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NORTH CAROLINA

By

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*SUPPLEMENTARY VOLUME*

# NORTH CAROLINA

BY

J. I. FOUST

PROFESSOR OF PEDAGOGY, STATE NORMAL AND  
INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

AND

NETTIE M. ALLEN

SUPERVISING TEACHER IN TRAINING SCHOOL  
STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

New York

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

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1906

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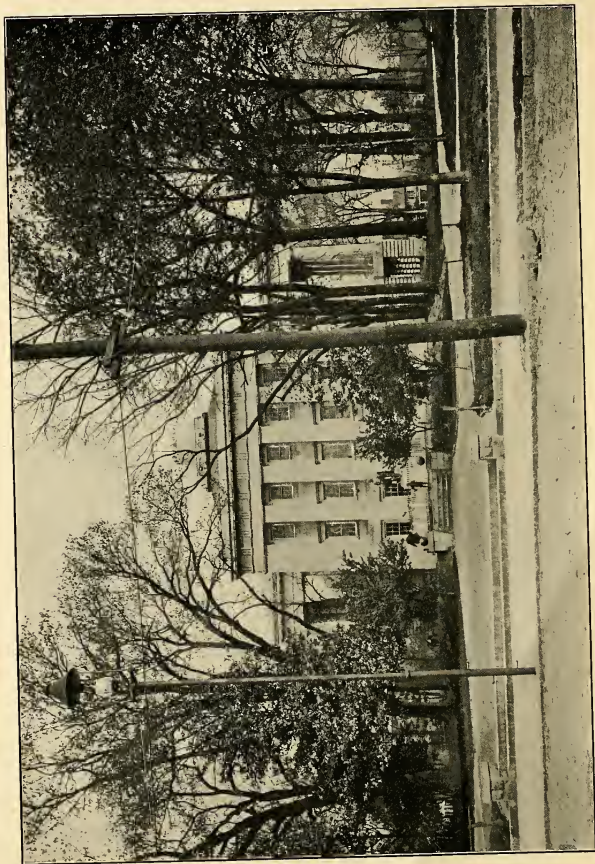
NORTH CAROLINA





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STATE CAPITOL.

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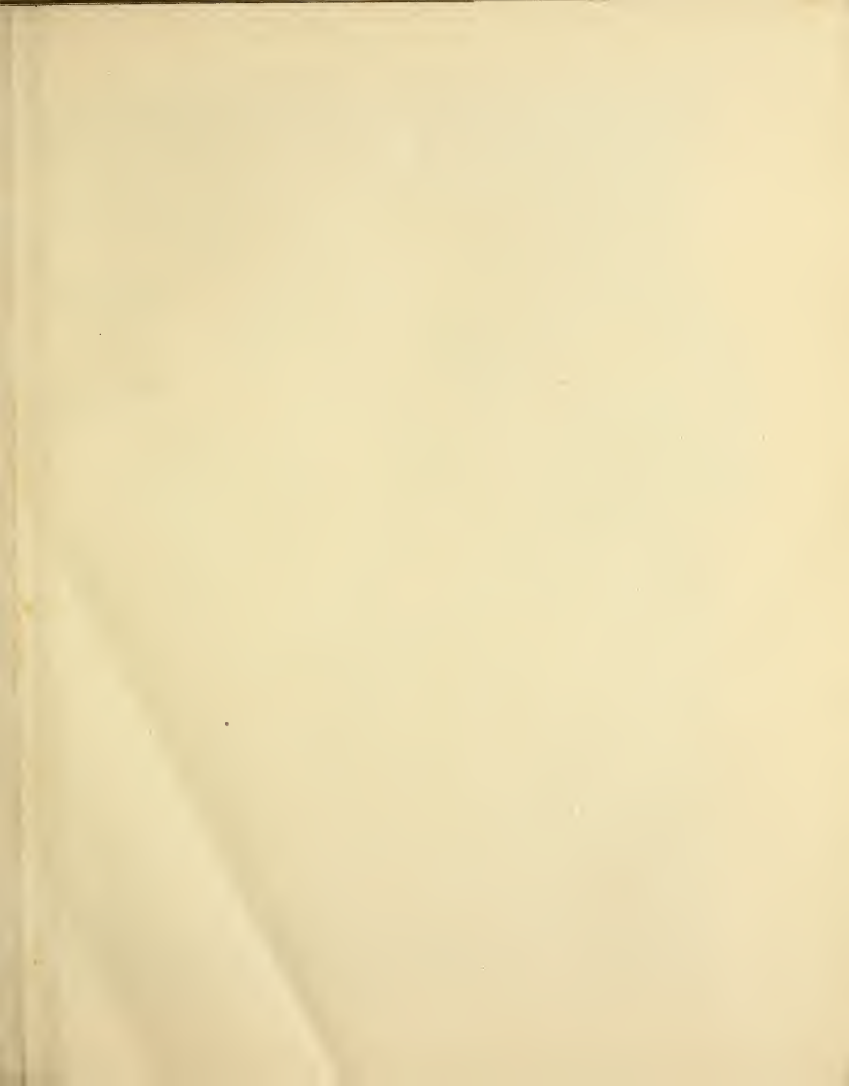
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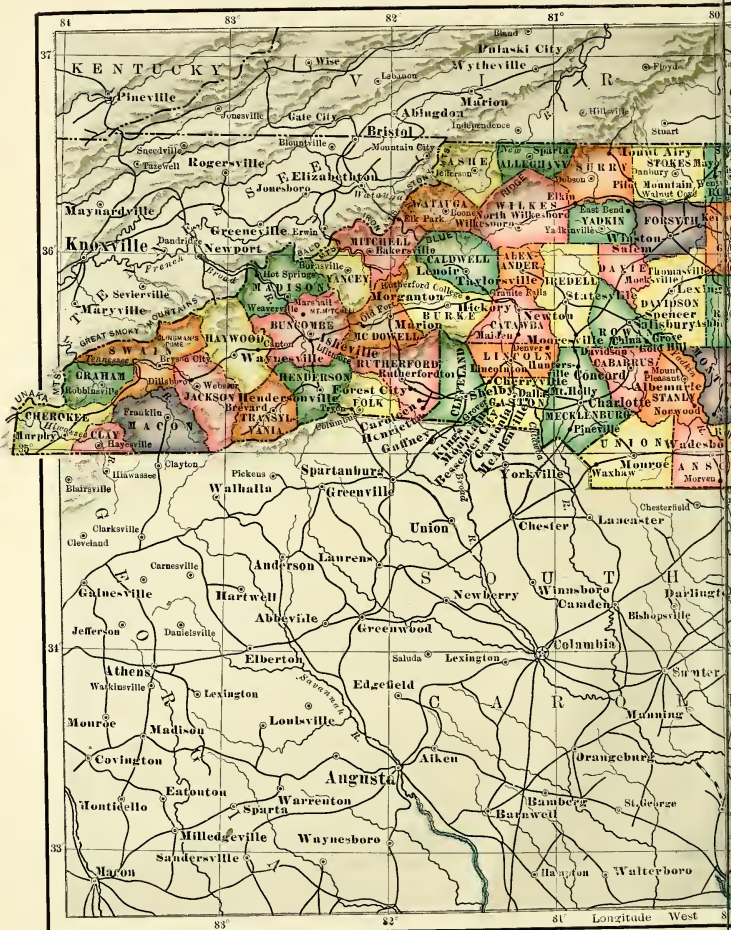
Set up and electrotyped. Published July, 1906. Reprinted  
October, 1906 ; November, 1909.

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## SUGGESTIONS TO THE TEACHER

The following suggestions are offered with the hope that they may be helpful to the teacher in working out the geography of North Carolina more fully than it can be done in any ordinary text-book.

1. **Material.** — An abundance of material that will greatly aid in making the subject more interesting to the pupils can be had at very little cost.

The pamphlets issued by the State Geological Survey are invaluable. These can be obtained from the State Geological Survey, Chapel Hill, N.C., on payment of postage.

The State Agricultural Department issues bulletins on agriculture and related subjects, which will be mailed free of charge on request to the Commissioner of Agriculture, Raleigh, N.C.

Illustrated pamphlets can usually be obtained from the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the city or town about which information is desired.

Railroads issue booklets describing the country through which they pass. These will be especially helpful in picturing the scenery, etc., of the various parts of the state. The agent or some other railroad official will be glad to furnish these on request.

The teacher will find the pictures and illustrations in the material suggested above of great value in the development of the different subjects. They should be liberally used.

2. **Study of Home Geography.** — The teacher should make free use of all material available in the immediate neighborhood of the school. The different kinds of soil should be

noted; physiography of section observed; rainfall and temperature should be things of interest to the pupils; plant and animal life, manufacturing, etc., of the community should be studied. If any real and abiding interest in geography work is aroused, it will have its beginning in this concrete form.

3. **Geography is a Science.** — Geography should never be viewed by the teacher or studied by the pupil as a collection of disjointed facts. There ought to be a natural, orderly, and logical development of the subject.

Physiography and location are the fundamental factors in determining climate; climate, physiography, and soil largely determine natural resources; and all of these help to decide the industries of the people. This vital connection should never be broken in presenting the subject.

4. **Development.** — It is a basic principle in teaching that mental power does not depend upon the number of facts memorized, but rather upon the things wrought out by individual effort. An attempt has been made to adopt this principle in working out the North Carolina Supplement. This is the explanation, if any is needed, for the large use of thought questions in the text. It is hoped that the teacher will make these but the beginning point of numerous other questions necessary for the full development of the subject.

5. **Map Studies.** — It will be noticed that there are no formal map studies. It is our belief that better results can be obtained by connecting the map study with the various subjects presented than by removing it from this natural connection. The teacher can easily enlarge upon the work suggested along this line.

6. **Written Summaries.** — As an aid in permanently fixing in the mind of the pupil the leading facts presented, a written summary at the end of each topic will be found helpful. This should be based upon an outline, which gives special emphasis to the logical sequence of the different parts.

7. **Cities and Towns.** — It is our belief that the best possible geography work can be accomplished by what is known as *type studies*. We, therefore, suggest that the study of the cities and towns of North Carolina be made the basis of this work. Each type should be studied so thoroughly that the pupils will be able to picture the real life of the people. With this in view, Beaufort or Morehead City can be studied as the *type* of a community engaged principally in the fish and oyster industry; New Bern as a community engaged in trucking; Wilson, Rocky Mount, or Kinston as a tobacco market; Durham as a city engaged in the manufacture of smoking tobacco; Winston as a manufacturing center of plug tobacco; Charlotte as a cotton manufacturing center; Greensboro as a railroad center; High Point as a furniture manufacturing center; Goldsboro as the railroad center of eastern North Carolina and as a cotton market; Wilmington as a seaport; Asheville, Southern Pines, and Pinehurst as health resorts, etc.

If the teacher will collect a sufficient amount of material relating to these and other cities and towns, and study them thoroughly as *types*, it will result in the most interesting and instructive part of the work in North Carolina geography.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY OF THE SOUTHERN STATES

Almost the entire area included in this group of states is made up of plains. The most level portions are the delta and flood plain of the Mississippi, and the coastal plains, which skirt the entire Gulf and Atlantic coast of the Southern States. The coastal plains are very level; and, since the rainfall is heavy, they are often swampy, especially near the rivers. Their higher portions are more irregular and better drained; but since the soil is sandy, there are large areas which are too barren for agriculture and are therefore still covered by open pine forests.

West of the coastal plains that border the Atlantic, and separated from them by the fall line, is the still higher Piedmont Plateau. This plateau slopes gradually from the base of the Appalachians, where its elevation is about 1000 feet above sea level, to the fall line, where the elevation of the plain is from 100 to 500 feet above the sea. It is really a region of old mountains worn down to a rolling and, in places, slightly hilly plain.

Many large and important cities are located on the rivers at the head of navigation where the streams flow down from the Piedmont region to the more recent deposits of the Coastal Plain. Richmond, Petersburg, Raleigh, Columbia, Augusta, and Macon are at the fall line of



# NORTH CAROLINA

## LOCATION AND SIZE

In what direction are the New England States from North Carolina? (See map of the United States.) In what direction are the Middle Atlantic States? What is the position of North Carolina with reference to the other Southern States?

Point toward New York City. Point toward Chicago. Point toward the Gulf of Mexico.

What ocean is east of the state? (See map.) What state north? What two states south? What state west?

Refer to the map and tell what parallel of latitude passes through the state near the center. How many degrees is this parallel of latitude from the Tropic of Cancer? How many miles? How many degrees to the Arctic Circle? In what zone, then, is North Carolina? Is it in the southern or northern part of the zone?

What parallel forms the northern boundary? On the maps of Europe, Asia, and Africa follow this line eastward until you reach the Pacific east of Asia. What countries are crossed by it?

The state is about 500 miles in length, and nearly 190 miles in width at the widest part. With your scale of miles, test the above statement. In area it is more than 52,000 square miles. North Carolina is about ten times

as large as Connecticut, and nearly six times as large as Massachusetts. Compare it to New York in size; to Pennsylvania.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY

As to its physical features, North Carolina is naturally divided into three distinct sections. These are the Western or Mountain Plateau Section, the Middle or Piedmont Section, and the Eastern or Coastal Section.

The whole state gradually slopes from the top of the Great Smoky Mountains to the Atlantic Ocean.

Remembering the above fact, you can now best picture North Carolina by considering this gradual decline as

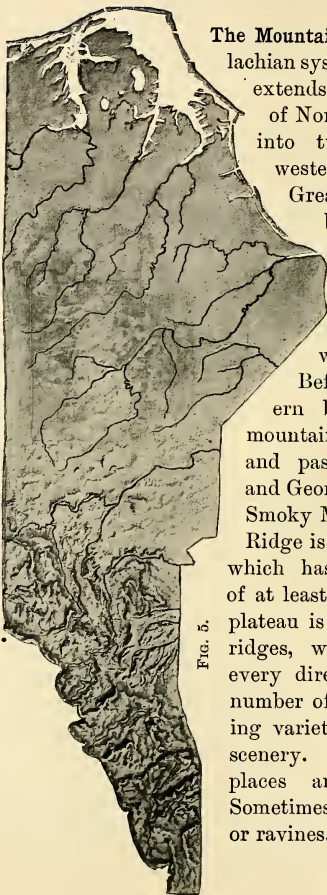


FIG. 4.

composed of three terraces of vast area, sloping toward the east.<sup>1</sup>

The Blue Ridge Mountains form the eastern boundary of the Western Plateau. Passing from these to the Piedmont Region, the descent is very abrupt. The descent from the Middle Section to the Coastal Plain is much more gradual, and in many places the change from the one section to the other would not be noticed.

<sup>1</sup> The main ridge of the Great Smoky Mountains forms the western boundary. Though its average height is greater, the highest peak of the western plateau is not on the western boundary line, but on the eastern or Blue Ridge side of the plateau.



**The Mountain Plateau.** — The Appalachian system of mountains, which extends along the eastern coast of North America, is separated into two distinct ranges in western North Carolina. The Great Smoky Mountains are between this state and Tennessee. The Blue Ridge extends across the state in a direction generally parallel to the western boundary line. Before reaching its southern border, however, these mountains make a sharp curve and pass into South Carolina and Georgia. Between the Great Smoky Mountains and the Blue Ridge is situated a vast plateau, which has an average elevation of at least 2500 feet. The whole plateau is interspersed with cross ridges, which extend in almost every direction, forming a great number of valleys, and thus giving variety and grandeur to the scenery. The valleys in many places are extremely narrow. Sometimes they are mere gorges or ravines.

The average elevation of the Great Smoky Mountains is about 4500 feet ; that of the Blue Ridge about 4000 feet.

The following are some of the highest peaks in the western plateau region : Mt. Mitchell, 6711 feet in height (locate it on the map) ; Clingman's Dome, 6660 feet ; Mt. Buckley, 6600 feet ; Mt. Love, 6443 feet.



FIG. 6.  
 Grandfather Mountain.

There are at least forty peaks over 6000 feet in height, and more than eighty over 5000 feet in height. This section contains an area of about 6000 square miles. It has a rich, loamy soil of good depth, which, with proper cultivation, is very productive.

**Middle or Piedmont Section.** — Just east of the Blue Ridge Mountains is the Piedmont Section of the state. In the western portion of this section the land reaches an average

elevation of 1200 to 1500 feet, and gradually slopes toward the east, touching the Coastal Plain where the elevation is from 200 to 500 feet above the level of the sea. The western part of the plateau is mountainous and rugged, presenting very much the appearance of the Mountain Section.

The general appearance of this part of the state is undulating, with well-rounded hills and broad valleys lying



FIG. 7.

Landscape view of Piedmont North Carolina, showing a macadam road.

between. In some places, however, the hills assume the proportion of mountains. Of these the Oconeechee Hills, which extend through Person, Orange, and Chatham counties, are the most noteworthy. (Locate these counties by reference to the map.)

Refer to the relief map and notice the direction in which the rivers flow. How, then, does this section slope?

About one-half of the territory of the state is in the Piedmont Region.

Great diversity in soil is found here. Clayey soil predominates and yet, in many places, there is sand in abundance. In other portions of the section a mixture of sand and clay is found. Does this diversity of soil affect agriculture? In what way?

Consult the map (pages 22-23) and name the counties of the Piedmont Plateau. Name the rivers. Which is the largest? Where does it rise?

**The Coastal Plain.**—Extending westward from the Atlantic Ocean for 120 to 160 miles is the Coastal Plain. The surface gradually rises from the level of the ocean at the rate of one to three feet a mile. This gradual rise in the surface will scarcely be noticed by any one traveling over the section.

The streams near the ocean are slow moving, with banks very little higher than the surface of the water. As we follow up these streams toward the *fall line*, the flow is more rapid, with banks somewhat higher.

On account of the level surface and poor drainage there are many swamps near the ocean and along the streams. Very often lakes are found in these swamps. It is supposed that these have been formed by the burning of immense holes in the ground. On account of the moisture, warm climate, and rich soil, large quantities of vegetable matter accumulate from year to year, and consequently, the earth has a dense covering of plant material, which during the summer months becomes very dry and is easily set on fire. Once started these fires have been known to burn for weeks. When they are finally burned out the depressions are filled with water, thus forming lakes.

Refer to your map and name the largest of these lakes. Where is it located? Locate some of the other lakes.

Refer to the United States map and compare the coast of eastern North Carolina with that of New England. What differences do you note?



FIG. 8.

View on Core Sound, showing windmill used for power purposes.

Extending the whole length of the eastern coast is a fringe of sand banks. The distance of these sand banks from the mainland varies from a few rods to thirty or forty miles. They have been formed by the washing up of sand by the waves of the ocean. The winds have also helped in this work. How?

Between the sand banks and the mainland there are several large bodies of water called sounds. Some of these are connected with the Atlantic Ocean by inlets.

Locate Pamlico Sound. Where is Albemarle Sound? Core Sound? Also notice the inlets on your map. Name three of them.

Does this section of the state slope toward the east? Notice the direction in which the rivers flow, and you will be able to answer this question.

Calculate approximately the area of the Coastal Plain.

Sand predominates in the soil of this section. In the southeastern part of the state there are wide stretches of unbroken sand hills, covered with the long-leaf pine.

In the northeastern part of the state the soil is somewhat clayey. Here is found a deep, rich loam which is very productive.

The Coastal Plain was at one time covered by the ocean. This is proved by the fact that remains of shellfish and of other forms of marine life are found. These, when brought to the surface, add greatly to the productive capacity of the soil.

Many of the swamps have been drained, and, as a result, large areas with soil rich in organic matter have been brought under cultivation. There is no more productive land in the world than that which has been reclaimed in this manner.

The river valleys are all noted for their fertility. Why?

## RIVERS AND DRAINAGE

Study some river or brook near your home and answer these questions.

What determines the direction in which a river flows? What determines the rapidity of a stream? What causes a waterfall? Which is better for power purposes, a slow-moving or rapid stream? Knowing the direction in which a stream flows, can you tell the direction of the slope of the land?

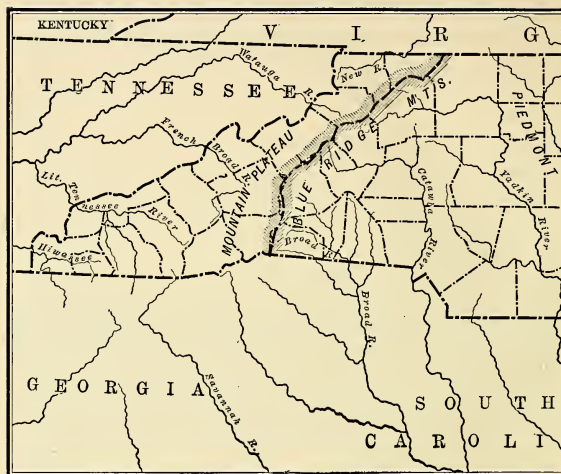


FIG. 9 a.

Refer to your drainage and relief maps and answer these questions.

In what direction do the rivers of the Coastal Plain flow? Name them. Which rise in Virginia? Into what waters do these last empty? From what you know of the physiography of the Coastal Plain would you expect the streams east of the *fall line* to be slow-moving or rapid? At and near the *fall line*? Where would you expect to find the best water power?

Which rivers that flow across the Coastal Plain rise in the Piedmont Section? In what direction do they flow? You should remember that the Tar, Neuse, and Cape Fear

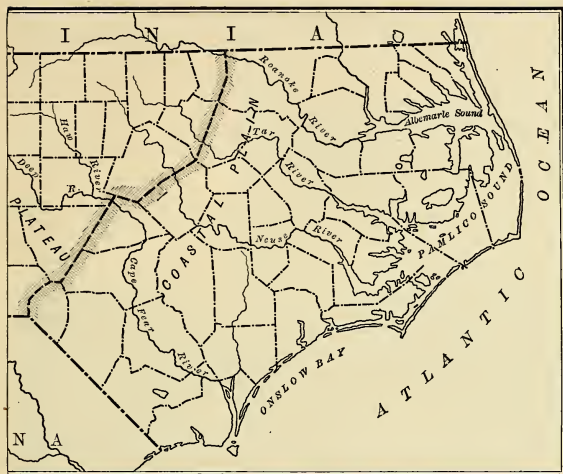


FIG. 9b.

rivers drain both the Coastal Plain and part of the Piedmont Plateau. Would you expect these to be more rapid in the Piedmont or in the Eastern Section? Why? What other rivers in Piedmont Carolina? Where do they rise? In what direction do they flow? How do they reach the Atlantic Ocean? Refer to the relief map and give reason for the very abrupt changes in the direction of these rivers, especially near their sources. Why is water power more abundant in this section?

The most remarkable water power in the state is found on the Yadkin River at what is known as the *Narrows of the Yadkin*, a narrow gorge between walls of rock

bowlders. The river above this point is about 1000 feet in width. The average width of the Narrows for about a mile is not over 150 feet. At one place it is not over 60 feet. The torrent rushes through this narrow gorge with great velocity and power. The fall from the point where the river enters the Narrows to a point one mile below is 37 feet; to a point five miles below it is  $91\frac{1}{2}$  feet. By

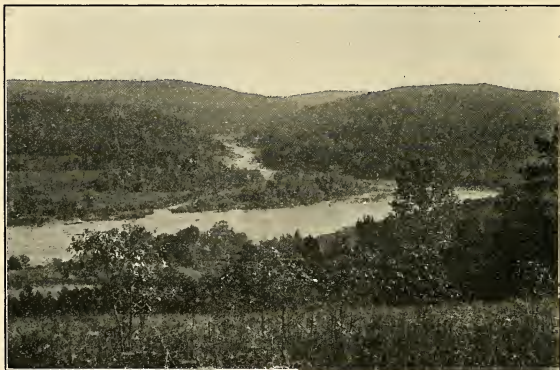


FIG. 10.

Narrows of the Yadkin, from Palmer Mountain.

means of a dam now being constructed above the Narrows, one of the most important water powers in the country is being developed. It will be used to generate electricity which will be transmitted to the principal cities and towns of central North Carolina. This will furnish power for street cars and manufacturing plants, and will supply electric light for public and domestic purposes.

The southwestern part of the Piedmont Plateau is drained by the Broad and other rivers which flow directly into South Carolina without crossing the state as do the Yadkin and Catawba. (See map.)

The crest of the Blue Ridge is the watershed between the Piedmont Plateau and the Mountain Plateau. Locate the rivers west of the Blue Ridge by reference to the map. You will notice from the relief map that the direction of these rivers continually changes. Account for this by the physiography. Into what waters do the rivers of this section flow?

The water power of these rivers has not been developed in any large way. There are, however, immense possibilities in the development of this power, which fact is being more and more fully realized.



FIG. 11.

Whitewater Falls, western North Carolina.

## CLIMATE

Do people engage in the same work during all seasons of the year? Have you noticed any effect of climate on the occupations of people? On plant life?

Do you recall what the thermometer registered on a very warm day? On a cold day?

The position of North Carolina in a warm temperate zone determines its climate in a general way, but the climate is modified also by two important factors: the proximity of the ocean on the east and the gradual elevation of the land toward the west.

Follow carefully these suggestive questions and determine for yourself what, in general, is the climate of the state.

Refer to the map to see in what parallel of latitude North Carolina lies. Note that it lies along the same parallel as the Central Mediterranean Basin, the most favored region of the globe, climatically considered. What, then, would be the climate of the state, were it not influenced by the ocean and the elevation of land?

How and why does the nearness of the ocean to a country affect its climate? Determine how the climate of eastern North Carolina is modified by this influence. (See map.) How does elevation influence climate? Determine, then, the climate of western North Carolina.

The elevation of this section causes the air to be comparatively dry and hence the climate is salubrious. It is, therefore, one of the most important summer and winter resorts in America.

In the Piedmont region, which lies between these two sections, there is a more or less varied climate. Why?

Storms, at times, greatly influence the climate of a country. The cold blizzards come from the northwest and other storms from the west and southwest. How is North Carolina protected from these? Notice the position of the mountains.

Because of the varied physiography and climate of the state, it naturally follows that some variation will exist in the mean temperature of the different sections. The normal annual mean temperature for the state is 59° Fahr.

The seasonal temperatures for the different sections are as follows: —

	SPRING	SUMMER	AUTUMN	WINTER
Coastal Plain	59°	77°	62°	45°
Piedmont Plateau	59°	77°	60°	42°
Mountain Plateau	56°	73°	57°	40°
For the State	58°	76°	60°	42°

Describe briefly the climate of the different sections, and the influences affecting it.

**Rainfall.** — How does vapor get into the air? How is it distributed? What causes its precipitation as rain, snow, etc.? Have you noticed any effect of rain upon plant life?

The average annual rainfall is about fifty-two inches. Do you know what is meant by an annual rainfall of fifty-two inches? The average annual rainfall of the Coastal Plain is fifty-four inches. Between Ocracoke and Hatteras it is over sixty inches. You will notice by referring to your map that this is the extreme eastern part of the state. Does this explain the heavy rainfall?

The average annual rainfall in the Mountain Plateau is fifty-three inches. The heaviest rainfall in the entire state is found in Macon and some of the adjoining counties. Note on your map the arrangement of the mountains, and try to explain this fact. The rainfall in the mountain section is less uniformly distributed than in the other sections. Can you give any reason for this?

The central part of the state has an average rainfall of forty-eight inches. Can you give any reason for the difference of rainfall in this section as compared with that in the other two sections?

There is a sufficient amount of moisture in every section of the state for agricultural purposes, and it is distributed almost uniformly throughout the year. The greatest amount of rainfall is during the months of July and August. Why is this advantageous?

## GAME

North Carolina has wonderful game resources. The waters of Pamlico, Currituck, and the other sounds of eastern North Carolina are almost darkened in the winter with vast flocks of wild fowl. The wild celery of Currituck forms a natural food for the redhead, the canvasback, and the ruddy duck. These ducks and other water fowl rear their young during the summer months in Canada and the Northern States. They visit southern waters during the winter season. In this southern flight of the birds come thousands of swan, and Canada geese in great numbers.

Many hunters come from other states to enjoy the shooting of this wild fowl. The inhabitants also reap a rich

harvest by shooting for commercial purposes. In Currituck County alone there was killed and sold by the native hunters during the past winter at least \$100,000 worth of ducks and geese.

Deer are plentiful in many sections of the state. They are found principally in the swamps of the East and in the mountains of the West.

Wild turkeys have been steadily on the increase since the general adoption of the stock-law. Why?

With the exception of a few localities the quail, or partridge, abounds. These birds are much hunted by sportsmen.

Many of the song birds and others eat insects that would be injurious to the crops of the farmer. Because of this economic value the Legislature, a few years ago, passed a law giving protection to these birds. To the game birds the law also gives protection during the breeding season.

## FISH AND OYSTER INDUSTRY

Refer to your map and locate the sounds of eastern North Carolina. Which is the farthest north? Which is the largest? There being no inlets, Currituck and Albemarle are bodies of fresh water. At times, however, the water of Albemarle becomes brackish in the eastern part.

All of the sounds are comparatively shallow, Pamlico, the largest, having an average depth of about fifteen feet. How does this affect the catching of fish?

There are between 12,000 and 15,000 people actively engaged in catching and handling fish and other marine products. Name some methods of catching fish.

Eastern North Carolina, being in the temperate zone, naturally has a greater variety of fish and other forms of marine life than the states to the north or to the south. Why? There are no less than forty varieties of food fish found in the waters around Beaufort. In addition to catching fish for food purposes a large quantity of menhaden are taken, from which the oil is extracted. The refuse after being dried makes a valuable fertilizer; this latter being a more valuable product than the oil. Very often as many as 100,000 of these fish are caught at a single haul of the seine.

In some localities ocean fishing is engaged in. Bluefish, Spanish mackerel, and sea trout are taken from the ocean.

Oysters, clams, scallops, shrimps, crabs, and diamond-back terrapin are very valuable commercially.

## FORESTS

The forests of a country are largely determined by the nature of its soil and climate.

Have you noticed in your own community that different trees grow in different localities? Do you find the same variety of forest growth on the hills or mountains and in the valleys? Does the difference in soil seem to affect the forest growth? Name all the varieties of forest trees that you know. Which are hardwood?

Recalling what has been learned about the soil and climate of the different sections of the state, try to answer the following questions: Will there naturally be a difference in the varieties of forest trees in the Coastal and the Piedmont sections? In the Coastal and Mountain?

The climate of the state ranges from subtropical in the

southeast to that of Canada in some portions of the Mountain Section. Does this help to explain the fact that North Carolina has so many kinds of forest trees?

How and why are forests valuable? Is erosion in forests as rapid as in land that has been cleared?

There was a time when nearly the whole surface of the state was covered with forests. The early settlers cut and destroyed these in many places for the purpose of cultivating the land. Large areas were, however, left untouched, and these have since become one of the principal sources of revenue to the people.

For commercial purposes the pine is the most important tree in eastern North Carolina. There are numerous kinds, but the long-leaf pine outranks the others in value. This is found in fifteen counties south of the Neuse River. Locate this section on your map.

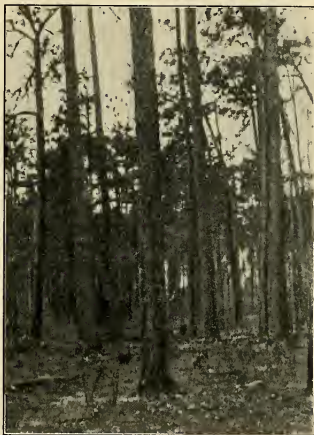


FIG. 12.  
Pine forest.

By removing a thin layer from one side of the tree, the sap exudes and is caught in a box at the trunk of the tree. By distillation, spirits of turpentine, the volatile part, and rosin, the residue, are obtained. Tar is also obtained from this pine by burning the wood after it

has been covered with earth so as to exclude nearly all the air. Pitch is obtained by boiling the tar, and is used in shipbuilding. How is it thus used?

Masts and spars for vessels are made from this variety of pine.

Describe lumbering in New England. How does it compare with that in your own state? Does difference in climate and surface features suggest an answer?

Give some of the uses of lumber.

One of the chief industries of the Coastal Section is lumbering. A large number of people are actively engaged in cutting and preparing the long-leaf pine and other varieties, especially the loblolly, for market. Unlike lumbering in New England, where the logs are floated to the mill on some stream, the usual plan is either to take the sawmill to the forest, or to haul the logs to the mill. In many places they are brought to the mill on a small railroad, which penetrates far into the forest. After the lumber has been sawed, there is a ready market for it in all parts of the country.

On account of the climatic and physiographic conditions of the Coastal Plain and the nature of its soil, the forestry somewhat resembles that of the states to the south of us. For similar reasons the forestry of the Mountain Region resembles that of the states to the north.

The valleys of the Mountain Plateau have largely been brought under cultivation, but most of the mountains are still clothed with their original growth.

Nearly all of the trees are of the hardwood variety. On the lower southern slopes the chestnut, white oak and yellow poplar abound. On the higher elevations,

and particularly on the northern sides of the mountains, are the lindens, the birches, hard and soft maples, the beech, the ash, the locust, the white pine, and the wild cherry. On the mountains, at an elevation of 4000 feet and more, there are forests of spruce and fir.



FIG. 13.

Valley in the mountain region.

A great deal of the wealth of this section depends upon lumbering. Some of the best hardwoods of the state are obtained here. The bark of the oak is used in tanning leather, and large quantities are gathered in this section. The locust is used in making pins, especially those needed in the construction of telegraph and telephone lines.

In addition to these, new industries are being developed from the woods of this region. It has been discovered that the wood which has been heretofore considered valueless can be utilized in the manufacture of a low grade of paper, etc.

The chief difficulty has been the lack of transportation facilities. Companies are being formed for penetrating

the mountains with electric lines. It is proposed to operate these with the power obtained from the swift streams that abound in the mountains.

The forestry of the Piedmont Plateau partakes of the nature of that found in the other two sections. While the long-leaf pine is found in a few counties along the southern border, a species known as the short-leaf pine is



FIG. 14.

Mountain scenery, western North Carolina.

much more abundant in other parts of the Piedmont Region. Like the Mountain Plateau this section grows many varieties of the hardwoods.

Describe the forests of the three natural divisions of North Carolina, noting the influence of soil, climate, and physiography as the determining factors.

Make a list of the chief forest products of each of the three sections of the state. Of your own locality.

## MINERAL PRODUCTS AND MINING

The state is noted for its great variety of minerals. While many are not found in sufficient quantities for commercial purposes, some are more abundant than in any other state in the Union.

**Gold.** — Gold is very widely distributed in the state, being found in each of the three sections. The most profitable mines are located in central Carolina. In 1904 only four counties produced more than \$10,000 each, in gold, these being (in order of production) Montgomery, Stanly, Cabarrus, and Guilford. Locate these on the map.

**Iron.** — Like gold, iron is found in various parts of the state. The most important deposits are the Cranberry Mines in Mitchell County. This is magnetic ore, and produces iron of a very superior quality. The distance of the iron deposits from the coal, which is necessary for operating the smelting furnaces, makes the reduction of the ore very expensive. For this reason and for lack of transportation facilities, many mines are not operated.

**Coal.** — There are only two localities in which coal has been found to any extent, in Stokes and Chatham counties. The Cummock Mine of Chatham is the only one sufficiently rich to be worked to advantage commercially.

**Mica.** — North Carolina is the leading state in the Union in the production of mica. In quality this mica is superior to any in the world. In Ash, Mitchell, Jackson, Haywood, Macon, Transylvania, and Stokes counties mica is found in sufficient quantities to be mined with profit. Locate these counties. In what section of the state are they? Can you name two uses of mica?

**Monazite.** — This is found in considerable quantities. It is extensively mined in Burke, Cleveland, Rutherford, and McDowell counties. From it is obtained thoria, which is used in the manufacture of the Welsbach and other incandescent gas burners.

**Talc and Soapstone.** — Talc is found in Swain, Moore, Cherokee, and Jackson counties in quantities sufficient to make its mining an important industry. It is used in the manufacture of talcum powder, soap, and paper ; it is also the basis of many lubricants.

Other minerals such as tin, copper, silver, zinc, zircon, graphite, serpentine, asbestos, and others are found in the state. Corundum is found in Macon, Jackson, Clay, and Iredell counties. It is the presence of corundum in emery that gives it its abrasive qualities. For what is emery used ?

**Gems.** — Many of the precious gems are found in the state, chief among which are the diamond, sapphire (transparent corundum), garnet (three varieties), beryl (three varieties), hiddenite, emeralds, opals, and others.

**Building Stones.** — In the Piedmont and Mountain sections of North Carolina, the most important mining industry is the quarrying of granite and other stones. These are now being used for building purposes, and for making roads.

*Granite* is widely distributed. There are, however, only two places where it is quarried in large quantities. Near Mt. Airy, Surry County, and near Salisbury, Rowan County, important plants have been developed. In 1890 there were only 135 car loads shipped from Mt. Airy ; in 1904 there were 1282. The output from these two quarries is extensively used in North Carolina and other states for street curbing, for ballast, in the erection of buildings,

etc. It is shipped to Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and other cities north and west.

*Sandstone* is found in Anson, Moore, Chatham, Wake, and Durham counties. Locate these on your map, and see how they lie with reference to each other. Can you give any reason for the occurrence of sandstone here and not elsewhere?

*Marble* has been discovered in several sections of the state. The principal quarry is located in Cherokee County. A ready market is found for the output for monuments and for decorative purposes in the erection of fine buildings. Locate Cherokee County.

*Limestone*. — At Fletcher, in Buncombe County, a limestone deposit is found, and is sufficiently abundant to be quarried with profit.

**Clay Deposits.** — North Carolina is rich in clay deposits. Clays suitable for the manufacture of earthenware, sewer pipe, terra cotta, porcelain ware, decorative brick, fancy and pressed brick are abundant.

In some respects the most interesting of the clay deposits is kaolin or china clay. This is mined in large quantities in Jackson and Swain counties. Locate these counties on the map. A large part of this kaolin is shipped to Trenton, New Jersey, and East Liverpool, Ohio, where it is manufactured into various forms of chinaware.

## AGRICULTURE

Name the chief agricultural product of your section. How is the land prepared for planting it? Describe the method of cultivation. When and how is it harvested? How is it marketed? For what is it used?

About seventy-five people out of every hundred in North Carolina are engaged in some agricultural pursuit. Compare with New England in this respect. With the Middle Atlantic States. How does the climate of North Carolina compare with that of these two sections? Does this difference explain the fact that more people in this state are engaged in agriculture than in the two sections mentioned?



FIG. 15.  
In the Piedmont region.

Does the fact that North Carolina had negro slaves help to explain this difference in occupations?

Make a list of all the agricultural products of your community. Which ones seem to develop better in sandy soil? Which in clayey soil?

You have learned that North Carolina, with reference to climate, soil, and general surface features, is divided into three sections. You would, therefore, expect this state to have a diversified agriculture, corresponding in a general way to these natural divisions.

While this is true, some of the leading crops are grown in nearly every county of the state.

**Cereals.** — Corn and oats are important crops in every part of the state. Wheat is more restricted in its area of production, being largely confined to the northern Piedmont and Mountain divisions.

The cultivation of upland rice has greatly increased the territory of rice production. It is now grown in many parts of the Coastal Plain.

**Cotton.** — The great Cotton Belt of the United States is to the south and southwest of North Carolina, as the plant requires for its best growth a hot climate. According to the census of 1900, the following counties produced more than 10,000 (five-hundred pound) bales each: Anson, Cleveland, Edgecombe, Halifax, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Robeson, Scotland, Union, Wake, Wayne, and Wilson. The location of these counties will enable you to place the cotton belt of the state.

**Tobacco.** — In the growth of the best grades of bright tobacco, North Carolina and Virginia have always ranked first among the states of the Union. The original *Golden Leaf Belt* was on the northern border of the Piedmont Plateau. The area for the production of fine tobacco has, however, been greatly enlarged. The light soil of the Coastal Plain is admirably adapted to the culture of fine grades of smoking tobacco. Large quantities are now sold in many of the eastern towns. Wilson in 1890 sold on her markets only 600,000 pounds. More than 20,000,000 pounds annually are now sold in the warehouses of this town. The same increase is shown in the sales at Rocky Mount, Goldsboro, Kinston, and other towns of this section.

**Peanuts.** — In the northeastern part of the state, the growing of peanuts is an important industry. Why is

this section well adapted to the cultivation of this crop? A ready sale is found for the product in Norfolk, Va. See map. Hog raising is an allied industry. Why?

**Trucking.**—The alluvial Coastal Plain of eastern United States is well adapted to the culture of garden vegetables. The largest cities in the country are located in and near this belt. See United States map. How does this influence trucking? Why can the states south of us supply the mar-



FIG. 17.  
Truck farm.



FIG. 16.  
Tobacco field.

kets in these cities with vegetables earlier than eastern North Carolina? Why cannot Virginia and the other Middle Atlantic States supply this demand so early? What position, then, does eastern North Carolina occupy with reference to market gardening? These vegetables are put on the northern markets in a fresh condition by means of refrigerator cars. The supplying of these by the transportation lines has had an important influence on the development of trucking.

Of the vegetables raised, the leading are sweet potatoes,

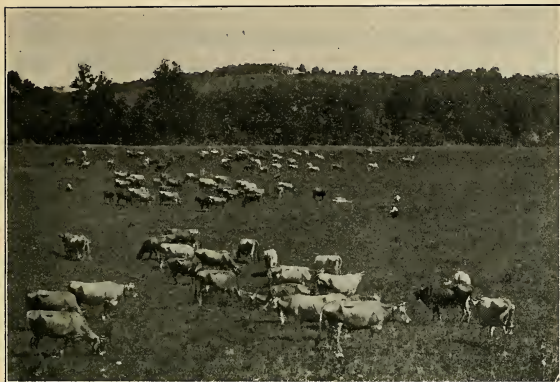


FIG. 18.

A herd of cattle, western North Carolina.

Irish potatoes, cabbages, melons, lettuce, and beans. There are nine counties in North Carolina which have an annual harvest of over 250,000 bushels each of sweet potatoes. In 1904 more than 100,000 barrels of Irish potatoes were shipped to northern markets.

The berry crop in North Carolina has assumed immense proportions. About fifteen years ago this industry had its beginning in the state. It is estimated that the annual crop is now worth upwards of \$5,000,000.

For the production of late vegetables, the Mountain Plateau is unsurpassed. Why?

**Fruit Growing.**—The stone fruits such as peaches, plums, etc., flourish in the Coastal Plain and southern Piedmont sections.

Western North Carolina is a natural home of the apple.

In the northern Piedmont Plateau, there are orchards of peach, apple, pear, and other fruits.

Grapes abound in all sections of the state. The scuppernong develops to perfection in eastern Carolina.

**Stock Raising.** — All parts of the state are well suited to stock raising. The valleys and mountain-sides of the Western Plateau furnish a rich pasturage for the raising of beef cattle and other stock.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, SHOWING THE VALUE OF DIFFERENT PRODUCTS. (CENSUS OF 1900.)

Hay and grain . . . . .	\$15,840,000
Vegetables . . . . .	1,562,610
Fruits . . . . .	1,095,250
Live stock . . . . .	7,799,348
Dairy produce . . . . .	593,060
Tobacco . . . . .	11,932,570
Cotton . . . . .	21,793,290
Rice . . . . .	126,190
Sugar . . . . .	4,350
Flowers and plants . . . . .	25,534
Nursery products . . . . .	131,037
Miscellaneous . . . . .	29,245,559
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$89,309,638</b>

## MANUFACTURING

North Carolina is rapidly becoming one of the leading states of the Union in manufacturing. Sufficient water power is vitally important for the development of manufacturing interests. What can you say about the water power in North Carolina? From your study of physiography and

drainage, in which section would you expect to find the principal manufacturing plants?

In addition to the water power, another important consideration is its proximity to the raw material. What advantage has North Carolina over New England in this respect?



FIG. 19.

Spinning room in a cotton mill.

**Cotton.** — By reference to the table of Agricultural Statistics you will notice that in 1900 the state produced a cotton crop worth \$21,793,290. North Carolina is also near the vast cotton fields of the other Southern States. As you would naturally infer, the cotton-mill industry ranks first among manufacturing enterprises.

STATISTICAL TABLE, SHOWING THE DEVELOPMENT OF COTTON MANUFACTURING IN NORTH CAROLINA.

YEAR	NO. OF ESTABLISHMENTS	CAPITAL INVESTED	VALUE OF THE PRODUCT
1840	25	\$ 995,300	\$ 438,900
1850	28	1,058,800	831,342
1860	39	1,272,750	1,046,047
1870	33	1,030,900	1,345,052
1880	49	2,855,800	2,554,482
1890	91	10,775,134	9,563,443
1900	177	33,011,516	28,372,798

**Tobacco.** — What sections of the state grow tobacco? Into what forms is it manufactured?

In the manufacture of smoking tobacco, Durham is one of the leading centers in the world. Can you suggest any reason for this?

Winston, Reidsville, Wilson, and other town are also largely engaged in the manufacture of various forms of tobacco.

**Furniture.** — The manufacture of furniture has assumed important proportions in the state. What kind of wood is most used in the making of furniture? Recall what you have learned about the forestry of North Carolina.

The other lumber products are very important commercially.

**Other Manufacturing Interests.** — North Carolina has a large number of other manufacturing establishments such as roller flour mills, carriage, buggy, and wagon factories, oil mills, tanneries, foundries, woolen mills, etc.

## TRANSPORTATION

Refer to the map and notice the long narrow strip of sand extending the whole length of the state from the north to the south. Name the inlets of Pamlico and Core sounds. You will see that the state is almost entirely shut in from the ocean. What effect has this upon the commerce of eastern North Carolina?



FIG. 20.

Shipping cotton by rail.

The sand at the inlets is being continually shifted by the waves. Why does this make navigation dangerous?

Wilmington is situated near the mouth of the Cape Fear River. (See map.) Why is it better located for navigation purposes than the other towns of eastern North Carolina? On account of its location it is the only important seaport in the state.

Small vessels can navigate the sounds, and by means of these and connecting canals eastern Carolina has water outlet through Virginia.

As the state is shut in from the ocean, it must to a large extent depend upon the railroads for transportation. There are three trunk lines which pass through the state from the northeast to the southwest. Refer to your map and locate these.

In addition to these there are numerous branch lines and local railroads.

### CITIZENSHIP OF NORTH CAROLINA

There are two factors in the making of a state; namely, its natural advantages and its citizenship. Of these two factors, the people more largely determine the real destiny of the state. It is, therefore, interesting to know what races and nationalities have taken part in the settlement and development of North Carolina.

The *first English Colony* was established on Roanoke Island. Locate on the map. It was, however, unsuccessful.

The first permanent settlers were *English* who came from Virginia, and took possession of the land along the Chowan and Albemarle sounds. These pushed southward along the river valleys and were joined by other Englishmen from the Barbadoes and the abandoned settlement on the Cape Fear River. Locate these settlements on your map.

Two small colonies of *French Huguenots* settled along the Pamlico and Trent.

Some *Germans* and *Swiss* took possession of the country at and about New Bern.

The *Scotch-Irish* form an important part of the population of the state. A small settlement was made in

Duplin County and larger settlements, in the central part of the state, including the counties of Guilford, Orange, Alamance, Caswell, Rowan, Iredell, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Union, Lincoln, and Gaston. Locate these.

*Germans* also settled in central Carolina, coming from Pennsylvania.

The *Scotch Highlanders* filled the valley of Lower Cape Fear, making settlements in Cumberland, Moore, Anson, Robeson, Scotland, and other counties of this section.

The *Moravians* settled at Wachovia, now Forsyth County.

*Quakers* came from Virginia and made their homes in north-eastern and central Carolina.

From the mingling of these various elements there has resulted a strong, conservative citizenship.

In addition to these, there were, according to the

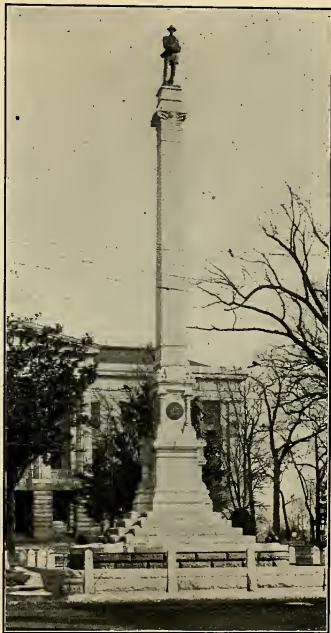


FIG. 21.

Confederate Monument, Capitol Square,  
Raleigh.

census of 1900, over 600,000 negroes within the borders of the state.

In the western part of the state there is a remnant of the Cherokee tribe of Indians, numbering nearly six thousand.

Three Presidents of the United States were natives of North Carolina, all being of Scotch-Irish stock. Andrew

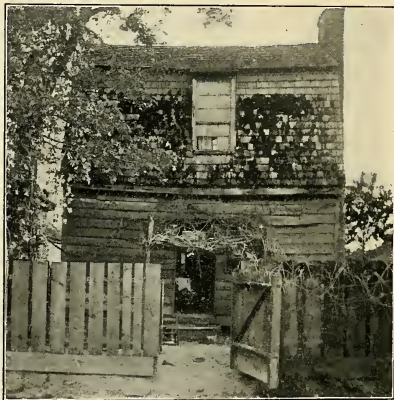


FIG. 22.

Birthplace of Andrew Johnson.

Jackson was born in the Waxhaw Settlement in Union County, so near the state line that both North and South Carolina claim him as a native. James K. Polk was born in Mecklenburg County and Andrew Johnson was born in Wake County.

## EDUCATION

The state has no work more essential to its welfare than the proper education of its citizens. The early statesmen



FIG. 23.

A rural township grammar and high school, Guilford County.

recognized this fact and commenced the development of an educational system—the first school fund having been provided by law in 1825. The confusion and unsettled conditions incident to the Civil War, however, seriously retarded the work. At the close of the war a large part of the property of the state had been destroyed; and the schools suffered for a long time as did all other interests.

Another serious difficulty has been and is the fact that 80 per cent of the people live in the country districts, which are only sparsely settled. Why is this a hindrance?

With the increase of wealth and with the adjustment to the new conditions, the people are showing a determina-

tion to provide enlarged educational facilities.

Under the present law the state levies a general tax of 18 cents on the \$100 valuation of property and \$1.50 on each poll between twenty-one and fifty years of age. Towns, cities, and school districts may levy, by consent of a majority of the registered voters, an additional tax of 30 cents on each \$100 valuation



FIG. 24.

The school building that is fast disappearing in North Carolina.

of property and 90 cents on each poll. The township may levy a high-school tax of 30 cents on each \$100 and 90 cents on each poll.

By special Legislative Act cities and towns may levy as high a local tax as a majority of the voters favor.

**Local Taxation.** — In 1900 only thirty towns and districts had levied an additional tax and thus raised \$150,000 in addition to the regular school fund. By January, 1906, 325 towns and districts had levied a local tax, thus supplementing the amount received from the general

fund by \$360,000. Of these 268 districts are entirely rural.

**Loan Fund.** — The Legislature of 1903 appropriated \$200,000 as a perpetual *loan fund* to aid in the erection of public schoolhouses. Any loan made to a school district is to be repaid in ten equal yearly installments, with interest at 4 per cent.

**Increase in Value of Public School Property.** — In 1899 the total value of public school property was \$1,097,564 ; of this \$839,269 belonged to white schools ; \$258,295 to colored schools. In 1905 the total value of public school property, including the fifty-seven towns maintaining separate school systems, was \$2,270,000. The value of the white school property in the rural districts was about \$1,320,000 ; that in the towns, \$500,000 ; that of the colored schools in rural districts, \$325,000.

**Rural School Libraries.** — The Legislature of 1901 made provision for the establishment of school libraries in the rural districts, appropriating for this purpose \$5000. The number of libraries to each of the ninety-seven counties was limited to six. The law further provided that only \$10 should be given out of this fund to any one district, and that this should not be available until the district had raised \$10 by voluntary effort and another \$10 had been appropriated by the County Board of Education.

The Legislature of 1903 continued the appropriation of \$5000 and added \$2500 to supplement the libraries already established. The Legislature of 1905 made permanent these two appropriations.

There had been established by 1906 over 1300 rural school libraries, having a total of 119,052 volumes.

**Other Facts.** — In 1904 there were 686,009 children of school age, of whom 462,639 were white and 223,370 were colored.

During the past six years the rural school term has increased in length from 69 to 85 days. In the fifty-seven towns maintaining separate school systems, the average term is 160 days.



FIG. 25.

Alumni Building, University of North Carolina.

**Educational Institutions.** — The *University of North Carolina*, located at Chapel Hill, stands at the head of public education in the state. It was chartered in 1789 and opened in 1795, thus being the oldest University in the South. With the exception of a short interruption after the Civil War it has been open continuously since the beginning in 1795. Within recent years its development has been remarkable. The University has been a strong factor in the growth of the state.

*The State Normal and Industrial College* for women, located at Greensboro, was established by an act of the General Assembly of 1891.

Its connection with the public school system is most intimate, as it is the leading institution for the training

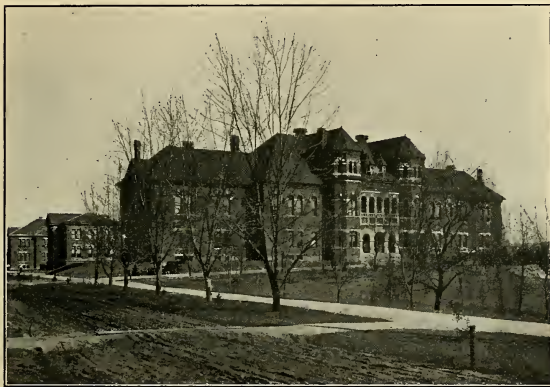


FIG. 26.

Administration Building, State Normal and Industrial College.

of the state's teachers. In addition to this work it maintains other strong departments, and offers to the young women of the state courses of instruction leading to the usual degrees.

*The North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts*, located at West Raleigh, is an agricultural and technological college for industrial education along the three lines of agriculture, textiles, and engineering.

While the leading purpose of the college is to furnish technical and practical instruction, yet those subjects essential to a liberal education are not neglected.



FIG. 27.

Agricultural Hall, N. C. College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

In accordance with legislative enactment the state gives an annual appropriation to the *Cullowhee High School* and to the *Appalachian Training School* for the training of teachers.

**Other Public Institutions.**—The *North Carolina Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind* is located at Raleigh ; and the *North Carolina School for the Deaf and Blind* at Morganton.

The *Oxford Orphan Asylum* at Oxford is under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Masons, but is partly supported by the state.

**Negro Schools.**—The state has established at Greensboro an *Agricultural and Mechanical College* for the Colored Race, and also schools for the training of negro

teachers at Elizabeth City, Fayetteville, and Winston-Salem.

**Private Educational Institutions.** — Strong institutions of learning have been developed by the several religious denominations and by private enterprise in various localities. Among these are Trinity College, at Durham ; Wake Forest College, Davidson College, Guilford



FIG. 28.

Chambers Building, Davidson College, Davidson.

College, Elon College, Red Springs Seminary, Peace Institute, St. Mary's School, Elizabeth College, Baptist Female University, Greensboro Female College, Presbyterian College, Salem Academy and College, Oxford Female Seminary, Bingham School, Whitsett Institute, Warrenton High School, Horner's Military School, and others.



FIG. 29.

View from Guilford Battle-ground.

## CITIES AND TOWNS

The first settlements of North Carolina were along the coast and on the inlets, sounds, and rivers. Before railroads were built the course of settlement followed the rivers to the Fall Line and then spread over the fine farming lands of the Piedmont Plateau. Small trading centers were soon located. Thus on the Coastal Plain were developed such towns as Fayetteville, at the head of navigation on the Cape Fear; Goldsboro on the Neuse; Washington on the Tar River; Weldon on the Roanoke, and Elizabeth City on the Pasquotank River.

Many places throughout the Coastal and Piedmont regions were settled in the latter part of the seventeenth

and early in the eighteenth century, and have been centers of business and trade for one hundred and fifty or two hundred years.

The first railroads built were short lines connecting important points within the state. The great Trunk Roads, running parallel with the coast and connecting the northeastern section of the country with the Gulf States, were soon built, thus establishing new lines of travel and development. One of these roads was built along the upper part of the Coastal Plain to the east of the Fall Line, and others were run on lines generally parallel through the Piedmont section.

From important points on these lines other lines soon radiated, so that Raleigh, Greensboro, Charlotte, Winston, and Salisbury became railroad centers. Later, as settlement opened up and developed the mountain plateau, railroad building followed, and towns in that section thus became important.

North Carolina has no large cities. The manufacturing and selling of lumber and ship stores developed the larger towns of the coastal region, and the state was noted early in the last century for pine lumber, turpentine, rosin, and tar. In recent years, however, the vast natural wealth of hardwood forests, cotton and tobacco plantations, truck farms and coast waters, has developed trade and built up industrial establishments employing thousands of hands.

Thus cities and towns have grown with great rapidity. The population in a number of them has doubled since the last census. Many places, like Charlotte, Greensboro, Raleigh, and Durham, have populous outlying suburbs which, if annexed to the cities proper, would add largely to their population.



FIG. 30.

Vance Statue, Capitol Square, Raleigh.

power of the state, meets here biennially. Of what two branches is it composed? How many members in each branch? How are they elected?

The Governor, the Chief Executive of the state, and

With few exceptions, all the cities and towns of the state provide ample school facilities by voting a local tax to supplement the money received from the general school fund.

#### **The Capital City.**

— *Raleigh*, the capital of North Carolina and county seat of Wake, was named in honor of Sir Walter Raleigh. It is located near the eastern border of the Piedmont Plateau. Find it on the map.

The Capitol Building is located in a splendid grove of native oaks. The General Assembly, the lawmaking

the other state officers reside in Raleigh and have their offices in or near the Capitol Building. Give the names of the state officers. Give some of the duties of the Governor; of the other state officials.

The Supreme Court holds its sessions in Raleigh. How many judges constitute the Supreme Court? How are they elected? Give the duties of the Supreme Court.

In addition to being the capital city, Raleigh is important commercially. It is located in the midst of a fine farming section, and is a market for cotton and various other farm products. Refer to the map and tell how many railroads enter the city. Several large cotton mills are located near Raleigh.

Raleigh is also noted as an educational center. The North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts is just west of the city. The Baptist Female University, Peace Institute, and St. Mary's School, located here, are institutions for the education of young women. The Central Hospital, for the care of white insane, and the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, are established in Raleigh.

**Cities and Towns of the Coastal Plain.** — *Wilmington*, according to the census of 1900, is the largest city of the state. It is situated on the east side of the Cape Fear River, about thirty miles from its mouth, and is the only seaport of large importance in the state. The counties in this section of the state produce quantities of cotton, which is sold on the markets of Wilmington. From Wilmington it is shipped to northern cities of the United States and to Europe.

There are cotton mills, lumber mills, and other manufacturing plants in and near the city, the products of which

are shipped by rail to interior points, and by vessels to domestic and foreign ports. A large business is also transacted in *naval stores*.

The soil of the country surrounding Wilmington is well adapted to truck farming. The winters are very short and never severe, hence, some form of gardening is possible at all seasons of the year. This has become one of the most profitable industries of Wilmington and vicinity.

*Goldsboro*, the county seat of Wayne, is located near the Neuse River.

Wayne and the surrounding counties produce cotton and tobacco in considerable quantities, and these find a ready market in *Goldsboro*. It is also in the trucking section of the state, and this industry has greatly aided in the material growth and development of the city.

*Goldsboro* has a variety of manufacturing establishments, cotton-seed oil mills, cotton factories, foundries, furniture manufacturing plants, mattress factories, and rice mills. It is also largely interested in the lumber business. Study its location with reference to the timber region of the state.

*Wilson* has grown very rapidly in population and wealth since the cultivation of tobacco was begun in eastern North Carolina. It is now one of the most important markets for bright tobacco in the world. About 20,000,000 pounds are sold on the markets here each year. A portion of this is manufactured in *Wilson*, and the remainder is shipped to all parts of the world. Cotton is also marketed in large quantities.

The largest buggy and carriage factory in the South is located here. There are various other manufacturing enterprises, such as lumber plants, cotton-seed oil mills, foundries, etc.

*Rocky Mount* is one of the towns of the state which has developed within recent years. The counties in this section are largely engaged in the cultivation of cotton and tobacco. Large quantities of these products are sold on the markets of Rocky Mount. There is marketed each season upward of 10,000,000 pounds of tobacco.

*Kinston*, the county seat of Lenoir, is located in the midst of the bright tobacco belt of eastern North Carolina,



FIG. 31.

A tobacco sale.

hence large quantities of tobacco are marketed here each year. During the last seven years the average amount sold annually has been about 11,000,000 pounds, the market value being nearly \$1,000,000. It is one of the principal cotton markets of eastern North Carolina. Lumbering is also an important industry. Why?

*Greenville*, in Pitt County, is also situated in the tobacco-raising region of the Coastal Plain, and markets for this

product have been established here. Cotton and other farm products are sold on its markets.

*New Bern* owes its commercial prominence, in a large measure, to its location at the junction of the Neuse and Trent rivers. It has water connection with the whole Pamlico Section of the state. What advantage arises from this fact?

New Bern is one of the most important trucking centers of North Carolina. Account for this by its location, climate, and soil. Potatoes, cabbages, melons, cucumbers, peas, beans, etc., are shipped annually in enormous quantities. It is also the center of an important business in fish and oysters. Why? There are large lumber plants and other manufacturing enterprises located here.

*Fayetteville*, the county seat of Cumberland, is situated on the Cape Fear River, at the head of steamboat navigation, about 150 miles from the ocean. Locate it by reference to the map.

Before railroads were built, it was the chief collecting and distributing point for the interior counties.

It is the center of important manufacturing interests, large cotton mills and other manufacturing enterprises being located in and near it.

Plans are under way by the United States government for deepening the channel of the river between this point and Wilmington. If this should be done, the commercial importance of Fayetteville would be greatly increased. Why?

*Elizabeth City*, the county seat of Pasquotank, is the most important city of northeastern North Carolina. Refer to the map and locate it. It has commercial connection, both by water and by railroad, with Norfolk as well as

with the Albemarle Section of the state. It is therefore an important collecting and distributing point.

Located in a fine timber region of the state, it has extensive lumber interests. There are cotton mills, wood-working shops, foundries, etc. Trucking and fishing are also important industries.

*Edenton.* Locate Edenton. On what body of water is it found? Fishing is naturally an important occupation of the people.



FIG. 32.

Shipping garden produce to northern markets.

In the surrounding country large crops of garden vegetables are grown. The shipping of these, therefore, gives employment to many people.

It has railway connection with Norfolk and Elizabeth City, and it is therefore the commercial center of the Albemarle Section.

*Washington*, the county seat of Beaufort, was founded in 1776, being the first town in the United States named for General Washington. Refer to the map and notice its location. Situated on the Tar River, at the point where it broadens into the Pamlico, it is at the head of

deep-water navigation, having a channel nine feet in depth. What effect does this have on the town commercially?

It has numerous lumber plants with an annual capacity of about 75,000,000 feet. The handling and shipping of vegetables, fish, and oysters are important industries.

*Tarboro* is the county seat of Edgecombe. This county has always been noted for the production of cotton. *Tarboro* is, therefore, naturally important as a cotton market.

Peanuts, tobacco, and vegetables are raised in sufficient quantities to make their marketing important commercially. On what river is it situated? Has it railway connection with other parts of the state? Consult the map.

*Beaufort* is a small seaport town situated on a large bay, facing the Atlantic Ocean. Locate it on the map. It is one of the oldest towns of North Carolina, having been chartered in 1742. Food fish of every variety are taken from the waters around *Beaufort*. The preparation and shipping of these and the canning of oysters give employment to a large number of people.

*Morehead City*, located across the sound from *Beaufort*, and the other towns on the sounds of eastern North Carolina are also principally engaged in the fish and oyster industry.

In addition to the cities and towns mentioned, the following are important towns of the Coastal Plain Section: *Roanoke Rapids*, *Weldon*, *Hertford*, *Smithfield*, *Plymouth*, *Dunn*, *Laurinburg*, *Scotland Neck*. Refer to the map and locate each.

**Cities and Towns of the Piedmont Plateau.**—*Charlotte*, the county seat of Mecklenburg, and the largest city in the Piedmont Section of the state, is one of the chief centers

for cotton manufacturing in the South. Mecklenburg County raises annually about 30,000 bales of cotton, but this is not sufficient to supply the mills with raw material, as more than 45,000 bales are consumed. These mills operate nearly 200,000 spindles and 5000 looms. The

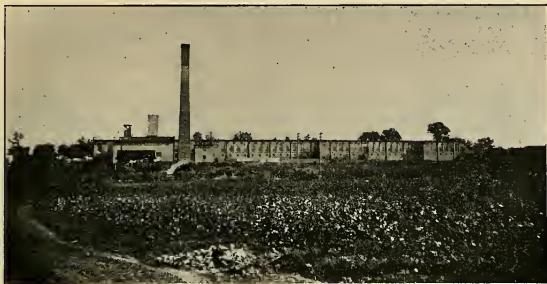


FIG. 33.

Cotton field and mill near Charlotte.

value of the annual output is over \$5,000,000. In addition to cotton manufacturing, there are foundries, machine shops, cotton-seed oil mills, etc.

Radiating from Charlotte in every direction are excellent macadam roads, bringing the city into close touch with the whole of Mecklenburg County, one of the best agricultural sections of the state.

Charlotte is the southern gateway of the state, a number of railroads connecting it with the other parts of North Carolina and with the other Southern States.

*Concord, Gastonia, Burlington, Graham, Spray, Randleman, Albemarle, King's Mountain, Lincolnton, Bessemer City, Rockingham,* and other cities and towns of Piedmont North

Carolina, like Charlotte, are largely engaged in cotton manufacturing.

*Concord*, the county seat of Cabarrus, has more than \$2,500,000 invested in cotton mills, besides other manufacturing interests, such as cotton-seed oil mills, furniture factories, etc.

*Gastonia*, in Gaston County, has important cotton manufacturing interests.



FIG. 34.

South Elm Street, Greensboro.

*Greensboro* is naturally the railroad center and distributing point of Piedmont North Carolina. Locate Greensboro on the map and notice the number of railroad lines entering it. What has been the effect of this upon the development of Greensboro commercially?

The manufacturing interests are many and varied. Cotton milling is an extensive industry. There are foundries, furniture factories, tobacco factories, machine works, grist mills, shoe factories, etc.

Greensboro is fast becoming one of the important insurance centers of the South.

The State Normal and Industrial College, Greensboro Female College, and other strong educational institutions are located here. Guilford College, founded by the Friends, is six miles west of the city.

*Winston*, in Forsyth County, is one of the larger cities in Piedmont North Carolina.

In Forsyth and the surrounding counties, the soil is darker and heavier than in the bright tobacco belt, and hence the tobacco raised here, being of a much darker and heavier grade, is used in the manufacture of *plug tobacco*.

Winston is the second city in the United States in the manufacture of this kind of tobacco. Eighty-five per cent of all the *flat plug* made in the country comes from this city.

The factories here represent a capital of more than \$8,000,000 with an annual output of 35,000,000 pounds, which has a market value of about \$12,000,000. More than 5000 people are employed in the operation of these plants.

The city is also extensively engaged in the manufacture of furniture, cotton goods, wagons, etc.

*Salem* is really a part of Winston, being separated from it by a street only. It was founded by the Moravians about the middle of the eighteenth century. They established here, in 1802, the Salem Female Academy, one of the oldest and best-known institutions in the South for the education of women.

*Reidsville*, like Winston, is extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of tobacco, about 8,000,000 pounds being used annually.

*Durham*, the county seat of Durham, is a rapidly growing city, the population being about double what it was at the census of 1900.

The counties to the north of Durham and the contiguous counties of Virginia have long been famous for their large crops of the finest grades of bright tobacco. Thus Durham, at an early day, became an important tobacco market. In addition to this, factories for the manufacture of smoking tobacco were built and operated. This industry has continued to develop until it has assumed enormous proportions. Other forms of tobacco are also manufactured. In addition to tobacco interests, cotton manufacturing is extensively engaged in. How do these influence Durham commercially?



FIG. 35.

Library Building, Trinity College, Durham.

Trinity College, conducted under the auspices of the Methodist denomination, is located in the western part of the city.

*Salisbury*, the county seat of Rowan, was incorporated about 1755. Like nearly all the cities of Piedmont North Carolina, it has developed very rapidly within recent years.

Rowan and the surrounding counties are rich agriculturally. Salisbury, being the principal city, is the commercial center of this immediate section, and hence shares this wealth. It is the terminus of the railroad which penetrates western North Carolina and eastern Tennessee. There are located here several cotton mills, a buggy, carriage, and wagon factory, and other manufacturing enterprises.

The main offices of the corporation which is developing the water power of the *Yadkin Narrows* are located in Salisbury.

*Spencer* is an important town within a few miles of Salisbury, and connected with it by electric railway. Large railroad shops are located here, giving employment to about 1200 men.

*High Point* is situated in the western part of Guilford County. Its principal industry is the manufacture of furniture. It is the second largest furniture manufacturing town in the world. Almost every form of furniture is made here. During the busy season as many as 100 carloads have been shipped out in a single day. The only plant in the South that manufactures street cars is located in High Point.

*Morganton*, county seat of Burke, is the center of a fine agricultural region in the extreme western part of the Piedmont Plateau.

It is the seat of a State Hospital for the Insane and of a State School for the Deaf and Blind.



FIG. 36.

State Hospital for the Insane at Morganton.

*Lexington* and *Thomasville* in Davidson County, *Marion* in McDowell County, and *Hickory* in Catawba County are also engaged in furniture manufacturing and in the sale of lumber.

*Statesville* is the county seat of Iredell, and the central town of middle-western North Carolina. Its importance is largely due to its location in the midst of an enterprising agricultural section. There is a diversity of manufacturing interests. It is the center of a large trade in medicinal herbs.

*Monroe*, the county seat of Union, has a fine back country, and is a good market for cotton and other agricultural products. This town is a distributing point for Union and the surrounding counties of this state and of South Carolina. Several important manufacturing enterprises are located in this town.

*Henderson*, the county seat of Vance, furnishes a convenient market for the cotton, tobacco, and other agricultural products of the surrounding country. Several cotton mills, cotton-seed oil mills, buggy and carriage factories, and other manufacturing plants are located here.

*Wake Forest*, in Wake County, is the seat of Wake Forest College, an institution established under the auspices of the Baptist denomination.

There are other important towns in the Piedmont Section of the state. Locate the following by reference to the map: *Mt. Airy, Caroleen, Lenoir, Morganton, Mooresville, Forest City, Wadesboro, Shelby, Newton, Henrietta, Spray, Chapel Hill.*

The State University is located at *Chapel Hill*.



FIG. 37.

Lea Chemical Laboratory, Wake Forest College.

*Pinehurst* and *Southern Pines* in Moore County are noted health resorts.

**Cities and Towns of the Mountain Plateau.**—*Asheville* is the largest city in North Carolina west of the Blue Ridge. It is situated on a plateau, 2350 feet above the sea, with mountains on every side. Locate it on the map. *Asheville* is easily accessible, railroads entering it from several directions. Notice these on the map.

On account of the dry atmosphere and other favorable



FIG. 38.

Public Square, Asheville.

climatic conditions, Asheville is one of the famous health and pleasure resorts of America. People are attracted to the city and to this section of the state, not only because of its healthfulness, but also on account of the variety and grandeur of the scenery. Many thousands of excursionists, in addition to other visitors, come to the city each year.

Numerous manufacturing establishments, such as cotton mills, tanneries, wood-working factories, etc., are located in Asheville.

In addition to the regular system of city public schools, there are several private educational institutions.

*Hendersonville* is situated on a comparatively level plateau 2150 feet above the sea, having mountains on all sides within a radius of about ten miles. Locate the place on the map.

The town has excellent railway connections with Asheville and with Spartanburg, South Carolina.

Like Asheville, Hendersonville is a health and pleasure resort.

Waynesville, the county seat of Haywood, is situated in the midst of lofty mountains, which present a wild and picturesque appearance. Many tourists visit Waynesville,



FIG. 39.

Balsam drive, near Waynesville.

especially during the summer months. Large quantities of lumber are brought from the near-by mountains, and hence lumbering and furniture manufacturing are extensive industries.

## STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE

North Carolina makes liberal provision for the care of the insane.

The *Central Hospital for the Insane* is located at Raleigh, and the *State Hospital for the Insane* is at Morganton.

The *Hospital for the Colored Insane* is located at Goldsboro.



# APPENDIX A

TABLE SHOWING POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA BY COUNTIES  
and also indicating the increase in population from 1890 to 1900. (Census 1900.)

Name of county	1890	1900	Name of county	1890	1900
Alamance .....	18,271	25,665	Lincoln .....	12,586	15,498
Alexander .....	9,480	10,960	McDowell .....	10,939	12,567
Alleghany .....	6,523	7,759	Macon .....	10,102	12,104
Anson .....	20,027	21,870	Madison .....	17,805	20,644
Ashe .....	15,628	19,581	Martin .....	15,221	15,388
Beaufort .....	21,072	26,404	Mecklenburg .....	42,673	55,268
Bertie .....	19,176	20,588	Mitchell .....	12,807	15,221
Bladen .....	16,763	17,677	Montgomery .....	11,239	14,197
Brunswick .....	10,900	12,657	Moore .....	20,479	23,622
Buncombe .....	35,266	44,288	Nash .....	20,707	25,478
Burke .....	14,939	17,699	New Hanover .....	24,026	25,785
Cabarrus .....	18,142	22,456	Northampton .....	21,242	21,150
Caldwell .....	12,298	15,694	Onslow .....	10,303	11,940
Camden .....	5,667	5,474	Orange .....	14,948	14,690
Carteret .....	10,825	11,811	Pamlico .....	7,146	8,045
Caswell .....	16,028	15,028	Pasquotank .....	10,743	13,660
Catawba .....	18,689	22,133	Pender .....	12,514	13,381
Chatham .....	25,413	23,912	Perquimans .....	9,293	10,091
Cherokee .....	9,976	11,860	Person .....	15,151	16,685
Chowan .....	9,167	10,258	Pitt .....	25,519	30,589
Clay .....	4,197	4,532	Polk .....	5,902	7,004
Cleveland .....	20,394	25,078	Randolph .....	25,195	28,232
Columbus .....	17,856	21,274	* Richmond .....	23,948	15,855
Craven .....	20,533	24,160	Robeson .....	31,483	40,371
Cumberland .....	27,321	29,249	Rockingham .....	25,363	33,163
Currituck .....	6,747	6,529	Rowan .....	24,123	31,066
Dare .....	3,768	4,757	Rutherford .....	18,770	25,101
Davidson .....	21,702	23,403	Sampson .....	25,096	26,380
Davie .....	11,621	12,115	* Scotland .....		12,553
Duplin .....	18,690	22,405	Stanly .....	12,136	15,220
Durham .....	18,041	26,233	Stokes .....	17,199	19,866
Edgecombe .....	24,113	26,591	Surry .....	19,281	25,515
Forsyth .....	28,434	35,261	Swain .....	6,577	8,401
Franklin .....	21,090	25,116	Transylvania .....	5,881	6,620
Gaston .....	17,764	27,903	Tyrrell .....	4,225	4,980
Gates .....	10,252	10,413	Union .....	21,259	27,156
Graham .....	3,313	4,343	Vance .....	17,581	16,684
Granville .....	24,484	23,263	Wake .....	49,207	54,626
Greene .....	10,039	12,038	Warren .....	19,360	19,151
Guilford .....	28,052	39,074	Washington .....	10,200	10,603
Halifax .....	28,908	30,793	Watauga .....	10,611	13,417
Harnett .....	13,700	15,988	Wayne .....	26,100	31,356
Haywood .....	13,346	16,222	Wilkes .....	22,675	26,872
Henderson .....	12,589	14,104	Wilson .....	18,644	23,596
Hertford .....	13,551	14,294	Yadkin .....	13,790	14,083
Hyde .....	8,903	9,278	Yancey .....	9,430	11,464
Iredell .....	25,462	29,064			
Jackson .....	9,512	11,853			
Johnston .....	27,239	32,250			
Jones .....	7,403	8,226			
Lenoir .....	14,879	18,639			
			Total .....	1,617,947	1,893,510

\* Scotland was organized from part of Richmond in 1900.

## APPENDIX B

TABLE SHOWING THE POPULATION OF THE INCORPORATED CITIES  
and towns in North Carolina having a census enumeration of more than 500 inhabitants.  
(Census 1900.)

Name of city or town	County in which located	Pop.	Name of city or town	County in which located	Pop.
Aberdeen.....	Moore	559	Jonesboro.....	Moore	640
Albermarle.....	Stanly	1,382	Kernersville.....	Forsyth	652
Asheboro.....	Randolph	992	Kings Mountain..	Cleveland	2,062
Asheville.....	Buncombe	14,694	Kinston.....	Lenoir	4,106
Ayden.....	Pitt	557	La Grange.....	Lenoir	853
Bakersville.....	Mitchell	511	Laurinburg.....	Scotland	1,334
Beaufort.....	Carteret	2,195	Leaksville.....	Rockingham	688
Bessemer City...	Gaston	1,100	Lenoir.....	Caldwell	1,296
Brevard.....	Transylvania	584	Lexington.....	Davidson	1,234
Burlington.....	Alamance	8,692	Lincolnton.....	Lincoln	828
Caroleen.....	Rutherford	1,706	Louisburg.....	Franklin	1,178
Carthage.....	Moore	605	Lumberton.....	Robeson	849
Chapel Hill.....	Orange	1,099	McAdenville.....	Gaston	1,144
Charlotte.....	Mecklenburg	18,091	Madison.....	Rockingham	813
Cherryville.....	Gaston	1,008	Maiden.....	Catawba	614
China Grove.....	Rowan	887	Marion.....	McDowell	1,116
Clayton.....	Johnston	754	Maxton.....	Robeson	935
Clinton.....	Sampson	958	Mayodan.....	Rockingham	904
Concord.....	Caharrus	7,910	Mocksville.....	Davie	745
Dallas.....	Gaston	514	Monroe.....	Union	2,427
Davidson.....	Mecklenburg	904	Mooreville.....	Iredell	1,533
Dunn.....	Harnett	1,072	Moorehead City..	Carteret	1,379
Durham.....	Durham	6,679	Morganton.....	Burke	1,938
Edenton.....	Chowan	3,046	Mt. Airy.....	Surry	2,650
Elizabeth City....	Pasquotank	6,348	Mt. Holly.....	Gaston	630
Elkin.....	Surry	860	Mt. Olive.....	Wayne	617
Elm City.....	Wilson	560	Murfreesboro.....	Hertford	657
Elon College.....	Alamance	638	Murphy.....	Cherokee	604
Fayetteville.....	Cumberland	4,670	New Bern.....	Craven	9,090
Forest City.....	Rutherford	1,090	Newton.....	Catawba	1,533
Franklinton.....	Franklin	761	No. Durham.....	Durham	644
Gastonia.....	Gaston	4,610	No. Wilkesboro..	Wilkes	918
Gibsonville.....	Guilford	521	Norwood.....	Stanly	663
Gold Hill.....	Kowan	514	Oxford.....	Granville	2,059
Goldsboro.....	Wayne	5,877	Pilot Mountain..	Surry	710
Graham.....	Alamance	2,052	Pineville.....	Mecklenburg	555
Greensboro.....	Guilford	10,035	Plymouth.....	Washington	1,011
Greenville.....	Pitt	2,565	Princeville.....	Edgecombe	552
Hamlet.....	Richmond	639	Raleigh.....	Wake	13,643
Henderson.....	Vance	3,746	Ramseur.....	Randolph	769
Hendersonville...	Henderson	1,917	Randleman.....	Randolph	2,190
Henrietta.....	Rutherford	1,250	Red Springs.....	Robeson	858
Hertford.....	Perquimans	1,382	Reidsville.....	Rockingham	3,262
Hickory.....	Catawba	2,535	Roanoke Rapids..	Halifax	1,009
High Point.....	Guilford	4,163	Rockingham.....	Richmond	1,507
Hillsboro.....	Orange	707	Rocky Mount....	Edgecombe and Nash	2,937
Hope Mills.....	Cumberland	881	Rocky Mt. Mills..	Nash	605
Huntersville.....	Mecklenburg	533	Roxboro.....	Person	1,021

Name of city or town	County in which located	Pop.	Name of city or town	County in which located	Pop.
Rutherfordton....	Rutherford	880	Wadesboro .....	Anson	1,546
Salem.....	Forsyth	3,642	Wake Forest....	Wake	829
Salisbury .....	Rowan	6,277	Warrenton.....	Warren	836
Sanford.....	Moore	1,044	Warsaw .....	Duplin	576
Scotland Neck....	Halifax	1,848	Washington .....	Beaufort	4,842
Selma.....	Johnston	816	Waxhaw.....	Union	752
Shelby.....	Cleveland	1,874	Waynesville.....	Haywood	1,307
Smithfield .....	Johnson	764	Weldon.....	Halifax	1,433
Southern Pines...	Moore	517	Whiteville .....	Columbus	634
Southport .....	Brunswick	1,336	Wilkesboro .....	Wilkes	635
Sparta.....	Alleghany	501	Williamston ....	Martin	912
Spring Hope.....	Nash	666	Wilmington.....	New Hanover	20,976
Statesville .....	Iredell	3,141	Wilson.....	Wilson	8,525
Tarboro .....	Edgecombe	2,499	Windsor.....	Bertie	597
Thomasville.....	Davidson	751	Winston.....	Forsyth	10,008
Troy.....	Montgomery	878	Winton.....	Hertford	688

It should be noted that the above statistics are quoted from the census of 1900. Nearly all the cities and towns of North Carolina have greatly increased in population since that time. In many cases the population is about double that of 1900. The names of other important towns do not appear in the above table, having been incorporated since the last census.

## APPENDIX C

### THE OLD NORTH STATE

Carolina! Carolina! Heaven's blessing attend her!  
While we live we will cherish, protect, and defend her;  
Though the scorner may sneer at and witlings defame her,  
Our hearts swell with gladness whenever we name her.

Hurrah! hurrah! the Old North State forever!  
Hurrah! hurrah! the good Old North State!

Though she envies not others their merited glory,  
Say, whose name stands the foremost in Liberty's story?  
Though too true to herself e'er to crouch to oppression,  
Who can yield to just rule a more loyal submission?

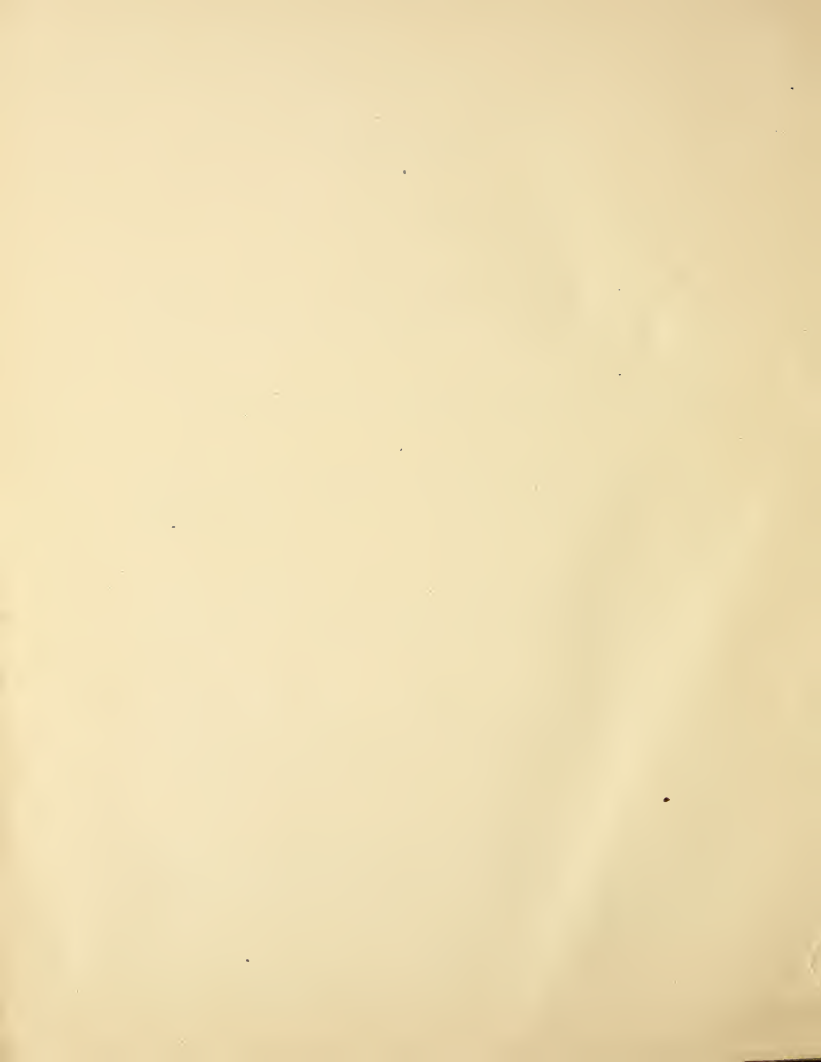
Plain and artless her sons, but whose doors open faster  
At the knock of the stranger or the tale of disaster?  
How like to the rudeness of their dear native mountains,  
With rich ore in their bosoms and life in their fountains!

And her daughters, the queens of the forest resembling,  
So graceful, so constant, yet to gentlest breath trembling,  
And true lightwood at heart, let the match be applied them,  
How they kindle and flame! Oh, none know but who've tried  
them.

Then let all who love us, love the land that we live in  
(As happy a region as on this side of Heaven),  
Where Plenty and Freedom, Love and Peace, smile before us;  
Raise aloud, raise together, the heart-thrilling chorus!

— WILLIAM GASTON.







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