones devoted some (though not all) of his time to journalism. In the Fall of 1808 he became associated with Thomas Henderson, Jr., in publishing and editing the *Star*, under the firm name Jones & Henderson, and later Thomas Henderson & Company. The files of the *Star* show the wide range of knowledge possessed by its editors in the various fields of science, art, history, and *belles lettres*, as well as in events (political and otherwise) then current. Henderson, like Dr. Jones, became an officer of North Carolina militia in the War of 1812-15. On January 1, 1815, Dr.

Jones disposed of his interest in the *Star* to Colonel Henderson, who thereupon conducted the business alone until January, 1822, when he sold his paper and printing outfit and went to Tennessee.

While Dr. Jones, otherwise known as General Jones, and Colonel Henderson were associated in the ownership and editorial management of the *Star*, the latter had a narrow escape from death by drowning, being saved by the heroism of Jacob Johnson, father of President Andrew Johnson. Captain William Peace, of Raleigh, an eye-witness of this occurrence, recounted it in writing half a century later to Ex-Governor Swain, who repeats it in an address on Jacob Johnson, delivered when a headstone was placed over his grave, June 4, 1867. Captain Peace said:

"At a large fishing party at Hunter's Mill Pond on Walnut Creek, near Raleigh, upwards of fifty years ago, the late Colonel Henderson proposed for amusement a little skim in the canoe on the pond. He, a young Scotch merchant named Callum, and myself, entered the canoe. Henderson was helmsman and knew that neither Callum nor myself could swim. He soon began to rock the canoe, so as at times to dip water, and just above the pier-head of the pond, bore so heavily on the end where he was sitting as to tilt and turn it over, throwing all three into the pond. Callum caught hold of me. I begged him to let go, as I could not swim. He did so, and seized Henderson, and both sank to the bottom in ten feet of water. I struggled and kept myself above water until they came to my assistance from the shore and carried me out. A cry was then made for Henderson and Callum. Jacob Johnson was standing on the pier-head. Without a moment's hesitation he leaped into the pond, dived in the direction of where he saw them sink, caught hold of Henderson and brought him up. In an instant a dozen swimmers were in the water from the shore to assist in bringing Henderson out, and Callum with him, who was clinging to the skirt of Henderson's coat underneath, and at the moment invisible."

Commenting upon the event just described in the account by Captain Peace, Governor Swain said:

"Fortunately for the sufferers, the late General Calvin Jones, Henderson's partner, was on shore. He was an eminent and able physician and surgeon, and the most efficacious means for the relief of the apparently drowned men were promptly applied. Henderson was soon able to speak, but life was, to ordinary observers, extinct in



Callum, who was longer under the water. After an anxious interval of painful suspense, he exhibited signs of life, was restored, and lived to marry and rear a family. \* \* \* Henderson suffered from the effects of the adventure during more than a year; and Johnson, though he survived for a longer period, passed away eventually, a martyr to humanity."

Like nearly all other editors of his day, Colonel Henderson operated a book and stationery business in connection with his newspaper office, and Dr. Jones also owned an interest in that establishment.

In the early part of the nineteenth century the American Colonization Society was organized by some of the foremost men of the United States for the purpose of thinning out the free negro population of the country by deporting to Liberia such members of the race as were willing to undertake the establishment of a republic of their own. The gradual emancipation of the slaves was also an event these gentlemen had in view. On June 12, 1819, the Reverend William Meade, of Virginia, later Bishop, came to Raleigh and formed a local branch organization. General Jones was much interested in the movement, and was elected a member of the Board of Managers of the branch then formed. Among the officers were: President, Governor John Branch; and vice presidents, Colonel William Polk, Chief Justice John Louis Taylor, Judge Leonard Henderson (later Chief Justice), and Archibald Henderson. This movement, as is well known, was eventually a failure, owing to the violent hostility it encountered from the more radical abolitionists of the North.

After successfully devoting himself to the medical profession for many years, and attaining a high reputation therein (as already shown), Dr. Jones finally abandoned active practice in order to devote himself to the management of his agricultural interests.

#### MILITARY CAREER.

Interest in military matters was a life-long characteristic of Dr. Jones. Almost immediately after his arrival in North



Carolina, and before he removed to Raleigh, he was an officer of a regiment in Johnston County. Among the papers left by him is an autograph letter from President John Adams, dated Philadelphia, July 5, 1798, addressed to "The Officers of the Johnston Regiment of Militia in the State of North Carolina," and thanking them for their regiment's patriotic tender of services in the event of a war with France, then imminent, but which was happily averted. In the course of this letter the President bitterly declared: "Our commerce is plundered, our citizens treated with the vilest indignities, our Nation itself insulted in the persons of its ambassadors and supreme magistrates, and all this because we are believed to be a divided people."

In 1807 began the mutterings which a few years later culminated in the second War with Great Britain. On June 22d, the British man-of-war *Leopard*, in enforcing the alleged right of search through American ships for real or supposed deserters from the Royal Navy, met with resistance from the American frigate *Chesapeake*, which it attacked and captured, killing and wounding many of the crew, at a time when the two countries were supposed to be at peace. In consequence of this outrage, all America was aflame, and mass meetings were held in the more important North Carolina towns to protest against this insult to the Nation. As early as 1806 Congress had passed an act authorizing the President, in cases of emergency, to call out the State militia to the number of 100,000. Acting on this authority, President Jefferson ordered the militia of all the States to "take effectual measures to organize, arm, and equip, according to law, and hold itself ready to march at a moment's warning." The quota required of North Carolina was 7,003, including artillery, cavalry, and infantry. The city of Raleigh and its vicinity were not backward at this juncture. Among the volunteer companies which offered their services was the Wake Troop of Cavalry, organized and commanded by Captain Calvin Jones. It held a meeting on July 4th and passed a patriotic and spirited set

of resolutions, saying in part: "The spirit of the patriots who eternalized the day we are now assembled to celebrate, our principles, our feelings, and the conviction of duty, require that we offer to the President of the United States our services to protect the rights and avenge the wrongs of the Nation." This day in 1807, like all recurring anniversaries of American Independence, was celebrated with great pomp and ceremony by our ancestors assembled on the capitol grounds in Raleigh, "Captain Jones's Troop of Cavalry" and "Captain Peace's Company of Infantry" constituting the military feature. The Governor, State officers, the Judiciary, members of the bar, and a large concourse of citizens in general were in attendance. Among the toasts offered were the following:

"The memory of Washington: may the services which he rendered to his country be forever engraven on the hearts of Americans."

"The Government of the Union: may it always prove our sheet-anchor against domestic treason and foreign aggression."

"The State Governments: free, sovereign, and independent."

"The memory of the Seamen who lately fell a sacrifice to British outrage: may the atrocity of this act produce the adoption of such measures as shall secure us from future violence, and establish our maritime rights on a firm foundation."

"Good Neighborhood: may no religious or political difference of opinion interrupt the harmony of society; however men may vary in sentiment, may they all agree to be kindly disposed to each other as Brethren of the same great family."

Artillery was not lacking on this occasion, and a salute "in honor of the Union"—one round for each State—was fired, after which the company "partook of a plentiful and elegant dinner," a part of this being the above mentioned toasts. The old *Raleigh Register*, which gives us an account of these ceremonies, concludes the program by saying: "In the evening a ball was given to the ladies, which was kept up with equal spirit and decorum till near twelve, when *Propriety*, the best guardian of public amusements, moved an adjournment, which was immediately adopted."

War with Great Britain being averted in 1807, the services of the cavalry company commanded by Captain Jones were not needed then, but he continued his labors in training this troop and brought it up to so high a state of discipline that his talents were recognized by his being promoted to succeed Adjutant-General Edward Pasteur, when that gentleman resigned on June 7, 1808. That his capability was fully recognized is evidenced by the fact that he was reëlected by succeeding General Assemblies as long as he would hold the commission, serving under Governors Benjamin Williams, David Stone, Benjamin Smith, and William Hawkins. It was during the administration of the last named that the War of 1812-15 came on. Soon after the beginning of that conflict, Adjutant-General Jones, seeking more active service, sent in his resignation on January 23, 1813, and accepted a commission (dated December 14, 1812) as Major-General in command of the Seventh North Carolina Division of Militia, his jurisdiction extending over the forces of eight counties. Under him were Brigadier-General Jeremiah Slade, commanding the Fifth Brigade, being the forces of Martin, Edgecombe, Halifax, and Northampton counties; and Brigadier-General John H. Hawkins, commanding the Seventeenth Brigade, being the forces of Wake, Franklin, Warren, and Nash counties. In the Summer of 1813 the British forces made an extensive naval and military demonstration against the South Atlantic States, and it was thought that Virginia would be the first place attacked. Thereupon the Macedonian cry, *Come over and help us*, was sounded across the border by the *Richmond Enquirer*, which said: "If our brethren of North Carolina be exempted by the nature of their coast from maritime aggressions, will they not share with us the danger?" General Jones was not slow to heed this call, and began raising a corps of mounted volunteers with which to march to the assistance of our sister State. Announcing this purpose, the *Raleigh Register*, of July 9th, said editorially:

"We have pleasure in mentioning that General Calvin Jones, of this city, is about to raise a Corps of Mounted Volunteers, instantly

to march to the assistance of the Virginians against the attacks of the British. \* \* \* The citizens of the several counties are requested to meet at their Court Houses on Monday, the 19th instant, and such as are disposed to join this Patriotic Corps are to sign a writing to the effect. By the 25th it is expected the corps will be ready to march. The members are to equip themselves. A part are to be armed with rifles—the rest with muskets, the latter to be furnished by His Excellency the Governor.”

In the *Star*, a Raleigh paper published on the same date, appears a stirring and patriotic address issued by General Jones, setting forth the details of his proposed expedition. In part he said:

“I propose to raise a corps of Mounted Volunteers for a three months’ service, to march immediately to the shores of the Chesapeake. The design has the favor and approbation of the Commander-in-Chief. All who burn with the ardor of patriotism, or feel a passion for military fame, are now invited to rally around the standard of their country. \* \* \*

“It is required that each volunteer be strong, healthy, and capable of enduring fatigue; that he be respectable for his character and manners—one whose sense of honor and love of fame will supply the absence or defect of rigid discipline; that he be temperate in the use of strong liquors, and able to incur the expenses of equipments, travelling and other contingencies. Each must be well mounted on a strong, active horse, of about five feet or upwards in height.

“The uniforms will be round jackets (double-breasted) and pantaloons of cotton homespun, dark blue and white, mixed; round black hats, with blue cockades; suwarrow boots\* and spurs. Each will be armed with a broad-sword or sabre, or, for want thereof, a cut-and-thrust sword, slung over the shoulder by a white belt three inches wide, and a pair of pistols. As many as have rifles and are expert in their use, will be armed with them. The others will be furnished with muskets by the public.

“Each volunteer will be provided with a valise, blanket, overcoat or cloak, with such body garments to be worn under his uniform as he shall choose. Care will be taken that all the equipments are in good condition. Where it is proposed to take servants, there will be such an arrangement made among the volunteers of each county so that the corps will be incumbered with as few as possible.

“The officers will be selected by the Commander-in-Chief after the corps shall have been mustered at its rendezvous. The commandant will have the right of dismissing from the service any man who shall drink intoxicating liquors to excess, or be guilty of any other ungentlemanly conduct.

\*A military boot taking its name from Field Marshal Suwarrow, of Russia.  
M. DeL. H.



"North Carolinians! an appeal is now made to your patriotism, your bravery, and your love of honorable fame. The character of your State depends on the success of this appeal. Arise, gallant spirits, and do justice to yourselves, and to the expectations of your country."

Editorially commenting upon this address by General Jones, the *Star* said: "From the spirit manifested in this place when the intention was first announced, we feel confident that, with proper exertions, a corps may be readily raised that will do credit to the State. Some of our first characters have already offered themselves." Upon being advised by General Jones of the enterprise he had in view, Governor Barbour, of Virginia, was not slow in conveying the thanks of his State, and wrote (July 5, 1813) saying:

"I should do great injustice to our feelings were I to withhold an expression of our grateful acknowledgments of your affectionate and magnanimous conduct. Nor do the emotions it inspires flow altogether from selfish considerations. We see, in the part you are acting, that spirit which bound us together as a band of brothers during the Revolution and carried us in triumph through that glorious conflict, and which, can it be kept alive, will give, under Providence, immortality to our confederated republic—the last hope of man."

Before General Jones could finish mustering in his corps of volunteers to aid Virginia there was need of his services nearer home, for the enemy unexpectedly landed on the coast of North Carolina at Ocracoke Inlet and the small hamlet of Portsmouth, at the inlet's mouth, also threatening the more important towns of Beaufort and New Bern. The *Star*, of Friday, July 23d, made announcement of this startling fact as follows:

"The news of the invasion reached this city on Saturday about eleven o'clock. On Sunday, General Calvin Jones, with his aides-de-camp, Junius Sneed and George Badger, and with Captain Clark's company of Raleigh Guards, consisting of fifty men, took the road for Newbern. On Monday morning, His Excellency Governor Hawkins, with Colonel Beverly Daniel, one of his aides, General Robert Williams and Major Thomas Henderson, with Captain Hunter's troop of Cavalry, moved off towards the same point. On Wednesday the requisition infantry from this county, amounting to one hundred men, accompanied by Colonel A. Rogers and Major Daniel L. Barringer,

followed on. The Governor has ordered the greater part of the detachment of militia to the several sea-ports of this State; and, being almost destitute of munitions of war of every kind, he has ordered some of the United States arms now lying at Wilmington, to be sent to Newbern, and has caused to be purchased and sent thither all the powder and lead that could be procured in Raleigh, Fayetteville, Hillsborough and other places. He has for the present given the command of Newbern and on the sea-coast to Major-General Calvin Jones, but intends to conduct the general operations of the forces of this State in person, and to front the enemy in battle. We learn that great activity prevails among the militia in the lower parts of the State; they are flocking in from all quarters to the standard of their beloved country.

“Upon this occasion the ladies of Raleigh distinguished themselves for that love of valor and zeal of patriotism which characterizes their sex. They not only surrendered their husbands and sons to the dubious fate of war and encouraged the glorious enterprise by incentive persuasion, but were actively employed in fitting their brethren for an hasty march. In a few hours they made one hundred knapsacks.”

While the more active citizen soldiery were hurrying to the sea-coast, a company of older men was organized in Raleigh for home defense. Colonel William Polk, who had valorously fought seven years for American independence in the Revolution, and had declined a Brigadier-General's commission tendered him by President Madison on March 25, 1812, now took command of this “City Corps” as Captain; and three other leading citizens, Judge Henry Seawell, William Boylan, and William Peace were Lieutenants.

General Jones arrived in New Bern on July 20th; and, acting upon the authority conferred on him by Governor Hawkins, assumed the command of all the State troops mobilized in that vicinity. The Governor himself reached New Bern the next day. Fears being felt for the safety of Beaufort, a large detachment was ordered to that town to garrison its fortifications, consisting of Fort Hampton, Fort Lawrence, Fort Gaston, and Fort Pigott.

The British force landed at Ocracoke and Portsmouth on July 11th. It was a most formidable one, and was commanded by no less a personage than Admiral Cockburn, who a year later was to play so conspicuous a part in the capture



and destruction of our national capital. The fleet consisted of a seventy-four gun man-of-war, six frigates, two privateers, two schooners, and a considerable number of smaller vessels, including sixty or seventy barges and tenders. The entire force was estimated to be from one to three thousand seamen, marines, and infantry. This force captured the American barge *Anaconda*, of New York, the letter-of-marque schooner *Atlas*, of Philadelphia, and some smaller craft at Ocracoke, and pitched their tents on the beach. As soon as the fleet had been sighted, the collector of customs at Portsmouth, Thomas S. Singleton, packed his more important official records on board the revenue cutter *Mercury*, commanded by Captain David Wallace, and sent that vessel to give the alarm in New Bern, which (as was later learned) the British had intended to surprise and capture. Despite the superiority of their numbers, the enemy did not gain possession of Ocracoke and Portsmouth without resistance. Writing of the affair to Governor Hawkins in a letter dated July 24th, Collector Singleton said:

“The *Anaconda* and *Atlas* commenced firing very spiritedly, though it was of short duration, for the former had but fifteen men on board and the latter but thirty. They were therefore compelled to submit to overwhelming numbers, as there could not have been less than three thousand men at that time inside the bar and crossing it together. The men abandoned the brig [the *Anaconda*] and schooner [the *Atlas*] and betook themselves to their boats, most of whom escaped. The Captain of the *Atlas* remained in her and continued to fire at the enemy after all his men had forsaken him. Several of the barges proceeded in pursuit of the cutter [the *Mercury*], thinking (as they afterwards said) if they could have taken the cutter, they would have precluded the possibility of information reaching Newbern until they arrived there themselves. The cutter very narrowly escaped by crowding upon her every inch of canvas she had, and by cutting away her long boat. The Admiral did not hesitate to declare that it was his intention to have reached that place [New Bern] previous to the receiving any intelligence of his approach. After pursuing the cutter eight or ten miles through the sound, they gave out the chase and returned. Several hundred men were landed at Portsmouth and I presume as many on Ocracoke. Among those landed at Portsmouth there were about three hundred regulars of the 102d

regiment under the command of Colonel Napier, and about four hundred marines and sailors. They had several small field pieces in their launches, but did not land them, finding no necessity for them."

Later on in the letter, just quoted, Mr. Singleton gives an account of numerous depredations and robberies committed by the invaders while on the North Carolina coast. They remained five days, and set sail on July 16th, without attempting to penetrate inland. Whether their departure was due to fear of the devious channels, which were so difficult to navigate, or whether they learned from the current North Carolina newspapers—of which they are known to have obtained a supply—what formidable measures were in preparation for their reception, will probably never be known. The fleet sailed southward, and it was consequently surmised that the Cape Fear section might be the next point of attack. Large numbers of troops were therefore hurried to that locality, but the British never landed again in North Carolina at that time. They did, however, send a flag of truce back to Ocracoke, announcing that they had formally proclaimed a blockade of the coast of the State.

Though not destined to have the opportunity of displaying their prowess in battle, no country ever had a more ready, vigilant and courageous class of citizen soldiery than those who hurried to the defense of North Carolina during the Summer of 1813. Many county detachments, more than a hundred miles from the prospective seat of war, marched down to the coast as soon as they could be gotten under arms, while the county seats and "muster-grounds" of more westerly sections of the State were soon teeming with patriotic volunteers, ready and eager to aid in repelling the invaders of their country.

In this campaign of 1813, Governor Hawkins remained on the sea-coast about a month, making personal inspection of the defenses from Ocracoke Inlet to New Inlet, and returned to Raleigh on the 16th of August. General Jones also returned when it appeared that there was no immediate likeli-

hood of further trouble with the British in North Carolina. The *Raleigh Register*, of September 3d, said that a rumor had gained currency to the effect that a dispute had taken place between the Governor and General Jones, but the editor says: "We are authorized to state that the report is utterly destitute of any foundation in truth." That no coolness existed between these gentlemen is evidenced by the fact that, a few months later, when the General Assembly of North Carolina sent a complaint to the National Government of the neglect of the coast defenses of the State, Governor Hawkins designated General Jones for the duty of calling in person on President Madison and bringing this matter to his attention. The following item on that subject is from the *Raleigh Register* of December 3, 1813:

"General Calvin Jones has been appointed by His Excellency the Governor to present the Address of the General Assembly, lately agreed to, to the President of the United States, and yesterday set out on his journey."

So far as I am able to learn the British never sent a formidable force against North Carolina after the year 1813, though small marauding parties came by sea on more than one occasion. So free, indeed, was the State from local dangers that large numbers of her troops could be spared for service further northward, on the Canadian frontier; also nearer home, in Virginia, and against the hostile Creek Indians.

Norfolk and its vicinity, in Virginia, being again threatened by the British, President Madison, on September 6, 1814, made a requisition on Governor Hawkins for a large force to be detached from the militia of North Carolina and temporarily mustered into the service of the General Government. When it became known that this action would be taken, General Jones wrote the Governor, on July 31, 1814, asking for the command of that part of the militia which should be ordered to active service. This tender was not accepted. A little later, however, on September 26, 1814, the

Governor commissioned him Quartermaster General of the Detached Militia of North Carolina. In the letter accompanying this commission, General Jones was informed that fifteen companies (containing in the aggregate fifteen hundred men) had been ordered to rendezvous at Gates Court House, under the command of Brigadier-General Jeremiah Slade, and to march thence to Norfolk. This commission was accepted by General Jones, who at once repaired to the encampment at Gates Court House, arriving there on the 30th of September. On October 1st, he wrote from the camp to Governor Hawkins, saying: "About one-third of the troops are under the shelter of houses, piazzas, &c., in the village, the remainder being encamped in the woods and fields adjacent. Today a regular camp will be marked out, and brush defences against dews and slight rains will be raised." Later on he says, in the same letter: "Though the privations and exposures of the men, suddenly translated from ease and plenty to the face of a hastily formed camp, are considerable and must be felt, yet they have assumed so much of the soldier as to scorn complaint. The men are cheerful and generally healthy." He also said the troops would be marched in small detachments and by different routes, on account of the scarcity of water, and to ensure the accommodation of barracks.

These troops were not armed until their arrival in Norfolk, where they were mustered into the service of the General Government. Writing from that city to Governor Hawkins, on October 8th, General Jones said:

"I have the honor to inform you that four companies of our Detached Militia arrived yesterday and encamped at Mooring's Rope Walk, the best encampment for health and convenience, I think, about Norfolk. A bridge, which had been broken down, is rebuilding and unites the peninsular, on which the Rope Walk is, immediately with the town. \* \* \*

"The appearance of our Militia, on their entrance into Norfolk, was such as I think did them considerable credit. It was generally commended by the citizens and military here. My gratification would have been heightened could they have presented themselves armed.

"I accompanied Generals Porter and Taylor today to Forts Norfolk and Nelson, and to Craney Island, and rode round the lines of defense on the land side. The strength of this place is very formidable, and is daily increasing.

"I am at the point of setting out on my return home, and expect to arrive at Gates Court House tomorrow."

The early return of General Jones was due to the fact that his services as Quartermaster General were not needed after the North Carolina troops were mustered into the service of the General Government.

The North Carolina troops remained in and around Norfolk for many weeks, and were not entirely disbanded until after the return of peace. The treaty of peace was signed at Ghent on Christmas Eve, 1814, but news of that event did not reach Raleigh until February 18, 1815. It caused great rejoicing and was celebrated by religious services as well as public demonstrations. As is well known, the bloody battle of New Orleans was fought more than a fortnight after the treaty of peace was signed at Ghent, but long before news of it was received. The day on which the news of victory at New Orleans reached Raleigh was February 12, 1815.

So efficient had been the efforts of General Jones at the time of the British invasion of North Carolina in 1813, that a strong effort was made by his friends to secure for him a commission as Colonel in the regular army. Senator Stone claimed that he had received a promise of it from the Secretary of War; and, in a letter to Jones, complained bitterly of the Secretary's failure to keep his word.

His service with the North Carolina troops at Norfolk in the Fall of 1814 was the last active participation by General Jones in military affairs. Peace coming soon thereafter, he could now devote his talents to the more pleasing pursuits of a tranquil life.

#### SERVICES TO MASONRY

Possessed, as he was, of high educational attainments and fine sensibilities, Calvin Jones was not slow to appreciate the



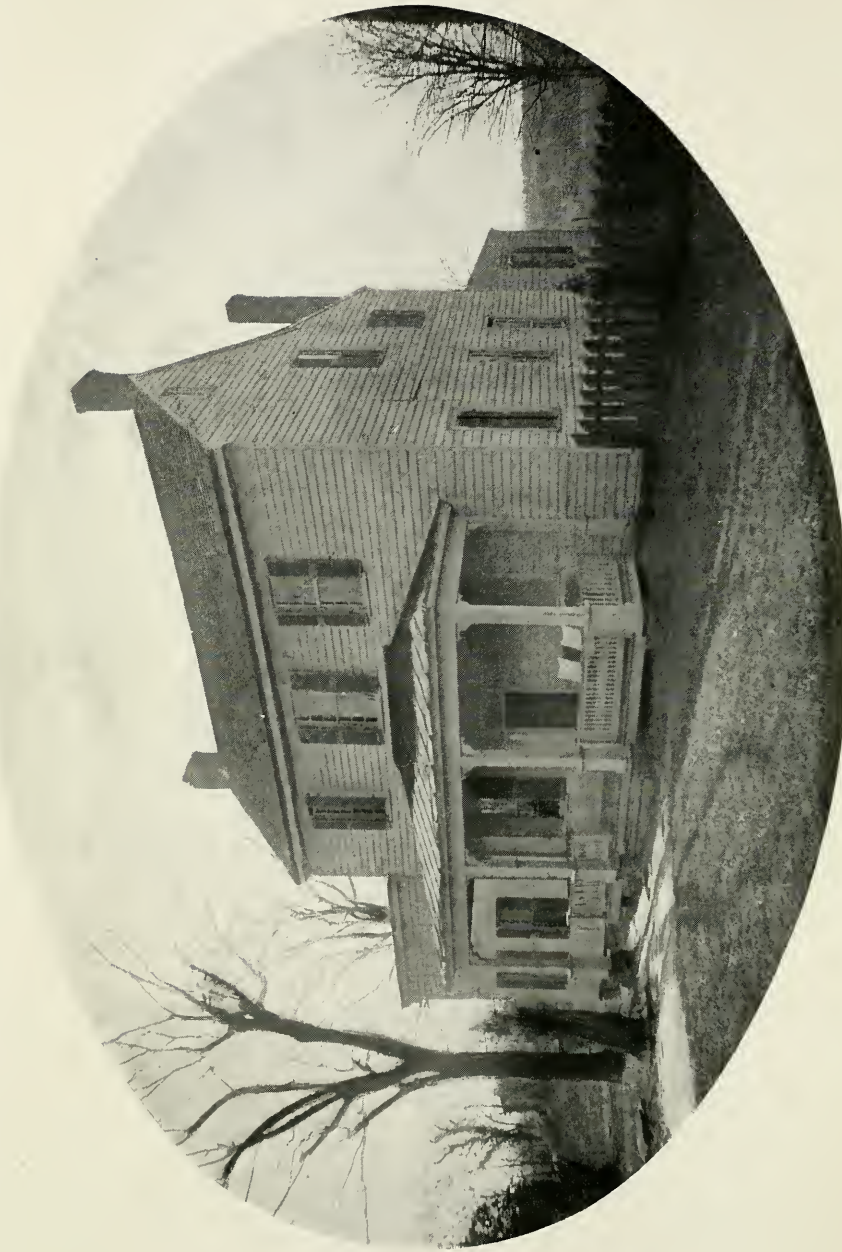
beautiful symbolical teachings of morality and charity embodied in the principles of Freemasonry, and he became an ardent devotee of that ancient fraternity.

The first Masonic organization which existed in Raleigh was Democratic Lodge, No. 21. A large portion of the membership of that Lodge having imbibed some of the evil principles of the French Revolution, then in progress, it gradually fell into disfavor and finally passed out of existence. The city of Raleigh, however, did not long remain without a Lodge. On December 15, 1800, Grand Master William Polk issued a charter to Hiram Lodge, No. 40, theretofore operating under a dispensation from Grand Master William R. Davie. Calvin Jones became a member of Hiram Lodge shortly after its establishment, and was elected Worshipful Master on the Feast of St. John the Evangelist, December 27, 1805. He served in that capacity for one year. On December 11, 1809, he was elected Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina—or “The Grand Lodge of North Carolina and Tennessee,” as it was called until 1813, when Tennessee became a separate Grand Lodge. General Jones had served as Junior Grand Warden only one year, when he was advanced to the station of Senior Grand Warden, holding the latter position from December 1, 1810, until December 8, 1817. On the latter date he became Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, succeeding the Honorable John Louis Taylor, who soon thereafter was to become first Chief Justice of the newly created Supreme Court. General Jones was three times elected Grand Master, his services as such ending on December 16, 1820. Few finer tributes to Masonry can be found than the one contained in the official address of Grand Master Jones to the Grand Lodge in 1819. In part he said:

“The human family have enjoyed partial relief from the benign influence of our principles, without knowing the source of their blessings. The torch of science dissipates the darkness of one portion of the globe; in another, the fetters of slavery are broken; in one place, the infidel is converted; in another, the Christian is taught to feel the







Wake Forest, N. C.  
HOME OF GENERAL CALVIN JONES

spirit of his religion; everywhere men begin to regard each other as members of the same family, and to place in the rank of duties the virtues of universal benevolence. Be it so. Under whatever denomination these happy effects are produced, it is our duty to rejoice that some seeds, scattered by our Order, have fallen on good ground. Were the principles of Masonry unveiled to those worthy men who direct their efforts to a single object, which they pursue with inadequate means, they would find how comprehensively beneficent are the principles of the Craft. To point out to man the duty of loving his brother, of assisting him in difficulty, of comforting him in afflictions, and to do all that these duties enjoin without regard to difference of nation, religion or politics; and further, to concentrate the lessons of experience as to the most effectual mode of performing these duties, and by the aid of an universal language to make our designs equally intelligible to the inhabitants of every clime—to do these things is to go beyond the powers of any society, however intelligent and estimable, whether Peace, Anti-privateering, or Colonization.

“Let us then, Brethren, pursue the noiseless tenor of our way, assisting every one engaged in the same cause, under whatever name or denomination known, according to the measure of his wants and our own ability, and be like the gentle but constant stream whose waters are concealed from the eye by the luxuriant plants upon its margin but whose effects are visible in the fertility it imparts to the various soils through which it meanders.

“Let us improve in our minds a lively impression of the true principles of our association, remembering that religion and politics are never to be subjects of discussion; that the religion of a Mason is love, veneration, and gratitude to the Supreme Architect of the Universe; that the doing good to all His creatures, especially to those of the ‘household of faith,’ is the most acceptable service and the first of duties; that the rights of conscience are inviolable, and that the Mussulman and the Christian, who love their brother and practice charity, are alike the friends of Masonry and of man.”

In addition to the Masonic services in the official capacities heretofore enumerated, General Jones was a useful committee worker in the sessions of the Grand Lodge. Together with John A. Cameron, Moses Mordecai, William Boylan, and Alexander Lucas, he was appointed on a Grand Lodge committee which was authorized to coöperate with a similar committee from Hiram Lodge, No. 40, in erecting a Masonic Hall for the joint use of the two bodies on a lot which had been presented by a member of Hiram Lodge, Theophilus Hunter, the younger, and which lot stood on the northeast corner of Morgan and Dawson Streets. Half of the cost of

building was paid by the Grand Lodge and half by Hiram Lodge. The corner stone was laid by Grand Master Robert Williams on the Feast of St. John the Baptist, June 24, 1813. This building served its purpose until some years after the War Between the States, and venerable Masons are still living in Raleigh who received their degrees within its walls. The corner stone itself was exhumed by order of Hiram Lodge in March, 1880, and is now preserved in the ante-room of the Grand Lodge Hall in the Masonic Temple at Raleigh. Unfortunately it is a solid block, having had no compartment for the records which are usually contained in a corner stone. The old inscription on it reads:

The Grand Lodge of No. Carolina and  
Tennessee  
Hiram Lodge, No. 40, City of Raleigh  
June 24, A. L. 5813, A. D. 1813. R. Williams, G. M.

Grand Master Williams, who laid this corner stone, was at that time Adjutant-General of North Carolina, succeeding General Jones, as already mentioned. He came to Raleigh from Surry County, and should not be confused with Dr. Robert Williams, of Pitt County, also a zealous Mason, who had formerly been a Surgeon in the Army of the Revolution.

#### HOME AT WAKE FOREST AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Owning a large number of slaves who could not be profitably employed within the limits of a town, General Jones determined to remove from Raleigh and take up his abode in a rural neighborhood. North northwest of Raleigh, about sixteen miles, on the old stage road and mail route running northward via Oxford and Warrenton, North Carolina, and Petersburg, Virginia, was a country neighborhood, of healthy altitude and fertile soil, known as the Wake Forest section. In that pleasant locality, about the year 1820, General Jones took up his abode on a plantation of 615 acres, which he had purchased from Davis Battle. There, for about a decade, he

kept open house to friends from far and near, in his "hospitable mansion," as Governor Swain describes it in his Tucker Hall address, referring to an occasion during his young manhood, in 1822, when he was nursed back to health within its walls, after a long and almost fatal attack of illness. Though not occupying its former location on the campus, the old home of General Jones is still standing and in a good state of preservation, being a substantial structure built at a time when massive timbers, well seasoned, were in use. After having served as a residence for several members of the faculty in bygone years, it is now the home of a club of students.

In the cause of public education, few more indefatigable workers than General Jones could be found in North Carolina. For thirty years, from 1802 until his removal to Tennessee in 1832, he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina. That he was no figure-head the old records of that institution fully attest. In the Raleigh Academy he also took a deep interest, and was a trustee of that school for some years. Dr. Battle, in his *History of the University of North Carolina*, gives an amusing extract from a letter written by General Jones in 1811, expressing great dissatisfaction at an effort then being made to have some students, who had been expelled from the University, admitted into the Raleigh Academy. General Jones said he was greatly astonished that Governor Stone, one of the trustees of the academy, should wish them admitted, but he was not at all surprised that the Governor should have been seconded in his efforts by another trustee, Mr. Sherwood Haywood, a "good, polite, clever, worthy man, who never contradicted any one in his life." As Mr. Haywood was my grandfather, and as "to err is human," I am glad to know that the substance of his sinning was the fault ascribed to Sir Lucius O'Trigger—"too civil, by half."

For some years before Wake Forest College (first called Wake Forest Academy and later Wake Forest Institute) was established, there were several useful schools in the section of



Wake County where the college now stands. One of these was Forest Hill Academy, incorporated by Chapter 107 of the Laws of 1818; but, so far as we know, General Jones did not become connected with the governing body of that institution after his removal to the neighborhood where it was located. In January, 1823, Samuel Alston and Calvin Jones, members of the Board of Trustees, signed the announcement of the beginning of a session, on February 1st, of Wake Forest Academy, situated "fifteen miles north of Raleigh and within two miles of the Wake Forest Post Office, in one of the most pleasant, healthy, and reputable districts of our country." The teacher in charge of this school was James Pheelan. When General Jones first advertised his Wake Forest plantation for sale in 1827, he incidentally mentioned that there were three excellent schools (one classical) in the neighborhood. In the year following he gave notice of the opening of Wake Forest School, for both sexes, near his own residence. On June 26, 1831, he also announced through the papers that the Wake Forest Female School would be opened on the third Monday of the ensuing month of July, with Mrs. Phillips as principal and two "competent young ladies" as assistants. Mrs. Phillips was a Northern lady, strongly recommended by Bishop Griswold, of Connecticut, and other well-known men. This academy for girls was operated in General Jones's residence, where both teachers and pupils were housed. In concluding the last mentioned announcement, General Jones said: "The pure air and water, healthfulness, and good society of this place are too well known to require mention. That the location of this Seminary is in every respect proper may be inferred from the fact that Wake Forest has, for a number of years past, supported excellent and prosperous schools." In a sketch of General Jones in the "Benefactor's Number" of the *Wake Forest Student*, January, 1911 (this being a re-print of an earlier sketch), the late President Charles E. Taylor, of Wake Forest College, referring to this school for young ladies, says that an aged lady, who had been educated there, had stated to him that it was



the custom of the Bishop of the Episcopal Church to make annual visitations there for the purpose of confirmation.

Several years before and for some time after General Jones sold his plantation at Wake Forest and removed therefrom, there was also located in that vicinity a school known as the Wake Forest Pleasant Grove Academy. Whether he ever had any connection with that institution does not appear.

Having made large investments in land on the vast domain in West Tennessee which the Government had acquired from its Indian owners, and which was known as the "Chickasaw Purchase," General Jones decided to remove with his wife and family to that locality in order to protect his interests there. As he had no intention of returning to North Carolina, he decided to dispose of his Wake Forest plantation. As money in that day had a larger purchasing power than now, and land was not costly, the price for which he held the plantation—with its great house, cabins, and other out-houses—was only \$2,500. About this time the North Carolina Baptist State Convention instructed a committee of its members to purchase a site for an institution of learning which that denomination had determined to build, and this committee opened up negotiations with General Jones with a view to acquiring his plantation and equipment. Describing the transaction which followed, in an address at the semi-centennial of Wake Forest College, February 4, 1884, the Reverend James S. Purefoy said:

"Elder John Purefoy was one of the above committee, and a near neighbor of Dr. Calvin Jones, who owned the farm where the college now stands. Dr. Jones held his farm of 615 acres at \$2,500; but, for the cause of education, he proposed to Elder Purefoy to give the Convention (through the committee) \$500, and sell the farm for \$2,000. Elder Purefoy recommended the farm to the committee, and it was purchased by the Convention for \$2,000."

The committee which received the deed of transfer, August 28, 1832, from General Jones, for the use of the Baptist State Convention, consisted of John Purefoy (or Purify,

as it was then written), William R. Hinton, Simon G. Jeffreys, Jr., and James J. Hall.

General Jones always showed a kindly interest in the welfare, both moral and physical, of his slaves. They were comfortably clad, well fed, and housed in such good quarters that their cabins were used as temporary dormitories for the students when Wake Forest Institute, the fore-runner of Wake Forest College, began operations. The first principal of Wake Forest Institute—also first president of Wake Forest College—was the Reverend Samuel Wait, who wrote the following interesting account of the early days spent on the plantation which had been purchased from General Jones:

“The former owner of the premises we now occupied had encountered much expense to provide for the comfort of his servants. I found seven good, substantial log cabins, made mostly of white oak, with hewn logs; good doors, floors, roofs, and, with one exception, windows. These were washed out cleanly and white-washed. Good, new furniture was provided for each house. And, although it was known that the cabins were built originally for servants, and occupied at first by them, I never heard of the least objection to them from any student. \* \* \*

“The only place I could convene the students for morning and evening prayers, or lectures, was the building erected by Dr. Jones for a carriage house, 16 feet by 24 feet.”

From this small beginning of Wake Forest Institute (at first a manual training as well as classical school) has grown Wake Forest College, with its modern equipment, scholarly faculty, and fine student body—one of the most notable educational achievements of the Baptist Church in America.

#### LIFE IN TENNESSEE, DOMESTIC AND RELIGIOUS RELATIONS AND CONCLUSION

It was about the year 1832 that General Jones removed with his family to Tennessee, though he had paid visits to that locality before. He owned about 30,000 acres of land in that State. His home plantation in Hardeman County, near the town of Bolivar, contained 2,500 acres. On the northern part

of this tract he built a house of moderate dimensions. To this he gave the name of Wake Park, in memory of the happy years he had spent in Wake County, North Carolina. A little later, wishing to have more commodious quarters for his household, he removed two miles further south, on the same estate, to a point where he had erected a spacious mansion which he called Pontine, this name probably being derived from the Pontine Marshes, adjacent to the city of Rome. At Pontine the closing years of his life were spent, "retired from public employment, and enjoying, with ample wealth around him, the *otium cum dignitate* of the typical Southern planter," to quote the language of his ardent admirer Judge Sneed. The site of Pontine is now owned by the State of Tennessee, being occupied by the Western Hospital for the Insane. It was purchased by the State from Colonel Paul Tudor Jones, younger son of the General. It is a remarkable circumstance, commented upon by President Taylor, of Wake Forest, in the sketch already quoted, that each of the two country estates occupied by General Jones in North Carolina and Tennessee is now occupied by a great institution—one for the education of youth at Wake Forest; and the other, near Bolivar, as a home and hospital for the mentally afflicted.

While a practicing physician in Raleigh, Dr. Jones had become engaged to be married to Ruina J. Williams, a young woman of rare loveliness, who was the daughter of Major William Williams, of "The Forks," in Franklin County, not far from the county of Warren. Before the union could be consummated, however, she fell a victim to consumption, passing away on the 20th of September, 1809, in the twenty-first year of her age. The beautiful faith and fortitude displayed in her last illness formed the subject of a small brochure entitled *The Power and Excellence of Religion*, written by the Reverend Joel Rivers, and published by the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Nearly ten years later, on April 15, 1819, when forty-four years of age, Dr. Jones

married the widowed sister of Miss Williams. This was Mrs. Temperance Boddie Jones, *née* Williams, widow of Dr. Thomas C. Jones, of Warrenton. This lady, by her first marriage, was the mother of Thomas C. Jones, who was born in 1811 and died in Corinth, Mississippi, in 1893. The children of her marriage to General Calvin Jones were (in addition to several who died young) three in number as follows:

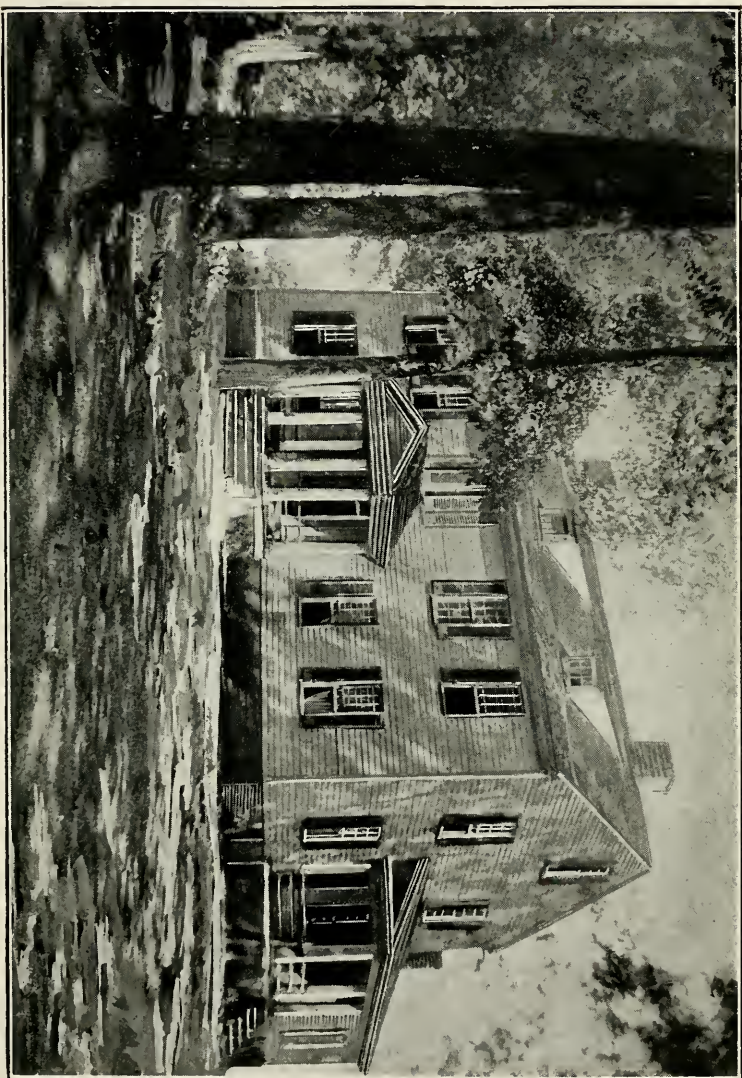
I. Montezuma Jones, born in 1822, at Wake Forest, who married Elizabeth Wood, and died near Bolivar in 1914, leaving issue.

II. Octavia Rowena Jones, born in 1826, at Wake Forest, who married Edwin Polk, of Bolivar, and died in 1917, leaving issue.

III. Paul Tudor Jones, born in 1828, at Wake Forest, who married (first) Jane M. Wood, and (second) Mary Kirkman; and died in Corinth, Mississippi, in 1904, leaving issue by both marriages.

General Calvin Jones had a younger brother, Atlas Jones, who was a graduate of the University of North Carolina in the class of 1804, was afterwards tutor of Ancient Languages at the same institution, and a Trustee from 1809 until 1825. He became a lawyer and practiced at Carthage, in Moore County, North Carolina, where he married Rebecca Street. He also lived for a while in Raleigh. He removed to Tennessee about the year 1825, and settled at Jackson, in that State. After his will was recorded in Tennessee, it was sent to Raleigh and again recorded, as he owned real estate in the latter city. In this will, his brother, Calvin Jones, and a nephew, Montezuma Jones, are named as executors. In his excellent *History of the University of North Carolina*, Dr. Battle is in error when he states that Atlas Jones was a son of Edmund Jones, one of the early benefactors of the University. General Calvin Jones also had a sister, Mrs. Higbee, who lived in Raleigh for a while, and kept house for him there before his marriage.





PONTINE

The Home of General Calvin Jones near Bolivar, Tennessee





One distinguished Tennessean, Judge Calvin Jones, of Somerville (a graduate of the University of North Carolina in the class of 1832), though he bore the same name as General Calvin Jones, was not related to him. He was, however, his namesake—both families removing to Tennessee from North Carolina, where they had been friends.

Though never an office-seeker, either in North Carolina or Tennessee, General Jones took a commendable interest in politics. In his younger days he was a Federalist. After that party passed out of existence, and the Whigs and Democrats became contestants for the mastery of the Government, he alligned himself with the Whigs. He was one of the vice-presidents of the National Whig Convention at Baltimore in 1844, which nominated Henry Clay for President.

After the adjournment of the convention last mentioned, General Jones made an extensive tour of Europe, being accompanied by his daughter. At that time he was nearing his three score years and ten, but still active and in good health.

In the final degree of Ancient Craft Masonry, the newly made Brother is exhorted so to live that in old age he "may enjoy the happy reflections consequent on a well-spent life, and die in the hope of a glorious immortality." The life of Past Grand Master Jones was a triumphant fulfilment of this precept. With the serene faith and humble hope of a Christian, amid the beautiful surroundings of his estate at Pontine, near Bolivar, he peacefully came to the end of his earthly pilgrimage on the 20th day of September, 1846. A notice of him, published in the *Somerville Herald*, and later copied in the *Raleigh Register*, of October 16th, was as follows:

"DIED.—At his residence near Bolivar, in Hardeman County, on the 20th instant, General Calvin Jones, in the 73rd year of his age. General Jones was a native of Connecticut, where he was educated. He removed in early life to Raleigh, North Carolina, where he established a high reputation for honor and probity, and was successful in winning the approbation of his fellow men in the pursuits of life. He emigrated to Hardeman County fourteen years since. In the

region of the country in which he spent his ripe old age, he was regarded by all as a pious Christian, a gentleman in his deportment, full of the 'milk of human kindness' and a most valuable citizen. He sustained all the relations of life in the most unexceptionable manner; and, though he had reached to that period of life of man when its end must hourly be anticipated, such were the consecrated ties of friendship and love which bound him to the hearts of his family and the circle of his acquaintances that none were prepared to surrender so rich a gem to the remorseless grave—they mourn for him as for the loss of their hearts' chief jewel; and in their sorrow the whole community sympathize."

Though General Jones may have been educated in Connecticut, as stated in the notice just quoted, he was not a native of that State. As heretofore noted, he was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts. His birthplace, however, is not many miles from the Connecticut boundary.

Many years after the death of General Jones, the State of Tennessee (as already mentioned) acquired by purchase his former plantation near Bolivar, and erected thereon the Western Hospital for the Insane. This institution was formally opened in July, 1890, when several addresses were delivered—one by the Honorable John Louis Taylor Sneed, formerly a Judge of the Tennessee Supreme Court.\* Judge Sneed was a native North Carolinian, born in Raleigh. He was a son of Major Junius Sneed, who (as we have already seen) was one of the aides-de-camp of General Jones when the British landed in North Carolina in 1813. Judge Sneed was also maternally a grandson, as well as a namesake, of Chief Justice John Louis Taylor, of the North Carolina Supreme Court, who was the immediate predecessor of General Jones as Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of North Carolina. In the course of his remarks, Judge Sneed said:

"In conclusion, fellow-citizens of Hardeman, allow me to indulge in a reminiscence of the long ago, which you, at least, will appreciate. \* \* \* Yonder stood a cottage which was the abiding place of hospitality, charity, and all the golden virtues which decorate the higher Christian life. It was the home of filial affection and parental tenderness, the common resort of the most elegant and cultured

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\* For sketch and portrait of Judge Sneed, see Green Bag magazine (Boston) May, 1893, page 233.

society, a place from which no poor man was ever turned comfortless away—the happy homestead of a happy household. The grand old master of that household has long since passed over the river, and his gentle and loving wife now sleeps by his side. In life both were loved and honored for all the graces that adorn human character and win human respect and admiration. In death, both are remembered by the rich and poor as examples of all that was noble, philosophic, gentle, and humane. \* \* \*

“I was for a long period of my student life an inmate of that cottage and treated as one of the children of the family. A thousand years of life’s changes and revolutions could never efface the impressions I then received of the moral and intellectual character of the grand old man. He had been a deep student of science, history and philosophy. His mind was a treasure house of knowledge, gathered from books, from foreign travel, and from his close fellowship with the great men and statesmen of the country. And yet, with a splendid capacity for the higher achievements of state-craft, he cared nothing for the tinsel of rank or the prestige of office, but preferred in his late years to tarry beneath his own happy roof-tree and to watch the development of his children; to educate them in virtuous principles; to do his duty well as a neighbor, a friend, a philanthropist, and to enjoy through the lengthening shadows of a useful life the sweet companionship of his loving wife. \* \* \*

“He was my Gamaliel, my oracle, from whom any docile youth could learn ‘the wisdom of the wise, the strength that nerves the strong, and the grace that gathers around the noble.’ In broad philanthropy and charity, in learning and culture, I thought him the greatest man I ever saw; and, in Roman virtue, severity of morals, and dignity of character, the most august and admirable.

“I particularly remember his tender sympathies for that unfortunate class whose reasons were overthrown, and his theories upon the treatment of mental diseases. And now, as I look upon the splendid pile which has taken the place of that happy homestead and reflect upon the noble and Christly purposes to which it is today dedicated, I can but think if that grand old man, with all his tender solicitude for a better and holier treatment of the mind diseased, could revisit the ground on which his happy homestead stood and see the changes for himself, he would rejoice that things are just as they are. All honor to the memory of General Calvin Jones!”

The beautiful address by Judge Sneed, just quoted, first appeared in the *Evening Democrat*, of Memphis. For a copy I am indebted to the sketch in the *Wake Forest Student*, by President Taylor, to which allusion has already been made.

General Jones was a deeply religious man and a communi-

cant in the Episcopal Church. During the time he resided in Raleigh, there was no house of worship owned by his Church, the parish of Christ Church not being organized until August 21, 1821. He was similarly situated at Wake Forest. On April 17, 1834, not long after his arrival in Tennessee, he was one of the founders of the parish of St. James, in Bolivar, an organization having for its first rector the Reverend Daniel Stephens, and formed during the Episcopate of Bishop Otey, a disciple of the great Bishop Ravenscroft, of North Carolina. Two of the clerical friends of General Jones, Bishops Otey and Green (the latter elevated to the Episcopate after the General's death), had been students and later tutors in the University of North Carolina when Jones was a trustee. General Jones enjoyed the companionship of thoughtful clergymen of all creeds. In addition to association with such leaders of his own Church as Bishops Ravenscroft, Otey, Polk, and Green, he had been one of the many Episcopalians, in the early days of Raleigh, forming a part of the congregation of the scholarly "pastor of the city," the Reverend William McPheeters, of the Presbyterian Church. A strong friendship also sprang up between himself and Elder John Purify, a forceful leader of the Baptists of North Carolina. As heretofore mentioned, General Jones and Elder Purify were residents of the same country neighborhood in the north-eastern section of Wake County, where Wake Forest College was later established.

General Jones was a man of striking appearance. He was 5 feet 10½ inches in height, deep-chested, and weighed about 240 pounds. His eyes bore a kindly expression and were hazel in color, his hair was brown, his forehead high, his nose slightly Grecian, and his mouth clearly portrayed the firmness and decision which marked his character through life. Viewed from any standpoint, he was a strong man—strong morally, mentally, and physically. Three portraits of him are now in Wake County: one in the Grand Lodge Hall, and one in the office of the Adjutant General, at Raleigh; and



one at Wake Forest—the last mentioned having been presented to the college by Wake Forest Lodge, now No. 282, but originally No. 97.

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I have now told what I have been able to learn of the upright life and honorable career of Calvin Jones. His memory, it is true, does not stand broadly emblazoned on history's page as:

“One of the few, the immortal names,  
That were not born to die”—

but we do no violence to truth in portraying him as consistent Christian, a vigilant patriot, an accomplished physician, a versatile scholar, a loyal Mason, and a hospitable gentleman, well worthy to be classed “among those choicest spirits who, holding their consciences unmixed with blame, have been in all conjunctures true to themselves, their country, and their God.”

## North Carolina State Currency

(From Confederate and Southern State Currency)

By WILLIAM WEST BRADBEER

By Act of May 11th, 1861. \$3,250,000.

Dated Oct 1st. 1861.

*Ptd. by "F. W. Borneman, Charleston, S. C."*

			<i>Serial Letter</i>	<i>Rarity</i>
1	\$2.	Figure "2" within circle at lower left. "2" at upper right. Printed on N. C. broken bank bills of \$3, \$4, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100. (The \$50 and \$100 are conjoined).	A	2
2.	\$2.	Same as last.	B	2
3.	\$2.	Same as last.	C	2
4	\$2.	Same as last.	D	2
<hr style="width: 20%; margin: 10px auto;"/>				
Dated Oct. 2nd. 1861.				
5	\$2.	Same as last,	A	2
6	\$2.	Same as last.	B	2
7	\$2.	Same as last.	C	2
8	\$2.	Same as last.	D	2
Dated Oct. 2nd. 1861.				
9	\$2.	Same type as last. Printed on back of N. C. \$1000. bond. Coupons of bond payable "At the Bank of The Republic" New York. "Two Dollars" in red on back.	A	4
10	\$2.	Same as last.	B	4
11	\$2.	Same as last.	C	4
12	\$2.	Same as last.	D	4
<hr style="width: 20%; margin: 10px auto;"/>				
Dated Oct. 2nd. 1861				
13	\$2.	Same type as last. Plain back.	A	4
14	\$2.	Same as last.	B	4
15	\$2.	Same as last.	C	4
16	\$2.	Same as last.	D	4

			<i>Serial Letter</i>	<i>Rarity</i>
		Dated Oct. 2nd. 1861.		
17	\$2.	Same type as last. "Two Dollars" in red on back.	A	4
18	\$2.	Same as last.	B	4
19	\$2.	Same as last.	C	4
20	\$2.	Same as last.	D	4

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		Dated Oct. 4th. 1861.		
21	\$2.	Same type as last. Plain back.	A to E	2

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		Dated Oct. 6th. 1861.		
22	\$2.	Same type as last. Plain back.	A to E	2

*"N. C. Inst. Deaf & Dumb Print."*

Dated Oct. 2nd, 1861.

23	\$2.	Watch dog and safe at lower centre. Liberty standing at left end beside the American eagle. Printed on back of N. C. bond. No serial letter. This is an exceedingly rare type.		
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*"N. C. Inst. Deaf & Dumb Print."*

Dated Oct. 1st, 1861.

*Without Serial Letter.*

24	\$1.	Watch dog and safe at lower centre. Statue of Minerva at left end. Printed on backs of N. C. broken bank bills of \$3. (Black) \$3. (Red) \$4. \$5. (Black) \$5. (Red) \$10. (Black). \$10. (Red) \$20. \$20-50. (Conjoined) \$50-100. (Conjoined). "Two Dollars" in red on back of each.		2
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		Dated October 2nd. 1861.		
25	\$1.	Same as last.		2

			<i>Serial Letter</i>	<i>Rarity</i>
		Dated October 3rd. 1861.		
26	\$1.	Same as last.		2
-----				
		Dated October 4th, 1861.		
27	\$1.	Same as last.		2
-----				
		Dated October 5th. 1861.		
28	\$1.	Same as last.		4
		Dated October 5th. 1861.		
29	\$1.	Same type as last. Printed on back of N. C. bond.		4
-----				
		<i>Without printer's name.</i>		
30	\$1.	Small ship at lower centre. Statue of Minerva at left. Consecu- tive dates Oct. 10th. to Oct. 21st. 1861. Plain backs.	A	2
31	\$1.	Same as last including dates.	B	2
32	\$1.	Same as last. With red overprint. Also "One Dollar" in red on back. Plain paper.	A	2
33	\$1.	Same as last.	B	2
-----				
		<i>Paper watermarked "TEN."</i>		
34	\$1.	Same type as last. Consecutive dates. Oct. 16th. to Oct. 21st. 1861. Plain backs.	A	4
35	\$1.	Same as last.	B	4
-----				
		<i>Paper watermarked "T. C. &amp; Co"</i>		
36	\$1.	Same type as last. Consecutive dates. Oct. 16th. to Oct. 21st. 1861. Plain backs.	A	4
37	\$1.	Same as last.	B	4
-----				
		<i>Paper watermarked "TEN"</i>		
38	\$1.	Same type as last. Consecutive dates. Oct. 16th. to Oct. 21st. 1861. Red overprint on back of each. Also "One Dollar" in in red on backs.	A	4

			<i>Serial Letter</i>	<i>Rarity</i>
39	\$1.	Same as last.	B	4

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*Paper watermarked "T. C. & Co"*

40	\$1.	Same type as last. Consecutive dates. Oct. 16th. to Oct. 21st. 1861. Red overprint and "One Dollar" in red on backs.	A	4
41	\$1.	Same as last.	B	4

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By Act of June 28th. 1861. \$200,000.

*"J. Spellman, Public Printer."*

Dated Oct. 1st. 1861.

Size about 1½ by 3 inches.

*Without any serial letter.*

42	50c.	Type set. Plain paper.		3
43	25c.	Type set. Plain paper.		3
44	20c.	Type set. Plain paper.		4
45	20c.	Type set. Plain paper tinted blue.		4
46	20c.	Type set. Printed on back of N. C. bond.		4
47	10c.	Type set. Plain paper.		3
48	5c.	Type set. Plain paper.		3

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*Paper watermarked "TEN".*

*Without any serial letter.*

49	50c.	Type set.		4
50	25c.	Type set.		4
51	20c.	Type set.		5
52	10c.	Type set.		4
53	5c.	Type set.		4

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*With serial letters.*

54	50c.	Type set. Plain paper.	A	4
55	25c.	Type set. Plain paper.	A	4
56	20c.	Type set. Plain paper.	A	5
57	10c.	Type set. Plain paper.	A	4
58	5c.	Type set. Plain paper.	A	4

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59	50c.	Type set. Plain paper.	B	4
60	25c.	Type set. Plain paper.	B	4
61	20c.	Type set. Plain paper.	B	5
62	10c.	Type set. Plain paper.	B	4
63	5c.	Type set. Plain paper.	B	5



			<i>Serial Letter</i>	<i>Rarity</i>
<i>Paper watermarked "TEN."</i>				
64	50c.	Type set.	A	5
65	25c.	Type set.	A	5
66	20c.	Type set.	A	6
67	10c.	Type set.	A	4
68	5c.	Type set.	A	6
<hr/>				
<i>Paper watermarked "TEN."</i>				
69	50c.	Type set.	B	4
70	25c.	Type set.	B	5
71	20c.	Type set.	B	6
72	10c.	Type set.	B	4
73	5c.	Type set.	B	6
<hr/>				
By Act of Dec. 1st. 1861. \$3,000,000. <i>Eng'd. by "J. Manouvrier. N. Orls. La."</i>				
WRITTEN DATE JAN'Y. 16th. VRFB.				
74	\$100.	Agricultural tools and products. Commerce seated at right. Printed on back of N. C. bond.	A	8
WRITTEN DATE FEB. 15th. VRFB.				
75	\$20.	Ceres volant. "Fundable in six per cent coupon bonds" printed on upper and lower edge. Plain back.	A to D	4
<i>Note</i> —Most of the notes of this year are stamped fundable etc. in red on their face.				
76	\$20.	Same as last. Printed on back of Bill of Exchange.	A to D	4
77	\$20.	Same as last. Printed on back of Bill of Exchange. "Fundable in six per cent" bonds on up- per edge only.	A to D	4
<hr/>				
WRITTEN DATE MARCH 1st. 1862.				
78	\$20.	Same type. Printed "Fundable in eight per cent" bonds on upper edge only. Plain back.	A to D	4
79	\$20.	Same as last. Printed on back of Bill of Exchange.	A to D	4
<i>Eng'd by J. T. Paterson &amp; Co. Augusta, Ga.</i>				
WRITTEN DATE MAY 1ST. 1862.				

		<i>Serial Letter</i>	<i>Rarity</i>
80	\$20. Railway train. Stalks of corn and wheat at left. Both edges trimmed close to eliminate "Fundable in eight per cent coupon bonds".	A to D	6

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*Eng'd by "J. Manouvrier. N. Orls. La."*

WRITTEN DATE JAN'Y. 1st. 1862.

81	\$10. Railway train. Printed at lower right "Bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum." Also printed on back of N. C. bond; the coupons of which are made payable at the Bank of the Republic. N. Y.	A to D	6
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WRITTEN DATE FEB. 15th. 1862.

82	\$10. Same type as last. But printed "Fundable in six per cent coupon bonds" at lower right. Plain back.	A to D	4
83	\$10. Same as last. Printed on back of Bill of Exchange.	A to D	4

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WRITTEN DATE MARCH. 1st. VRFB.

84	\$10. Same type as last. Printed "Fundable in eight per cent coupon bonds" on lower right. Paper watermarked "TEN."	A to D	6
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WRITTEN DATE. FEB. 15th. 1862.

85	\$5. Ceres seated. Ship at left of centre.	A to D	7
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WRITTEN DATE. MARCH 1st. VRFB.

86	\$5. Liberty standing. Ceres seated. Railway train at right end.	A to D	3
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WRITTEN DATE. JULY 1st. 1862.

*Eng'd by J. T. Paterson & Co. Augusta. Ga.*

87	\$5. Steamship at sea. Ceres at left end.	A to D	3
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			<i>Serial Letter</i>	<i>Rarity</i>
LITHOGRAPHIC DATE. SEP. 1st. 1862.				
88	\$1.	Figure "I" in circle at lower left. Small serial letter at upper left.	A to E	3
89	\$1.	Same type as last. Large serial letter.	A to K	5
-----				
90	50c.	Ship at sea. No serial letter. "No" written at left end. Serial number over "1866" at right. Plain back.		2
91	50c.	Same as last. Printed on back of N. C. bond.		2
92	50c.	Same type. Without "No" at left. Number over "1866". Plain back.		2
93	50c.	Same as last. Printed on back of N. C. bond.		2
94	50c.	Same type. Without "No" at left. Serial number at lower left. Plain back.		2
95	50c.	Same as last. Printed on back of N. C. bond.		2
96	50c.	Same type. Without "No" at left. Serial number at lower right. Plain back.		3
97	50c.	Same as last. Printed on back of N. C. bond		3
-----				
98	50c.	Same type. "No" written at left. Number over "January." Serial letter at right centre.	A to N	4
99	50c.	Same type. Without "No" at left. Number at left end. Serial letter at right centre.	A to O	3
100	50c.	Same type. Large serial letter at left end. Number at right centre.	A to N	5
101	50c.	Same as last. But much smaller letter at left.	A to N	4
-----				
102	25c.	Ceres at left end. Large serial letter at left of "25 Cts."	A to O	4

			<i>Serial Letter</i>	<i>Rarity</i>
103	25c.	Same type. Small serial letter at left of "25 CTs."	A to O	5
104	25c.	Same type. Serial letter at upper right corner.	A to O	5
105	25c.	Same type. Serial letter at right.	A to O	2
106	25c.	Same as last. Printed on back of N. C. bond.	A to O	4
107	25c.	Same as last. Printed on back of bond issued to amend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railway Co.	A to O	5
108	25c.	Same type. No serial letter. Number below "Raleigh".		3
109	25c.	Same as last. Number at right of "1866".		3
110	25c.	Same as last. Printed on back of N. C. \$1000. bond.		3
111	25c.	Same as last. Printed on back of N. C. \$500. bond.		4
112	25c.	Same as last. Printed on back of N. C. \$200 bond.		4
113	10c.	Hornets nest.	A to U	2
114	10c.	Negro plowing.	A to U	3
115	10c.	Same type. Serial letter written at left end.	A to U	4
116	10c.	Same type. Without serial letter.		4

AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF DEC. 20TH. 1862.

\$3,000,000. in large notes.

\$1,400,000. in small notes.

*Eng'd and Lith'd by J. T. Paterson & Co. Augusta. Ga.*

LITHOGRAPHIC DATE. 1st JAN. 1863.

117	\$50.	Bust of Gov'r. Zebulon Vance. Justice at left. Plain paper.	A to K	5
118	\$50	Same type. Paper watermarked "J. Whatman. 1864."	A to K	6
119	\$20.	Bust of Gov'r Zebulon Vance. Hornets nest at left end. Plain paper.	A to K	5
120	\$20.	Same type. Paper watermarked "J. Whatman. 1864."	A to K	6

*Eng'd by J. T. Paterson & Co. Augusta. Ga.*

			<i>Serial Letter</i>	<i>Rarity</i>
WRITTEN DATE JAN. 1ST. 1863				
121	\$20	Railway train. (Same type as number 80.)	A to D	6
122	\$10.	State capital at Raleigh. Bust of D. W. Courts at lower right. "X" and "TEN" in red.	A to H	4
123	\$5.	View of harbor and City of Wilmington. N. C. Bust of D. W. Courts at right. Liberty at left end. "FIVE" in red.	A to H	3
124	\$5.	Steamship at sea. Ceres left. Same type as No. 87.	A to H	3
125	\$3	Liberty standing. Ceres seated. Serial letter at right. Plain paper.	A to H	3
126	\$3.	Same type. Paper watermkd. "TEN".	A to H	4
127	\$3.	Same type. Paper watermkd. "FIVE"	A to H	4
128	\$3.	Same typé. Serial letter at left. Plain paper.	A to H	5
129	\$3.	Same type. Paper watermkd. "TEN".	A to H	5
130	\$3.	Same type. Paper watrmkd. "FIVE."	A to H	5
131	\$2.	State Capitol. Figure "2" at each upper corner.	A to M	3
132	\$1.	Figure "1" supported by Commerce and Industry. Factories and shipping in the background.	A to M	2
133	\$1.	Same type. Double serial letters.	AB to AM	4
134	75c.	Industry standing beside beehive. Emblems of Commerce in the background.	A to O	3
135	50c.	Sailing vessel. Serial letter at upper left. Serial number at right centre.	A to O	2
136	50c.	Same as last. Serial number at left centre	A to O	3
137	50c.	Same type. Serial letter and number at right centre.	A to O	3
138	50c.	Same as last. Serial number at lower left corner.	A to O	3



			<i>Serial Letter</i>	<i>Rarity</i>
139	25c.	Ceres standing at left end. Plain back.	A to O	2
140	25c.	Same type. Printed on back of N. C. \$50. of 1863.	A to U	5
141	25c.	Same type. Printed on back of \$20 of 1863.	A to U	5
142	25c.	Same type. Printed on back of N. C. \$3. of 1863.	A to O	4
143	25c.	Same type. Printed on back of 5c. Mechanics Bank of Augusta. Ga.	A to O	4
144	25c.	Same as last. Figure "5" in red below "Mechanics Bank."	A to O	4
145	25c.	Same type. "One" in green on back.	A to O	5
146	25c.	Same type. "25 Cts." in red on back.	A to O	5
147	10c.	Hornets nest.	A to U	2
148	5c.	Liberty and Peace, within circle.	A to U	2

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BY ACT OF DEC. 12th. 1863. \$400,000.

DATED JAN'Y. 1ST. 1864.

149	50c.	Sailing vessel. "50 Cts." in red on face of note.	A to P	2
150	25c.	Ceres standing at left end. "25 Cts." in blue on face of note. (Serial letter I is unknown on the last two types.)	A to P	2

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Sec. 2495. Scale of depreciation of Confederate currency established. Ord. of Convention, 1865. 1866, c. 39, s. 1.

WHEREAS, by an ordinance of the convention, entitled "an ordinance declaring what laws and ordinances are in force, and for other purposes," ratified on the eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, it is made the duty of the general assembly to provide a scale of depreciation of the Confederate currency, from the time of its first issue to the end of the war; and it is further therein declared that "all executory contracts, solvable in money, whether under seal or not, made after the depreciation of said currency before the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and yet unfilled (except official bonds and penal bonds payable to the estate), shall be deemed

to have been made with the understanding that they were solvable in money of the value of said currency," subject, nevertheless, to evidence of a different intent of the parties to the contract. Therefore,

The following scale of depreciation is hereby adopted and established as the measure of value of one gold dollar in Confederate currency, for each month, and the fractional parts of the month of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, from the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, to the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, to wit:

Scale of depreciation of Confederate currency, the gold dollar being the unit and measure of value from November first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, to May first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five:

Months	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865
January		\$1.20	\$3.00	\$21.00	\$50.00
February		1.30	3.00	21.00	50.00
March		1.50	4.00	23.00	60.00
April		1.50	5.00	20.00	100.00
May		1.50	5.50	19.00	
June		1.50	6.50	18.00	
July		1.50	9.00	21.00	
August		1.50	14.00	23.00	
September		2.00	14.00	25.00	
October		2.00	14.00	26.00	
November	\$1.10	2.50	15.00	30.00	
December	1.15	2.50	20.00		
“	1st to 10th, inclusive			35.00	
“	10th to 20th, inclusive			42.00	
“	20th to 30th, inclusive			49.00	

## Dolly Payne Madison

By J. A. HOSKINS

The most famous personage born within the confines of historic Guilford County was undoubtedly Dorothy Payne Madison, wife of our fourth President. She first saw the light of day May 20, 1768, near old New Garden Quaker meeting house, (Guilford College.) The records of this meeting show that "John Payne was born ye 9 of ye 2 Mo., 1740 (old style), Mary, his wife, was born ye 14 of ye 10 Mo., 1743. Walter, their son, was born ye 15 of ye 11 Mo., 1762. William Temple, their son, was born ye 17 of ye 6 Mo., 1766. Dolly, their daughter, was born ye 20 of ye 5 Mo., 1768." This from the New Garden monthly meeting minutes, which also show: "1765 11 Mo. John Payne produced a certificate for himself and his wife from the Monthly Meeting of Cedar Creek in Virginia, dated the 12th of 10 Mo., 1765, which was read and accepted."

"1768, 11 Mo., New Garden Preparative Meeting informs this Meeting that John Payne requests a certificate to the Monthly Meeting at Cedar Creek in Virginia. Richard William and B. Bales are appointed to enquire into the life and conversation and affairs and if they find nothing to hinder prepare one and produce it to next meeting."

"1769, 2 Mo. The Friends continued last Mo. to correct the certificate of John Payne having complied therewith and produced it to this meeting, which was read and signed."

Thus it appears clear, unmistakable and unimpeachable that John Payne and family settled at New Garden in November, 1765, and that he returned to Cedar Creek, Hanover County, Virginia, in February, 1769. In the meantime William Temple Payne was born in 1766, and Dolly, May 20, 1768. She, as an infant, lived at New Garden, Guilford County, North Carolina, less than one year. (Guilford was formed from Rowan and Orange 1771.) Tradition has it

that the exact spot of the Payne home was just south of the residence of Dr. M. F. Fox, and near thereto.

John Adams, writing to his wife from Philadelphia, said, "I dined yesterday with Madison. Mistress Madison is a fine woman. Her sisters equally so. One of them is married to George Steptoe Washington. The ladies are of a Quaker family, one of North Carolina." Agnes Carr Sage says, "She was born in an old North Carolina homestead."

Sarah K. Bolton says, "Dolly Madison was born May 20, 1772, on a North Carolina plantation." Ellett says, "John Payne removed to North Carolina where was situated the plantation his father had given him," and that "Dorothy Payne was born May 20, 1772." Appleton says, "Dorothy Payne was born in North Carolina May 20, 1772." Thus we are confronted with a discrepancy of even four years as to her birth. This is accounted for by the vanity of this great and good woman. Her early biographers got her age wrong and the others followed. Edna Kent Bernard, in "Dorothy Payne. Quakeress," (1909) sets this matter right quoting records of North Carolina, Virginia and Philadelphia Friends' Meetings and sketches her career in a most charming manner, throwing many sidelights on her brilliant life and the early history of Virginia and the Quaker settlement at Cedar Creek as well as the early slavery question.

The first publication setting forth the true facts of her birth at New Garden, North Carolina, appeared in the *American Friend*, April 12, 1906, and was written by Miss Julia S. White, the very capable librarian of Guilford College. It is certain that she was the first writer to give the true recorded facts. There had been traditions as to her birth here. I heard of these as far back as 45 years ago, but had no tangible proof until Miss White gave the record and minutes of the New Garden Meeting in her article in the *American Friend*. Dorothy Payne was the granddaughter of John Payne, an English gentleman of wealth and education, who migrated to Virginia early in the 18th century. He married Anna Flem-

ing, granddaughter of Sir Thomas Fleming, one of the early settlers of Jamestown, and a great granddaughter of the Earl of Wigton, Scotland. His son, John Payne, Dorothy's father married the beautiful Mary Coles, first cousin of Patrick Henry. She was the daughter of William Coles, of "Coles Hill," Hanover County. Jefferson had been her ardent admirer, and in earlier years the rival of John Payne. She had met at "Enniscorthy," the home of her cousin, Col. John Coles, of Albemarle County, many of the great men of Virginia, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Randolph. Patrick Henry, Wirt, Edmunds, Henry Lee, the Winstons, and many others. This place was 10 miles from "Monticello." The Paynes were descended from a brother of Sir Robert Payne, M. P., for Huntingdonshire.

John Payne was a member of the house of delegates of 1780. He removed to Philadelphia in 1783. He had manumitted his slaves prior thereto. He was among the first to do so in Virginia. Dorothy Payne married John Todd, attorney at law, of a prominent Quaker family of Philadelphia. They were married in old Pine Street meeting house, according to the solemn marriage ceremony of the Friends. Her sister, Lucy Payne, married George Steptoe Washington, nephew, namesake and ward of President Washington. Her sister, Anna, married Senator Richard Cutts, from Maine, then part of Massachusetts, in the year 1804. Adele Cutts, their granddaughter, married Senator Stephen A. Douglas. She was his second wife. She afterwards married Gen. George R. Williams. Dorothy Payne Todd married James Madison in 1794 at "Harewood," the home of her sister, Lucy Payne Washington. She died in 1849, surviving her distinguished husband 12 years. Many of her letters are undated. She was whimsical as to her age. She ignored birthdays. She greatly preferred to forget them. This was one of her foibles. As William Temple Payne, her brother, was a Tar Heel and a Guilfordian, I will add that he died in 1795. He never married.



Dorothy Payne Madison during 11 administrations was the intimate friend of our Presidents and their families. She knew well Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, the Adamses, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler and Taylor, Hamilton, Clay, Calhoun and Douglas.

Burr had the honor of introducing Madison to the charming Mistress Todd. There were no more cultured people, nor polite society in Virginia than was to be found at Cedar Creek. Clay was born near there in Hanover County, as was Patrick Henry. Patrick Henry and the Winstons had Quaker ancestors.

Mistress Madison wore the plain dress and "pretty Quaker cap" until her advent as mistress of the White House, and used the plain language of Friends, the soft "thee" and "thou" all her days. Her manner was irresistably charming. She was loved and honored during many years. The simple country maiden, reared by conscientious Quaker parents, was transformed into the queen of American society, and one of the greatest of women. She was a graceful, tactful leader of society. She was named for her mother's friend and cousin, Dorothea Spottswood Dandridge, the granddaughter of Governor Spottswood. This lady married first Nathan West Dandridge and afterwards became the second wife of Patrick Henry.

The New Garden Monthly Meeting was set up 1754. The colonists from New Garden, Pa., and the Island of Nantucket, were a sturdy, thrifty people and from them have sprung many good and great men and women. New Garden boarding school was established in the year 1837. It was succeeded by Guilford College. Prior thereto the Friends maintained monthly meeting schools of a high order. New Garden boarding school and Guilford college have always stood high as educational institutions.

Summerfield, N. C., Sept, 25, '19.

## Bruce's Cross Roads

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By JOSEPH A. HOSKINS

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The name of Charles Bruce is deserving of mention in connection with Bruce's Cross Roads (now Summerfield). In colonial times, and up to 1832 when he died, aged almost 100 years, he lived here.

Charles Bruce was a remarkable man. He was a strong whig and ardent patriot. Was member, together with Ralph Gorrell, Joseph Hines, Isham Browder and David Caldwell, of the Halifax Congress (November, 1776) that framed our constitution and organized the state. Was appointed agent, with Daniel Gillespie, by the Provincial Congress (April, 1776) to purchase firearms and ammunition for the troops. Was made a member of the Committee of Accounts by the Halifax Congress. Appointed general recruiting officer (September, 1777) by council of state. Member House of Commons 1782. State Senator 1783. Appointed 1782, together with Fraugott Bagge and James Hunter, auditor for Salisbury District for settlement of claims against the state. 1784 was made Commissioner of Confiscated Property. Member of Council of State under Governor Alexander Martin, 1790, and was councillor at the time of General Washington's southern tour, 1791, and had the honor of entertaining the President on his return trip north after leaving Salem. Was justice of peace for many years and postmaster for thirty years. Was Chairman of County Court for many years and on Boundary Commission, 1785, for dividing Guilford County. Was on commission to build courthouse and jail at Greensboro. County seat moved 1808. He married Elizabeth Benton, stated to be a sister of the father of Senator Thomas Hart Benton, of Missouri. (Bruce had lived in Orange County, N. C., before settling in Rowan (now Guilford), as had Mr. Benton.)

Mr. Bruce's home was a center of the revolutionary spirit and a meeting place for the organization, Friends of Liberty. He was a large land owner and slaveholder, merchant and surveyor. He obtained grants from Granville and State of North Carolina for thousands of acres in what is now Guilford and Rockingham Counties. Bruce's Cross Roads was a general muster ground. In 1776 Captain Dent was killed there at a general muster, being one of the first North Carolinians to fall in the struggle. Ashe says: "In Guilford, Colonel James Martin assembled the Whigs at the Cross Roads, but the Tories resolutely pressed against them. A company of which Samuel Deviney, one of the former Regulators, was the head, on being opposed by Captain Dent, shot him." It was at Bruce's Cross Roads that the encounter between Light Horse Harry Lee and Colonel Tarleton occurred February 12, 1781. Lee was encamped at Bruce's house on Greene's retreat to the Dan. He was attacked by Tarleton and Lee's bugler boy, Gillis, was killed in cold blood. In the counter attack Lee avenged the death of the devoted bugler by slaying seven of the dragoons. Greene and his army continued the retreat, pursued by Cornwallis. That night part of the British army under General O'Hara camped at Bruce's. He had fled with Colonel Lee across the Dan and was with him at the Battle of Guilford March 15. The Charles Bruce home plantation is now owned by Joseph A. Hoskins. The Bruce house stood where now stands the Hoskins home. It is traditionary that the Bruces were exiles from Scotland, and that antipathy to the house of Hanover partly accounts for Charles Bruce's extreme Whig principles and great activity in the Revolution.

Two other names are worthy of mention in connection with Bruce's Cross Roads. It was here that Hezekiah Saunders kept a wayside inn and where the stage coaches north to south changed horses. In the autumn of 1822 two young men from New England journeying to South Carolina and Georgia, respectively, alighted from the stage coach to break-

fast with Mr. Saunders. The young men were Sidney Porter and Nathaniel Boyden. Impressed by the attractions of the locality and the bountiful repast, they decided instantaneously to end the journey and cast in their fortunes with the people of the Old North State. This decision changed the whole course of their lives.

The Saunders house still stands and is the home of Mrs. Catherine Brittain. Nathaniel Boyden taught school here fall and winter of 1822, boarding with Mr. Saunders. He became famous as eminent lawyer, Whig Congressman and Supreme Court Judge, and the ancestor of the distinguished family of that name in this state. Colonel A. H. Boyden, of Salisbury, is a son of Judge Nathaniel Boyden.

It is probably not too much a stretch of imagination to conjecture that Sidney Porter lingered many days at this hospital hostelry, before finally locating in Greensboro. He became the ancestor of the distinguished Porter family of Guilford. The versatile genius, William Sidney Porter (O. Henry), is probably the most famous offspring of this Porter family.

Referring to Charles Bruce. His son George represented Guilford in the House of Commons 1798-99 and 1801, and was a member of the State Senate, 1802. He was a soldier of the Revolution. Another son of Charles, Abner, was Clerk of the Court of Orange County for many years. Hon. Willis Dowd, of Charlotte, was a grandson of Abner, as is Prof. Jerome Dowd, of the University of Oklahoma, and great-grandsons of Charles Bruce.

Charles Bruce, Jr., settled in Darlington, S. C., and became ancestor of the family of that name there and at Camden. Alfred and Felix settled in Carroll County, Tennessee, on the lands of their father, Charles Bruce. James Allen lived at Summerfield in the old days prior to 1840. William E. Allen, of Greensboro, is a grandson. The postoffice was called Bruce's Cross Roads in colonial times and up to about 1820. It was one of the important settlements in the county, ante-

dating Martinsville (Guilford Courthouse). It was on the great stage road north to Piedmont and Western North Carolina, upper South Carolina and Georgia. This continued the leading thoroughfare till the coming of the North Carolina Railroad.

When Greene withdrew after Battle of Guilford, he sent his baggage via Bruce's Cross Roads to the Dan. This road is still called Baggage Road. The late Charles H. Wilson was a grandson of Hezekiah Saunders, as is John B. Ogburn. Mrs. J. Thomas Rhodes is a granddaughter.



[Reprinted from the Proceedings of the N. C. Historical Association, 1917]

## The Raising, Organization and Equipment of North Carolina Troops During the Civil War

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By WALTER CLARK,

*Chief Justice of North Carolina Supreme Court*

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When Sir Walter Scott issued the first of his novels in 1805 it dealt with the war of 1745, the last attempt of the Stuarts to regain the throne, and he entitled it "Waverley, or 'Tis 60 Years Since." It is almost sixty years since our great struggle began in 1861, and it would be far easier for a great writer like Scott to clothe the palpable and familiar with the glamor of romance than it is for me to present to this generation an accurate, lifelike picture of the supreme effort of North Carolina in 1861-5.

As compared with the great world struggle now in progress the War of 1861-5 seems small, but up to that time it was the greatest which the world had known. It lasted for four years, and the Federals first and last put into line 2,850,000 soldiers. On the Southern side there were between six hundred and eight hundred thousand. The exact number cannot be settled, for our records have been largely lost. It is safe to say that no war was ever entered into with greater unpreparedness on both sides. When the South went in she had no government but had to form one. It had not a soldier but had to call out an army, clothe, arm, and discipline it. It had no treasury and not a dollar to put in it. It was without factories to make munitions or arms and without adequate facilities to clothe or feed the troops, for we had relied for years upon the North for manufactured articles and upon the Northwest for meat and corn and flour.

The North had as a nucleus a small army and a navy, an organized government and a treasury. But the state of unpreparedness on both sides was beyond description. After

the first battle of Manassas the Confederate Government notified the Governor of this State that there was not enough powder in the Confederacy for another day's battle. This may be one of the reasons why the Confederates did not pursue their advantage by capturing Washington. So little aware was the North of the magnitude of the struggle that many of their regiments then, and even later, were "100 days men," enlisted for that period, with the impression that the Rebellion could be put down in that time, and by undrilled men. In North Carolina the first regiment we sent out, the "Bethel Regiment," of glorious memory, commanded by Col. (later Lieut. General) D. H. Hill, was enlisted for six months, and the rest of our regiments for twelve months, except the ten State regiments which, with a foresight not shown probably by any other Southern State, were enlisted for "three years, or the war." These regiments were officered by appointment of the Governor, while the others, which were volunteer regiments, elected their own officers.

The condition of things in the spring of 1861 would be hard to describe. Though South Carolina seceded on 20 December, and other Southern States followed in January and February, and the new hostile government inaugurated its president at Montgomery, 22 February, 1861, General Lee accepted a commission from Abraham Lincoln in the latter part of March, and did not resign till after Virginia seceded on 23 April. In the meantime hostilities had been begun by the attack on Fort Sumter on 12 April, and prior to that time the *Star of the West* had been fired on in an attempt to enter Charleston harbor. Indeed there were officers afterwards prominent in the Confederate Army who did not leave the United States service till May. General Martin, afterwards so conspicuous in organizing men and material for North Carolina, did not resign from the United States Army till our Ordinance of Secession was enacted, 20 May. And on his way home from his distant post in Kansas he met on the train his old army friend, U. S. Grant, and traveled

amicably with him through Illinois and Indiana to Cincinnati, Ohio.

The utter inability of the people of both sections to foresee the magnitude and duration of the struggle before them, added to the utter lack of preparedness on both sides, is shown by a common saying by speakers on both sides in raising volunteers, that they would "contract to wipe up the blood that would be spilled with a silk pocket handkerchief." This was true of the Confederate Government, which persistently refused, in the summer of 1861, to negotiate a loan of six hundred millions of dollars which was tendered by capitalists in Europe, and President Davis gave positive instructions that in no event should more than \$15,000,000 be accepted. If the loan had been taken, of the magnitude offered, the Confederacy would early have been supplied with ammunition, arms, provisions, and a navy, and the blockade later, to which we owed our defeat, would have been impossible. It is quite clear that it was the failure of the Confederate officials to take this step of preparedness, even at that late date, which rendered vain the valor of our troops and the genius of our generals. Indeed, aside from the preparedness which we could even then have made, the European governments would have intervened, if necessary, to have preserved the investment of their capitalists in the \$600,000,000 loan which would have been taken if secured on cotton.

There can hardly be found an instance in history of equal want of preparedness except in our War of 1812, when a force of 4,000 British soldiers, returning from the West Indies, landed at Point Lookout at the mouth of the Potomac, 2,500 of whom defeated the American Volunteers at Bladenboro, when President Madison (a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787) and the Secretary of War, Monroe (a soldier of the Revolution), were present. It is said that 250 men of the British Army composed the force which captured Washington, burned the Capitol and the White House and destroyed public property, and that our Capital

City was held that night by one single British soldier as a sentry on Capitol Hill.

In North Carolina, though we did not secede till 20 May, 1861, the Legislature which met 1 May provided for the raising of ten regiments "for three years, or the war," for the raising of volunteers and organization for the coming struggle. In a short time General Martin was made Adjutant General, Major John Devereux, Quartermaster, and Major Thomas D. Hogg, Commissary. At once steps were taken to procure supplies. Horses for the cavalry and transport service were brought from Kentucky, which was then still neutral ground, and were hurried in droves through the mountains. Saddles and harness material were secured by special agents in New Orleans and rushed to Raleigh by rail. Powder works and arsenals for the manufacture and remodeling of arms were created. Thirty-seven thousand muskets were taken possession of by the State in the capture of the arsenal at Fayetteville. These were mostly flint and steel, and skilled workmen were secured to turn them into percussion weapons, but even then so scarce was the supply of guns that we manufactured a large number of pikes, which were wooden poles shod at one end with iron (samples of which can be seen in our Historical Museum), and with these some organizations were equipped while others were entirely unarmed. Indeed, it was not until after several victories that, by the capture of arms and munitions, especially by the careful gathering up of the arms thrown away by the Northern troops in flight, we were able adequately to equip our soldiers. In fact, it was not until after the "Seven Days Battles Around Richmond," in June and July, 1862, that, by means of the large captures of guns and cannon, the South was at all able to adequately equip its soldiers. During the entire war a large part of our equipment of arms and munitions consisted of those taken from the enemy.

In May, 1861, the State established camps of instruction at various points, and skilled armorers were gradually edu-

cated, by the aid of the few we had, to make sabres, bayonets, and swords. For a long while percussion caps were made by a private firm (Kuester) in Raleigh. Shoes and clothing factories were located at several points in the State. Quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance stores were collected, and cannon were provided for the artillery largely by melting down the church bells, which source of supply was supplemented from time to time by captures from the enemy.

The energy and ability shown by North Carolina in these preparations were very remarkable, and showed the innate ability of our population.

The most remarkable instance in this line was the purchase by the State in 1862 of the *Ad-Vance* and three other vessels and the sending by this State of Mr. John White of Warrenton and Col. Duncan K. McRae to sell cotton and purchase supplies for our soldiers. No other State did this, nor did the Confederate Government. It is doubtful whether the State could either have clothed or fed its people but for this enterprise. The list of importations is a curious one and reflects the needs of the State. From the records now being compiled by Dr. D. H. Hill we find that ordnance stores to the amount of \$488,000 and cotton cards to the value of \$594,000 was brought into Wilmington. It was through these cotton and wool cards that the women of the State were able to clothe their families during the last two years of the war. Even the tacks with which these cards were fastened to the wooden handles had to be imported with them. Among the importations were cloth for uniforms, overcoats, jackets, trousers, caps, shoes, boots, sacks, angora skirts, oil cloth, oil tape, thread, button, paper, calf skins, leather, medicines, dyes, belting, cobbler's awls, needles, bleaching powders, buckles, scythe blades, iron, copper, wire, nails, and many other articles.

Most of the imported cloth was manufactured into uniforms for the men or sold to the officers. This work was done in a most systematic manner. The manufacturing es-



establishment at Raleigh was presided over by Capt. J. W. Garrett, and afterwards by Major W. W. Pierce and Major H. A. Dowd. It was in the Quartermaster's Department, of which Major John Devereux had general supervision. The clothing was cut by expert tailors and then given out to women to be made into garments. Some of the material was shipped to various towns in the State and made up by clubs of women and shipped back. Blockade running was not only an absolute necessity to the State but was a success financially, for on 9 March, 1865, near the end of the war, the business showed a profit of \$1,325,000. This was largely made of course by the difference between the price paid by the State for cotton and the value of the articles brought back by the steamers on their return voyages to the State. The steamers ran the blockade from Wilmington nearly due south to Nassau, in the Bahamas, to which point the supplies were brought without risk from England and stored.

Not only were the North Carolina troops supplied with uniforms but a very large part of the cloth and the uniforms were sold to the Confederate Government. When Longstreet's corps were sent to the west, where it enabled the army to win the victory at Chicamauga, it was furnished with new clothing entirely from North Carolina, both for the men and officers.

The greater portion of the medical supplies for the Southern army was thus brought in by the North Carolina blockading steamers, and was unobtainable otherwise.

Major T. D. Hogg, who was head of the Ordnance Department and later of the Commissary Department of the State, kept on hand, as he said, "Everything from frying pans to cannon," and the department supplied every conceivable article to the army. In the Ordnance Department the State was constantly manufacturing or remodeling arms and repairing and putting into condition those captured from time to time from the enemy or picked up on the battlefield. Nitre for gunpowder was obtained mostly by dig-

ging up the ground in the smokehouses throughout the State and leaching out the nitre.

The State contracted with the Confederate Government to make all the clothing for the North Carolina troops after they were turned over to the Confederacy. During the first winter of 1861-1862 there was so large a rush of men to arms that the soldiers suffered considerably from cold. So great was the destitution that the women of the State, as patriotic then as now, took up the carpets from their floors, cut them up and lined them with coarse cloth and sent them on to the troops for use as blankets. Agents were sent as far South as New Orleans, and these also scoured the State, to buy blankets and warm clothes for the North Carolina troops.

Not only did the State make clothing it went into the manufacture of arms, and at the Fayetteville arsenal thousands of good rifles were made. Later, rifle factories were established as private enterprises at Jamestown, Greensboro, and other points, and a firm in Wilmington made sabres and bayonets. A boring machine was devised by which smooth-bore muskets were turned into rifles, and thousands of antiquated muskets were changed from flint and steel to percussion locks.

The State also arranged with manufacturers at many points in this State to go into the manufacture of shoes. To some of these the State furnished the hides, and in many cases the State bought green hides and had them tanned on shares. Agents were sent into all the western counties to buy hides, leather, and wool. These were collected and hauled to the manufacturers, to a very large amount in wagons, or accumulated in warehouses, for it must be remembered at that time we had not more than a third of our present railroad mileage.

To keep on hand a large supply of cotton goods, the State agreed to take the total output of many of the cotton mills and pay them 75 per cent profit. The lack of clothing among the people at home became so severe that certain days were

set apart on which the output of the mills might be sold, and on those days large numbers of women came from all quarters to buy the cotton yarns or cloth. In some cases they walked even ten or twelve miles and carried their yarn and cloth home on their backs, and sometimes in carts or wagons.

Time fails me to go into all the various enterprises which the State inaugurated to support its armies in the field. Details are largely given by Major A. Gordon and Major W. A. Graham of the Adjutant General's Department in the First Volume of the "N. C. Regimental Histories." A committee was appointed in 1867 to ascertain the amount expended by this State in aid of the war, composed of J. C. Harper, R. H. Battle, and H. W. Husted, whose report shows that the State expended for military purposes alone, to carry on the war (leaving out the last three months, for which the records were lost), more than \$37,000,000. While part of this was in Confederate currency it is fair to estimate that full \$20,000,000 was furnished by this State for that purpose. This was exclusive of the amounts which were spent by the several counties for the relief of the widows, wives, and children of the soldiers and to relieve distress among the old and infirm. The State established salt works on the coast and also took part in the manufacture of salt at Saltville, in Southwest Virginia. By this means the State, and especially the country districts, were supplied with that indispensable article.

In addition to these expenditures the State used a large sum in the blockade business. In that business the State imported \$5,947,000 of goods, in addition to the cost of the steamer *Ad. Vance* and our three other vessels, the *Don*, the *Hansa*, and the *Annie*.

These various enterprises were largely suggested by and due to the energy of Gen. James G. Martin, who had seen service in the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army, but he was most ably seconded by Major John Devereux, Major T. D. Hogg, and the other officials under

him. Governor Vance, being the Governor of the State at that time, assumed the responsibility for the *Ad Vance* and the entire system by which the State imported these necessary articles, and he did so against the advice of eminent counsel who assured him that such action would make him liable to impeachment. He reaped his reward in the approval of the soldiery, whom he kept warm and supplied with clothing, food, and other necessaries, and in the remembrance of the people at home whom he supplied with salt and other necessary articles, and he won the lasting gratitude of the women to whom he furnished the cotton cards which enabled them to clothe themselves and children, and this made him after the war invincible in the hearts of the people of North Carolina.

The "blockade-running" enterprise of this State was not adopted by any other Southern State nor, strange to say, by the Confederate Government, to whom the State turned over a large part of the supplies it received by these methods. When the war ended North Carolina still had on hand here and in London many thousand bales of cotton which it had bought for this trade and the largest supply of English cloth for soldiers and officers, which were stored at Greensboro. The enterprise was successful till September, 1864, when the Confederate Government, having taken for a cruiser the supply of anthracite coal brought from England which the *Ad. Vance*\* had stored up in Wilmington for her own use, she was forced to use the bituminous and inferior coal from Chatham County, and the black trail of smoke that she made and a lowered speed caused her capture.

As to provisions, so large a part of Virginia was occupied by the enemy and the other Southern States being less fitted for raising corn and farther from Lee's army, more than half of the supplies of that army came from North Carolina. Major Hogg, the Commissary of this State, said that in the spring of 1865 North Carolina was feeding more than half of Lee's army.

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\* This was a double pun. The vessel was primarily named *Ad-Vance*, i.e., "to-Vance," and the "Advance" or *first*—not A. D. Vance.

It is to be remembered that the taxes of the Confederacy were largely levied in kind by the tithing bureau which received from each farm one-tenth of all the meat, corn, and other provisions raised which were put into the tithing warehouses and thence transported to the army from time to time as needed. There were tithing agents in each neighborhood who saw to it that the farmer turned over to the Government one-tenth of his produce, and over him was a tithing agent in each county. In a time of depreciated currency, and of an imperative demand for provisions by the army, no better system probably could have been devised.

The Confederate conscript law was adopted early in 1862 by which all men between 18 and 35 were taken for the army, with certain exemptions, on account of disability and public service. The age later was changed from 18 to 45. In the spring of 1864 the necessity of filling the ranks was such that boys from 17 to 18 were conscripted and formed into regiments and batalions of Junior Reserves, and those from 45 to 50 were likewise formed into Senior Reserves.

Nor should mention be omitted of the large supplies which were sent by the women of the State from their scanty stores to their relatives in the army. During the last three months of 1864, as Pollard's History states, \$325,000 worth of supplies passed through the office in Richmond sent by the women of this State direct to our soldiers in our time of greatest destitution, in addition to what the State Government was officially sending to the troops.

Throughout the war it was noted, without contradiction, that the best supplied, best clothed and equipped soldiers of the whole army were from North Carolina.

I cannot undertake in the brief space of this article to narrate what would require a volume, in order to set out adequately the support which North Carolina furnished to the Confederacy. It must be recalled that while now the State has 2,500,000 people, by the census of 1860 she had only 992,622, of whom full one-third were negroes. These



latter did their share in faithfully furnishing provisions raised on the farms for the support of the soldiers and of the people at home. To their credit there was not a single attempt, recorded in the four years, of insurrection or lawlessness. Out of less than 700,000 white population the State sent 125,000 splendid soldiers to the front besides the Home Guards, who preserved order, guarded bridges, and at times strengthened our lines in North Carolina. Many thousand negroes were also drafted from time to time to build breastworks and forts.

The proportion of soldiers furnished by this State to the Confederate cause was nearly one in every five of the total white population. This is a larger ratio than is now being furnished by Germany in her strenuous efforts, though that country is largely aided by the enforced work of prisoners and of the population drafted from Belgium and other occupied territory, contrary to all the rules of civilized warfare and the express stipulations of the Hague treaties.

It is safe to say that of the armies of the thirteen Confederate States, more than one-sixth were soldiers from this State. This State also furnished fully one-fifth of the provisions and other supplies for the Confederate armies.

Unlike Germany, with its thirty years preparation for war, North Carolina went into the war totally unprepared. But she grappled the task which came to her, and no state on either side, and probably no state in history, furnished from its population a larger proportion of soldiers, nor from its material resources a larger support, to the cause in which it embarked than this Commonwealth. If the cause finally failed no blame can be laid upon a state which went into that war reluctantly but which, when it once entered, stinted neither in men, in courage or in supplies in its ardent support to the side which its people had espoused.

## Tar River (The Name)

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By BRUCE COTTEN

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It seems to be well established, both by tradition and by official documents that this river was once sometimes called Taw River. Most of our North Carolina histories have so stated and there are numerous wills, deeds and other papers preserved which refer to it as Taw or Tor River.

Lawson in his thousand miles journey in 1701 appears to have crossed Tar River a few miles below the present town of Greenville. However, he calls it the Pampticough and neither in his text nor on his map does the name Tar, or Taw, appear.

Williamson calls it Taw River wherever referred to in his work, and says that in the Indian language the word Taw signifies the river of health.

Dr. Hawks repudiates this assertion of Williamson and says:

“Its name is not Tar, though Col. Byrd called it by that name more than one hundred years ago. Others have supposed its original Indian name to be Taw or Tor, which Williamson with his customary dogmatism, ignorantly states means ‘Health.’ It never had such a meaning in any dialect of the Algonquin or Iroquois that we have met with (and these were the two mother languages of the Indians of the eastern side of North Carolina) nor was there any such Indian Word as far as we can discover; though such a syllable formed from an Indian word, is found in the composition of Indian words, according to the known polythinseticism of our Indian tongues. But the river was notwithstanding, called Taw, for we find (as I am informed by a friend\*) that name applied in a patent of 1729.

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\* H. T. Clark, Esq., of Edgecombe.

“Wheeler, Simms, Emmons and Cook, all modern authorities, repudiating ‘Tar’ call it ‘Tau.’

“Mr. Clark thinks that from analogy, it should be written ‘Taw’ and cites the names *Haw*, *Catawba*, *Chickasaw*, *Choc-taw*, where the syllable terminates with *w*.

“But the fact is that in the orthography of Indian names and words it is important to know to what country the individual belonged who first wrote them down for the eye of civilized man; otherwise the pronunciation may be mistaken.

“For ourselves while we are quite sure the river’s true name never was Tar, we doubt whether Taw is the original word.

“Words of one syllable are exceedingly rare in the Indian languages, and especially in the name of places. They are almost invariably compounds.

“Its Indian name was Torpaeo and we think it should be so called now. Taw is but a corruption of the first syllable Tor. We have tried in vain to discover the meaning of the compound Tor-paeo.”

Dr. Hawk’s assertion that its Indian name was Torpaeo rests solely upon a map and an account of a journey accredited to John Lederer, a German, who claimed to have traveled far into the country south of Virginia in 1670.

Lederer, it seems, with certain Englishmen, was commissioned by Governor Berkely of Virginia to make the journey, for the purpose of exploration and for the purpose of discovering a pass over the mountains. His English companions deserted him on the upper James and Lederer claims that he made the journey accompanied only by an Indian guide named Jackzetavon.

Upon his return to Virginia he was received with insults and with such reproaches that he believed his life in danger; the Virginians very frankly disbelieving his statements as to his travels and discoveries.

Whereupon Lederer betook himself to Maryland where he succeeded in interesting the governor, Sir William Talbot,

who having been convinced that he was "a modest and ingenious person and a pretty scholar" himself translated, from the Latin into English, his account of his journeyings and printed the whole, with a map in London in 1672.

This account of Lederer, as translated and published by Talbot, sets forth geographic conditions which we know could not have existed in North Carolina and the impression gained is that the Virginians were entirely right in their estimate of the man's worth.

From the text it is impossible to recognize, positively, any part of North Carolina and the conviction is strong that Lederer never made the journey claimed, but has set forth, both in his text and on his map his impressions and idea of what that country was, as understood perhaps from Indians and frontier reports.

South of the Roanoke two rivers are shown, the Torpaeo and the Errico. Both are erroneously made to flow into Roanoke river.

The Torpaeo is undoubtedly intended for what is now Tar river and the Errico either the Neuse or Contentnea Creek. This arrangement of these streams is likewise shown on a map prepared for the Lords Proprietors in 1671, which for the interior of the country is the same as the Lederer map; one being a copy of the other so far as they relate to the interior of the country called Carolina.

This name Torpaeo does not appear in any other description or map preserved of the country, but several Indian names compounded with the sound of "tor" subsequently appear on the map and in the records as well and are generally located on Tar River, or in the vicinity of Contentnea Creek.

Tauhunter was an Indian town either on the Tar, or on Contentnea Creek, more likely on the latter and the name seems to have been preserved in Nahunter Creek in Greene County.

Toisnot is the beautiful name of a creek and swamp in Wilson County and was the name of a pretty village in the

same county, until changed into the homely compound of Elm City.

Other Indian names in that section had sounds that might have led into a corruption of Taw, or Tor. Lawson in describing his crossing of what seems to have been Contentnea Creek says it was called by the Indian Chattoukau. This name also appears to have been the Indian name for the point of land whereon New Bern stands, and is said to have been taken to New York by the Tuscarora Indians and as Chautauqua became the name of a lake, town and county in that state from which is called our modern Chautauqua.

Just how the Indians applied these names, whether to a stream, a location, to a general section or tribe cannot be said, but at least there were some words or names in the Indian dialect of the section between Tar River and the Neuse which could have been suggested to the early settlers to call this river Taw after their own Taw River in England from the vicinity of which many of them came. Indeed this seems a probable explanation of the early efforts to call it Taw.

Taw River in England is a beautiful little stream, having its source among the "Tors" of Dartmoor in Devonshire and flowing north into Bidiford Bay. These Tors, or huge blocks of granite that crown most of the hills, are a striking characteristic of the landscape in the county where Sir Walter Raleigh was born and the name Tor and Taw has been very plentifully applied to the topography of the surrounding country.

There are many prominent Tors such as Yes Tor, Back Tor, High Tor, Cor Tor and Hare Tor while besides Taw River we have Tawton, Torquay, Tor Bay and many other names that trace their origin directly to the Tors. The word is also spelled Tor and Taw just as to the river was in North Carolina.

The word is of Saxon origin though some say it was applied by the Romans to these hill tops in Devon because they



sometimes present a shape resembling the Greek letter tau (?). However the word is applied in Devonshire to any elevation that has rocks on its summit, just as "scar" is used in Yorkshire. It is also said that the first marbles were made from the stone of these Tors, hence the game Taw, and the position of Taw is still a prominent position in the playing of that most scientific of all juvenile games now called marbles.

Very many of the early settlers who came to Virginia and North Carolina came from the vicinity of Taw River and the Tors of Devonshire. Indeed after the battle of Sedgmoore in 1685, Devonshire was almost depopulated so great was the exodus, enforced or otherwise, to different parts of the new world. Very many of these people found their way to Virginia and into North Carolina.

Coming first upon Tar River in what is now Edgecombe or Nash County, there is reason to believe that these early settlers did not know that it was the same stream that lower down was called Pamlico. The impression being that it was tributary to the Roanoke as set forth in the maps of Lederer and Ogilby. Indeed some Scotch families having early settled south of the Roanoke in what is now lower Halifax County, the section was called "The Scotland Neck" under the impression it would seem that it was on a neck formed by the confluence of these two streams, or by Fishing Creek and the Roanoke.

So these people christened this river, or attempted to christen it, Taw River after their own Taw River in far off Devonshire just as Englishmen have always wanted to carry their place names with them. We know of course, that the attempt failed and the river was called Tar almost as soon as it was called Taw. If there was something in the Indian dialect of the section that suggested Taw, Taw itself at once suggested Tar, in honor of the then principal commodity of the country through which it flows. So Tar River it has been called exclusively for many years now and will no doubt continue by that name always.

Those settlers who pushed their way down the river called it Tar while those who pushed their way up the river, from old Bath County called it Pamlico, and it was known as Pamlico far up into what is now Pitt County. Finally as the up stream settlement dominated, the town of Washington became the dividing line, below which it is called Pamlico, above which it is called Tar River.

## Antique China Water-Pitcher, 1775 at Edenton

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### Its Masonic And Poetic Decorations

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In the Masonic Lodge at Edenton, North Carolina, which was established in 1775 under a chart from the Duke of Beaufort, then grand master of Masons in England, there is a very old and unique china pitcher, supposed to have been purchased as a water-pitcher when the lodge was first organized. It is beautifully decorated; on one side is a ship under full sail, on another some scene connected with the exploits of the Knights Templar, and on the third the following verses interwoven with the different emblems:

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That all other orders however exteemed,  
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And nobles have quitted all other delights,  
With joy to preside o'er our mystical rites.

We always are free, etc.

Tho' some may pretend we've no secrets to know,  
Such idle opinions their ignorance show,  
While others with raptures cry out they're revealed,  
In Freemasons' bosoms they still lie concealed.

We always are free, etc.

Coxcombal pedants may say what they can,  
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