GREENSBORO

1808 - 1904



JAMES W. ALBRIGHT

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The Hail

JAS. W. ALBRIGHT.

James W. Albright was born August 16, 1835, in the old Albright Hotel, which stood in East Market street, nearly opposite the Southern Life and Trust building, Greensboro, N. C.

He selected as his life work, printing and editing. While learning his trade in the Patriot office in 1854, he published for six months the Town Squib. Later he was connected with The Times, a literary paper, and afterwards with the Patriot. He was a member of the firm of Sterling, Campbell & Albright, who published school books for the Confederacy, under title of 'Our Own Primer," "Speller," First, Second, Third and Fourth Readers.

June 4, 1862, he entered the service of the Confederate States, at Richmond, Va., and was soon assigned to the 12th Va. Battalion of Light Artillery, with which he remained until the surrender at Appomattox, having served as ordnance officer during the three years' service.

He served as an alderman of Greensboro under the mayorship of R. M. Sloan during 1870-1-2-3, and also remained on the board during the years 1874-5-6, while Cyrus P. Mendenhall was mayor.

While on the board of aldermen in 1870 he wrote the charter, using the name "City of Greensboro," and also procured the act of the General Assembly establishing the graded school system, which was the first in the State.

He has been living in Asheville, N. C., for nineteen years, but makes an annual visit to the fair in Greensboro.

W. C. Smith.
Oct. 7, 1904.

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NSBORO

8-1904

RES, TRADITIONS

MINISCENCES

TED BY

LBRIGHT

The Hail Storm of 1835.
4-3 1904

Editor Record:

It may be an act of temerity to risk the innuendo concerning the stories of old men, in which newspaper editors, of the boy George Washington type, are wont to indulge, but however this may be I shall not be deterred from incurring this risk. Many will testify that they have often heard me repeat the story of the hail storm of 1835. I think that was that date, certainly not later, as it occurred just before wheat harvest and during the time of my father, who died in April of 1836. While there have been more destructive hail storms than either that or the one of recent date, yet these two, I suppose, with respect to size of the hail stones, stands isolated from all others that have visited Guilford county within the recollection of the oldest living citizen. My father's home was then about equally distant from Alamance and Tabernacle churches and on the road leading from one to the other. The storm centre passed over the farm of Thomas Rankin, father of the late Albert Rankin, Moses Rankin and others, of whom Mrs. Paul Coble and Mrs. Monroe Gladstone are yet living. Mr. Rankin, with mowing scythe and rake saved a portion of his wheat crop, while that of my father was very slightly injured. There were plenty of hail stones as large or larger than a hen's egg, while I recollect to have heard some say that they saw them as large as a goose egg. I think this was generally regarded as the tale of an over-wrought imagination or perhape they looked through magnifying glasses.

It was in February of this year that the historical cold Saturday occurred. I will not say that we have had no such intense cold since. We had no thermometers, but it was ever after and is still remembered as the cold Saturday by those whose memories reach back so far.

Perhaps the most remarkable phenomenon of the last century occurred less than two years previous to this, on November 11, 1833. There has been

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GREENSBORO, N. C.

JOS. J. STONE & COMPANY

1904

Gold Star
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Note. For reminiscences of Greensboro in the forties - see Recollections by Jesse H. Cloyes - article cut from the Daily Record Dec. 30. 1904. See beginning of this volume.

Preface

IN PRESENTING this book to the public the collator does not aspire to the title of historian. He was born in the village of Greensboro, August 16, 1835, in the small frame house, No. 105-7 East Market street, which at that time was one of the principal hotels of the place. His greatest ambition is to place before the city of Greensboro such "facts, figures, traditions, and reminiscences" as will form a nucleus for her future historian.

He has seen the village grow to a town—the town to a city of no small proportions. Yet those who know the Greensboro of today would little think that from the freight depot to the old market house was covered most of the year with water; and that the writer had shot snipe and ducks where now is the center of trade; or could realize that there was water enough in front of Mr. B. E. Sergeant's residence, on East Washington street, for the small boys to bathe in.

He has seen the stage-coach give place to the Pullman cars; the hog-drover, who came from Tennessee, with his hundreds of hogs on foot, supplanted by the pork-packers of the west; he has heard the "curfew" warn the small boy and the slave to hurry home when the town clock struck nine; the old two-wheeled gig and sulky discarded for the automobile and electric car; the old wooden landmarks torn down and replaced by modern hotels, stores, and residences; the Mount Hecla cotton mill give way to the mammoth White Oak mills; the one saw mill give place to numerous saw mills and other plants for the manufacture of wooden wares.

Yes; there is change everywhere! And one sees more in a day now than he did in a year in the Greensboro of the forties. But the old village was the happy play-ground for some twenty-five boys of that time; and though Father Time, with his circling blade, has obliterated all traces of their boyhood haunts, the memory of those days is still fresh in the heart of the writer.

Most of these boys have long since passed to the great beyond. Some died peaceful deaths; many fell upon the bloody fields of battle; some went to distant States to make their homes, and seek their fortunes—but

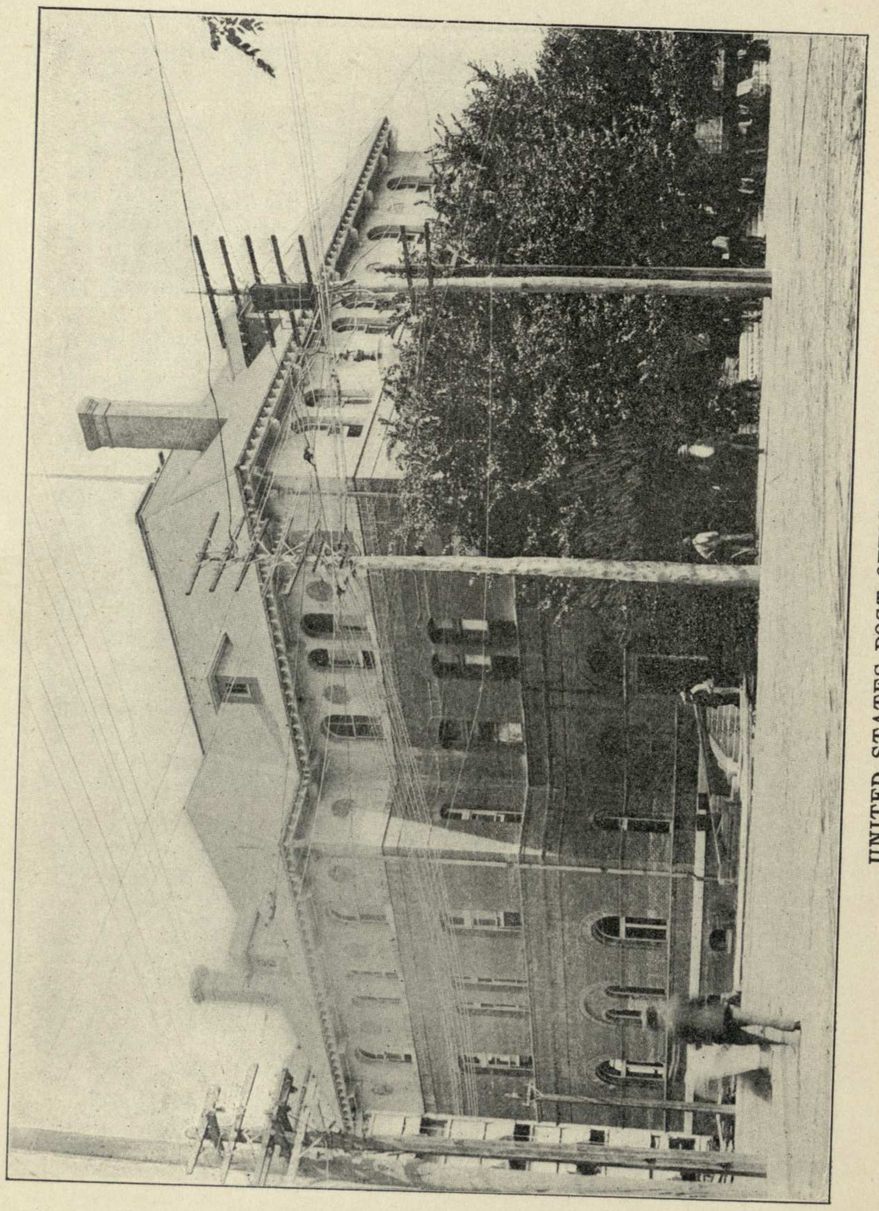
"That heart, methinks,
Were of strange mould, which kept no cherished print
Of earlier, happier times, when life was fresh,
And love and innocence made holiday;
Or that owned
No transient sadness when a dream, a glimpse
Of fancy touched past joys."

JAMES W. ALBRIGHT.

August 16, 1904.

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UNITED STATES POST OFFICE BUILDING

Greensboro, 1808–1904

CHAPTER I

WHY AND WHEN GREENSBORO WAS MADE THE COUNTY SEAT

The county of Guilford, named in honor of Lord North, Earl of Guilford, was formed in 1770, from parts of Orange and Rowan counties. The village of Martinsville, named in honor of Governor Josiah Martin, was the county seat, and here was fought, March 15, 1781, the battle of Guilford Court-house; in which the British troops, under Lord Cornwallis, received at the hands of General Nathaniel Greene, the blow under which it staggered until it surrendered at Yorktown, Va. Greensboro was named in honor of General Greene.

Martinsville was not in the center of the county, and an act of the legislature was obtained in 1808, giving the county authority to move to a more central point. The men named in this act on the twelfth of March, 1808, received a deed, as follows:

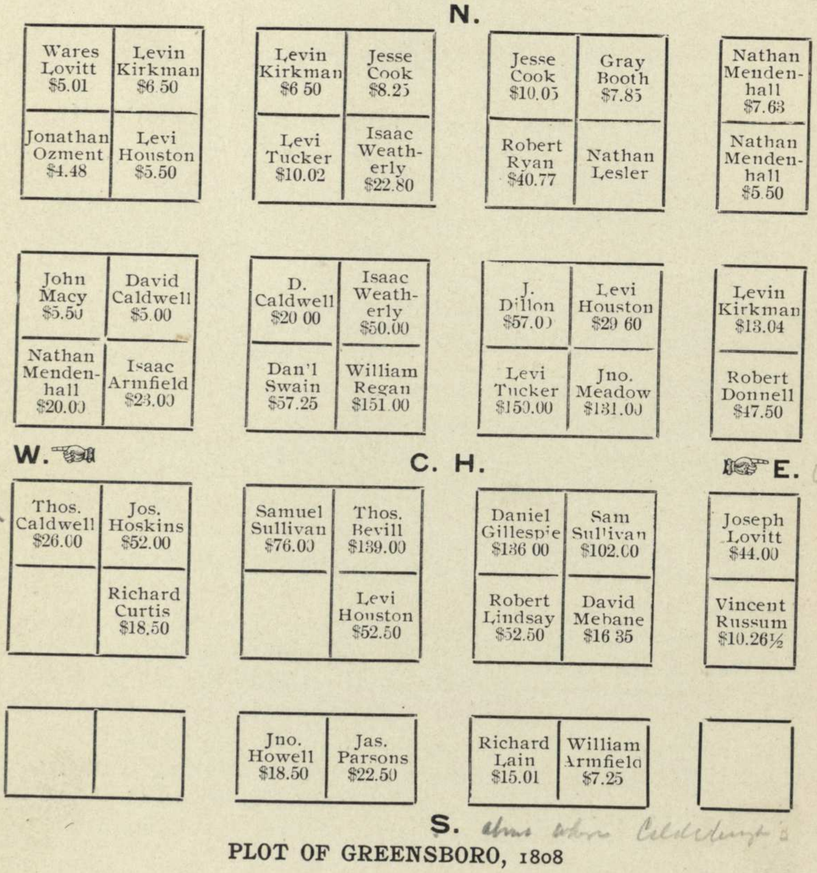
"This indenture made the twelfth day of March, in the year 1808, between Ralph Gorrell, of the first part, and Charles Bruce, Hugh Forbis, Jacob Clapp, Wm. Armfield, David Caldwell, Geo. Swain, and Nathan Mendenhall, of the county and State aforesaid, of the other part, commissioners appointed by act of assembly, for the purchasing of a suitable tract of land at or contiguous to the center of Guilford county, for erecting a town, court-house, prison, and stocks, and such other public uses as they may deem necessary thereon; witnesseth, that the said Ralph Gorrell, for and in consideration of $98, to him in hand paid, do sell and convey a tract of land, containing forty-two acres more or less", etc.

This tract was laid out as the future Greensboro—as per plot on page six.

The surveyor, Nathan Mendenhall, made the following footnote: "The main streets are four poles wide—the others three—except South street, which is two; the lots are nine poles square; four on south side of town which are nine poles east and west and eight poles north and south." John Hamilton was clerk of county court.

The southern boundary was about where Caldcleugh's store stands; the northern Dr. W. A. Lash's store; the western Ashe street; the eastern W. S. Moore's residence.

[The only lot still in the family of purchaser, is that on corner of West Market and Ashe streets, purchased by Thomas Caldwell, and now owned by his granddaughters, Misses Bettie and Pattie Caldwell.]



PLOT OF GREENSBORO, 1808

The tract of land was divided into forty-four lots and sold at public outcry, prices ranging from $151.00 to $7.25—making a total of $1433.11. This amount was sufficient to enable the commissioners to comply with the order or removal, viz.: that the location was to be geographically in the center of the county, and the net proceeds from sales to be sufficient to pay all costs of removal from Martinsville of the court-house, jail, stocks, and whipping post, and rebuild the same.

The log court-house was placed upon East Market street about where the east end of the postoffice building now stands, and the jail where the Record office is on West Market street. The stocks, pillories and whipping-post, were a combination—all in one—and were standing on the site of the city hall, when the writer was a boy, and he witnessed these several punishments inflicted upon evil-doers. Between the whipping post and the street (where the engine-house now stands) Jacob Hubbard had a beef stall—the only one in the town. It was octagon shape, about ten feet in diameter. And thus history repeats itself—after sixty years the present citizens of Greensboro find their fine market house on this same spot.

And this reminds the writer that Tuesday of August county court was a general holiday, and both white and black, by hundreds gathered on what is now Gaston street, from Ashe to Davie, to have a good time. Watermelons, cider, ginger-cakes, pies, etc., formed the dainty menu; while the fiddle and banjo supplied the music. There was but one town constable, and he seldom had an arrest to make.

In 1808 the court records were removed to Greensboro. The first court held in Greensboro was on May 18, 1809. The esquires present at first term of court held in Greensboro, May 19, 1809, were John Starrett, Johnathan Parker, Joseph Gullett, Geo. Swain, John McAdoo, and Ephraim Burrow. The first permanent court-house built was two stories, built of brick, and stood at the intersection of Elm and Market streets. It was not only in the way of the growing town, but too small for county purposes, only having four rooms down stairs and a small court room on second floor—hence at the August meeting of the county court in 1856 it was decided to remove the court-house to the corner of North Elm and West Gaston streets. This lot was purchased from Gen. Jno. M. Logan; but was objected to because the corner on which the present court-house now stands was covered by frame buildings, occupied by Solomon Hopkins as a hotel—which was the hotel of that day. This lot was then purchased, and Isaac Thacker, J. W. Fields, C. P. Mendenhall, Jed. H. Lindsay, and Peter Adams were appointed to attend to the details. The contract for the new court-house was let September 10, to McKnight, Houston, and Collier for $17,383.

This building was destroyed by fire in 1872—as was the Southern hotel, Porter's drug store, Farmer's Bank building, and a row of small frame law offices on the west and north of the court-house—burning everything on that corner down to Garrett's store—now Odd Fellows' hall. Work was at once commenced for its rebuilding and the same style of architecture was observed, in the main, with some minor changes in the interior. Mr. Lyndon Swain, architect, superintended the rebuilding. The cost of rebuilding was $21,000, and Jed. H. Lindsay had charge of the same by order of the court.

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CHAPTER II

GREENSBORO AS A PLACE OF RESIDENCE OR BUSINESS

Greensboro had a population in 1890 of three thousand three hundred and seventeen—in 1900 of ten thousand and thirty-five—as shown by the United States census report. These figures do not embrace the outlying territory, along the Southern Railway—north and south—where most of the manufacturing plants are located—extending a distance of three miles in each direction. The estimated population of these suburbs can safely be put at five thousand—which would give Greensboro a total population of over fifteen thousand.

Greensboro is eight hundred and forty-three feet above sea level, and the climate is genial and healthful. During the coldest Winters ice seldom forms more than one and one-half inches on the ponds, and ninety-two degrees is its greatest heat register—which is unusually rare—and a sultry day is almost unknown.

A gentleman who has traveled extensively and who has recently visited Greensboro says: "A climate never approaching the severity of the North in Winter, and particularly delightful in Summer—a healthfulness unquestioned, and freedom from virulence of malarial diseases, enables Greensboro to offer no mean attractions to the delicate invalid or pleasure-seeking tourist. It is a charming abiding place. Within two or five hours' ride of the matchless scenery of the Piedmont and Blue Ridge country, and the chalybeate, sulphur, and alum springs which make that section celebrated; while but little farther, in point of distance and time, from the pleasure of Carolina Beach and Wrightsville Sound. The northern traveler may select here as his point of vantage, to seek 'green fields and pastures new' in a day's jaunt or a week's journey in any direction."

The editorial excursion from New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, which visited Greensboro in 1872, called the town "The City of Flowers"; its schools have caused it to be called the "Athens of the South"; but H. J. Elam, of the Record, in 1889, called it "The Gate City", which latter seems to be generally adopted as most appropriate. Either would not be far wrong, however—for the flowers are in evidence everywhere—so are the schools—and the railroads reach out in every direction.

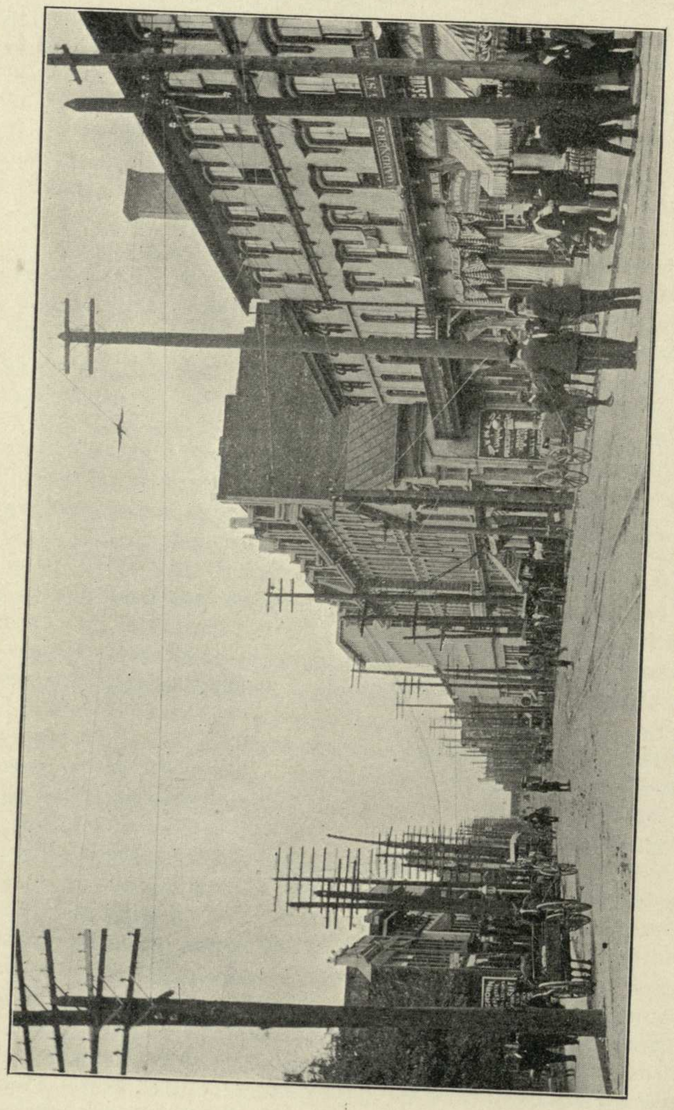
The taxable property in 1899 was $3,000,000; the assessed value for 1904 is over $5,000,000—the tax levy amounting to $65,000—with a rate of $1.30 (for all purposes) on the $100 valuation.

Greensboro is situated in the center of North Carolina—east and west—in the midst of the world's finest bright tobacco belt; in the center of the largest and most prosperous cotton mill sections in the South; in the heart of the furniture manufacturing district in the South; surrounded by a fine grain region, and on the border of the cotton fields; in the center of the finest fruit-growing section in the entire South. Within a radius of sixty miles there are six hundred thousand people; eighty-three cotton mills, with over $10,000,000 capital, twenty-eight thousand looms, and seven hundred thousand spindles; fifty-four furniture and chair factories; twelve hosiery mills; one carpet factory; one finishing mill; one blast furnace; quite a number of all kinds of lumber manufacturing plants, tobacco factories, and other industries—including three fine foundries, and a terra-cotta plant.

In brief—Greensboro has: Railroad facilities equal to those of any town of like population in the United States. Seven lines extend form the city in as many different directions—giving unrivaled freight and passenger and mail service. Forty-two passenger and dozens of freight trains leave Greensboro every day. The city is on the main trunk line of the great Southern Railway, and is one of that system's most important points. Forty-two separate and distinct diversified manufacturing plants, embracing cotton, tobacco, shoes, pants and overalls, carpets, shirts, furniture, bobbins, shuttles, cornice work, wagons and carriages, exhaust and blow pipes, dust fans and dust collectors, sash, doors and blinds, mantels and tables, brooms, sawmills, cane mills, plows, castings, stoves, candy, ice, etc. The products of these concerns find a ready market all over this country and in foreign lands. Eighteen wholesale houses, supplying a large territory with dry goods, notions, shoes, drugs, groceries, hardware, mill supplies, etc. Two hundred and forty-three retail stores. Five separate banking houses, with assets of $2,500,550. The home offices of two life insurance and three fire insurance companies. Five separate colleges and six graded schools, with an aggregate yearly attendance of three thousand two hundred students. Twenty-six church edifices. Two companies furnishing electricity for light and power, one company furnishing gas for light and power, sewerage, a well-equipped fire department, and a new and up-to-date electric street railway. Telephone exchanges. The most modern theater between Washington and Atlanta. A city hall and market house—which cost $35,000. A government building for the accommodation of the postoffice and United States courts, the resident United States district judge and other court officers. Six first-class hotels give Greensboro the best hotel accommodations of any city of its size in the South. One of the handsomest and most

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conveniently arranged railway passenger depots between Washington and Atlanta. Two daily newspapers, one secular weekly, two religious weeklies, one magazine.



ELM STREET—SOUTH FROM MARKET

The city owns its water works, and in 1903 erected a steel tank, with a capacity of two hundred thousand gallons, which is two hundred feet high. The water supply is drawn from two streams—North and South Buffalo—which flow on north and south sides of the city—but the south creek is tapped near its source—about three miles from the city, and pumped into a tank and by gravitation reaches the main stream, and water basin at pump house.

The south stream is intended as an auxiliary or emergency supply, and has a pumping capacity and flow of one million gallons per day. Two improved one-and-a-quarter-million-gallons capacity pumps have been installed at the main water works, and are run by electricity, also a one-hundred-horse-power boiler to run a steam pump in case of emergency. A duplicate main was put in in 1903 between the pumping station and tank in city—so as to guard against accidents in case of fire. The water works, it is claimed, will be largely in excess of self-sustaining.

The fine surrounding farming country, and many other natural advantages, have during its entire existence as a town, made Greensboro one of the most important trading points in the State, and since the completion of the several railroads which center here, it has received a new impetus.

It was fortunate for Greensboro that when the State's great railroad—from Charlotte to Goldsboro—was before the legislature that Honorable Calvin Graves, of Caswell, was in the speaker's chair and gave the casting vote that caused this road to make its big curve through Orange, Alamance, and Guilford—instead of running some forty miles south of Greensboro. This gave Greensboro her start as a railroad town, and the names of John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Calvin Johnson, Peter Adams, Nathan Hunt, Edwin W. Ogburn, and Jas. W. Doak (who were in the legislature in 1846-48), should always have a green place in our memory. The next road—the link between Greensboro and Danville—was a "military necessity", and built by the Confederate States government in 1863-64. To this we owe all the others—the Salem Branch, built in 1875, the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley, built in 1884 to Fayetteville, and to Mount Airy in 1888—with all their several branches—placing us on the main line between Washington and Atlanta—and giving us the very best facilities for reaching all points in this great nation. At one time all these roads were owned by separate companies, but today all are under the superb management of the Southern Railway.

It would be unfair to posterity not to give Julius A. Gray, Dr. D. W. C. Benbow, Dr. W. A. Lash, and their associates, who made the C. F. & Y. V. railway from Wilmington to Mt. Airy a reality, the credit of building this important line. To these public-spirited gentlemen this road proved other than a financial success; but what it added to Greensboro's material growth time alone can tell.

The Southern today is operating daily between Greensboro and Washington, D. C., seven passenger and mail trains each way; between Greensboro and Charlotte, the same number; between Raleigh and Greensboro four each way; between Winston-Salem and Greensboro three each way; two each way between Wilmington and Mt. Airy—passing through Greensboro; one each way between Ramseur, in Randolph county, and Greensboro, and one each way between Greensboro and Madison, in Rockingham county—making sixteen arrivals and sixteen departures of mail and passenger trains daily. The freight traffic is so heavy through the city, that a double track has become necessary between Washington and Atlanta, and is now nearing completion.

During the last decade, according to the United States census, the population of the city has increased two hundred and two per cent.—a record equalled by few cities in the United States, and by none in North Carolina.

With all the foregoing enumerated advantages the city has a very small bonded debt, viz.: Improvement bonds $100,000; State Normal and Industrial College, $30,000; South Greensboro Graded School, $9,000; Colored Agricultural and Mechanical College, $11,000; City Hall, $35,000; Sewer, $65,000; Improvement bonds, $75,000; Water Works, $100,000; Electric Light, $25,000; making a total of $450,000—with a tax rate of $1.30 on $100 valuation.

CHAPTER III

A WORD ABOUT THE COUNTY OF GUILFORD

The county of Guilford is nearly square—being twenty-six miles from east to west and twenty-four from north to south. It is divided into eighteen townships of equal size, sixteen of which are penetrated by one or more railroads. The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad, running from Wilmington to Mt. Airy, runs through the county from south-east to north-west, and goes through eight townships; the North Carolina from Goldsboro to Charlotte—running nearly east to west passes through seven townships; the Southern comes in from Danville on the north and runs through three townships; and Northwestern North Carolina (or Salem) starts at Greensboro, going west through three townships. All these roads centering at the county seat—Greensboro—which is geographically in the center. The city is in two townships, Elm street the dividing line—all east of this street being in Gilmer and all west in Morehead. This division was once the result of a singular and perplexing condition. A vote was had in 1876 in both townships on the question of license or prohibition, and Gilmer township voted for prohibition and Morehead for license—when the saloons in Gilmer had to move across the street or retire from business. It is needless to say that in this instance prohibition was a failure.

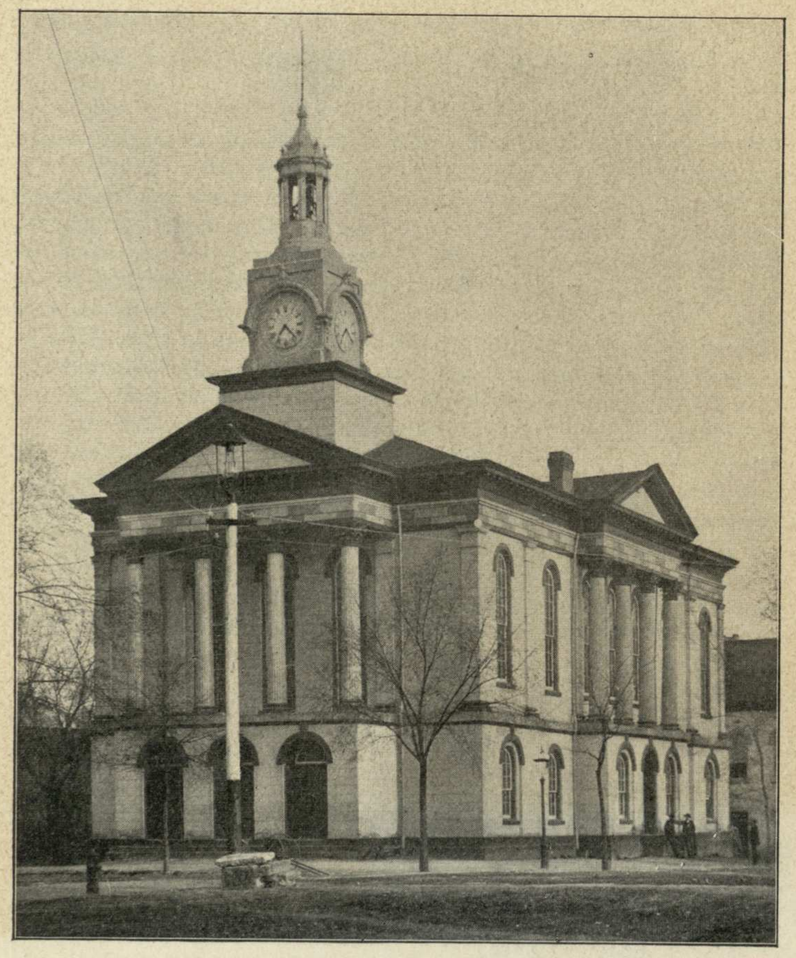
The county has a population of 44,000.

The rate of taxation in Guilford is 79 cents on $100 valuation for State and county.

The amount of taxable property of a county is a good index of its growth. W. U. Steiner, register of deeds for 1882, reported $4,341,000; in 1902 A. G. Kirkman, register of deeds, reported $11,244,000, and in 1903, $12,956,000.

It is a fine agricultural and fruit-growing county. Gold in paying quantities has been successfully mined at ten or twelve places in the southern half of the county. Fine iron ore is found in large quantities in two places—both less than ten miles from Greensboro.

The following have filled the office of sheriff of Guilford county: Joseph Hoskins, by appointment of governor, in 1789. The following by election since 1850: Jas. W. Doak, Walter A. Winbourne, C. A. Boone, R. M. Stafford, J. M. Cunningham, J. Henry Gilmer, O. C.



COUNTY COURT HOUSE

Wheeler, Joseph A. Hoskins, John W. Cook, J. F. Jordan—some for several terms.

A special tax for working the roads has been collected for more than fifteen years (Morehead township leading); and in 1903 the

county voted to issue $300,000 in bonds for macadamizing all its roads. A road commission was appointed with Hon. Jno. L. King as chairman, and all the latest improved machinery purchased, and work is being rapidly pushed.

BRIEF MENTION

In 1853 Levi Scott was elected Superior Court Clerk.

Joseph S. Ragsdale was born in Greensboro in 1840, and died in 1903.

The old log court-house was placed on the corner where the United States postoffice building now stands.

Col. J. M. Brittain purchased the Gott Hotel in 1857, and opened a hotel. This was afterwards the Southern.

John M. Brower, of Mt. Airy, was born in Greensboro, and three times represented the Fifth District in Congress.

Greensboro's first vote on prohibition was held July 19, 1904, with the following result: For prohibition, 738; against, 315—majority against saloons, 423.

In 1857 the total vote of Greensboro was three hundred and eighty-two, and at this election Lyndon Swain was elected County Court Clerk, and W. D. Trotter Superior Court Clerk.

S. H. Howard came to Greensboro August 26, 1864, and took charge of the telegraph office, and is still at his post. He is a native of Bedford county, Va., and was army telegrapher most of the war.

At the meeting at Halifax, November 12, 1776, which formed the Constitution, the delegates from Guilford county were David Caldwell, Joseph Hines, Ralph Gorrell, Chas. Bruce, and Isham Browder.

General John M. Logan, father of Dr. John E. Logan, was for many years a leading merchant in Greensboro, and also clerk of the county court for a long time, which office he held at the time of his death in 1853.

The city tax levy in 1857 was: White poll 75 cents, colored poll 75 cents, street hands $1.50, hog running at large $1.00, dog over one to a family $1.00, liquor license $20, merchants' purchase tax 8 cents on $100, real estate on $100 value, 8 cents.

In 1857 corn was so scarce that the county authorities had to import it to prevent suffering, and it was sold at $1.30 per bushel in small quantities to only those in need of it for food. So dire was the distress that the railroads hauled it at half rates.

Soon after the war the dried blackberry trade was an immense industry—the firm of Odell & Company, shipping annually for several years at least thirty to forty carloads—much of the fruit finding markets in foreign lands. J. W. Scott & Company were the next largest shippers.

The four squares immediately around the old court-house were for many years the only places of trade. James Sloan was the first to go down South Elm—and he built nearly opposite Odell's store. J. W. Scott was the next to move—he built a large frame building where the Hendrix store building now stands.

The sumac trade was, also, a source of much money to the gatherers. The leaves were used in tanning. W. H. McCormick was the leader in this new industry and lost much money by the old Tate factory burning down in 1884. The company rebuilt a frame house on the same site, which was also destroyed by fire, a few years later.

In 1883 the old Caldwell corner was torn down and work was begun on the United States building for postoffice and court room, offices, etc. This building was greatly enlarged in 1904, by adding to the east side and making the building three full stories. It is now one of the best government buildings in the State. Cost $150,000.

The first Federal court was held in Greensboro in October, 1872, Judge R. P. Dick, presiding. He held office until January 12, 1898, when he resigned. Judge Dick died September 12, 1898. John W. Payne was clerk, from the opening of court until his death, January 16, 1892. Samuel F. Trogden succeeded him by appointment, February 3, 1892, and is still in office.

Lyndon Swain, who edited the Patriot for fifteen years, had much to do with establishing the reputation of Guilford county for its conservatism and broad-minded liberality—towards all men of every nationality and race. He was one of nature's noblemen. He lived with an inherent love for all mankind—and with ill will towards none—and died beloved by all who knew him.

In 1855, C. C. Cole began the publication of The Guardian, a literary and temperance paper, which was succeeded in 1856 by the Times, published by Ogborn, Cole, & Albright. This was an eight-page literary paper. It ceased publication with the war of 1861. Colonel C. C. Cole, one of its editors, and one of the best men the writer ever knew, was killed in the battle of the Wilderness.

Honorable Robert M. Sloan came to Greensboro from Lexington, Va., in 1827, and married Miss Sarah Paisley, daughter of Reverend Father Paisley. "Uncle Bob", as everyone knew him, was revered and beloved by all whose pleasure it was to know him. He was mayor of the city in 1870-'73. To him the writer is greatly indebted for many of the facts set forth in this book. He is now in his ninety-fourth year.

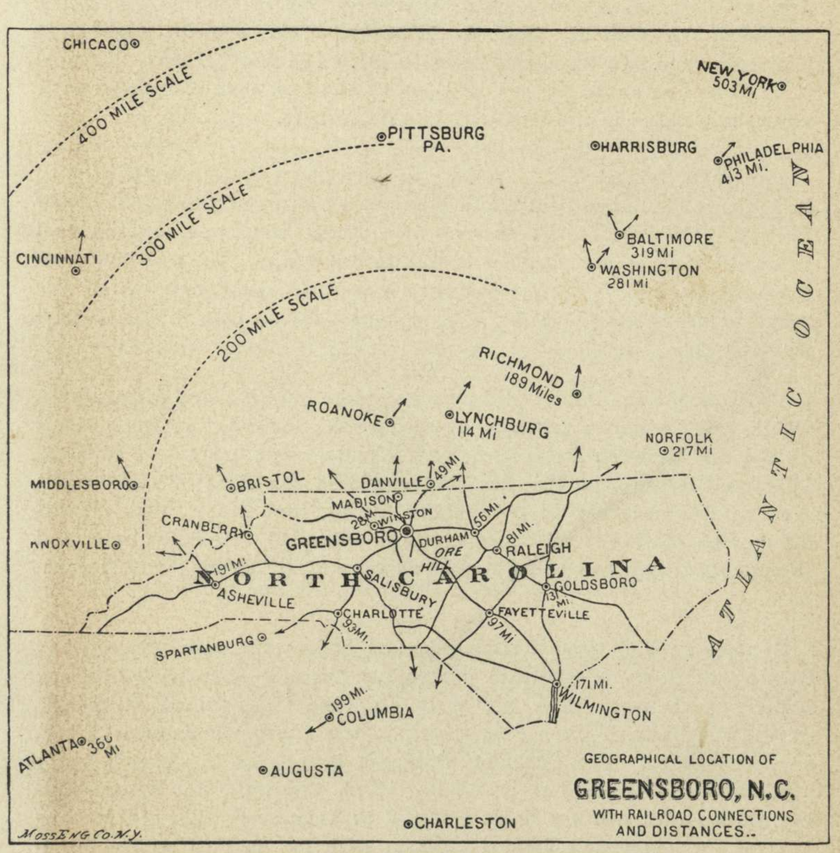
The connecting link of railways between Danville and Greensboro, which had become a military necessity—the Federals having control of the line between Petersburg and Weldon—was completed in May, 1864; and no one can imagine the congested condition of the freight service, who was not in Greensboro during that May. Weldon was filled with all kinds of army supplies, intended for Petersburg and Richmond, which had to be reshipped by way of Raleigh and Greensboro.

Greensboro had three banking houses before the war between the States—all doing a safe and prosperous business—but with the surrender, went down with the furling of the "Conquered Banner!" except the Bank of Cape Fear which was in charge of Jesse H. Lindsay, as cashier. The Farmers' Bank—a branch of the parent bank at Elizabeth City—had as its cashier W. A. Caldwell, who after winding up the affairs of the bank removed to Tennessee. The Greensboro Mutual Insurance and Trust Company, with Dr. D. P. Weir, as treasurer, was a local institution, and had much of its script printed in Greensboro, during the war, by Sterling, Campbell, & Albright. D. P. Weir died January 29, 1865.

GREAT SNOW OF 1875

The Times of January 22, 1857, says: "On leaving our office Saturday night last we unexpectedly encountered snow about an inch

deep. It continued snowing during the night and on into the next night. During Sunday the wind blew in a perfect storm, so much so it was almost impossible to step out doors. On Monday morning it had drifted six feet in some of the streets. * * * The cuts on the railroad are level with the ground. * * * As we go to press three engines attached together are passing by, forcing their way



GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF GREENSBORO

through the drifts. The conductor told us that the snow often was as high as the smoke-stack, and that the three engines only made about two hundred yards on Monday.''

My recollection is that it took the train from Sunday until Thursday to get from Jamestown to Greensboro (ten miles), and but for Dr. S. G. Coffin, of Jamestown, father of W. E. Coffin, of Greensboro, the passengers would nave suffered for food and fuel.

The University Catalogue of 1877-78 contains this paragraph in its description of the Faculty of the Normal School of 1877.'—

"Julius L. Tomlinson, formerly Professor of Santa Barbara University, of California, late a Professor in the Central Teachers' Institute, held at Greensboro, in this State."

CHAPTER IV

GREENSBORO'S SCHOOL HISTORY

To the early and continued interest in schools of a high grade, Greensboro owes much of ner present prosperity. As far back as 1767, David Caldwell had an academy near the public road leading from Greensboro to Guilford College, about three miles from town. This school was continued until about 1800, without interruption except a short period during the Revolutionary war. His school was the first one which was chartered in Guilford county—the date being 1798, and was the most noted school in the South during this period—many distinguished men having received their education under Dr. Caldwell.

The following schools were chartered by the legislature—some of which no record is now obtainable—Greensboro Academy, 1816; Greensboro Female Academy; Greensboro Academy and Manual Labor School, 1833; the Caldwell Institute, 1836; Greensboro Female College, 1838; Greensboro High School, 1846. The Greensboro Female Academy was under the trustees of the Male Academy.

About 1820, Rev. W. D. Paisley organized a school for boys. He was succeeded by Rev. Silas C. Lindsley about 1828.

In 1833 Orange Presbytery resolved to build a classical school for males. It was named for Dr. David Caldwell and known as the Caldwell Institute, and stood about one hundred yards south of the railroad crossing on South Elm street. Rev. Alex. Wilson was principal, with Rev. Silas C. Lindsley, and Rev. John A. Gretter, as assistant teachers.

The Presbytery removed this school to Hillsboro in 1845, and the Greensboro High School was its successor, in the same building. The trustees were John M. Morehead, John M. Dick, and John A. Gilmer. Rev. Eli W. Caruthers was its first principal, with Rev. John A. Grettor, Rev. Silas C. Lindsley, and Dr. Joseph A. McLean as associates.

In 1856 a male school was conducted in the same building by Jas. D. Campbell.

In 1857 Prof. Chas. W. Holbrook opened a male school in the building, but moved to Hopkins hotel because it was too near the railroad. In 1857 the Greensboro Classical school was opened in a new brick building on Edgeworth street, where Judge Schenck's residence now stands. Jas. D. Campbell was its first principal, but taking a place in Edgeworth Female Seminary, he was succeeded by Professor C. W. Holbrook.

Rev. W. D. Paisley, the organizer of the First Presbyterian church in Greensboro, taught a girl's school prior to 1830. The building stood on Gaston street. This was the predecessor of Edgeworth Female Seminary. After Mr. Paisley quit teaching he was succeeded in this school by Miss Judith Mendenhall, Miss Anna D. Salmon, and Miss Humphries; and about 1836 Miss Mary Ann Hoye and Miss Austin, who became the wife of R. G. Lindsay.

In 1840 John M. Morehead, who had just been elected Governor of the State, erected a four-story brick building on West Market street, on the south side, where Edgeworth street crosses it, and established Edgeworth Female Seminary. Miss Anna Hoye was its first principal, and it had a fine patronage. Among its teachers were Misses Emily Hubbard, and Eliza Rose, and Misses Nash and Kollock. Rev. John A. Gretter, and Professors Breite and Brandt, the two last named teachers of music. In 1844 Miss Hoye died, and Dr. and Mrs. D. P. Weir took charge of the school. They were succeeded the following year by Rev. Gilbert Morgan and wife.

In 1850 Professor Richard Sterling took the school and ran it successfully until 1862, when the war closed nearly every school in the Southern States. In 1868 Rev. J. M. M. Caldwell, grandson of Dr. David Caldwell, leased the property and continued the school until 1871, when he removed to Rome, Ga., and Edgeworth Seminary—which was dear to the hearts of many noble Southern women closed its doors as a school.

a wonderful building this!

When a boy a two-story brick building stood on the corner of Sycamore and Ashe streets, and tradition says it was there as early as 1820 and that "Father" Paisley taught a male school there—and that it was known as Caldwell Institute—and was the predecessor of the more pretentious Institute of same name mentioned above.

In 1820 Thomas Caldwell donated ground on Gaston street, about where Willie J. Smith's house stands, and a small brick house was built and a female school opened and successfully operated until Governor Jno. M. Morehead, in 1845, built Edgeworth to succeed it. It is thought that Misses Eliza Rose and Emily Hubbard taught this school—as they were part of the first faculty of Edgeworth.

I don't know of other Female College.

Sometime in the early forties a school for girls was taught by the Misses Dorsey, on South Elm street, about opposite the store of E. M. Andrews. It was near the first Methodist church ever built in the town; and chiefly patronized by the Methodists, and believed to be the predecessor of Greensboro Female College.

Rev. Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford, was the first Superintendent of Public Instruction in North Carolina, elected in ~~1840~~ Error 1852-1865

The North Carolina State Normal and Industrial College

The history of how this great institution became a reality and why it was located in Greensboro, is briefly told by its efficient President, Dr. Charles D. McIver, to whom more than any one else is due the sentiment which gave it birth, and whose untiring energy has made it what it is today—the most successful college for women in the South. In his report to the board of directors November 30, 1898, he says: "By act of the General Assembly of 1891, the North Carolina State Normal and Industrial College was established. Its charter name was 'The Normal and Industrial School'; but the General Assembly of 1897 changed it to 'The State Normal and Industrial College'.

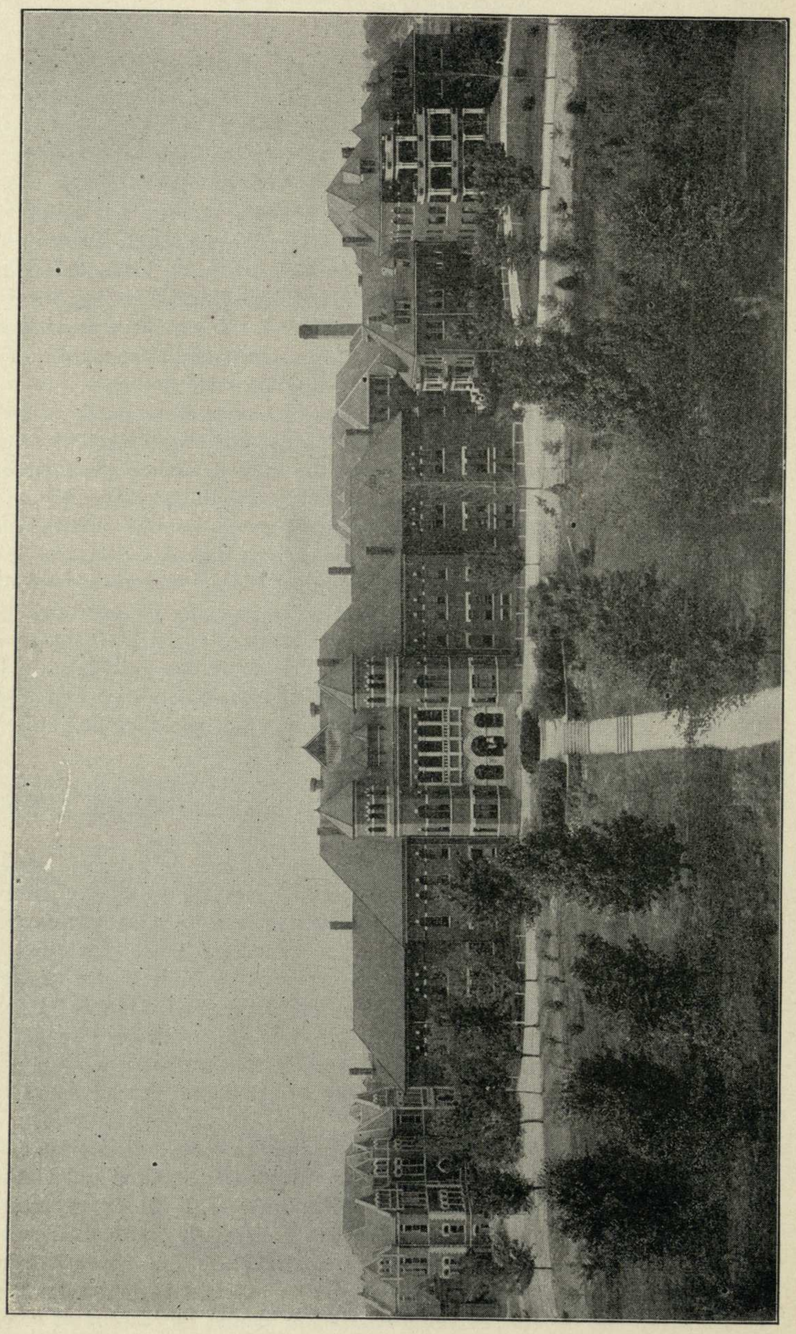
"In 1886, the Teachers' Assembly, then in session at Black Mountain, passed unanimous resolutions asking for the establishment of a Normal College, and appointed a committee to memorialize the General Assembly on the subject. Each succeeding Teachers' Assembly, up to 1891, passed similar resolutions and appointed similar committees to present the matter to the legislature. In his biennial report to the General Assembly Honorable S. M. Finger, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, repeatedly urged the importance of establishing such an institution. But it was not until the session of 1889 that the question really came before the General Assembly for serious consideration. At that session the bill presented by the committee from the Teachers' Assembly passed the Senate by a large majority, and failed in the House by only a few votes.

"The Teachers' Assembly committee consisted of Charles D. McIver, chairman; E. G. Harrell, E. P. Moses, E. A. Alderman, George T. Winston, D. Matt Thompson, and Mrs. J. A. McDonald.

"By the time the next General Assembly had met in January, 1891, the late Governor Fowle had, in his annual message, urged the establishment of the institution. In the meantime the King's Daughters had petitioned the legislature to establish an Industrial School for girls.

[Note by collator—This petition was written by Miss Bettie Carter, then a teacher in the Greensboro Female College, and adopted at the annual session of the King's Daughters held in Greensboro in 1890. The same year the annual session of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the State endorsed this petition and joined them in presenting it to the legislature.]

"The North Carolina Farmers' Alliance, in 1890, at its annual meeting in Asheville, passed resolutions asking the State to aid in the higher education of girls and women. Honorable J. L. M. Curry, agent of the Peabody Fund, appeared before the General Assembly and made an earnest and powerful plea for a Normal College, and through him, the Peabody Fund gives substantial aid to the institution. The act establishing the institution required that it should be located at some



THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

suitable place where the citizens thereof will furnish the necessary buildings or money sufficient to erect them. The board of directors decided to accept Greensboro's offer, which was $30,000 in money voted by the city, and a beautiful ten-acre site, located in the corporate limits of the city, and donated by Messrs. R. S. Pullen, R. T. Gray, and others. Since the original donation the directors have purchased about one hundred and sixteen acres of land, adjoining the original site.''

The General Assembly in 1891, appropriated $10,000 annually, which in 1895, was increased to $25,000, and in 1903 to $40,000. Tuition is free to those who signify their intention to teach.

The growth of the college has been phenomenal under President McIver's management, and although only in its twelfth year has matriculated about two thousand five hundred. The average attendance for the past twelve years has been about four hundred and twenty-five, and would be greater but for want of dormitory room. About one thousand nine hundred graduates are engaged in teaching, having charge of at least one hundred thousand children.

The manner in which Greensboro secured this golden prize is worthy of mention. The board of directors asked for at least $25,000 and ten acres of land. Before reaching Greensboro a neighboring town was visited by the board and this amount pledged by its leading citizens. Greensboro in public mass-meeting at once offered the choice of four ten-acre lots and $27,500; another town said it would do as well. The board of directors favored Greensboro and said if she would say $30,000 it meant a location. The citizens said so promptly. Then some of the board suggested that this was only a promise, and when put to a vote to issue bonds might fail. The meeting then adjourned until night, and when called to order a written obligation was read from men able to make good the $30,000 in case the bond issue was not carried by a vote, and thus the contract was sealed. When the vote took place legally not a single vote was polled against the bond issue.

This was Greensboro's second bonded debt, and the wisdom of the action is today universally admitted—it being considered the best investment that could have been made—as the college brings annually into the city more money than was donated—besides adding to its population thousands who have settled around the college for the purpose of educating their children.

In addition to the main building there have been added: A large dormitory building (destroyed by fire January 21, 1904, and is being replaced by a better building); the students' building, a very handsome structure nearly completed and largely with money contributed by the students and their friends; the Curry building for practice and observation school; an infirmary building; a wooden dormitory struc-

ture; two rented dormitory buildings, barn and dairy buildings—making total value in land, buildings, and fixtures not less than $300,000.

The fire occurred at 3.45 a. m., yet over three hundred young women marched out unharmed—though all losing more or less in money or clothing. Their wonderful escape and presence of mind was a tribute to their good sense and efficient training.

The regular exercises of the college were resumed after four weeks' vacation, and four hundred students were present at first roll-call.

On April 18, 1904, a contract was closed with W. C. Bain for rebuilding the dormitory, which will be enlarged and improved. It will be two stories high, four hundred and ninety-two feet long, one hundred and twelve feet wide, with dining room sixty by two hundred feet.

In February, 1904, Mr. Andrew Carnegie made the college a donation of library building,

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Greensboro Female College

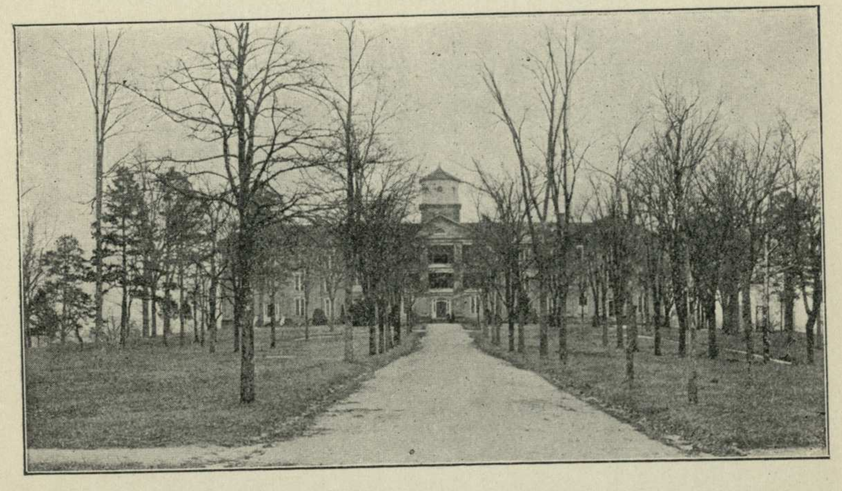
In September, 1843, the corner-stone of Greensboro Female College building was laid. In the summer of 1845, the building made of brick and containing thirty-six rooms was completed. On February 1, 1846, Rev. S. Lea was elected president. This was the first regularly chartered female college in North Carolina, and the second south of the Potomac. Act ratified December 28, 1838. In 1856 a wing on the west end was erected to afford room for the rapidly increasing patronage. Still there was a demand for more room, and in 1859 a wing on the east side was erected. On the nineteenth of August, 1863, in the midst of its brilliant success it was destroyed by fire. August 27, 1873, ten years and seventeen days after the destruction of the old building, the college was re-opened. The new building was very large and commodious and well suited for school purposes, and offered superior advantages for the mental and moral training of young ladies. The object of those having charge of the school is to so govern and instruct those committed to their care, as to prepare them, not only for society, but for the stern realities of a responsible existence.

The first President, Rev. Solomon Lea, resigned in 1847, and was succeeded by Rev. A. M. Shipp, D. D. In 1850, Rev. Chas. F. Deems, D. D. LL. D., was elected president. In 1854, Rev. T. M. Jones, D. D., was elected president, which position he ably filled until his death in 1890.

During this long time these able divines were in charge of the college, it was the property of the North Carolina Conference Methodist Episcopal church, South.

The conference having incurred a heavy debt in its rebuilding, the property was sold, and in 1882, passed into the hands of a joint stock company, with Julian S. Carr, as president; J. A. Odell, secretary and treasurer; R. T. Gray, attorney.

Dr. B. F. Dixon succeeded Rev. T. M. Jones as president, and resigned in 1893. His successor was Rev. Frank L. Reid, D. D., who died September 24, 1894. His successor Professor Dred Peacock, very acceptably filled the responsible position, and under whose management the school continued to grow in usefulness and patronage. Dr. Peacock was succeeded by Mrs. Lucy H. Robinson in 1902, and in 1903 the stockholders, tiring of the responsibility of the college, advertised

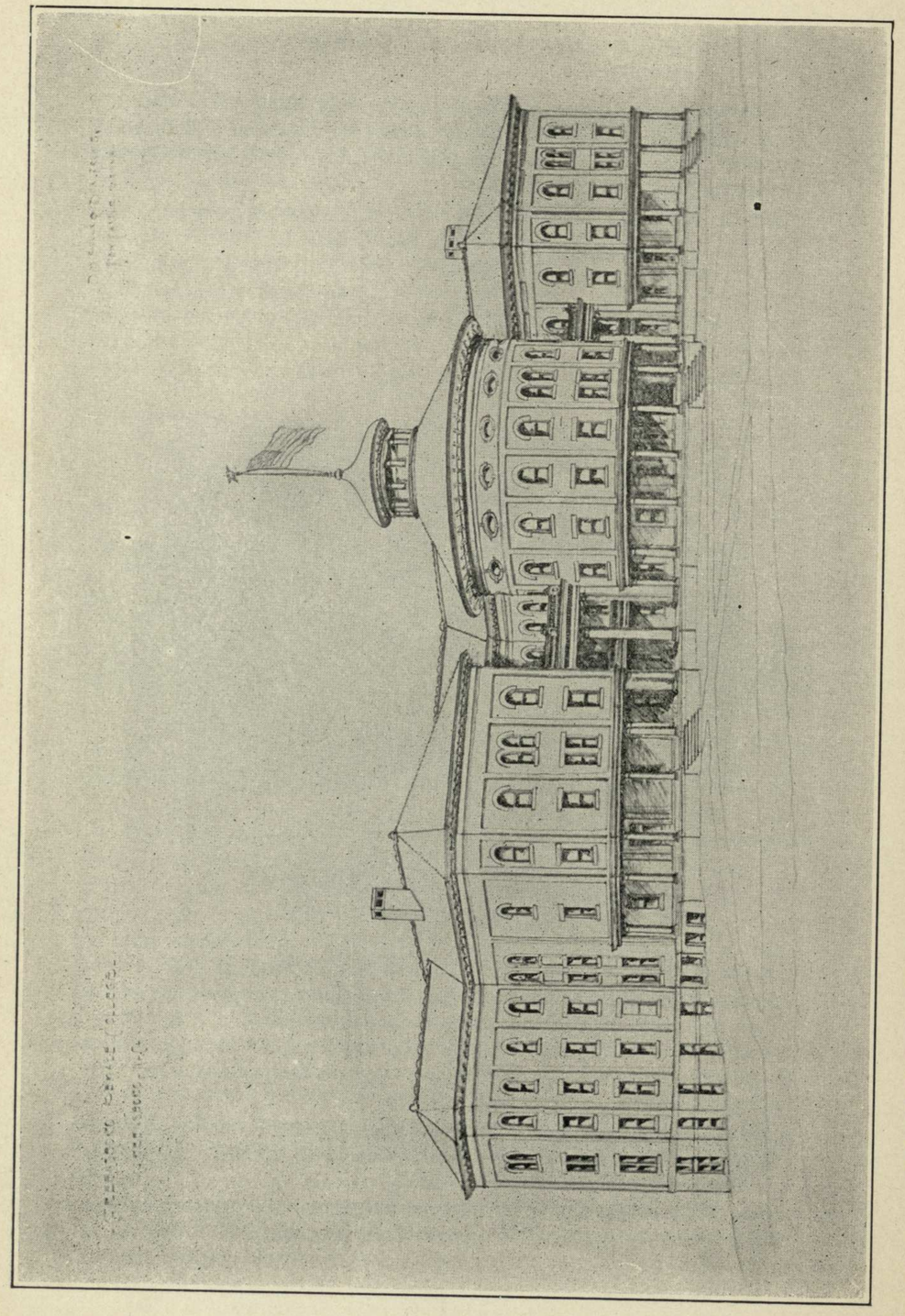


GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE

(Destroyed by Fire, February 18, 1904)

the property for sale at the end of the Spring session. This action was a surprise and a shock to the people of Greensboro, and the Methodists of the State. The alumnæ took the matter in hand, and by heroic effort saved the school, and re-opened its doors at regular time in the Fall—with Mrs. Robinson, as president, and who was the first lady president of a college in the South.

At the annual session of the North Carolina Conference and Western North Carolina Conference, held in the Fall of 1903, the college was tendered to them jointly to be the female college of the whole State. This proposition was accepted and trustees from each conference appointed to act with trustees from the alumnæ, under whose supervision it was to be conducted. Thus, after many years of



PROPOSED NEW BUILDING, GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE, NOW IN COURSE OF ERECTION

doubt and uncertainty, the property once more came into the hands of the Methodists of the State as was originally designed when first incorporated.

It was then in good, safe hands, with no fear of being lost to the Methodist church—and with Mrs. Robinson as its president—a glorious and prosperous future awaits it.

Greensboro stood nobly by the alumnæ in their efforts—as did the membership of the whole church in both conferences.

During the life of the college it has turned out about seven hundred and thirty graduates and its roll of students has run way up into the thousands. No other institution in the State has wielded a wider or more potent influence for good than has this great college.

February 18, 1904, this building was again destroyed by fire—loss estimated at $60,000—with insurance for $35,000. This was used to pay off the mortgage, and active efforts were again put forth to once more open its doors to the young women of the State, and save the school to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of North Carolina.

The school expects to open October 1, 1904.

Greensboro Graded Schools

In Superintendent Mebane's report, for the years 1896-'98, he says: "Here was established the first system of public schools in the State supported by a special tax." But this important step in the direction of public education requires a more extended notice.

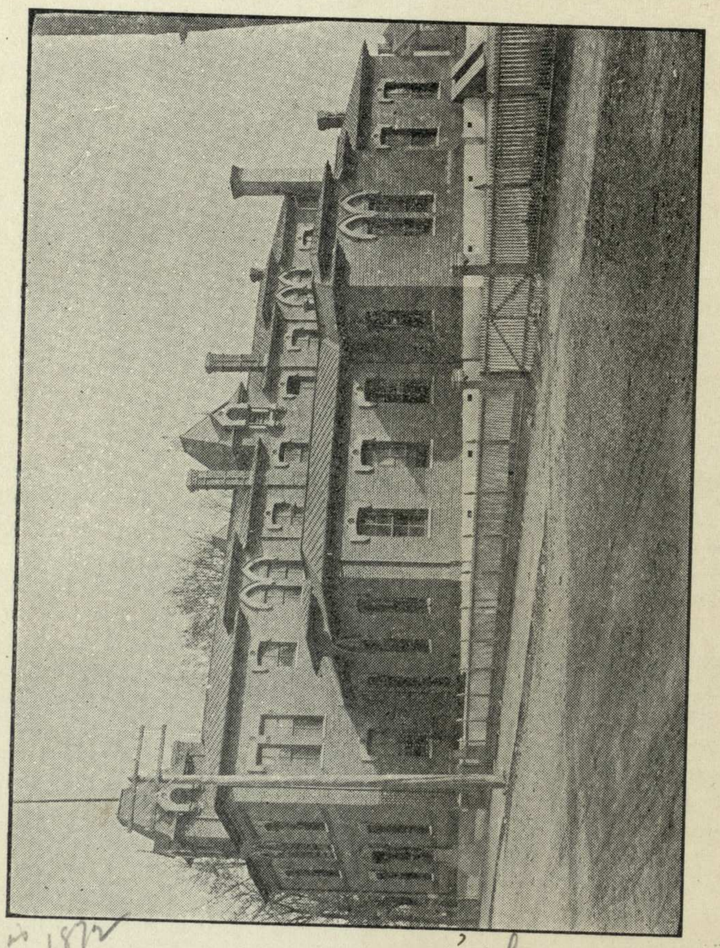
The writer was for seven years one of the aldermen of Greensboro and had the pleasure of drafting the charter by which the town was called a "city". The late Judge Gilmer was a member of the board and R. M. Sloan, mayor. Judge Gilmer said "city" was rather premature; but "Uncle" Bob said, "it sounded nice, and could do no harm". The writer remarked that he expected to live to see the town built from Buffalo to Buffalo. So it was ordered that the amended charter be sent to the legislature. It was ratified March 28, 1870, and contained this clause:

"Section 74. That the corporate limits of the city shall constitute a school district, and that all taxes levied upon the citizens by the State for school purposes, shall be expended in conformity with the regulations of the State, in establishing graded schools within the city, and should the amount thus realized not be sufficient to keep the schools open eight months in the year, in that event the commissioners shall appropriate a sufficient amount of money from any funds on hand belonging to the city to supply the deficiency."

The late Alex. McIver, who was then Superintendent of Public Instruction, went before the legislature and urged the adoption of this

Note: During McIver's superintendency my father S. C. Smith was made principal. This was in 1877 or 1878. This position he continued to hold until he suffered a stroke of paralysis in the school room 189 . On first coming to Greensboro at the invitation of C. G. Yates - he took charge of the school in rendering them location on the Schenck property. This must have been in 1869.

clause, and said no town in the State should be chartered that did not make a special provision for maintaining public schools. He complemented Greensboro for its action, and said it was the first town in the State to do so. He was afterwards the second superintendent of Greensboro's graded schools.



LINDSAY STREET GRADED SCHOOL

The charter was ratified at the May election, and the city took control of the free school building on the present site of Lindsay graded school. It was a small brick building of one room; but the city contracted with Symoure Steele, then a member of the board of aldermen, and C. N. McAdoo, to enlarge the building—making five

McIver was superintendent when I entered the school about 1879. The other teachers were my father Sam C. Smith, Principal, Miss Sallie Brent & Miss Hyde Lindsay.

On page 33 - The graded school was established in 1872

1870 when

School opened in fall of 1874, 1st Commencement June 18 1875.

IN THE DAYS OF LONG AGO

Program of Closing Exercises Greensboro First Graded School.

We die off very fast in these strenuous days, but there are many yet living who will read with much interest the following program of the closing exercises of Greensboro's first graded school, and by the way it was the first graded school established in the State. It may be added that there was quite a "commotion" raised over its establishment. The work was done under what was known as the "Mendenhall Board." Mr. C. P. Mendenhall was the mayor and the board of commissioners, as they were then called, consisted of Dr. D. W. C. Benbow, Seymour Steele, C. G. Yates, John W. Payne, Thomas McMahon and one other whose name is not just now recalled, there being six members then as now. Mr. Jesse R. Wharton was elected principal and the teachers were Misses P. E. Macon, Annie Litchford and Miss Sallie Brent. Of all the list from mayor down, including principal, all are dead. The three assistant teachers, however, are living and Miss Brent still resides in Greensboro.

The Record has just come in possession of the program of the closing exercises of the first year, given on June 18, 1875, and reproduces it in full.

Part First.

Opening Speech—Declamation. Eddie Albright.

The Wishes—Dialogue.

Composition by a Youthful Granger, Walter Steele.

New Schoolmaster—Dialogue.

Exhibition Night—Declamation. J. Seeman.

Seasons—Recitation.

My First Speech—Declamation. Earnie Thacker.

The Way to John Smith's—Dialogue

Soliloquy. Miss Oro Brown.

The May—Dialogue.

The Coming Man, W. Brown.

A Place for Everything and Everything in Its Place—Dialogue.

True Eloquence—Declamation. E. W. Smith.

* There were only 5 rooms in all - two below & three above. One of these upper rooms was used as an Art Room & in later years was used as a library.

1872

[t was two stories high. In this building, r, was opened the first graded school in was principal, and Misses Sallie Brent, Litchford, teachers. The enrollment was ght grades.

March 5, 1904, aged seventy.]

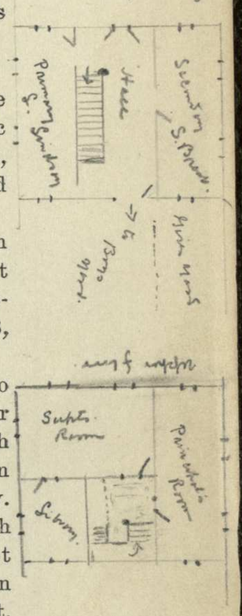
that many of the best citizens of the It soon became apparent that a specific eep the school from being embarrassed, ments to the charter were asked for and Among them the following:

oners may increase the rate of taxation 55, one hundred per cent.; provided, that from property by authority of this sec- ool purposes only.'' Ratified March 8,

hor of the graded school clause, went to Colonel James T. Morehead was Senator gallant fight for the amendment, which use it was proposed to double the tax on d children their pro-rata of the money. opposition by amending section 5, which , to be submitted to a separate ballot and commissioners. When this election only eight votes were polled against it. graded school for colored children was d and fifty-six.

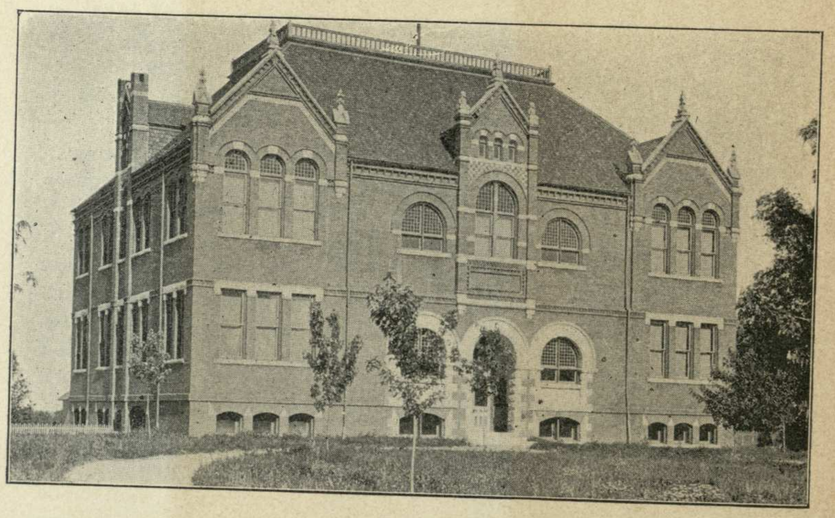
to make decided growth, Judge David r of the board of aldermen, and made ttee. His wise foresight and generous to the city and State, prompted him to The first fruits of his work in this ick building of Lindsay street graded 1887, and equipped with modern school e hundred and eighty-three. limits were extended—making the city er of the same year a school for each outhern Railway—this gave Greensboro ach race. ontinued from year to year, and large y street school. In 1899 the Catholic urchased for a higher grade. emands for more school room than was lloch street, a bond issue of $9,000 was street graded school, of which Superin-

1875 ?



School opened in new brick bldg Feb 1898 - School history here suspended during preceding fall & winter.

tendent of Public Instruction Mebane said in his report for 1897-'98 "It is one of the handsomest and best equipped public school buildings in the State". And he adds: "It is a significant fact that Greensboro has not only provided splendid buildings for her own schools; but she has put $41,000 in buildings for the Normal and Industrial College for white girls, and Mechanical College for the colored race. * * * Probably no other town in the State or in the South has a larger percentage of its school population enrolled in the public school." Seating capacity of this school, three hundred and sixty-one.



ASHEBORO STREET GRADED SCHOOL

A school was opened in the Curry building of State Normal in 1902.

The Warnersville Grammar school was built in 1892, and has a seating capacity of one hundred and forty-four.

In order to meet the demands of the children in the western part of the city in 1900, the Curry building of the State Normal was tendered the city. It has a seating capacity of three hundred and fifty-three, with an enrollment of three hundred and thirty-four for the session of 1904. The city will soon erect a handsome building on Spring street to be known as the high-school building.

The following have been superintendents in the order named; Jesse R. Wharton, Alex. McIver, N. C. English, Robert Foard, C. P. Frazier, J. L. Tomlinson, G. A. Grimsley, Edgar D. Broadhurst, and Wiley H. Smith.

Fashionable Dissipation—Dialogue.

Bonnie Blue Flag—Declamation. Frank Hall.

Spelling Class—Dialogue.

Part Second.

Life—A School Scene.

Warrior and Philosopher Contrasted—Declamation. S. W. Coe.

Discretion the Better Part of Valor—Dialogue.

Somebody's Darling—Declamation. Eddie Brockmann.

Selection of May Queen—Dialogue.

Marie Antoinette—Declamation. T. B. Eldridge.

It Never Rains but it Pours—Dialogue.

American Progress—Declamation. J. H. Dillard, Jr.

The Secret—Dialogue.

Defense of the South—Declamation. J. R. Wharton, Jr.

Rival Speakers—Dialogue.

Lone Star of Texas—Declamation. H. L. Smith.

Selection of the Site for the Public School House—Dialogue.

Extract from a Speech of Gen. Matt. Ransom—Declamation. Robert L. Mullen.

Train to Mauro—Dialogue.

The names of the pupils taking part in the dialogues were:

Girls—Misses R. Tate, E. Trimble, S. Potts, L. Benbow, F. Sublet, R. Coleman, J. Hughes, S. Corl, M. Dodson, M. Coble, J. Owen, S. Rees, O. Sublet, E. Tate, S. Fowler, M. Benbow, L. Brockmann, C. Sublet, D. Vanstory, M. Edwards, M. Murry, M. Trimble, L. Whittington, L. Michaux, F. Adams, M. Brown, S. Gullet, R. Seeman, S. Fowler, J. Vanstory, O. Brown.

Boys—Master P. Gray, J. R. Wharton, Jr., J. H. Dillard, E. W. Smith, E. Brockmann, Robert L. Mullen, F. Hall, H. L. Smith, C. Benbow, G. Yates, S. Porter, J. Willis, T. B. Eldridge, W. Brown, C. Brown, E. Albright, P. Albright, S. W. Coe, T. Callum, D. Dillard, C. King, D. Scott, C. Donnell, A. Mendenhall, P. Mendenhall, W. Owen, T. White, F. Tate, A. Tate.

annually $50 for prizes to the children
vs the greatest improvement in any grade.
s annually $10 as prize for best written
raduating class of the High School.
C. M. Vanstory each give $10 for the best

ENNETT COLLEGE

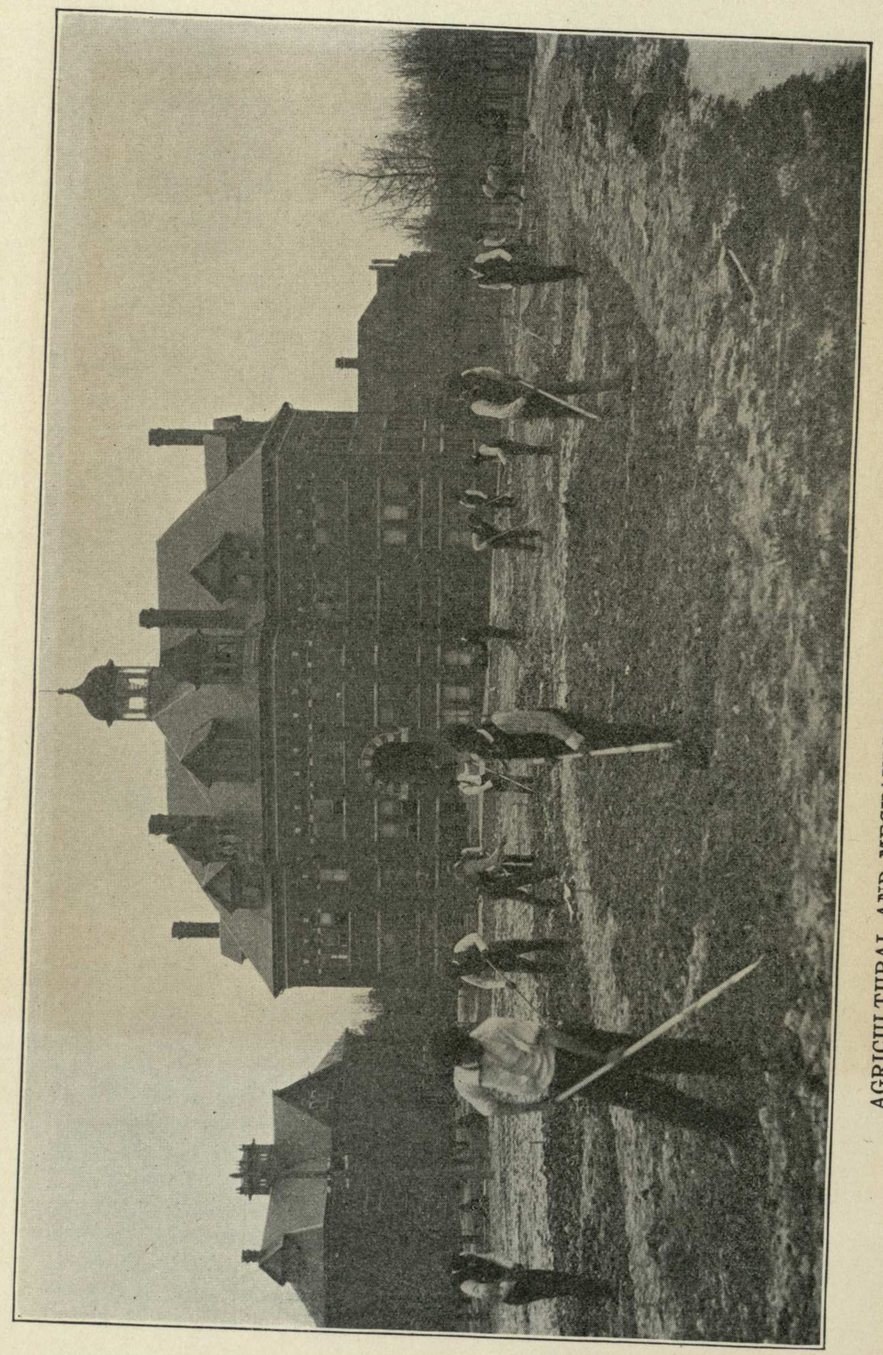
ned in the city of Greensboro, N. C., in
d and Southern Education Society of the
. It is one of the forty-six institutions
sustained by that church in the South,
thousand students annually. It offers a
all worthy persons, regardless of sex or
me housed in the magnificent four-story
came a boarding school and began to be
was chartered as a College under the laws

ett College is a fine four-story building,
The chapel will seat five hundred people,
dormitory rooms, for young men. This
lly by the preachers and laymen of the

same grounds, is one of the many which
nary Society of the Methodist Episcopal
uth for the purpose of training colored

ANICAL COLLEGE FOR THE COLORED RACE

shed by an act of the General Assembly,
The leading object of the institution is
e instruction in practical agriculture, the
ranches of learning as relate thereto. The
ated twenty-five acres of land and $8,000,
n of buildings. In 1893 this was supple-
ion of $10,000 by the General Assembly.
the finest school edifices in North Carolina,
l the school opened in the Fall of that year.
ost $6,000, a complete laundry and a green-



AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE, FOR THE COLORED RACE

house have been added. In the Summer of 1895 the Mechanical Building, a large two-story brick structure, eighty-eight by one hundred and nineteen feet, was erected at a cost of about $9,000. This building by the expenditure of about $7,000, has been supplied with probably the finest and most modern equipments of any school in the State.

No provision being made by act of incorporation, allowing any city to aid in the construction of the building, and not wishing to wait two years for an amended charter, the trustees appealed to the citizens, and a joint note for $8,000 was executed by the following gentlemen and placed in the bank—subject to draft as work progressed: Dr. D. W. C. Benbow, J. W. Scott, D. F. Caldwell, M. G. Newell, J. H. Cook, W. R. Brooks, C. P. Vanstory, R. M. Rees, W. M. Houston, Tyre Glenn, Judge J. A. Gilmer, J. L. King, S. S. Brown, J. R. Mendenhall, Honorable Jas. D. Glenn, Colonel J. M. Winstead, J. M. Hendrix, E. P. Wharton, A. G. Kirkman, Aaron Mendenhall, Judge R. M. Douglas, R. R. King, J. H. Phipps, J. F. Jordan, Neil Ellington, J. A. Odell, Dr. W. P. Beall, J. J. Nelson, C. E. Holton, W. G. Armfield, and H. H. Cartland.

The building was nearly completed when the vote was held on issuing the bonds, and only one man voted against the donation.

This institution will compare favorably with any similar institution for colored people in the South.

Read This!

A record no State in the Union can excel—as an evidence of Greensboro's liberality and unanimity in favor of public schools:

In 1872, Greensboro opened her system of graded schools for both races, giving the colored children their pro-rata of the school fund.

In 1875 a vote was held to ratify an amendment increasing the tax on real estate 25 cents (which was only 25 cents on the $100 for all purposes), which was to be used for maintaining the graded schools. Against this only eight voted no.

In 1889 the city voted to donate $30,000 to secure the State Normal and Industrial College—and not a single vote was against it.

In 1891—only one vote was polled against donating $8,000 to the State Agricultural and Mechanical College for the colored race.

CHAPTER V

THE MEN WHO STARTED THE TOWN

Dr. Chapman, Greensboro's first physician, is said to have built the first residence, which stood on the corner of West Market and Ashe streets.

The first business house was built on the corner of West Market and Greene streets, and was only torn down in 1902, by Jno. L. King to make room for the handsome brick building now on that corner.

About 1818 "Father" Paisley moved to Greensboro from Orange county to serve as teacher and preacher. He took up his residence in Geo. Albright's hotel, which was in the frame building now on East Market street, opposite the postoffice. He preached and taught in the male academy, corner of Sycamore and Ashe streets.

The first organization of a town government for Greensboro of which there is a record, was made April 29, 1829. This was under an act of the legislature of 1828 amendatory of an act passed in 1824, "for the better regulation of the town of Greensboro in Guilford county".

The commissioners then elected were William Adams, John M. Dick, Jacob Hubbard, Christopher Moring, and Robert Moderwell. William Adams was elected chairman, T. Early Strange, secretary; and John M. Logan, tax collector and public officer.

Mr. Robert Lindsay moved in from Martinsville and built a store on the northeast corner of Market and Elm streets. Colonel Gillespie, a revolutionary soldier, owned the southeast corner of Elm and Market streets, afterwards known as the Caldwell corner, and now used for the postoffice building. John Scott owned a store on the south-west corner of the same streets; and the north-west corner was owned by Simeon and Abram Guren, merchants. The court house in the center of the square completed the business part of the town. A bold, gushing spring on ground where the Odd Fellows' building now stands furnished water for the inhabitants.

June 10, 1829, T. Early Strange and John M. Logan were ordered to assess each man's real estate and take the census. The census showed a population within the corporation of three hundred and sixty-nine.

The following tax list was made upon this census: "There are one hundred and twenty-four taxable polls at 50c. each, $62.00; amount real estate, $53,495, 10c. $100, $53.50; five stores at $7 each, $35.00; three retail liquor shops at $2.50 each, $7.50; one stallion owned

and standing in the place, $2.00; making in the hands of the police officer for collection the sum of $160.00 to defray expenses of keeping up streets and pumps, agreeable to the order of the commissioners."

The largest real estate owner at that time was Henry Humphreys, who was put down at $12,000. The largest slave owner was Robert Carson, who had fifteen. The people in Greensboro at that time who had real estate assessed at $1,000 and upwards were Christopher Moring, $2,300; William Adams, $2,000; Jacob Hubbard, $4,200; John M. Dick, $2,500; John M. Logan, $2,000; Jed. H. Lindsay, $3.500; David Scott, $1,200; Robert Moderwell, $2,000; David Caldwell, $1,500; Jesse McQuiston, $1,000; John Hoskins, $2,500; Andrew Lindsay, $1,000; Levi Houston, $1,000; Henry Humphreys, $12,000, and Benj. Overman, $1,500.

March 15, 1830, William Adams, chairman of the board, was allowed $20 for taking care of town pumps one year, and John M. Logan was allowed $15 for one year's service as public officer.

At this meeting patrol regulations were adopted. Citizens over twenty-one and under forty-five were organized into companies of five. They patrolled at night, and had authority to give not more than fifteen lashes to slaves caught out at night, or in kitchens where they did not belong. All free negroes caught out after ten o'clock at night were taken before the magistrates. The patrol also arrested "any and all disorderly or suspicious persons found on the streets or in nigger kitchens after ten o'clock at night". Service on the patrol one year cancelled a poll tax.

At the same meeting taxes were laid as follows: Poll, 50c.; 10c. on the $100 of real estate; merchant's license $7; retailer of spirituous liquors, $2.50; stallion, $2.

Repairing streets was let to the lowest bidder, who was required to give bond and approved security.

February, 1831, the board summoned before it James T. Morehead, Robert Mitchell, Jesse H. Lindsay, and Robert Baylye for refusing to do patrol duty. Lindsay and Baylye were twice fined for this violation. An attempt to enforce the regulations stirred up some fight, and in 1832 a new board was elected, composed of Henry Humphreys, David Scott, George Albright, Jesse H. Lindsay, and James T. Morehead. This board ordered Mr. Morehead to draw up a new Code of Regulations for the town. They adopted a more elaborate system of taxation and made many innovations. Citizens were required to give in their taxable property and polls under oath. Poll tax was fixed at 50c. and real estate at 6c. on the $100. Slaves over twelve years cost the owners 25c. poll tax. Merchants were taxed 50c. on every $1,000 invested in business. Liquor license was raised to $4. The system of working the streets was adopted. John A. Gilmer, Walter Win-

bourn, and others were frequently hauled up and fined. The fines were never collected.

At one meeting while George Albright was acting chairman his license was reduced from $4 to $2; Jesse H. Lindsay and David Scott were the other members of the board present. At the same meeting it was ordered that $1 be paid Wm. R. D. Lindsay for money which he had advanced for the town two years before, to Allen Cook for mending the town pump.

February, 1833, brought another upheaval in town politics and a new board went in. They ordained that every householder should procure two ladders for each house; one to reach the eaves, and the other to reach from the eaves to the comb. A penalty of $5 was fixed for failing to do this. It was also ordered that the treasurer forthwith have ten fire hooks made; he was also ordered to advertise and let to the lowest bidder, the winding up, setting, and oiling of the town clock.

At a meeting in March, 1833, John M. Logan and Wm. R. D. Lindsay were ordered to go that evening and see that ladders were provided for houses according to law. The police officer was ordered to summon William Kerr, chairman of the board, Drs. Scott and Donnell, Walter Winbourn and others on the charge of keeping wood in the streets. Tavern keepers were taxed $3; hogs running at large, 10c. each; dogs, 50c. each. The head of a family was allowed one dog free. In December, 1835, James T. Morehead and George Albright were appointed a committee to contract for repairing the town clock.

In 1837 the General Assembly passed an act to incorporate the town of Greensboro. Under this law the corporate limits were extended and made one mile square. No person was eligible to office who had not for six months preceding his election been the owner in fee of one lot of land in the town; and resided there the same length of time. Six months' residence was required for voters. Section 5 of the act limited the taxation to 50c. on the poll; 6c. on the $100 of real estate; 6c. on $100 merchants' purchases, and it was provided "that the tax of no one individual on his real estate shall exceed the sum of $5 for any one year". This was repealed in 1844.

In 1837 is found the first assignment of citizens to work the streets. The town was marked off into four divisions for this work. In this assignment are the following names which will be of interest:

First Division—James Sloan, overseer; Wm. R. D. Lindsay, Joseph Houston, Andrew Weatherly, Harris Kirkman, Peter Adams, R. Garrett, Washington Alley, Lewis Bass, W. Westbrook, Thomas Rice, James T. Morehead, Jesse Causey, Enoch Morgan, Wm. Garrett, and John Brown.

Second Division—Sidney Porter, overseer; John M. Morehead, Mrs. A. M. Mebane's Ned, D. A. Woodson, John A. Mebane's hands; Wm. Weatherly, Henry H. Ryder, Wm. Paisley's hands; Daniel Moore, Wm. H. Cumming, Thomas Caldwell, Franklin Caldwell, Newton Caldwell, Dr. Caldwell, Calvin Caldwell, Thomas Caldwell, Jr., John A. Gilmer, Dr. Jarnett, Captain E. Willis, Jesse Stephens, Jos. A. McLain, Robert Sloan, Robert G. Lindsay and his boy, Frank.

Third Division—Henry Humphreys, overseer; James McIver, John Hancock, W. A. Winbourn, Caldwell A. Gillespie, Thomas Tate, N. B. Houston, Mrs. S. Mendenhall's hands, G. C. Townsend, John Caruthers, James Bryant, Jesse H. Lindsay, John M. Dick, and Jed. H. Lindsay.

Fourth Division—Reuben Dick, overseer; Wm. Wood, Joab Hiatt, David Scott, Calvin McAdoo, George Albright, Zadock Rolin, colored, Wm. Spencer, Chas. Eberhard, John Eubanks, Charles Evans, Benj. E. Woollen, Granville Alley, W. W. Woodburn, Robert Wiley, Milton Ross, Wm. Moring, Dr. Adams, Joseph Sears, Peter Rich, John Denny, Jos. Sullivan, Isaac Edly, Jesse Needham, Levi Donnell, Jesse Gilbraith, Thomas Buchanan, Zeb Pritchett, John Carroll, Judge Dick's boy Solomon, John Denny, George Trotter, and James Starrett.

In March, 1839, John A. Mebane, chairman, made a contract in behalf of the town with Jeremiah and Jesse L. Lumbly to act as watchmen for the year. They were to keep watch over the streets and property from ten o'clock at night until break of day, and from midnight until day proclaim through the four main streets the time of night and the condition of the town: Calling aloud, "one o'clock, all's well," etc. For this they were to receive $1.50 a week, payable every Saturday night.

At the April meeting, 1839, John A. Gilmer, chairman of the board pro tem., was reported by Officer Townsend for keeping wood and a wagon on the street. This entry was made: "John A. Gilmer being present, it was ordered and decreed that he pay a fine of $1."

At the June meeting, 1839, real estate tax was fixed at 4 cents on the $100; also a fine of $50 for playing cards inside the corporation. It was also ordered that Jesse H. Lindsay send North for twenty pairs of fire buckets for the town.

October 18, 1839, it was ordered "that the main streets, north, south, east, and west shall be planted with elm strees during the coming Spring, at regular distances from each other and at regular distances from the houses."

January 30, 1840, Dr. John A. Mebane, Jesse H. Lindsay, and James Sloan were authorized to contract with some person to set the trees. A colored man named Gill set out the trees. He was paid $34 for the work.

[These trees were the fine elms which stood on Market and Elm streets—so recently cut down.]

In February, 1841, Jas. Sloan and Jesse H. Lindsay, were appointed a committee "to contract for resetting such trees as have died since

planted''. In June, 1841, Jas. Sloan was appointed superintendent of streets till February court, 1842.

In February, 1843, action was taken to do something towards draining the meadow and marsh running from Mrs. Moring's in a northeasterly course through the town across Hillsboro road.

[This was a ditch which was cut to drain the swamp back of the present McAdoo House, and crossed East Market at Forbis street, and is known as Muddy branch.]

An epidemic of fever and sickness aroused the people. Honorable J. M. Dick, Dr. Lindsay, Jos. A. McLean, and Peter Adams were appointed to investigate and report if the trouble could be remedied by proper ditching. On their recommendation ditching was done under supervision of Dr. Jos. A. McLean and James McIver.

The foregoing details include the names of the heads of families and the familiar figures controlling the movements of the town of Greensboro from its founding to the year 1855, when the legislature again changed the organic law.

We may well be proud of everything in connection with the early history of Greensboro. Look at the names and consider the sturdy pioneers of our prosperity. From the list may be gathered names of men who were distinguished in the life of the State and the nation. Distinguished in Church and State, in civil and military life.

Before 1850 the following public-houses—called inns—were in Greensboro:

George Albright, where he had a hotel for forty years, was the old frame building now standing on East Market street, third building from the corner.

Genoa Townsend, whose wife was Rev. Eli Caruther's sister, occupied the old frame building—next to John Dick's laundry, on West Market street.

Gott & Bland ran a hotel where the Trogden building now stands.

Solomon Hopkins' hotel was on the site of the county court-house.

Christopher Moring had a hotel on the corner of East Market and Davie streets, where G. W. Denny's store stands.

In 1856, George Albright was elected intendent; commissioners, Michael Brown, Chas. G. Yates, James M. Garrett. Votes polled ninety-one.

The North Carolina Railroad was then running, and Jacob B. Balsley was agent, and gave the following as receipts for the first nineteen days: Tickets, $579.99; freight, $129.92.

The leading men in business then were: E. W. Ogburn, book store; A. P. Eckel, jeweler; W. S. Gilmer, general merchandise; W. C. Porter, druggist; Rankin & McLean, general merchandise; R. G. Lindsay, hardware; J. W. Howlett & Son, dentists; James M. Hughes, tailor; T. M. Woodburn, confectioner; Andrew Weatherly, dry goods;

C. G. Yates, tinner; Peter Thurston, furniture. Many descendants of these men are now living in Greensboro.

In 1857 the election resulted: C. G. Yates, mayor; James F. Jollee, Chas. E. Shober, James M. Garrett, M. S. Sherwood, commissioners.

Tax on poll 75 cents; real estate, 8 cents; liquor license, $20. For three years there had been no open saloon—this year there were three, on East Market street.

On January 8, 1857, a senate bill to incorporate the Greensboro and Danville railroad was defeated by a vote of fourteen to thirty-two.

1861—Mayor A. P. Eckel; commissioners, Lyndon Swain, Jas. M. Garrett, A. Whittington, Jed. H. Lindsay, M. Brown.

1862—A. P. Eckel, mayor; with practically, if not entirely the same aldermen.

1863—A. P. Eckel, mayor; same or practically the same aldermen.

1864—Richard Sterling, mayor; aldermen not known.

1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, and probably 1869—Colonel Wm. L. Scott was military mayor by appointment of General Canby. No more complaint was made of his administration than of any others preceding, notwithstanding the troublous times, just following the war.

1870—Mayor, R. M. Sloan; commissioners, Jas. W. Albright, Julius A. Gray, Jno. A. Gilmer, A. J. Brockmann. This board asked the legislature for a new charter. It was drawn by J. A. Gilmer and Jas. W. Albright—the latter suggesting the name ''City''. [See Graded Schools, chapter IV, also acts of General Assembly 1869-'70.]

1871—Mayor, R. M. Sloan; aldermen, Julius A. Gray, W. B. Bogart, Jas. W. Albright, Wm. Collins.

1872—Mayor, R. M. Sloan; aldermen, Jas. W. Albright, J. B. Balsley, W. B. Bogart, Wm. Collins.

1873—Mayor, R. M. Sloan; aldermen, Jas. W. Albright, John A. Gilmer, Julius A. Gray, B. E. Sergeant.

This board extended Elm street by removing the Gilmer residence in North Elm, and Caldwell Institute in South Elm.

1874—Mayor, Cyrus P. Mendenhall; aldermen, Seymore Steele, John W. Payne, Jas. W. Albright, D. W. C. Benbow, B. E. Sergeant, W. D. McAdoo.

1875—Mayor, C. P. Mendenhall; aldermen, Jas. W. Albright, Seymore Steele, Jno. W. Payne, D. W. C. Benbow, W. D. McAdoo, B. E. Sergeant.

This board built the market house, corner Sycamore and Davie streets. [This building was burned Sunday morning, May 27, 1888, and all the records of the city destroyed.]

The Lindsay street building for white children, was now completed, and the brick building erected on Percy street for colored children—and graded schools for both races were opened.

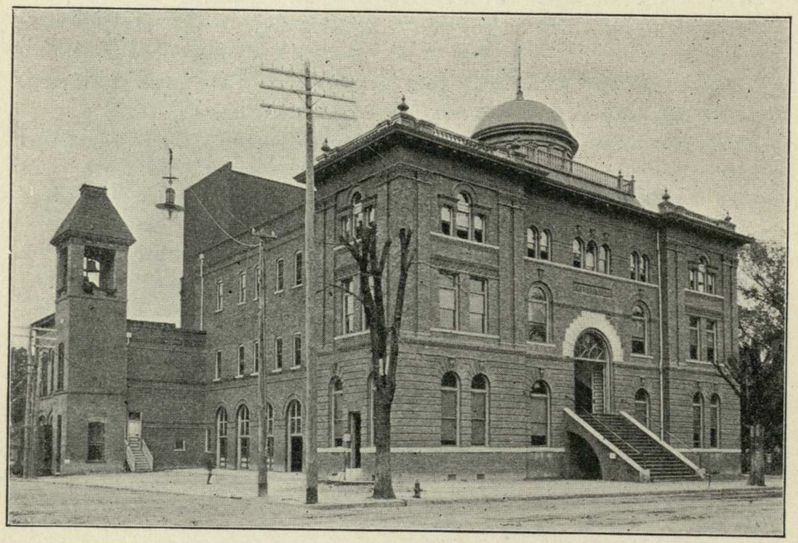
1876—Mayor, C. P. Mendenhall; aldermen, Julius A. Gray, Jas. W. Albright, J. W. Payne, Junius I. Scales, D. W. C. Benbow, Thomas McMahon.

Jas. W. Albright was clerk to the Sloan and Mendenhall boards.

1877—Mayor, S. C. Dodson; aldermen, L. M. Scott, A. P. Eckel, W. K. Eldridge, C. G. Yates, Willis Sikes, J. C. Cunningham.

1883—Mayor, R. R. King; commissioners, W. E. Bevill, W. B. Bogart, H. H. Tate, W. T. Sergeant, L. M. Scott, Geo. W. Alley.

1884—Mayor, R. R. King; aldermen, W. E. Bevill, W. B. Bogart, H. H. Tate, W. T. Sergeant, L. M. Scott, G. W. Alley.



CITY HALL AND OPERA HOUSE

1885—Mayor, R. R. King; commissioners, L. M. Scott, J. K. Hall, C. P. Vanstory, G. W. Alley, W. B. Bogart, R. S. Dalton.

1887—Mayor, J. A. Barringer.

1888—Mayor, J. A. Barringer; commissioners, J. A. Odell, J. W. Scott, L. M. Hawkins, S. C. Dodson, J. J. Nelson, W. E. Coffin, Neil Ellington, W. E. Bevill, J. D. White, David Schenck, P. D. Price, W. H. Turner.

Water works were put in during this board.

1889—Mayor, Jas. W. Forbis; commissioners, D. Schenck, J. F. Jordan, J. L. King, J. W. Scott, J. D. White, S. C. Dodson, P. D. Price, J. A. Odell, Geo. S. Sergeant, Neil Ellington, W. E. Bevill, J. J. Nelson.

1890—Mayor, J. W. Forbis; commissioners, J. F. Jordan, J. L. King, W. M. Houston, J. W. Scott, S. C. Dodson, D. E. Thomas, P. D. Price, G. S. Sergeant, C. P. Vanstory, Neil Ellington, H. L. Scott, J. W. Fry.

1891—Mayor, J. W. Forbis; commissioners, J. L. King, Wm. Houston, J. W. Scott, S. C. Dodson, G. S. Sergeant, W. R. Murray, Neil Ellington, H. L. Scott. Wm. Love, J. D. Glenn, J. R. Mendenhall, R. A. Foard.

1892—Mayor, J. R. Mendenhall; commissioners, W. G. Balsley, J. R. Wharton, C. E. Holton, Neil Ellington, Wm. Love, G. T. Glascock.

1893—Mayor, J. A. Barrington; commissioners, C. P. Vanstory, H. W. Cobb, B. H. Merrimon, J. W. Griffith, P. D. Price, J. W. Landreth, Neil Ellington, J. E. Boyd, J. D. Glenn, R. W. Brooks, J. H. Phipps, J. S. Hunter.

1894—Mayor, Jas. E. Boyd; commissioners, B. H. Merrimon, W. G. Balsley, H. W. Cobb, J. M. Walker, J. W. Landreth, J. N. Wilson, Neil Ellington, J. P. Harkness, Wm. Love, R. W. Brooks, J. S. Hunter, J. H. Phipps.

1895—Mayor, J. J. Nelson; commissioners, B. H. Merrimon, J. H. Dillard, Jr., J. M. Walker, H. W. Cobb, P. D. Price, H. J. Elam, Neil Ellington, W. G. Balsley, R. G. Hiatt, R. W. Brooks, J. S. Hunter, J. H. Phipps.

1896—Mayor, J. J. Nelson; commissioners, B. H. Merrimon, J. H. Dillard, Jr., H. W. Cobb, J. M. Walker, P. D. Price, H. J. Elam, Neil Ellington, W. J. Blackburn, J. D. Glenn, R. G. Hiatt, J. S. Hunter, J. H. Phipps.

1897—Mayor, J. J. Nelson; commissioners, H. J. Elam, Neil Ellington, B. H. Merrimon, T. M. Pickard, W. L. Frazier, T. J. Shaw, W. T. Sergeants, G. H. McKinney, J. D. Glenn, R. G. Hiatt, J. H. Phipps, J. J. Thornton.

1898—Mayor, J. J. Nelson; aldermen, B. H. Merrimon, T. M. Pickard, W. L. Frazier, W. L. Bogart, H. J. Elam, W. T. Sergeant, Neil Ellington, G. H. McKinney, Ed. E. Bain, John Lewis, J. W. Merritt, W. D. Mendenhall.

1899—Mayor, Z. V. Taylor; aldermen, B. H. Merrimon, C. G. Wright, P. D. Price, M. L. Shields, W. T. Sergeant, H. J. Elam, Neil Ellington, J. M. Walker, R. M. Phillips, M. Vuncanon, J. S. Hunter, J. W. Merritt.

1900—Mayor, Z. V. Taylor; aldermen, B. H. Merrimon, Thos. D. Sherwood, J. W. Scott, G. W. Denny, H. J. Elam, W. T. Sergeant, Neil Ellington, James Y. Joyner, Wm. Love, R. M. Phillips, J. S. Hunter, S. H. Boyd.

1903—W. H. Osborn, mayor; aldermen, B. H. Merrimon, S. H. Boyd, C. P. Vanstory, E. J. Stafford, O. C. Wysong, J. S. Hunter.

Captain Neil Ellington has been city treasurer since 1887; R. M. Rees, tax collector since 1877; John S. Michaux, clerk since 1895.

1904. W. H. Osborn.

1905. Murphy.

1906 "

CHAPTER VI

POLITICAL

Members of Convention of 1776—the first Convention after the Declaration of Independence was held on the twelfth of November, 1776, at Halifax, N. C., to perfect a civil form of government. In this convention were the following delegates from Guilford county: David Caldwell, Joseph Hinds, Ralph Gorrell, Charles Bruce, Isham Browder.

Members of Convention of 1835.—To perfect a better form of State government, a convention met in Raleigh, June 4, 1835, and Guilford was represented by John M. Morehead and Jonathan Parker.

Members of Convention of 1861.—From 1835 to 1861 the prosperity of the State was steady and increasing; but the other Southern States having withdrawn from the Federal union, the legislature then in session, on January 30, 1861, passed an act submitting to the people the question whether they would meet in convention to consider their federal relations, and the proposition was voted down. President Lincoln then issued a proclamation calling upon all the States for their quota of seventy-five thousand troops for the coercion of the seceding States. Governor Ellis issued a proclamation convening the legislature in extra session, May 1, 1861. This body promptly passed a bill calling a convention to meet in Raleigh on the twentieth day of that month. The convention met on that day, and passed the ordinance of secession. The members from Guilford were Ralph Gorrell, John A. Gilmer, Sr., and Robert P. Dick—all elected as union men.

North Carolina, while really opposed to a dissolution of the union, followed her sister States, and proved her loyalty to the Southern cause by furnishing to the Southern army over one hundred and twenty thousand of her sons, exceeding a ratio of one man to every six of her entire population.

Guilford, true to her record in the "days of seventy-six", put into the field a number of volunteer companies. [See appendix.]

In 1865-'66 another convention was held under the reconstruction policy of President Andrew Johnson. This convention met October 2, 1865. In this convention Guilford was represented by D. F. Caldwell, R. P. Dick, and Jonathan Harris.

The constitution adopted by this convention was rejected by the people, and under authority vested in him by the Reconstruction acts of Congress, General E. R. S. Canby, military commander of the district, issued an order for an election to be held for delegates to a convention which should meet in Raleigh, January 14, 1868. In this convention Guilford was represented by Geo. W. Welker and A. W. Tourgee.

On September 6, 1875, another State convention was held in Raleigh, and Guilford was represented by A. W. Tourgee and A. S. Holton.

Members of Congress from Greensboro:—James T. Morehead, 1851-'53; John A. Gilmer, Sr., 1857-'61; Thomas Settle, Jr., 1894—(in 1892 while a citizen of Rockingham county.)

Members of Confederate Congress from Greensboro:—John M. Morehead, 1861-'62; Robert P. McLean, 1862-'63; John A. Gilmer, Sr., 1864-'65.

Governors:—Elected by General Assembly, Alexander Martin, 1782-'89; elected by the people, John M. Morehead, 1840; died August 27, 1866; Alfred M. Scales was elected from Rockingham county in 1887; died in Greensboro, February 9, 1892.

Speakers of Senate from Guilford:—Alexander Martin, 1780, '81, '85, 1805; David F. Caldwell, 1830,-'31; James T. Morehead, 1872.

Justices of Supreme Court from Greensboro:—Robert P. Dick, 1868-'72; John H. Dillard, 1878-'81. (Judge Dillard served through the war of 1861-'65); Robert M. Douglas, 1897 and now in office; Thos. Settle in 1870, before becoming a citizen of Greensboro.

Judges United States Courts—Western District of North Carolina: Robert P. Dick, 1872-'98; Jas. E. Boyd, 1900, and now in office.

Thos. Settle, while a citizen of Greensboro, was District Judge for the Northern District of Florida. He died December 1, 1888.

Judges Superior Court from Greensboro: John M. Dick, elected 1835; John A. Gilmer, Jr., elected 1897; Wm. P. Bynum, Jr., filled unexpired term of S. B. Adams; Thos. J. Shaw, elected 1899.

The following held the office of Judge before becoming citizens of Greensboro: David Schenck, John Gray Bynum, Spencer B. Adams. Mr. Adams is now holding a Federal judgeship in Indian Territory.

The following have been postmasters of Greensboro since 1841: Dr. I. J. M. Lindsay, 1841; Wilson S. Hill, 1845. (He was councillor of State under Governor Bragg); Wm. Gott, 1850; L. M. Scott, 1851-'53; B. G. Graham, 1853-'62; J. E. Thom, 1862-'65; J. D. White, 1865-'85; Geo. H. Gregory, 1886; J. D. White, 1889-93; James W. Forbis, 1893-98; Tyre Glenn, 1898-1904.

The city hall was built in 1890, at a cost of $30,000.

Table of the Members of House and Senate

So many were from Greensboro, the complete list is published.

Year	SENATE	HOUSE
1777	Ralph Gorrell.....	John Collier, Robert Lindsay.
1778	Ralph Gorrell.....	James Hunter, Robert Lindsay.
1779	Alexander Martin..	James Hunter, Daniel Gillespie.
1780	Alexander Martin.	James Hunter, William Gowdy.
1781	Alexander Martin..	William Gowdy, James Hunter.
1782	Alexander Martin..	William Gowdy, James Hunter.
1783	Charles Bruce.....	James Galloway, John Leak.
1784	James Galloway....	John Hamilton, John Leak.
1785	Alexander Martin..	John Hamilton, Barzellai Gardner.
1786	William Gowdy....	John Hamilton, B. Gardner.
1787	Alexander Martin..	B. Gardner, William Gowdy.
1788	Alexander Martin..	John Hamilton, William Gowdy.
1789	William Gowdy....	John Hamilton, Daniel Gillespie.
1790	Daniel Gillespie....	Hance Hamilton, Robert Hannah.
1791	Daniel Gillespie....	Robert Hannah, B. Gardner.
1792	Daniel Gillespie....	Robert Hannah, B. Gardner.
1793	Daniel Gillespie....	R. Hannah, B. Gardner.
1794	Daniel Gillespie....	B. Gardner, Robert Hannah.
1795	Daniel Gillespie....	Hance Hamilton, Hance McCain.
1796	Ralph Gorrell.....	B. Gardner, Hance Hamilton.
1797	Hance McCain.....	Hance Hamilton, Samuel Lindsay.
1798	Hance McCain.....	Samuel Lindsay, George Bruce.
1799	Hance Hamilton....	Samuel Lindsay, George Bruce.
1800	Hance Hamilton....	Samuel Lindsay, Jonathan Parker.
1801	Samuel Lindsay....	George Bruce, Jonathan Parker.
1802	George Bruce.....	Zaza Brashier, Jonathan Parker.
1803	Samuel Lindsay....	John Moore, Jonathan Parker.
1804	Samuel Lindsay....	Jonathan Parker, Zaza Brashier.
1805	Hance McCain.....	Z. Brashier, Richard Mendenhall.
1806	Hance McCain....	Z. Brashier, Richard Mendenhall.
1807	Jonathan Parker...	Robert Hannah, John Howell.
1808	Jonathan Parker...	Robert Hannah, John Howell.
1809	Jonathan Parker...	Robert Hannah, John Howell.
1810	Samuel Lindsay....	Robert Hannah, William Armfield.
1811	Jonathan Parker...	Robert Hannah, John Howell.
1812	Jonathan Parker...	John Howell, Robert Lindsay.
1813	Jonathan Parker..	Obed Macey, James Gibson.
1814	Jonathan Parker...	James Gibson, James McNairy.
1815	Jonathan Parker..	John Howell, James McNairy.
1816	John Caldwell.....	James McNairy, William Ryan.
1817	John Caldwell.....	William Ryan, Robert Donnell.
1818	John Caldwell.....	James McNairy, William Ryan.
1819	John M. Dick.....	R. Donnell, William Dickey.
1820	John W. Caldwell..	John Rankin, David Worth.
1821	Jonathan Parker...	John Gordon, William Adams.
1822	Jonathan Parker...	Samuel Hunter, David Worth.
1823	Jonathan Parker...	Samuel Hunter, David Worth.
1824	Jonathan Parker...	William Unthank, James Neally.
1825	Jonathan Parker...	F. L. Simpson, William Unthank.

Year	SENATE	HOUSE
1826	Jonathan Parker...	F. L. Simpson, John M. Morehead.
1827	Jonathan Parker...	F. L. Simpson, John M. Morehead.
1828	Jonathan Parker...	F. L. Simpson, Geo. C. Mendenhall.
1829	John M. Dick.....	Geo. C. Mendenhall, F. L. Simpson.
1830	John M. Dick.....	Allen Peebles, Geo. C. Mendenhall.
1831	John M. Dick.....	Amos Weaver, Allen Peebles.
1832	Jonathan Parker...	Allen Peebles, David Thomas.
1833	Geo. C. Mendenhall.	David Thomas, Allen Peebles.
1834	Jonathan Parker...	Ralph Gorrell, Jesse H. Lindsay.
1835	Jas. T. Morehead...	Jesse H. Lindsay, Ralph Gorrell.
1836	Jas. T. Morehead...	Jesse H. Lindsay, Peter Adams, F. L. Simpson.
1838	Jas. T. Morehead..	Jesse H. Lindsay, William Doak, David Thomas.
1840	Jas. T. Morehead..	George C. Mendenhall, William Doak, Jas. Brannock.
1842	Jas. T. Morehead ..	Geo. C. Mendenhall, William Doak, Joel McLean.
1844	Jesse H. Lindsay...	William Doak, Joel McLean, John A. Smith.
1846	John A. Gilmer....	Nathan Hunt, E. W. Ogburn, Peter Adams.
1848	John A. Gilmer.....	David F. Caldwell, Calvin Johnson, Jas. W. Doak.
1850	John A. Gilmer.....	David F. Caldwell, Calvin Henderson Wiley, Peter Adams.
1852	John A. Gilmer....	C. Johnston, David F. Caldwell, C. H. Wiley.
1854	John A. Gilmer.....	David F. Caldwell, Ralph Gorrell, C. Johnston.
1856	Ralph Gorrell.....	D. F. Caldwell, L. M. Scott, E. W. Ogburn.
1858	Ralph Gorrell.....	John M. Morehead, D. F. Caldwell, A. Clapp.
1860	John M. Morehead..	C. P. Mendenhall, C. E. Shober, J. L. Gorrell.
1862	Peter Adams.....	M. S. Sherwood, R. W. Glenn, R. W. Smith.
1864	R. P. Dick.....	D. F. Caldwell, A. Clapp, A. S. Holton.
1866	Peter Adams.....	J. T. Morehead, Jr., J. S. Houston, W. R. Smith.
1868	E. Shoffner.....	Stephen G. Horney, David Hodgin.
*	J. W. Walker.....	
1870	John A. Gilmer....	Jonathan Harris, S. C. Rankin.
*	W. A. Smith.....	
1872	James T. Morehead.	Joseph Gilmer, William Wiley.
*	Wm. J. Murray....	
1874	J. T. Morehead....	Nereus Mendenhall, J. N. Staples.
*	A. S. Holton.....	
1876	.....	
1879	Junius I. Scales....	J. A. McLean, Cyrus J. Wheeler.
*	D. L. Caldwell.....	
1883	Jas. T. Morehead...	J. L. King, J. W. Forbis.

*Alamance and Guilford voted together.

Year	SENATE	HOUSE
1884	Jno. L. King.....	Jno. A. Barringer, J. A. Turner.
1887	J. S. Murrow.....	John A. Pritchett, B. H. Chilcutt.
1889	A. S. Holton.....	J. R. Woods, O. H. Starbuck.
1890	Jno. L. King.....	Wm. Wiley, R. K. Denny.
1892	Jno. L. King.....	Martin H. Holt, J. Henry Gilmer.
1894	O. H. Starbuck.....	Branch C. Chilcutt, Jas. M. Sutton.
1896	A. M. Scales.....	J. T. Bunch, B. G. Chilcutt.
1898	Jno. N. Wilson.....	J. C. Kennett, J. C. Bunch.
1900	Jas. D. Glenn.....	T. E. Whittaker, W. Robertson.
1902	Jas. D. Glenn.....	T. E. Whittaker, W. Robertson.

The Greensboro bar will compare favorably with that of any town in the State, for the learning of her judiciary and the brilliancy and eloquence of her advocates. Among those who practiced law in Greensboro, but who have "passed over the river", were: John M. Morehead, John M. Dick, Geo. C. Mendenhall, Ralph Gorrell, James T. Morehead, J. R. McLean, W. L. Scott, Chas. E. Shober, Thos. C. Albright, R. F. Armfield, Robert P. Dick, Junius I. Scales, John H. Dillard, A. M. Scales, David F. Caldwell, John A. Gilmer, John A. Gilmer, Jr., David Schenck, Thos. Ruffin, and Thos. Settle.

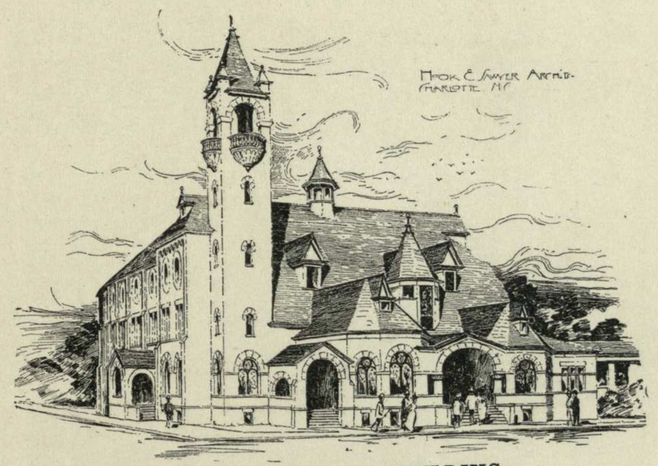
The following are the members of the bar now living in Greensboro, some of whom served in the Confederate army, and in the councils of the city, county, and State, with credit to themselves and honor to the positions they filled: Honorable Levi M. Scott, Colonel Jas. T. Morehead, Honorable John A. Barringer, Honorable A. M. Scales, Honorable R. R. King, Wilson S. Hill, Judge Robert M. Douglas, Honorable Z. V. Taylor, A. L. Brooks, Geo. S. Bradshaw, O. S. Newlin, General Robert Dick Douglas, Judge James E. Boyd, Edwin D. Steele, Judge John Gray Bynum, Wm. P. Ragan, Judge Thomas J. Shaw, Major Chas. M. Stedman, Honorable John N. Wilson, Honorable John N. Staples, Judge R. C. Strudwick, E. C. Justice, W. S. Thompson, A. B. Kimball, C. G. Wright, F. P. Hobgood, A. W. Cook, T. M. Hoyle, T. J. Murphy, M. L. Eure, C. W. Clapp, G. S. Ferguson, Michael Schenck, E. D. Kuykendall, J. S. Kuykendall, A. L. Palmer, W. H. Mitchell.

CHAPTER VII

GREENSBORO'S CHURCHES

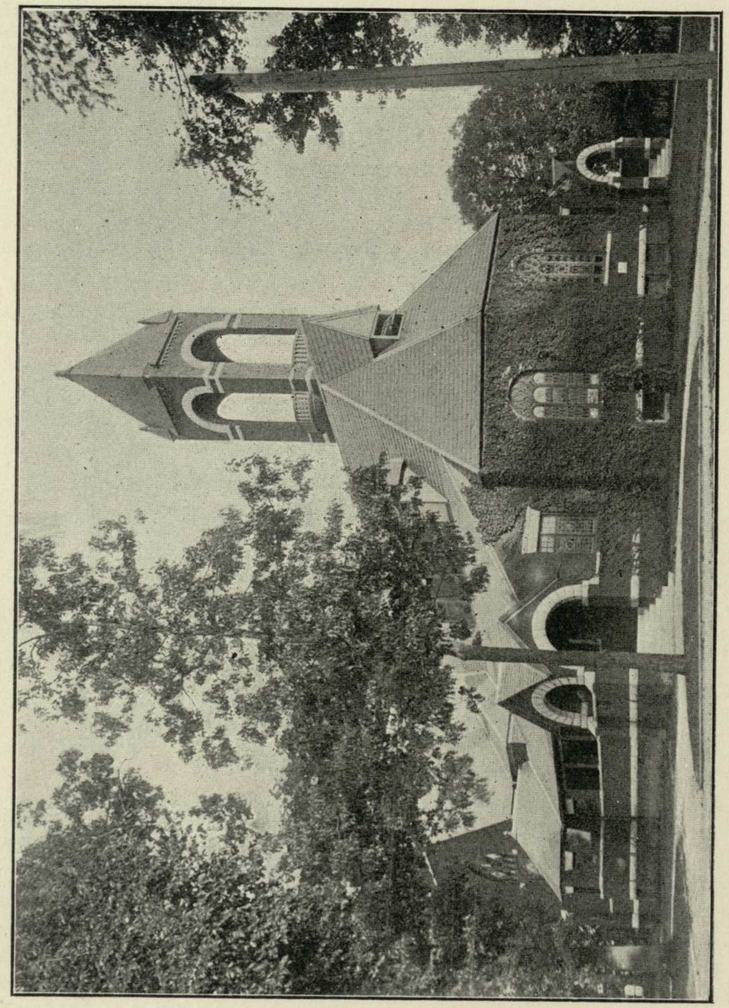
The First Presbyterian Church

The First Presbyterian Church was organized October 3, 1824, with twelve members—eight white—six ladies and two gentlemen, and four negro slaves. In 1832 the first house of worship was erected of brick. In 1833 the Sabbath school was first organized. In 1846 the second church building of brick was erected. In 1892 the present building was completed. Rev. Wm. D. Paisley first served the church as stated supply, preaching twice a month. Rev. John A. Gretter was the first pastor and served the church from 1843 until his death in 1853. Rev. Martin McQueen filled the pulpit as supply till Rev. J. Jones Smythe was called in 1855, who served as pastor until 1859. Rev. J. Henry Smith, D. D., was pastor from April 20, 1859, till his death, November 22, 1897. From December 1, 1893, Rev. Egbert W. Smith, D. D., was co-pastor till his father's death, and from that date has been the pastor.



SMITH MEMORIAL BUILDING

December 6, 1903, the Smith Memorial Building was formally opened, with appropriate services. Rev. G. B. Stickler, of Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Va., was the leading speaker. Dr. Henry Lewis—



THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Smith, President of Davidson College, addressed the Sunday-school at night. Other speeches were made by Honorable A. M. Scales, Colonel Jas. T. Morehead, and Dr. Chas. D. McIver. This building was erected at a cost of $23,000, and adjoins the First church; and Rev. A. I. Phil-

lips, D. D., general superintendent of Sabbath school-work, in a letter expressing his regret at not being able to be present, says: "In all our church there is no Sunday-school building so comprehensive in conception, so perfectly adapted in details, so beautiful in construction, so inspiring as an example of faith in action. Further I do not believe that there is in the United States so perfect a Sunday-school building." This is a fine tribute to Dr. E. W. Smith, who conceived the idea of the building and plan, and supervised its every detail in construction.

This building is a memorial to Rev. J. Henry Smith, D. D., who served the church so faithfully and acceptably for thirty-eight years. The Ladies' Aid Society have placed in the church a tablet to his memory. The plate is a handsomely shaped and finished piece of extra dark Vermont marble, five feet by three feet four inches in size. On this is placed a highly polished tablet of imported Italian marble—three feet, six inches, by two feet, eight inches, in size—which bears the following inscription:

"In Loving Remembrance
of
Our Pastor,
Rev. J. Henry Smith, D. D.
1859-1897.

"Thirty-eight years, down history's tide,
In the life of this church, fondly, side by side,
Pastor and people floated gently on,
Loving and loved in days that are gone,
The billows of time have borne him away
From the star-lit dawn to the golden day."

Westminster Presbyterian Church

Westminster Presbyterian Church was organized in 1887, by a colony from the First Presbyterian church. Its first pastor was Rev. E. W. Smith, succeeded by Revs. J. H. Lacey, S. O. Hall, C. E. Hodgin.

West Market M. E. Church, South

The corner-stone of the present church was laid October 18, 1893; but Guilford circuit was formed in 1783. Yet Greensboro does not appear in the regular appointments until 1834, when Rev. Samuel S. Bryant was preacher in charge.

In 1830, Rev. Peter Doub was in charge of Guilford circuit, steps were taken to build a church. A lot was secured on what is now South Elm street, about opposite the Odell Hardware store. August 14, 1830, the corner-stone was laid by Greensboro Lodge of Masons, and the building was completed the next year.

It was a plain two-story brick house—about thirty by fifty feet—perhaps not so large, with gallery all around, which was chiefly for the use of the colored people.

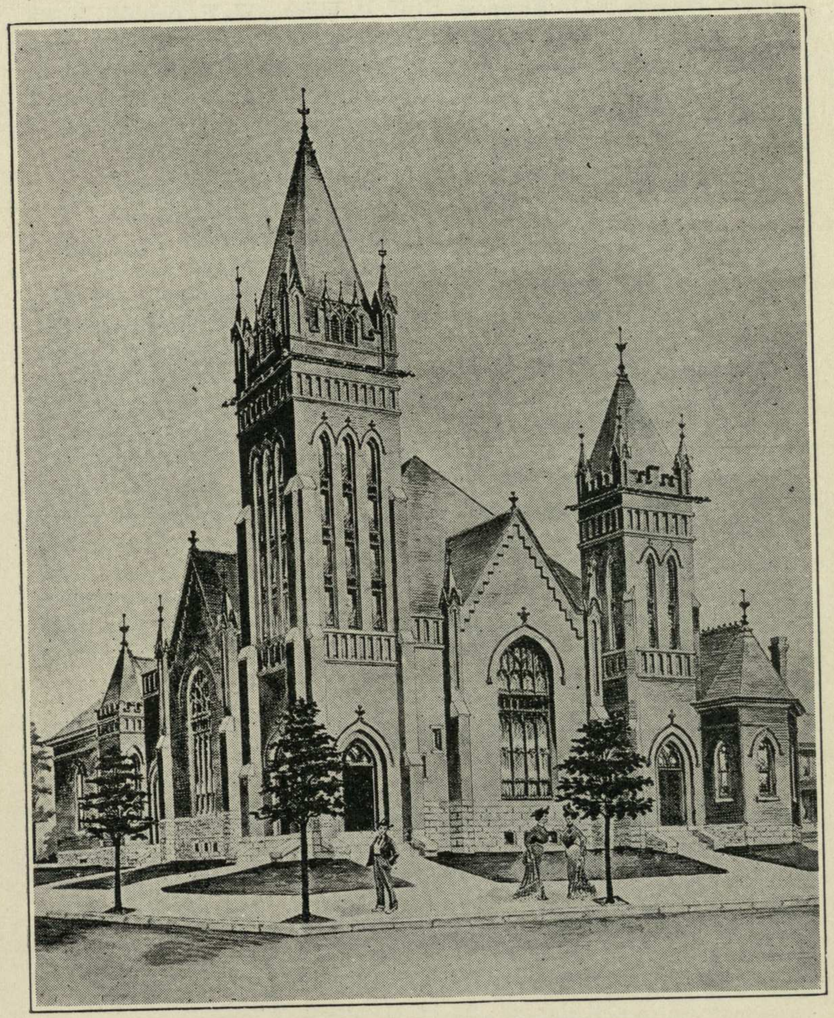


WEST MARKET STREET M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH

In 1850-'51, a new church was built on West Market street, upon land given by the trustees of Greensboro Female College (which had already much patronage, although in its infancy) in order to get the church near the school. This church building underwent many changes and enlargements, but the congregation continued to grow until a new church was absolutely necessary.

Early in the spring of 1892 it was decided, at the second quarterly meeting, which met April 17, to build the present church, and the following building committee was appointed: J. A. Odell, C. H. Ireland,

C. H. Dorsett, O. F. Pearce, G. W. Whitsett, B. H. Merrimon, S. L. Alderman, T. M. Pickard, Samuel Brown, H. W. Cobb, H. M. Alford, G. W. Alley, W. G. Balsley, H. L. Scott, W. H. Hill, J. M. Winstead, C. M. Hackett.



CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH

Ground was broken June 26, and the first brick laid July 5. Rev. S. H. Hilliard was the pastor in 1890 and 1894. Its pulpit has been filled by the most distinguished divines in the denomination. Since 1837

the following have been assigned to this charge; and are named in the order of service: James Purvis, Thos. S. Campbell, Wm. Closs, Addison Lee, Ira T. Wyche, Benjamin M. Williams, S. S. Bryant, Joel W. Tucker, Peter Doub, Samuel M. Frost, A. S. Andrews, Jas. P. Simpson, James Jamison, S. D. Bumpass, N. H. D. Wilson, W. H. Bobbitt, Numa F. Reid, L. S. Burkhead, L. L. Hendren, H. T. Hudson, Wm. Barringer, A. W. Mangum, Jesse A. Cunningham, S. D. Adams, D. R. Bruton, J. E. Mann, L. W. Crawford, S. H. Hilliard, J. H. Weaver, J. C. Rowe, S. B. Turrentine.

Centenary M. E. Church, South

Centenary M. E. Church, South is on Arlington street. In 1884, during the pastorate of Rev. L. W. Crawford at West Market, he saw the need of a church in South Greensboro, and negotiated for the site of Centenary church; but no action was taken save trimming the trees and clearing off the ground, until 1887, when he was joined by Rev. Jesse A. Cunningham and Wm. Love—each paying an equal share of the purchase money. About forty members of West Market, who lived south of the railroad, took transfers and at once organized and went to work building a church. The three purchasers made a deed of gift—naming the church Centenary. In 1902 the church membership had outgrown the building and a lot was purchased on the corner of Arlington and Asheboro streets, and a modern, up-to-date, and commodious church will soon be built. The first regular pastor was G. F. Smith, in 1887, and he has been followed by E. L. Stamey, Solomon Pool, W. M. Bagby, J. E. Gay, T. E. Wagg, Ira Erwin.

Proximity M. E. Church, South

Proximity M. E. Church, South, was established in 1898, through the efforts of Revs. L. W. Crawford and G. J. Rowe, and built upon a site donated by Mr. Cæsar Cone and his wife. The following have filled the pulpit since its organization: G. J. Rowe, V. L. Marsh, J. A. Bowles.

Spring Garden M. E. Church, South

Spring Garden Chapel M. E. Church South, was built in 1899, as a part of the charge of West Market church. The site is a donation

(a) This church was received into the Liberty association Aug. 22, 1856. It then had a membership of 32. It was represented that year by Jonas Lineberry, John Ingold, & Benjamin Churchill. O. Churchill was pastor

In Aug. 1857, we find—"On motion, the association recommend the Greensboro church worshipping at Cumberland, to purify themselves, & we tender the services of Elder A. Brower, if requested, to aid in the same. In 1858, a committee was appointed to visit the church & report at the next association. But it seems that there was no report made, & in 1859 the church was dropped from the roll.

Letter from Elder Henry Shuck to W. S. Sik. 20 1911.

Succ p 54

from Rev. L. W. and Mrs. Crawford, who also aided liberally in the construction of the building. Rev. L. W. Crawford has continuously filled the pulpit. It was designated as a charge by admission into the annual conference in 1902. An enlarged church was built the same year. Rev. Harold Turner pastor 1904 –

The First Baptist Church

(a) The First Baptist Church was organized in Greensboro in 1850 by Elder Elias Dodson, a missionary. In 1851 he purchased the small church owned by the Methodists. It stood on South Elm street in front of the Odell & Company's store. In 1872 Elder Dodson sold the church to Beulah Association. For several years there was no regular pastor. Orin Churchill filled the pulpit most of the time. The first pastor was Elder Amos Weaver, who was succeeded by Elder Jackson in 1857. In 1859 Rev. John Mitchell came to Greensboro and on March 13, 1858 organized Greensboro Baptist church. From 1865 to 1867 Rev. Patrick * Fountain acted as supply; from 1867 to 1870 Rev. F. H. Jones and Dr. Harrell supplied. In 1871 Rev. J. B. Richardson was chiefly instrumental in raising funds for a new church. He served as pastor during 1873-'74. Revs. S. F. Conrad, W. R. Gwaltney, Elders Trezevant Harrison, and E. F. Baldwin filled the pulpit, until 1884, when Rev. J. M. Bachelor served as supply. In July, 1885, the church was burned, while Mr. Gwaltney was pastor. In 1887 the site of the present church was purchased and a church built, known as Washington street. In 1890 Rev. W. B. Wingate was its pastor. And then the following: Revs. C. A. G. Thomas, Livingston Johnston, W. Carey Newton. In 1902 the name was changed to The First Baptist church. In 1903 Dr. Henry W. Battle became its pastor. White – Joyner

1906 New Baptist Church on Westmoreland St. Built.
1906 West End Baptist Church Irving Avenue. Built this pastor
Rev. C. E. Maddry. 2nd R. H. Hendrick

Walnut Street Baptist Church

Walnut Street Baptist Church was built at Proximity cotton mills, in 1902. Pastor, J. H. Rich.

St. Barnabas' (Episcopal)

On Wednesday afternoon, May 31, 1871, the Bishop of the Diocese, the Rt. Rev. Thomas Atkinson, D. D., LL. D., laid the corner-stone of St. Barnabas' Church.

Previous to this a small congregation had been organized under the care of the Rev. J. R. Joyner, and worshipped in the county courthouse.

Records as P. H. Fontaine in Brunswick NC. Directory 1869.

Bishop Atkinson in his annual address to the Convention, 1872, writes as follows:

"May 26, at Greensboro, I consecrated the church of St. Barnabas and administered the Lord's Supper, the Rev. Mr. Huske preaching the sermon and Messrs. Oertel and Joyner taking part in the services."



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

The church was built after the designs of the Rev. Mr. Oertel, and its erection was due largely to the consecrated efforts of Mary Cain, wife of the late Judge Thos. Ruffin, and to the late Dr. Jas. F. Foulkes.

Mr. Joyner was followed in the rectorship by the venerable and saintly Dr. Wheat.

The succeeding rectors were the Rev. Wm. Preston Bynum, the Rev. Robert Dean Sutton, the Rev. Alfred Houghton Stubbs, the Rev.

Edwin H. Green, the Rev. Jacob Jabez Lanier, the Rev. Horace Weeks Jones, April, 1896, who was succeeded by Rev. H. Baldwin Dean, D. D., the present rector.

St. Barnabas' church removed from the original location, corner Greene and Gaston streets, to the new location, corner Price and North Elm streets, May—July, 1900.

St. Barnabas' Rectory, 411 North Elm street, was built in 1897, and occupied in August of that year.

St. Cuthbert's Chapel

St. Cuthbert's Chapel was built in 1896, and is under the same rectory.

St. Andrew's (Episcopal)

The mission was started in South Greensboro about 1891, and was first under the charge of the Rev. Finner S. Stickney. The church was built in the Spring of 1893, and in June of that year the mission became an independent parish, with Rev. F. S. Stickney as rector. He resigned to go to Charlotte in September, 1893, and Rev. J. D. Miller was in charge of the parish from October, 1893, until September 30, 1900. The church is on the corner of Arlington and Lee streets.

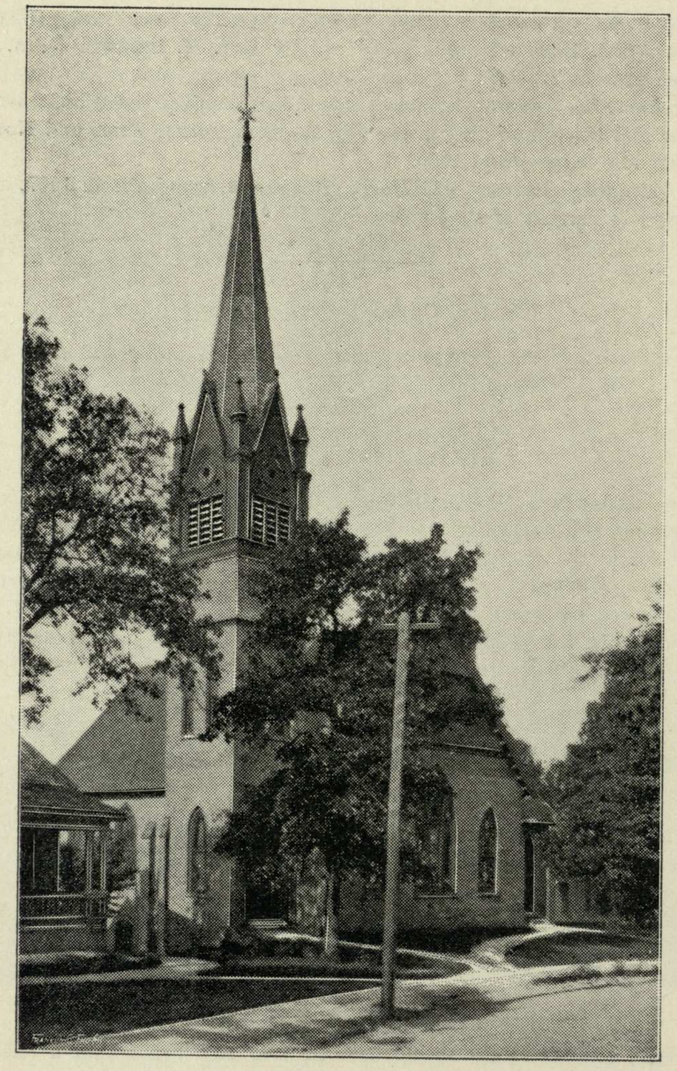
St. Mary's Memorial Chapel

St. Mary's Memorial Chapel is a part of St. Andrew's parish. It was built in 1898 by Judge W. P. Bynum, of Charlotte, N. C., and donated to the parish for the use of the Episcopalians in attendance at the State Normal College. Both church and chapel were consecrated in May, 1900, by Bishop Cheshire.

Grace M. P. Church

It was decided at the Conference held in Henderson that a church was needed in Greensboro, and Rev. J. R. Ball was appointed a missionary to undertake the work. The result was a neat and attractive building, begun in the spring of 1891, and completed in 1892.

The first pastor was Rev. W. L. Ohrum, of Maryland. The formal opening was held in September, 1892; by Rev. S. J. Ogburn, soon after which Rev. Mr. Ohrum died. In June of 1893 Rev. J. S. Williams became the pastor and filled the pulpit for three and a half years.



GRACE M. P. CHURCH

During 1897 Rev. J. F. McCulloch, editor of "Our Church Record". served as pastor. At the beginning of 1898, Rev. T. M. Johnson took the pastorate, and is still in the work to the delight of his people and the great good of the church.

The church is on East Lee street, near Arlington.

St. Agnes' Catholic Church

St. Agnes' Catholic Church was first built on Forbis street in 1876, but being too small, was sold to the city and is now Lindsay street high school. For a number of years this church had no resident pastor, but was supplied by a priest from another place. In 1890 Rev. Chas. Mohr, O. S. B., became resident pastor, he was succeeded by Rev. Francis Meyer, O. S. B., who in turn was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Muller, O. S. B.

The new church (St. Benedict's), corner of North Elm and Schenck streets, was built in 1900, when the former church was sold to the city.

Rev. Anthony Meyer, O. S. B., was its first pastor, and he was succeeded in 1902 by Rev. Vincent Taylor, O. S. B., the present pastor.

Friends' Church

Friends' Church was built in 1901, on East Lee street, near South Elm. The first pastor was Rev. Jas. R. Jones. He was succeeded by Revs. Joseph Potts, Joseph Peele, J. Edgar Williams.

Christian Church

Christian Church was built in 1903 on the corner of Walker avenue and Eugene streets. Pastor, L. L. Johnson.

First Reformed Church

First Reformed Church was built in 1902 on the corner of West Lee and Spring streets. Pastor, Shuford Peeler.

Nowhere in the South is the colored race more noted for its thrift, intelligence and Christianity.

The following are the names of the different churches of the colored people in Greensboro: St. Matthew's M. E. Church, St. Joseph's A. M. E. Church, Trinity A. M. E. Zion, St. James' Presbyterian, Congregational, Providence Baptist, Shiloh Baptist, and Mt. Sinai Baptist. Some of the church buildigs are handsome structures.

CHAPTER VIII

BANKS, HOTELS, AND THE PRESS

Greensboro National Bank

The Greensboro National, with its predecessors, is the oldest bank in Greensboro, tracing its succession through almost half a century, to the old Bank of Cape Fear. Its immediate predecessor, the National Bank of Greensboro, was organized, as such, in January, 1876, succeeding the Bank of Greensboro, which was the successor in Greensboro of the old Bank of Cape Fear. Its first Board of Directors was Jesse H. Lindsay, Julius A. Gray, W. J. Armfield, Lyndon Swaim, Jed H. Lindsay, W. S. Hill, and J. M. Odell, and, having successfully lived out the score of years allotted by law to National Banks, was succeeded by the Greensboro National, the last in the line of succession.

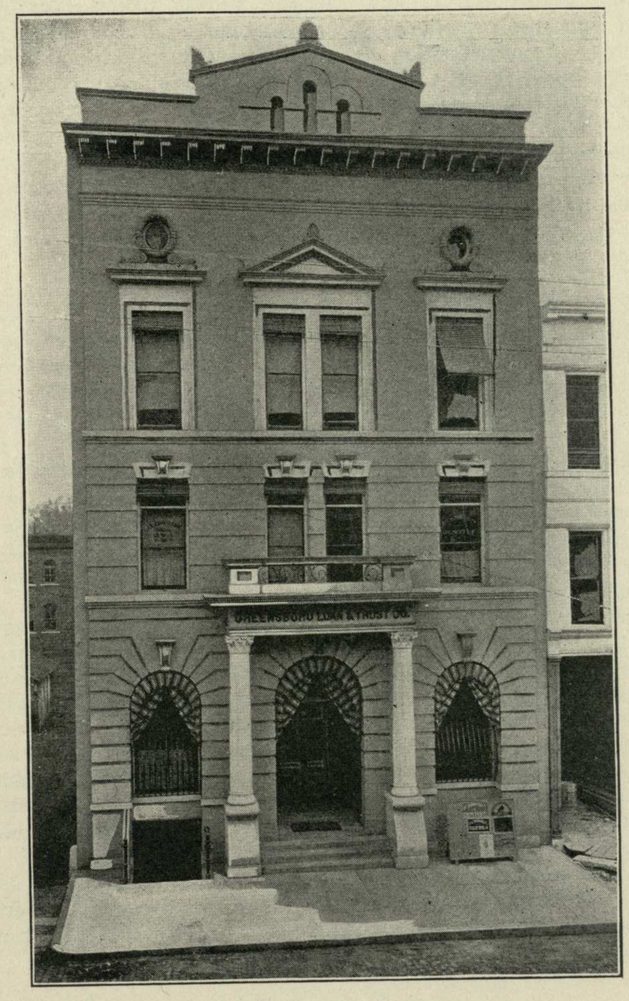
No single banking institution in Greensboro has played so conspicuous a part in its industrial development. Jesse H. Lindsay, its first President, as a National Bank, by his wealth, his elevated public spirit, his breadth and liberality of view, gave to the development of Greensboro an impetus that is still felt; while its second President, Julius A. Gray, built the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, giving a short and quick route to tide water, and making Greensboro in fact the Gate City of the State. Its last President, Neil Ellington, was connected with the old Bank of Greensboro as bookkeeper, then cashier of the National Bank of Greensboro, until, in 1891, he became its President; then President of the re-organized Greensboro National Bank in 1896, and is at its head today. He has been a leading spirit in promoting Greensboro's phenomenal growth within the last twenty years, and has been prominently identified with many of the larger enterprises of which Greensboro boasts today. Since his connection with the Greensboro National and its predecessors, he has seen the community transformed into a thriving and prosperous city of twenty thousand souls, from a straggling railway village.

In popular confidence, the Greensboro National is as strong as Gibraltar, with ample resources to meet the increasing needs of its growing community; and its financial strength years ago placed it in the front rank of the larger banking institutions of the State.

Its officers are: Neil Ellington, president; W. S. Hill, vice-president; A. H. Alderman, cashier; Frank C. Boyles, teller. The directors are: W. E. Bevill, W. J. Armfield, C. M. Vanstory, A. G. Kirkman, W. S. Hill, L. McCulloch, J. M. Odell, R. M. Rees, W. H. Ragan, R. R. King, Neil Ellington.

Greensboro Loan and Trust Company

No institution within its borders shows the rapid and healthy growth of Greensboro to a greater extent than does the Greensboro Loan and Trust Company.



GREENSBORO LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY BUILDING

Five years ago it existed only on paper; today its home is one of the most imposing buildings in the city, and its total assets amount

to more than eight hundred thousand dollars. After only a little more than four and a half years of life it ranks both in assets and individual deposits fifth among all the state banking institutions in North Carolina.

About the beginning of the year 1899, Captain J. W. Fry, formerly General Manager of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, and several gentlemen associated with him, foreseeing the growth of the city, began the organization of a trust company which would combine with the business of a commercial bank the fiduciary duties and powers of the great companies of the larger cities. They accordingly obtained from the legislature of 1899 a special charter, associated with themselves many of the leading business men of Greensboro and the surrounding towns, and on October 2, 1899, opened the doors of the Greensboro Loan and Trust Company, with J. W. Fry as president, J. S. Cox as vice-president, and W. E. Allen as secretary and treasurer, together with a board of representative directors.

From the first its business was eminently successful and on July 24, 1901, it moved into its permanent home, a handsome three-story brick and stone building on South Elm street, which had been designed and built especially for its needs, containing a large fire and burglar-proof vault and safe deposit boxes, a burglar-proof screw-door, safe and convenient and roomy banking room, and offices finished in hardwood.

On April 1, 1902, it absorbed the business of the People's Savings Bank, which was the pioneer savings bank of the city and had been in successful operation since 1887, making J. Ad. Hodgin, the treasurer of the Savings Bank, the manager of its Savings Department, and adding several of the Savings Bank's most prominent officers to its Board of Directors.

The original officers are still with the company and manage its affairs to the entire satisfaction of its stockholders and patrons. Its business is at present divided into four departments; the Banking Department which does a general commercial banking business; the Savings Department, which receives and pays four per cent. interest upon savings accounts; the Insurance Department, which writes fire and other forms of insurance policies and official, judicial, and fidelity bonds for standard companies; and the Trust Department, which acts as receiver, trustee, assignee, executor, administrator, guardian, and fiscal agent for corporations, firms, individuals, and estates.

D. C. Waddell has charge of the insurance department.

In the words of one of its officers, "it aims to combine liberality with conservatism, and both with fidelity to duty and attention to business".

City National Bank

The City National Bank—(formerly the Piedmont Bank, which was organized about 1889) was re-organized under the National Banking act of 1899. The first president was General A. M. Scales, who died in

1892. He was succeeded by J. M. Winston, who died in 1894. J. M. Walker was then elected president and conducted the affairs of the bank until January 1, 1904, when continued ill-health forced him to resign. The present officers are W. S. Thompson, president; J. Van Lindley, vice-president; Lee H. Battle, cashier. The directors are J. C. Bishop, W. C. Bain, C. H. Dorsett, J. A. Davidson, Wm. Cummings, E. J. Stafford, J. A. Hoskins, J. Allen Holt, W. S. Thompson, and J. Van Lindley. Capital stock $100,000, with surplus and undivided profits aggregating $20,000.00. Their handsome six-story building opposite the Guilford, will be ready for occupancy by November 1, 1904.

Southern Loan and Trust Company

The Southern Loan and Trust Company was organized in 1890. It was re-organized in 1890, and began business with a capital of $25,000.00. From 1890 to 1893 the business conducted was confined to the collection of rents and the buying and selling of real estate and the selling of real estate on commission. In 1895, the officers of the Southern Loan and Trust Company organized and assumed the management of the Southern Stock-Mutual Insurance Company, Greensboro's first fire insurance company, and from time to time during the next eight years in response to the demands of the business have organized and managed with conspicuous success four other fire insurance companies, namely the Underwriters of Greensboro, the Insurance Department of the Southern Loan and Trust Company, the Home Insurance Company of Greensboro, and The Southern Underwriters, which constitute the successful group of the Greensboro Fire Insurance Companies.

In 1897 the business of the company was extended by adding the Loan and Trust department.

The Banking Department began business in January, 1900, with deposits of $40,000.00.

On July 1, 1903, the capital stock was increased to $200,000.00 and the Life Department of the Southern Loan and Trust Company was organized and began business.

In the Spring of 1903, the business men of South Greensboro united in a request to the Southern Loan and Trust Company to establish a branch bank in that section of the city. This request was met by the erection of a suitable branch banking house in South Greensboro, and the Bank of South Greensboro, branch of the Southern Loan and Trust Company, opened for business October 12, 1903.

The following are the officers of the several departments: E. P. Wharton, president and manager loan and trust department; A. W. McAlister, vice-president, and manager insurance department; R. G. Vaughn, treasurer, and manager banking department; David White,

secretary and manager real estate department. Directors: A. M. Scales, E. P. Wharton, J. M. Hendrix, R. G. Vaughn, A. W. McAlister, Z. V. Taylor, E. E. Bain, H. T. Ham, and David White.

In 1904 the banking and loan and trust business was separated from that of the insurance department.

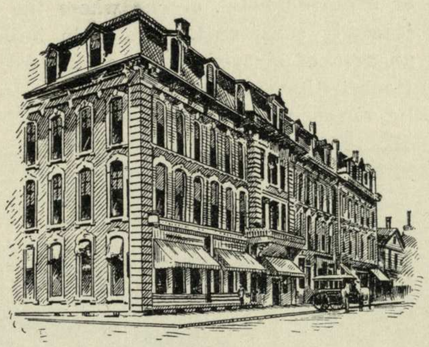


SOUTHERN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY BUILDING

Greensboro's five banks are all officered by liberal-minded, judicious, discreet business men—all identified with the city's interests—and amply able to furnish all the banking facilities needed by the various business enterprises centered in and around the city.

GREENSBORO'S HOTELS

The hotels of Greensboro add much to the attractive and business-bringing features of the city, and would reflect credit upon a much larger place. They are commodious, modern, and well equipped. We mention below the more prominent of them.

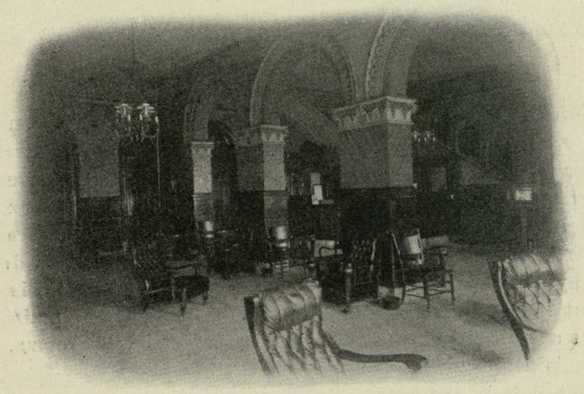


HOTEL GUILFORD

HOTEL GUILFORD

The Guilford, the most modern and best-equipped hotel in North Carolina.

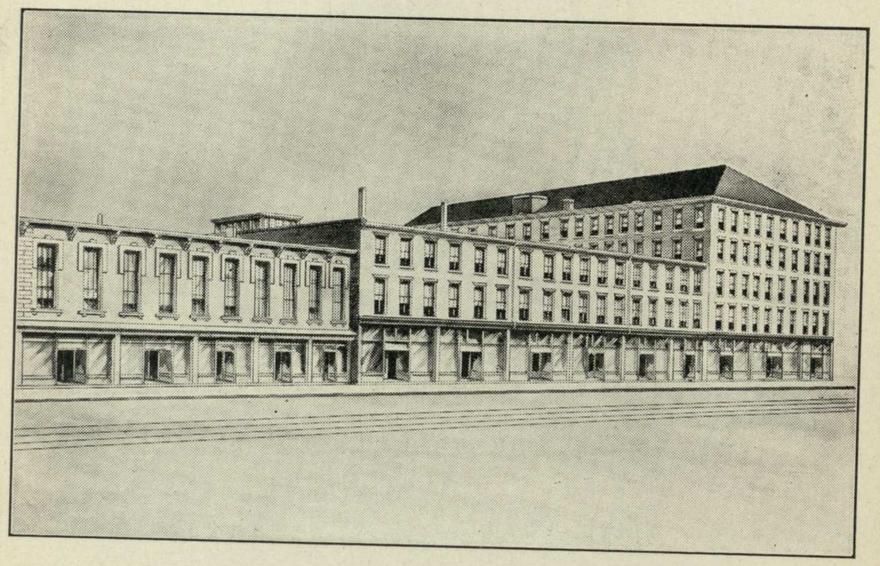
COBB & FRY, Proprietors.



LOBBY—HOTEL GUILFORD

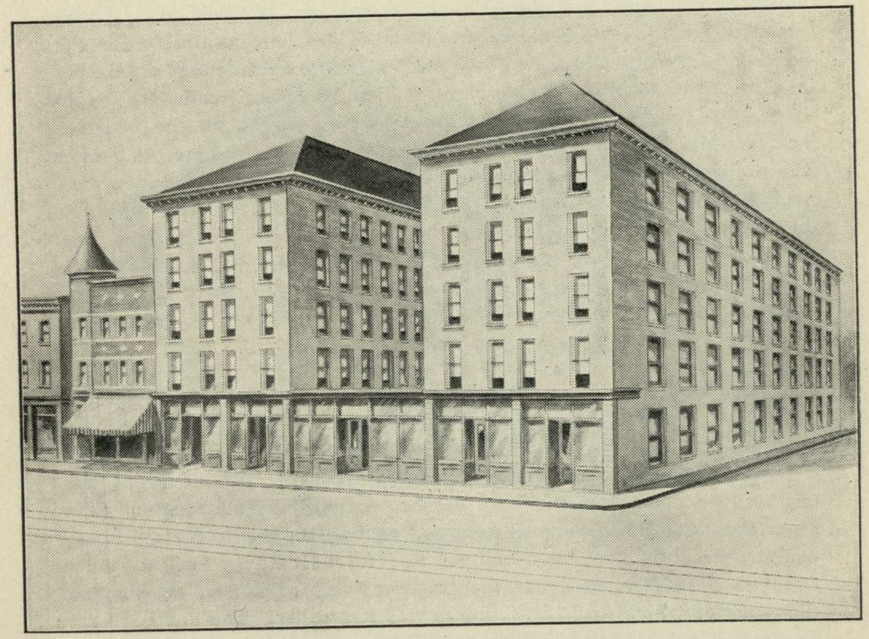
Hotel Benbow

Charles D. Benbow, proprietor, on South Elm street, was opened to guests in May 1902—when completed—and not only is the building new, but everything is new and strictly up-to-date. It is conceded by the traveling public that nowhere south of New York can be found a better fitted-up or arranged hotel, or one where the comfort of the guests is more carefully considered. The main building is of five floors, covering an area of sixty-six by one hundred and fifty feet, with an annex attached three-stories high, fronting two hundred and three feet on Elm street, with a depth of eighty feet. There are



HOTEL BENBOW

one hundred and thirty-two sleeping rooms, affording convenience for over twelve hundred guests. The house was built under the personal supervision of Mr. Chas. D. Benbow, who was resident manager at Pinehurst, this State, for James W. Tufts, of Boston for several years; during which period Mr. Benbow supervised the construction of five of Mr. Tufts' hotels. No man better understands the details of successfully conducting a hotel than Mr. Benbow. The hotel is finished throughout in handsome hardwoods and the floors are of polished oak. The rooms are all spacious, and airy, with no "inside" rooms. Every apartment is fitted with a telephone, and there are eighty-four private baths and toilets in the hotel. Every room is built en suite. The bedsteads are iron; the mattresses sanitary; which with scientific plumbing, heating, and ventilation, all combine to make the house healthful and comfortable in both Winter and Summer. There is a roof promenade with an area of thirteen thousand square feet. There are drawing rooms, parlors, reading and writing rooms, private reading rooms, etc.; also a spacious office, provided with all modern conveniences. The dining room seats two hundred, and no better fare is obtained at any hotel. Mr. Benbow's stay at Pinehurst revealed the fact that many of the visitors would be glad of a good house at which a stop could be made between the North and Florida, and he had this in view when he constructed The Benbow. Mr. Benbow's father, the late Dr. D. W.



THE BENBOW ARCADE

C. Benbow, built the first up-to-date hotel in this city, which occupied the site of Hotel Guilford, and conducted it for twenty-one years, eleven years of which time Mr. C. D. Benbow was manager.

The Benbow Arcade

The Arcade, a five-story building, just opposite the Benbow, and used as part of the same, is nearing completion, and has over one hundred rooms for guests, besides the stores on first floor. Mr. C. D. Benbow is the owner.

Hotel Clegg

The location of the Hotel Clegg is one of the most desirable in the city, the house being immediately opposite the railroad depot, which, practically, is near the center of the business section. The Hotel Clegg was established in 1891, and its business has expanded with the development and growth of the city. The hotel is run both upon the American and European plan, the rates being $2.00 and $2.50 per day, and $1.00 up per day respectively. Connected with the hotel is a café which is never closed, also a lunch counter, which are reached from the railroad station simply by crossing the street. The Hotel Clegg now contains seventy-two sleeping rooms, twenty-six of them having been recently added. All modern conveniences are here available for the comfort of guests, and the bill of fare set before them leaves absolutely nothing to be desired. Being close at hand to the railroad, there is no baggage express to pay and trains can be caught at the shortest notice. Mr. W. F. Clegg is both the proprietor of the hotel and owns the property. He is thoroughly experienced in the hotel business, with which he has been connected for seventeen years. He is also engaged in other enterprises here. As the W. F. Clegg Commission and Brokerage Company he transacts a wholesale fruit and produce business, handling bananas, oranges, lemons, and all kinds of fruits and produce, doing both a city and country trade. He also manufactures cigars and deals in tobaccos, under the style of W. F. Clegg.

Hotel Huffine

Hotel Huffine—Gresham & Company, proprietors, adjoins the Southern Railway depot. Greensboro has better hotel accommodations than any other city of its size anywhere. Among its attractive and well-conducted hotels must be mentioned the Hotel Huffine, which has since October 1, 1901, been under the proprietorship of Messrs Gresham & Company of which firm Mr. Sanders was a member. The hotel is very conveniently located, adjoining the depot, travelers being enabled to step from cars immediately into the hotel without even crossing the street. The Huffine has forty-five sleeping rooms and can accommodate one hundred guests or more. Sample rooms are provided for the use of commercial travelers, with all conveniences. The rates are $2 per day on the American plan, or from 50c. upwards on the European plan. Attached to the hotel is a first-class restaurant where meals can be obtained at any hour of the day or night, either at fixed prices or a la carté. There is also a buffet which is practically in the station, where light lunches are obtainable on the shortest notice. This hotel has been run by Mr. Gresham for four years, and continues to increase its patronage.

THE PRESS OF GREENSBORO

The following is condensed from a scrap book of the late Lyndon Swaim, who was for more than fifteen years editor of the Greensboro Patriot; and to his daughters the writer is indebted for this extract:

The Greensboro Patriot was started in 1824 or 1825, by Dr. L. G. Watson and a Mr. Potter—who only continued it a short while. It passed into the hands of T. Early Strange, who sold the office to Wm. Swaim in 1827. Mr. Swaim died in 1835, and the paper was continued by A. E. Hanner, who took as a partner, C. N. B. Evans, who afterwards was associated with John D. Clancey. In 1839, Lyndon Swaim



HOTEL CLEGG

and M. S. Sherwood became owners, and continued the Patriot until 1854, when Mr. Swaim retired. In 1857, James A. Long became a partner of Mr. Sherwood. In 1861, Mr. Long withdrew. In 1863, A. W. Ingold and John C. Clendenin bought the plant. In 1867, D. F. Caldwell took control of the paper. In 1868, Jas. W. Albright and his brother, Robert H. Albright, became the owners. In 1870, Jas. W. Albright sold his interest to his brother. From that date to the present it has changed hands frequently, as follows: P. F. Duffy with Jas. W. Albright, then with R. H. Albright, and afterwards with Eugene Morehead. Mr. Duffy was succeeded by R. T. Fulghum; after whom came John B. Hussey, Z. F. Whitehead, and Mr. Myrover. In 1890, the Patriot became the property of Bethel, Scales & Cobb. In 1891, Jesse R. Wharton purchased the plant. In 1893, W. M. Barber & Company became proprietors, and under their management the

Patriot has fully maintained its honorable record of the past, and broadened its field of usefulness. It is still the property of this company, with W. M. Barber as editor.

On November 17, 1890, J. M. Reece and H. J. Elam began the publication of the Daily Record. It was originally a five-column paper. On March 30, 1891, it was increased to six columns, and its size has been increased at various times to its present size—six columns, eight pages. It is a lively, up-to-date publication, and is generously supported by the public. Mr. Elam sold his interest to Mr. Reece, who is making a paper worthy of the large patronage it now receives.

The Telegram was established July, 1897, as an evening paper, by a joint stock company. For some time R. M. Phillips was editor and business manager. It is now published as a morning paper, ably edited by R. W. Haywood.

Rev. J. L. Michaux started the Methodist Protestant, the organ of that church in North Carolina, and for many years ran it ably and successfully. Our Church Record, now published by Rev. J. F. McCulloch, is a continuation of this publication.

The North Carolina Christian Advocate, a consolidation of the State church papers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was moved to Greensboro in 1893. It was first edited by Rev. F. L. Reid, and W. L. Grissom, later by Revs. P. L. Groome and H. M. Blair, and then by Rev. L. W. Crawford and T. N. Ivey. It is the official organ of the Western North Carolina Conference, and is now edited by Rev. H. M. Blair.

In 1903, Colonel Al Fairbrother, removed his semi-monthly, Everything, from Danville, Virginia, to Greensboro. It is an excellent journal, and adds much to the city's reputation as the literary center of the State. The editor of this magazine has a national as well as a State reputation.

Papers that no longer live, but had a hold upon the public in their day:

In 1854, James W. Albright, then a lad learning his trade in the Patriot office, published for six months a weekly called The Squib.

Mr. C. C. Cole was born in Stokes county, N. C., February 12, 1834; came to Greensboro in 1848, and made his home with his uncle, Dr. J. L.

Cole. He graduated from Trinity College with first distinction, July, 1854, at the age of twenty. Scarce a month had elapsed after graduation before he was editing a temperance newspaper in Greensboro, which he called "The Guardian". One year later he associated with him in the newspaper business the writer, and the paper assumed the name of "The Times", and was run as a literary paper until 1861. Such writers as Wm. Gilmore Simms, John Eston Cook, and Mrs. Sigourney were regular contributors. In May, 1861, he raised a company for the war and was elected captain. He was soon promoted to major of the Twenty-second Regiment, and upon the death of Colonel Gray in 1863, was made colonel, and fought in every battle in which his regiment was engaged, until he gave up his life, May 3, 1863, upon the bloody field of Chancellorsville, the day after General "Stonewall" Jackson received his mortal wound. He was a Christian gentleman in the truest sense of the word—brave and courageous to a fault—yet as gentle and loving as a woman. "None knew him but to love him, or named him but to praise."

CHAPTER IX

A FEW ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Whig Campaign of 1840

The first of any special interest was the memorable Whig campaign of 1840—"the days of Harrison, Tyler, and Tippecanoe!" The writer well remembers the log-cabin on wheels, which was built in Virginia, and traveled as far as Salisbury before the campaign ended. Quite a number of distinguished men attended the march of the old log cabin. It was covered with coon-skins and had a barrel of cider on behind where a place was built like on a stage-coach for carrying trunks. Inside was a band—several kettle-drums and fifes, and a huge bass-drum. Following the log-cabin was a canoe, also on wheels, and several persons, dressed and painted as Indians. Honorable John M. Morehead was the whig candidate for governor, and the old whig county of Guilford was wild over the prospect of his election. He was elected.

Breaking Ground for North Carolina Railroad

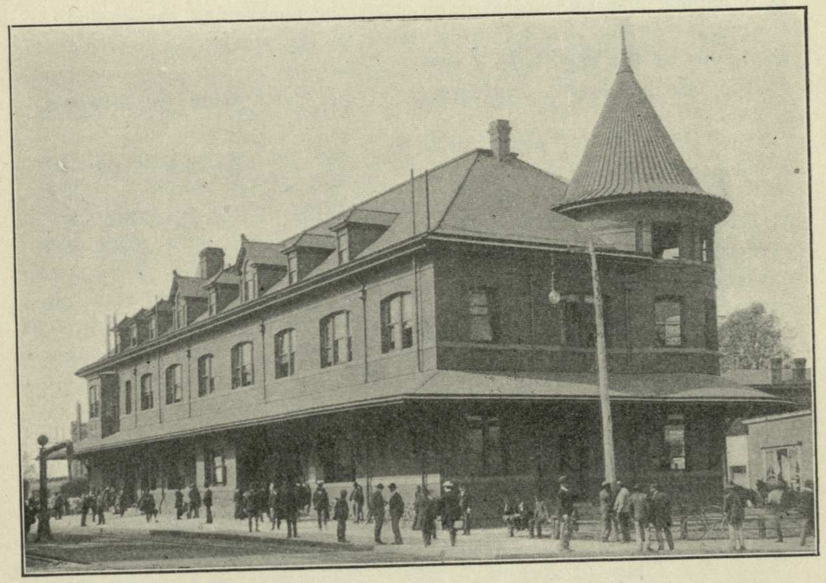
A big celebration, with a barbecue, at the ceremony of breaking ground on the North Carolina railroad, took place July 11, 1851. The first shovel of dirt was thrown by Honorable Calvin Graves, of Caswell county, whose vote as speaker of the House of Representatives, gave Greensboro this great railroad. The dirt was taken from the middle of South Elm street, about in front of the present fine depot building. The barbecue was in a fine grove where the depot now stands and embraced all the ground between the railroad tract and Buchanan street. Thousands of people were present.

The Railroad Completed

From the Greensboro Times, published by Ogburn, Cole, & Albright, dated January 31, 1856, we copy:

"Yes! the North Carolina railroad is completed, and trains are running from end to end, uniting east to west with an iron band that

cannot be broken. On the twenty-ninth of January, 1856, the last rail was laid, and the two approaching squads shook hands with joy and greeting—the road was completed. We are glad that our representative, Honorable D. F. Caldwell, who labored so faithfully to secure the charter, and then the stock, had the pleasure of driving the last spike, and delivering an address of congratulation to the working squads, and those who had assembled to witness the closing labor. The companies met some five miles west of Greensboro, and after considerable congratulations and cheering the two trains ran down



SOUTHERN RAILWAY PASSENGER DEPOT

to town with all hands on board—and such holloeing, singing, and cheering by the negroes—commingled with the bellowing of the two engines was, perhaps, never heard before by our citizens."

This was one of the happiest days in the life of "Uncle Frank" Caldwell—for no man worked more zealously than he for this great railroad.

We copy from the Times of the same date:

"The company was chartered January 27, 1849, with a capital of $3,000,000—the State agreeing to subscribe $2,000,000 when $1,000,000 of the capital stock should be subscribed for and one-half the amount paid into the hands of the treasurer of the company. The first condition, requiring a million dollars' subscription to the capital stock,

was complied with in 1850, and on the eleventh day of July of that year the company was duly organized. * * * Colonel Walter Gwynn, chief engineer says: 'It is worthy of note that the whole amount was subscribed by individuals, without aid of corporations—the largest subscription thus made to any public improvement in the southern country. * * * In July, 1851, the gradation and masonry was let, and on the eleventh, the ceremony of 'breaking ground' was performed in Greensboro, by Honorable Calvin Graves, whose casting vote, as speaker of the Senate, secured the charter of the company. * * * The earth which was removed was deposited in a copper box to be sealed up with the charter of the company; the names of the original subscribers to the stock, the newspapers and coins of the day, with a scroll containing an address to be read at the one hundredth anniversary of the celebration of 'breaking ground.' ''

From the above it will be seen that the road was completed just seven years and two days from the granting of the charter. Colonel Gwynn says ''the subscription of one million dollars by individuals, chiefly farmers, who worked out a half million upon their own resources, is an achievement unprecedented in the annals of the public works of this or any other country * * * and vindicates the energy, enterprise, and industry of the citizens of the State''.

We have often heard ''Uncle Frank'' Caldwell say that many of the small stockholders paid their subscriptions by grading with handcarts and wheelbarrows.

Political Mass Meeting at Guilford Battleground

From the Times of August 7, 1856: ''The greatest political rally and the ablest speaking we ever heard was last Friday and Saturday on the old Guilford Battleground. * * * At sunrise on Friday the deep-mouthed cannon roared forth over these ever memorable hills and dales in a national salute, well worthy of the cause and the occasion. * * * On that very spot, was fought one of the hardest conflicts of the battle, which has not inaptly been called the turning point in the Revolution. * * * Governor John M. Morehead acted as president, and addressed the meeting, as did Governor Wm. A. Graham, and Honorable N. H. Boyden, who spoke as old-line whigs, but in full sympathy with the American ticket, with Filmore and Donnelson as candidates for president and vice-president. Messrs. Davis, K. Rayner, Nash, Young, and Brevard spoke as Americans. * * * The meeting adjourned Saturday evening with the greatest enthusiasm, some of the oldest men present shedding tears profusely, with nine

cheers for Filmore and Donnelson, and Honorable John A. Gilmer, (who was the candidate for governor), the audience, supposed to be five thousand, dispersed for home.''

[The young men who fired that cannon—the same one now at the Battleground and believed to have been used in the Battle of Guilford Court-house, were John L. Hendrix and Jas. W. Albright, both living at this time.]

Annual Re-Union of Non-Residents

The Greensboro Industrial and Immigration Association and Young Men's Business Association, jointly conceived the idea of having an annual reunion of non-resident native North Carolinians, to be held in Greensboro. Governor Aycock endorsed the movement, and so did the State legislature. The first gathering took place October 12, 1903, which is ''North Carolina Day''. Hundreds came, and twenty-three states were represented, and many of the foremost men of the nation were present. The program was as follows: Sunday, October 11: Sermons by Rev. A. C. Dixon, D. D., of Boston (a native of Cleveland county); Rev. C. W. Byrd, D. D., of Atlanta (Harnett county), and Rev. Walter W. Moore, D. D., of Richmond, Va. (a native of Mecklenburg). Monday: Exercises were held in City Hall, Honorable M. W. Ransom presiding. Address of welcome was by Governor Chas. B. Aycock. Responses to address of welcome were made by representatives from North Carolina Societies in New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Washington City, Atlanta, and elsewhere. At night many receptions were held. Tuesday: The exercises were held at Guilford Battleground, where addresses were delivered. The first speaker was Judge Fitzgerald, of the Supreme Court of Nevada, who is a brother of Bishop Fitzgerald, and a native of Rockingham county; then speeches were made by the following gentlemen in the order named: Mr. Barlett, of Indiana; (Guilford); Honorable Joseph M. Dixon of Montana (Alamance); Dr. Paul Barringer, of the University of Virginia; Honorable Murat Halstead, of Cincinnati; Rev. Dr. Dixon, of Boston; Honorable Walter H. Page, editor of World's Work; Judge J. C. Pritchard, of Washington; President Edwin A. Alderman, of Tulane University, New Orleans—all proud that they were born in North Carolina, or descendants of some one who was. Tuesday night a general reception was held in the Smith Memorial Building of the First Presbyterian church. This was a notable gathering of the ladies and gentlemen of the city, who turned out in large numbers to do honor to the men of North Carolina who reflected credit upon their native land in distant states—among whom were judges, congressmen, lawyers, preachers, farmers, and bankers—all joyous to meet

once more their relatives and the friends of their school days. So successful was this first reunion, that it is now a chartered association, and will hold annual meetings October 12.

The Annual Meeting United Confederate Veterans

The State annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, General Julian S. Carr, commandant, met with Guilford Camp, Captain J. W. Scott, commandant, in Greensboro, August 20, 1902. General Jas. M. Ray, of Asheville, commandant of the Tar Heel Brigade, who never misses either general or state reunions, says: "The Greensboro reunion was the best conducted, and the attendance the largest ever held in the State. That the city did itself proud by its lavish and generous attention to the 'old vets', and that all in attendance will never cease to speak well of their treatment—everything being done that could be to make their stay pleasant." The tents were pitched in the shaded lawn of the Eckel place, corner of Washington and Davie street (now built up with fine stores and residences). The number in attendance was estimated at one thousand two hundred who were fed under the direction of Dr. W. A. Lash, commissary of Guilford Camp.

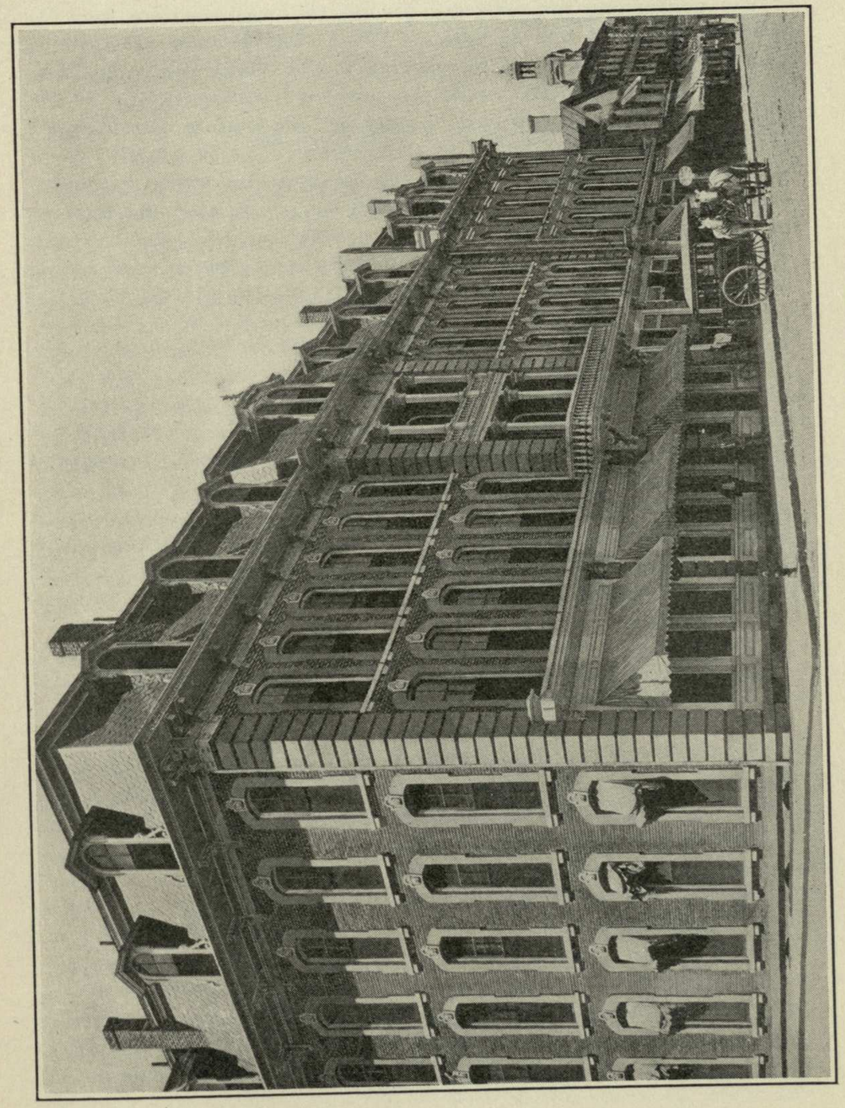
The First Benbow—"City of Flowers."

In May, 1871, when the first Benbow House was opened to the public; was a notable event and had much to do with bringing the infant city to the attention of the outside world. Honorable David Bennett Hill, of Elmira, New York, and about thirty other editors from New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, came to Greensboro, under the leadership of that veteran railroad man, Major N. H. Hotchkiss, Traveling Agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio, and Richmond and York River railroads, by invitation of Mayor R. M. Sloan in behalf of the city. The Benbow House was headquarters, and from the kind words these distinguished editors said about Greensboro and her citizens, when they returned home, may be dated her start to success—as the coming city of the State. These editors called the town, "The City of Flowers".

Of this notable meeting we will quote from Major Hotchkiss' book "The Pine and the Palm", published soon after the return of the editors to their homes:

"At Reidsville we were met by a committee of reception from Greensboro, consisting of his honor, Mayor R. M. Sloan, and Messrs.

Jas. W. Albright, J. B. Balsley, Wm. Collins, and W. B. Boggart, of the city council, together with a large number of private citizens. On arriving at the depot we found a large crowd of people to receive and welcome us. After an introduction by the Mayor, P. F. Duffy, editor of the Greensboro Patriot, addressed his northern brethren in a neat



HOTEL GUILFORD—ON SITE OF THE FIRST BENBOW

welcome speech, to which our vice-president, S. H. Parker, and Honorable J. H. Selkirk responded in the happiest manner. A general shaking of hands took place, when a parade was formed, and headed by a band brought from Richmond by the city, we marched arm in arm with the citizens of Greensboro to the Benbow House, a new and commodious hotel, not yet quite completed. Ex-Governor Zebulon B. Vance was among the invited guests at the hotel, and we were all duly presented to him in turn. * * * The Benbow House is a manifestation of new life for the old town. When fully completed it will compare favorably with the best hotel edifices in any of our minor cities, in point of size, beauty of architecture, convenience, and finish. Its cost will be in the neighborhood of $40,000. Evidently Dr. Benbow believes his town has a wider future before it, else he would not invest so much in a way, that at present, can scarcely pay. But he is one of the most enterprising men the town has, and deserves great credit for his pluck and push. So fine a house as he has erected must do much toward general improvement. * * * At 3.30 p. m., we sat down to the "municipal dinner", at the Benbow, Mayor Sloan presiding. To the sentiment 'Our Guests: we greet you!' Mr. A. A. Hopkins, of Rochester, N. Y., responded, and Governor Vance replied. * * * Addresses were also made by Honorable D. B. Hill, of the excursion party, and Judge R. P. Dick, of Greensboro. * * * After dinner we strolled over the city. Within five miles is the scene of Greene's Revolutionary battle of Guilford Court-house—within twelve miles is that of General Johnson's surrender to General Sherman. * * * There are many beautiful residences—Mr. A. P. Eckel's attracted our attention the longest for its beautiful flowers and shubbery."

CHAPTER X

GREENSBORO AND THE CONFEDERACY

Governor Vance in Greensboro

In April, 1865, soon after General Lee's surrender, Governor Vance left Raleigh and established his headquarters in Greensboro, occupying the office of Mr. Levi M. Scott, for several days. Mr. Scott, Honorable John A. Gilmer, Mr. Jesse H. Lindsay were present when he wrote the following proclamation:

"State of North Carolina, Executive Department,
"Greensboro, April 28, 1865.

"By the Governor of North Carolina—a Proclamation:

"Whereas, by the recent surrender of the principal armies of the Confederate States, further resistance to the forces of the United States has become vain, and would result in a useless waste of blood; and whereas, all the natural disorders attendant upon the disbanding of large armies are upon us, and the country is filled with numerous bands of citizens and soldiers disposed to do violence to persons and property:

"Now, therefore, I, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, in the sincere hope of averting some of the many evils which threaten us, do issue this, my proclamation, commanding all such persons to abstain from any and all acts of lawlessness, to avoid assembling together in crowds in all towns and cities, or doing anything whatever calculated to cause excitement; and earnestly appealing to all good citizens who are now at home to remain there, and to all soldiers of this State to retire quietly to their homes, and exert themselves in preserving order. Should it become necessary for the protection of citizens, I also appeal to the good and true soldiers of North Carolina, whether they have been surrendered and paroled or otherwise, to unite themselves together in sufficient numbers in the various counties of the State, under the superintendence of the civil magistrates thereof, to arrest or slay any bodies of lawless and unauthorized men who may be committing depredations upon the persons or property of peaceable citizens, assuring them that it will be no violation of their parole to do so. And I would assure my fellow-citizens generally, that, under God, I will do all that may be in my power to

settle the government of the State, to restore the civil authority in her borders and to further the great ends of peace, domestic tranquility, and the general welfare of the people. Without their aid I am powerless to do anything.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:

A. M. McPHEETERS, Private Secretary.''

This was printed and widely circulated.

The author is indebted to Mr. Levi M. Scott for this and many other items in this book.

Greensboro During the War Between the States

Greensboro and Guilford county were both overwhelmingly against secession, and while preparing for the worst, still hoped that in some way a clash of arms could be averted. But when South Carolina and Virginia seceded, and Governor Ellis called the voluntary military companies in the State to his aid, the Guilford Grays promptly responded. Still Judge R. P. Dick, Honorable John A. Gilmer, and others had hope—so strong was their love for the ''Stars and Stripes''. On Friday night, April 18, 1861, the Grays met in the court-house ready to take their leave for Goldsboro. Talks were made by Judge Dick, Mr. Gilmer, and Richard Sterling. Mr. Sterling emphasized the sentiment that a strong military was the best way to preserve peace. Mr. Gilmer and Judge Dick endorsed the sentiment of Mr. Sterling, and urged the ''boys'' to respond promptly to the call of Governor Ellis, and said substantially: ''Go! defend your State! Carry with you the ''Stars and Stripes'', and fight under that banner! Repell any armed force that puts foot upon North Carolina soil—whether it comes from South Carolina, Virginia, or Yankeedom!'' And amid cheers, and with three days' rations, the Grays took the cars for Goldsboro—expecting to return harmless after a short term of service —so sanguine was the feeling that there would be no war.

Lieutenant John A. Pritchett, Mebane Lamb and Jas. W. Albright —the only married men in the company save Captain John Sloan, were allowed to remain at home, if they would lend their uniforms to some young men who were not members.

Mebane Lamb took work in a gun factory in Greensboro, J. A. Pritchett went into the Home Guards, and Jas. W. Albright served three years in the Army of Northern Virginia.

From that day until the few who survived of the hundreds of Guilford's brave sons reached their homes after the surrender of their great leaders—Generals Lee and Johnson—Greensboro was the scene

of much military activity—patriotism and suffering on the part of the men; devotion and sacrifice on the part of the women.

The first draft to fill the rapidly depleting ranks of the Confederate army was made in Greensboro in February, 1862. This was a sad day. It was sad enough to those left behind, when their loved ones voluntarily bade them good-bye and left for the war in 1861; but now to see them forced to go, it was hard, indeed, for scarcely a week had passed for six months without bringing news of the death of some dear husband, son, or brother. In May, 1862, the conscript act was passed by the Confederate Congress. The rigid enforcement of this law stripped the South of all the able-bodied men, and left the women, with their children and negroes to cultivate the fields and do all the hard work upon the farms and around the house. Now the poor suffered greatly, and in the main with little complaining—finding time to knit socks, weave jeans, and make clothes for loved ones in the army. Scarce a soldier visited old Guilford during the war, on a furlough, who did not return with a well-filled box of provisions and clothing for himself and brother comrades. It would be unjust to the thousands of slaves in Guilford not to say that they stood by their old owners and their families—toiling faithfully, and manifesting great affection for those at home and weeping with them when the news came of the death or wounding of one of the family. Some followed their owners through the whole war—cooking and doing chores as they would have done at home.

Confederate School Books

In 1861 Richard Sterling and Jas. D. Campbell, who had prepared a series of school books, from a primer and spelling book to first, second, third, and fourth readers, formed a copartnership with Jas. W. Albright—who had to suspend The Times for want of mail facilities, putting his printing office into a company known as Sterling, Campbell & Albright, book publishers and printers.

In February, 1862, the firm purchased an Adams book press in Columbia, S. C., and an improved Rammage hand press in New Orleans. No engine could be had to run the Adams press, and a horse-power made by A. P. Boren, near Pomona, for running cane-mills and threshing-machines, was purchased and placed in position in the rear of the printing office, which was in the brick building 218 West Market street. A horse was purchased—C. F. Thomas, now one of Greensboro's leading job printers, was a lad and acted as motorman. Thus equipped, with Joseph H. Fetzer, Wm. H. Curtis, and D. N. Sherwood as printers, the work of issuing books began. The books were called

"Our Own Primer", "Our Own Speller", and "Our Own" first, second, third, and fourth readers—copyrighted by Sterling and Campbell. The firm continued to do business until the house was closed by order of the Federal troops in possession of the town after Johnson's surrender, April 26, 1865. [The readers had a defence of slavery.] There was no limit to the sale, as few other school books were printed in those troublesome days—and there were many thousands of each book printed. The firm also printed "Our Verbal Primer" (like in use now—teaching children to read before learning the alphabet), but the writer does not remember who was the author. It was not a favorite with the old-time school teachers. Also a Primary Grammar, by Charles W. Smythe, A. M.; an arithmetic by Prof. S. Lander; a Latin Grammar, by Wm. Bingham, of Bingham Military School were printed. The greatest trouble the firm had was to get paper—white rags not being on the market save for hospitals. Much of the paper was made at the Salem and Wake Forest Mills, and mostly from raw cotton, damaged chiefly by water or fire in its owner's effort to keep it out of harm's way. The firm sent J. J. Ayers, a Frenchman who was a teacher in Edgeworth Female Seminary, to Liverpool, England, where he had the books stereotyped and succeeding in getting them back on the Advance on its first return trip from the Bermudas.

The firm also printed much script for the counties in this State and Virginia, and all the script for "The Greensboro Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company", of which D. P. Weir was treasurer.

At the Close of the War Between the States

In April, 1865, before Johnson's army surrendered, the paroled soldiers from Lee's army—knowing further fighting was useless—and knowing the town was filled with quartermaster's and commissary stores—could not await the distribution, which was soon to take place.

Major James R. Cole, a Greensboro boy, now of Dallas, Texas, in a book of reminiscences, published in 1897, thus describes this event:

"Our town was in a miserable condition. The great houses of quartermaster stores were thrown open and the contents, worth millions of dollars, were distributed. The avarice of men, the insubordination of reckless soldiers who had lost everything, the fear that all these valuable goods of which they stood so much in need might fall into the hands of the advancing enemy, all wrought upon the soldiers to such an extent that riot and plunder and storming of houses were following rapidly upon each other. They stormed the Confederate quartermaster stores of Major Chisman, and pillaged the whole

of one great building. * * * Soon a detachment of the Forty-Eighth North Carolina Regiment was seen coming down the street at a double-quick, led by a captain. Rushing into the midst of the multitude, the captain commanded them to disperse; the reply from the leader of the mob was a pistol shot. The officer returned the fire, and hurled him from his horse a dead man, at the same time ordered his men to fire. For a few minutes the crack of musketry was rapid and deadly, both sides fighting, but soon the desperate mob fled. * * * Four of the mob were slain in this melee. * * Major James Sloan begged Governor Vance to relieve him of his position as Chief Quartermaster of the State because of his old age, and the governor appointed me in his stead. Feeling greatly the sudden responsibility of having $2,000,000 worth of goods to be distributed under such dangerous circumstances, I called for an officer who knew how to obey orders. Major Brantly, a fine looking soldier from Mississippi reported to me, and I addressed him: 'Will you obey orders to the letter?' 'I will.' 'Take three hundred men on whom you can rely, and post them around the warehouse of the quartermaster stores and allow no one to enter without my permission.' * * *

"Soon came the old women from far and near, who had been charging over guards, relying upon their sex to protect them from bullets, but the bayonets of Brantly glittered in their front. Turning fiercely upon me they screamed: 'We want some of them goods!' 'You can't have them.' 'Why don't you distribute them?' 'We are distributing them to the soldiers.' 'We want some of them.' 'You can't get them.' Turning to the guard, I said: 'If any person attempts to break your line, shoot him on the spot!' That settled them, and there were no more houses stormed and all the goods were distributed to the Confederate soldiers before Sherman's arrival. * * *

"President Davis, of the Confederate States had taken up his quarters in a car on the railroad track, where he slept and held his councils of war, and State. * * * During the negotiations between Generals Johnson and Sherman to arrange the preliminaries and terms of surrender, President Davis ordered General Dibbrell's division of Wheeler's cavalry to march with him as an escort. Late in the afternoon of a cloudy day in the latter part of April, the President of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis; the secretary of war, John C. Breckinridge; the secretary of State, Judah P. Benjamin; the secretary of the treasurer, Mr. Trenholm; the postmaster-general, John H. Regan, and other officials of the government, slowly left the town—Mr. Davis and General Breckenridge on horseback, the others in ambulances, the railroad being torn up by Stoneman."

Mrs. Letitia Walker, daughter of Governor John M. Morehead, in a paper read before the Greensboro Chapter of the Daughters of the

Confederacy, has this to say of the entrance into Greensboro of Sherman's army:

"President and Mrs. Davis remained over one night in Greensboro in their car, declining the invitation of my father, for fear the Federal troops should burn the house that sheltered him for one night. Menninger and his wife remained over several days with us for a rest, bringing with them Vice-President Alexander Stevens, so pale and careworn, but the price was on his head, and we tearfully bade him God speed. Never can I forget the farewell scene when the brave and grand Joseph E. Johnson called to say farewell, with tears running down his brown cheeks. Not a word was spoken, but silent prayers went up for his preservation. * * * But one fine morning, amid the sound of bugles and trumpets and bands of music, the Federals entered Greensboro, fully thirty thousand strong, to occupy the town for some time. General Cox was in command. He, Burnside, Schofield, and Kilpatrick, with their staffs, sent word to the mayor that they would occupy the largest house in town that night, and until their headquarters were established. They came to Blandwood, which already sheltered three families and several sick soldiers. My father received them courteously and received them as guests—an act which General Cox appreciated, and after placing his tent in the rear of Judge Dick's house, he rode up every afternoon to consult with the Honorable John A. Gilmer and my father on the conditions of the country. He was a most courteous and elegant man, and in many ways displayed his sympathy with us. * * * Very soon a note was received announcing the arrival of Mrs. Cox and the hope that Mrs. Gilmer and Mrs. Walker would do him the honor to call upon his wife. * * * She received us in Mrs. Dick's parlor, simple in manner, dignified, bordering on stiffness—in contrast with the genial manners of her husband. * * * A grand review of all the troops was to be held on the next Saturday, and a pavilion was built in the center of town—upper seats to be occupied by the Federal ladies. By nine o'clock a four-horse ambulance with outriders was sent with a note from General Cox again 'begging the honor of Mrs. Gilmer's and Mrs. Walker's company, with Mrs. Cox to witness the review.' Mrs. Gilmer flatly told her husband that she refused to add one more spectator to the pageant, for it was an enemy's bullet that had maimed her only son for life. Violent, decisive words, and very ugly ones, too, were spoken by the other lady; but a peremptory order was given, and with bitter tears, accompanied by one of our soldiers, she went to the pavilion, to be received so graciously by Mrs. Cox."

[Extract from my Three Years' War Diary.]

Greensboro, Thursday, April 20, 1865.—Having ridden from Appomattox, after a day's rest, I reported to General Beauregard, who was

in command of the Confederate forces in Greensboro. I gave an account of my services at Petersburg, on the retreat, and how I got to Greensboro. He asked me where I was Sunday of the surrender of General Lee. I replied that I left Appomattox at midnight Saturday with orders to go to Lynchburg for ammunition—that I was acting ordinance officer for the Twelfth Virginia Battalion of Light Artillery. The General replied: "Well, sir, you were included in the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, and you must take no part in the military transactions of our forces here or elsewhere, and if we evacuate Greensboro remain here until legally paroled." I inferred from his language that General Johnson would be compelled to surrender and that the war was virtually over.

When Sherman's army marched into town the printing office and book store of Sterling, Campbell & Albright was closed by military orders, and no Southern school books—which were published by this firm—were allowed to be sold—because the readers defended slavery. I went to see the commandant of the post, a Major Worth (whom I afterwards learned was from New York, and a nephew of John M. Worth, of Randolph county); and asked him to let me open the printing office and try to get work, as I was a practical printer and a member of the firm, and for three years in the Confederate service, and awaiting my parole here having made good my escape from Appomattox—not knowing I was included in the surrender until I reached Greensboro and was so informed by General Beauregard. Major Worth seemed interested in my story or me, and told me to call next day. I did so, and he said I could open the job office, but not the book store; and he added: "I will give you the job of printing the paroles for Johnson's army." I replied, "all right, but I have no paper fit to print on". He said, "I will send you the copy and paper at once and want you to hurry up the work". I replied that I would, took the key to the office—hunted up my brother, R. H. Albright, who was paroled at Appomattox. We went to work with a will, and the way we turned out paroles was marvelous—considering we had nothing better than a Rammage hand-press. But we kept ahead of the officers after delivering the first thousand. I never asked Major Worth what he would pay—indeed he might refuse to pay anything—so myself and Bob felt happy when he handed us $125 in greenbacks and asked if that would pay us for the work. I replied—"Yes, Major"; and felt rich.

CHAPTER XI

GREENSBORO AND HER MERCHANTS

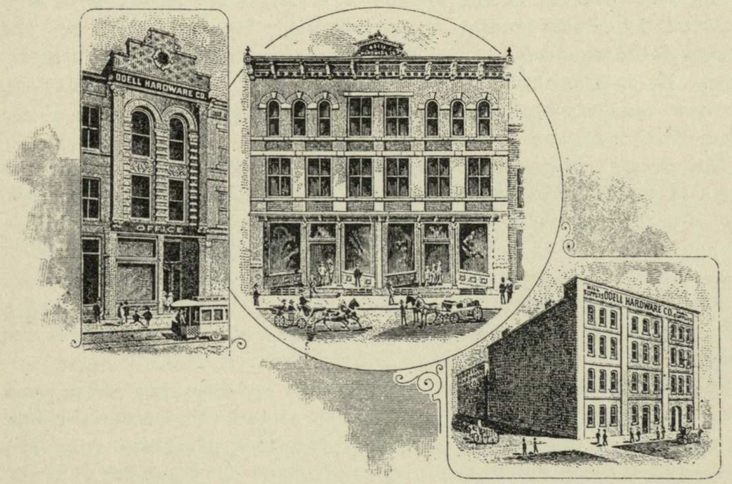
In her early days all the business of Greensboro was conducted chiefly on the four squares immediately around the old court-house. Thos. Caldwell & Sons (D. F., R. N., and W. A.) were on the corner where the postoffice building stands; Henry Humphries, on the corner of South Elm and West Market streets; Robt. Moderwell, on the site of the Hotel Guilford; The Lindsays, Robert, Harper, and Jesse, on corner of North Elm and East Market streets; Scott & McAdoo, on corner of Gaston and North Elm streets; the Sloans, Robert, James, and John, where Sykes' drug store stands; Rankin & McLean on the corner of Davie and East Market streets. If there were any other stores of note in the forties they have escaped my memory.

Today we have many firms that do more business in one day than all these combined did in a year.

Odell Hardware Company

Among wholesale enterprises of this city the most casual observer must accord to the establishment of the Odell Hardware Company a foremost position. The origin of the business dates back to the year 1872, when Mr. J. A. Odell instituted a wholesale and retail dry goods and notions business. Later on a hardware department was added, with Mr. C. H. Ireland as manager. In 1884 the business was incorporated under its present title, and the dry goods department was discontinued, and the entire energies of the concern devoted to the hardware and kindred lines. From the occupation of a small two-story building, and the transaction of little more than a local trade, this house now occupies most commodious quarters and transacts the largest business of the kind, not only in this State, but throughout the entire southern section of the country. The premises occupied in this city consist of a three-story and full basement double building, covering an area of forty-eight by one hundred and thirty-seven feet, with a four-story warehouse in the rear, of the dimensions of sixty by one hundred and twenty feet. The company have lately built a handsome office building adjoining their original store, of which they entered into occupation March 1, 1902. This is seventeen and a half by one hundred and forty feet in dimensions and three stories high. The

entire ground floor is handsomely and conveniently arranged for office purposes, the basement and upper floors being used for storage. The immense stock handled by the house comprises hardware of every conceivable kind, mill supplies, agricultural tools and implements, mantels, grates, tiles, etc. Speaking first of the hardware department, one may say that in all the multitudinous forms that the term includes, the extent, variety, and quality of the stock leaves no place unfilled. In addition to a general line, specialties are made of shelf hardware, pipe and pipe fittings, cutlery and guns, tinware and woodenware, farm



ODELL HARDWARE COMPANY BUILDINGS

tools, paints, oils, etc. Supplies are received, of course in carload lots, direct from manufacturers and first-hands generally, and the house obtains all its goods under the very best conditions, enabling them to be offered to the trade at lowest prices. The company make specialties of certain lines of goods. They handle the "U. M. C." and "Winchester" shell ammunition. They are also agents for the South Bend Chilled Plows and the Ross Ensilage Cutters. The company make a specialty of mantels, grates, and tiles. A particular department is devoted to this line.

The officers are J. A. Odell, president; C. H. Ireland, treasurer and general manager; J. Norman Wills, secretary.

July 5, 1903, Jas. R. and R. S. McClamrock came from Winston to Greensboro and began business as journeymen plasterers and placing grates and mantels. Now their business extends all over the South,

and they not only sell mantels, tiles, and grates, but take orders to place them in your house. A visit to 324 South Elm street will well repay you—for more artistic work and a larger variety to select from can be found nowhere in this State. You can get anything you want and beautify your home—expending much or little, as your purse dictates.

The aim of this house is the production of strictly high-grade goods at a reasonable price, and this accounts for their rapidly increasing patronage.

The best evidence of the growth of a city is the accession of well established business houses. A few years ago Mr. E. M. Andrews, the largest furniture dealer in the State, opened a branch store in Greensboro. He had faith in the city, and has made it his headquarters. He now conducts branch stores in Charlotte and Wilmington, N. C., Rock Hill, S. C., and Augusta, Ga.

The Raleigh News and Observer says: "When people hear the name of E. M. Andrews, it tells them of a business that is a success, and of a progressive business man, whose name stands for reliability. Formerly, he was of Charlotte, but now he is located at Greensboro, where he has headquarters for the distribution over a great territory of the standard lines of pianos and organs. Throughout the length and breadth of North Carolina he is known, and his business keeps growing."

The North Carolina Christian Advocate endorses the above, and adds: "There are thousands of North and South Carolina homes furnished with the best to be had in furniture purchased from Mr. Andrews. He has been in the furniture business for a number of years, and since moving from Charlotte to Greensboro, he has organized and is now controlling the largest furniture establishment in the State."

Mr. Andrews will be found on South Elm street, near Odell Hardware Company, and if you are in need of anything to go into your house call and see his complete line of organs, pianos, furniture, stoves, household furnishings, etc. His stock is immense and complete, and it would be difficult to want anything to make home comfortable or attractive that he cannot furnish—either at wholesale or retail.

Few business men have been more successful, and it is gratifying to state that his business has greatly increased since he became a citizen of Greensboro.

Much of the side-walk paving is being done by Mr. Sam. Brown, who contracts for all kinds of brick or cement paving.

Few people remain in Greensboro very long until they inquire for a liveryman. To such Tatum & Taylor, 115 Depot street, are commended.

The Asheboro Street Pharmacy is nearly opposite the graded school and has a good class of patrons. Mr. Robert Hill is in charge and is one of the proprietors.

At the candy manufactory at Hotel Guilford, by S. Chouris, will be found a full line of best, freshest, and purest candies of his own make. He occupies the room formerly used as a café.

In all progressive towns a man who is an expert in placing boilers, and erecting machinery and smoke-stacks, is a man much sought after. Mr. O. D. Boycott, who has had fourteen years' experience, is that man.

The Greensboro Steam Laundry, 111-113 West Market street, was established April, 1891, by the proprietor, John M. Dick, who conducts a very thorough and up-to-date establishment, with all the modern appliances.

Mr. C. P. Vanstory was for many years the leading liveryman in the city; but for two years has run a sales stable—handling only the best grade of horses and mules. He began business in 1872 at his present quarters on Davie street.

Few cities of the size of Greensboro can boast of a better book or art store than that of Wharton Brothers, 206 South Elm street. The firm began business in 1895, with a store twenty-five by one hundred feet, with picture frame factory in the rear. The stock of books embraces current literature, school books, church hymnals, etc.

Bernau & Ellington, opticians and jewelers, 204 South Elm street, commenced business in Greensboro in 1901, and stand at the head of the business in their line. The firm is inspector of watches for the Southern railway, which is sufficient evidence of its skill in this branch. Mr. Bernau has had twenty-one years' active experience in the jewelry business. He came to this city from Abbeville, S. C.

Plumbers and gas fitters are never found outside a growing town, hence the firm of J. R. Rich & Son, whose headquarters are Asheville, established a branch in this city in 1900. The son, J. L. Rich, who looks after the business here has not been idle. He has satisfactorily filled the following contracts: Heating plant at North Carolina State Normal College, county jail, plumbing at City Hall, and many private residences.

J. Ed. Albright, plumber, came to the city as foreman of the plumbing establishment of Odell Hardware Company. In 1901 he added to his plumbing, heating, gas fitting, manufacturer of awnings, etc. He has done some very fine work. We only mention a few: the plumbing in the new office building of the Cone Export Company,

also the heating in the fine residences of Mr. C. M. Vanstory and Dr. Dred Peacock.

The Greensboro Real Estate Exchange, officered by J. R. Hughes and A. L. Rankin, with office in Benbow House, is doing an extensive business selling city property and farm land adjacent to the city. They are both "natives and to the manor born", and can tell a prospective purchaser just what he wants and either sell it to him or buy it for him if it is not on their catalogue. These gentlemen went into the real estate business in 1900.

J. W. Scott & Company are the largest wholesale dealers in dry goods and notions in the State. The firm started in business in 1871, in a small way, but have grown to an incorporated company with $60,000 capital. They are in their own building, a handsome structure on West Washington street. At first they handled both dry goods and groceries; but disposed of the grocery stock in 1903. The officers are J. W. Scott, president and treasurer; W. C. McLean, secretary. T. D. Sherwood, one of the directors, is general buyer.

The Scott-Sparger Company is a wholesale grocery concern, and is enjoying a large and growing business. The company was organized in April, 1903, and succeeded to the well-established grocery business of J. W. Scott & Company, also that of the A. E. Messick Company. Mr. J. H. Sparger, formerly senior member of Sparger Brothers, tobacco manufacturers, of Mt. Airy, is the president; J. W. Scott, vice-president; R. E. Steele, former manager of A. F. Messick Grocery Company, sales manager. They have a large new building on South Davie street, with their own side track, affording excellent facilities.

W. C. Bain, contractor, has been in Greensboro twelve years, and during that time has built more houses than any other contractor. He came from Durham. We will only mention a few of the houses he has built in this city. City Hall, Methodist Protestant Publishing house building, the Sunday-school annex of the First Presbyterian church, and the dormitory of the North Carolina State Normal College, which was destroyed by fire in 1904. Also has the contract for City National Bank's new building opposite Hotel Guilford. He is always in demand.

J. M. Hendrix & Company, of South Elm street, who carry a general line of dry goods, notions, shoes, etc., have been in business in Greensboro for many years. He is a Greensboro man and his father, John L. Hendrix, was in business in the city in 1856. Few firms have a deeper hold upon a good line of patrons than J. M. Hendrix & Company. They know how to get and hold trade.

The motto of this firm is, "Once a customer, always a friend", hence their trade is not limited to the city and county, but extends to the near-by cities.

The Leak-Halladay Company is the successor of J. N. Leak, who three years ago established the business of handling exclusively carpets, rugs, mattings, tapestry, linoleums, floor cloths, window shades, etc. The specialty of the house is fitting carpets to residences, hotels, offices, etc. The stock is always complete, but special orders will be taken and ordered direct from the manufacturers.

This company will be found at 221 South Elm street, and a more beautiful display of carpets, rugs, curtains, wall paper, etc., was never seen in Greensboro. You will have no difficulty in obtaining just what you need, and at a reasonable price.

There is no house in Greensboro where the ladies can rely more safely upon getting the latest effects in fine dry goods, notions, lace curtains, etc., than at the store of S. L. Gilmer & Company, 234 South Elm street. This house has been in business long enough to know just what the ladies need and will have; and their buyer is an expert of unsurpassed taste and good judgment. It is a firm which has, by fair dealings, established itself in the confidence of the public.

The proprietors and clerks are courteous and painstaking, and take great pleasure in displaying goods and giving prices, which can always he relied upon as cheap for the quality of the article exhibited.

In 1896 Mathews, Chisholm, & Stroud established a clothing house at 300 South Elm street. In 1898 the firm name was Rankin, Chisholm, Stroud & Rees; but in 1900 it assumed the name of Chisholm, Stroud, Crawford & Rees. The store is at 300 South Elm street, in the center of business, and the firm does its share of the trade of the city, with a fine trade within radius of fifty miles. Mr. J. W. Crawford is buyer and manager; Mr. W. R. Rees is in charge of the financial and official departments. They also do a jobbing business with outside merchants.

All they ask of any one in need of any goods in their line is a call; for they feel sure an examination means a purchase, and a permanent customer and good friend in the future.

The up-to-date enterprise presided over by E. M. Caldcleugh & Brother was instituted by the senior partner over twenty years ago. It is pleasing to note the rapid growth of this firm. A small frame building on the corner of Sycamore and South Elm streets was where it first began to build up the enormous trade it now enjoys. Now they own their own building, thirty-two by two hundred feet, with a warehouse in the rear, twenty-five by seventy-five feet—both well filled with china, glass, and crockery ware, lamps, etc. The firm does both a wholesale and retail business.

It is always a pleasure to these gentlemen to show any one through their well-arranged and carefully-selected stock of goods.

The Vanstory Clothing Company went into business in 1900, but C. M. Vanstory and Wm. G. Balsley were in copartnership nearly twelve years before this date. The firm does an extensive business in clothing, hats, men's furnishings, etc., at wholesale or retail. Custom tailoring is also a specialty. C. M. Vanstory is president, W. G. Balsley, vice-president, G. A. Rankin, treasurer. If they can't suit in ready-made goods they will take your order and have a suit made for you.

Every one of the firm—as well a many of the clerks—have grown up in the business and with Gre sboro, and know just what the local trade needs. They have an ex tensive business acquaintance with all the counties surrounding old Guilford.

Greensboro Nurseries

While growing nursery stock has long been a leading feature in Guilford county, some of the first and best nurseries in the State were established here many years before the war of 1861-'65. S. W. Westbrook and his son, C. W. Westbroow, who was succeeded by J. M. Ward & Sons, conducted the business for at least fifteen years. In 1884 the present proprietor, John A. Young, purchased Mr. Ward's interest. He acquired the sole ownership in 1886; since which time the operations have steadily increased, until now his nursery covers an area of four hundred and eighty-seven acres—two hundred and fifty under cultivation. On this farm are about two hundred thousand apple, one hundred and fifty thousand peach, and fifty thousand pear trees, besides cherry, apricot, and plum trees, strawberry plants, etc. He sells almost exclusively by agents, who travel throughout the most of the southern States. Mr. Young believed that hogs would be an advantage to his fruit trees, by eating the faulty fruit, and he began the raising of fine hogs. He has also added a herd of thoroughbred Jersey cattle. Mr. Young is also president of the Cleveland Orchard and Nursery Company, of Ward Gap, Patrick county, Va.

The J. Van Lindley Nursery Company

The J. Van Lindley Nursery Company dates its inception to 1866, when Mr. Lindley began the nursery business with his father, Joshua Lindley, who was the first man in the State to establish the growing of nursery stock for general sale, and leading authority upon all matters pertaining to the growing of fruits or cultivation of fruit trees.

Mr. J. Van Lindley has been identified with the industry from childhood, and with him it has been a "labor of love", as well as a business. His experience, of course, is beyond criticism, and as evidence of the appreciation in which his knowledge is held we may state that he is president of the Horticultural Society of North Carolina. The possessions of the company cover altogether about one thousand acres, three hundred and fifty of which are under cultivation. There are eight greenhouses, making in all twenty thousand square feet under glass, used in growing plants for cut flowers. The remainder is for the cultivation of nursery stock. The house makes a specialty of flowers in all designs, for weddings, funerals, and social functions generally, also for decorative purposes, etc. Particular attention is given to the production of roses and carnations, the first including the famous American Beauty, which are here grown to perfection. Flowers are shipped to any point within a five-hundred-mile radius and are carefully packed so as to ensure their reaching their destination fresh and in the best condition. With regard to the nursery department some idea of the extent of the enterprise may be realized from the following figures: The company have now on their land in cultivation four hundred thousand peach trees, three hundred thousand apple trees, fifty thousand pear trees, fifty thousand plum trees, one hundred thousand grape vines, besides some two hundred thousand other assorted trees, vines, plants, etc. The specialty of this house, and the cornerstone upon which its reputation is firmly established, is the filling of all orders true to name, and furnishing such trees and plants that bear fruit exactly as represented, also the collection of such varieties of the different fruit and other trees as are suited to the various sections in which they transact business. Different fruits need different climates and soils, and there are some unscrupulous houses who sell trees indiscriminately without regard to these conditions. But it is safe to say that all who may order of this house can absolutely depend upon everything being as represented, and this fact —well known—has been the cause of the high reputation and appreciation which the concern enjoys. The stock here available includes apple, peach, plum, and mulberry trees, grape vines, small fruit plants, nut-bearing trees, including Japanese walnuts, chestnuts, and pecans; shade trees, maples, poplars, willows, evergreens, flowering shrubs, and ornamental plants generally. Specialties are made of peach trees, different varieties ripening from June to October, winter apples, Japanese plums—which have come largely into popularity within recent years—and nut trees. The company are constantly testing new varieties, and making experiments with foreign products with some of which they have met with gratifying success. The company publish an illustrated catalogue and price lists, also pamphlets and other printed matter, which they will at once forward upon application, as

well as answers to inquiries and all required information. The trade of the company extends throughout the entire South and they also make shipments to the Northern sections. They have about seventy-five travelers, calling on farmers and others, and they employ about sixty men on the estate. The gentlemen conducting the business are: J. Van Lindley, president; Paul C. Lindley, vice-president; and G. S. Boren, secretary and treasurer.

PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS

The physicians who once lived in Greensboro, but long since dead, were: Dr. I. J. M. Lindsay, A. S. Porter, Cummings Mebane, J. L. Cole, H. M. Alford, A. H. Staples. The following are now practicing in the city: J. E. Logan, J. G. Broadnax, R. K. Gregory, W. P. Beall, Miss Joy Harris, Ed. Harrison, C. L. Scott, Chas. Robinson, J. T. J. Battle, E. R. Michaux, John Thames, A. L. Ledbetter, E. L. Stamey, W. J. Richardson, A. E. Brooks, B. W. Best, J. P. Turner, W. J. Meadows, Thad L. Troy, J. B. Matthews, A. L. Fortune, A. R. Wilson, W. B. Murphy, J. W. Long, J. E. Grimsley, J. E. Dellinger, W. H. Hughes.

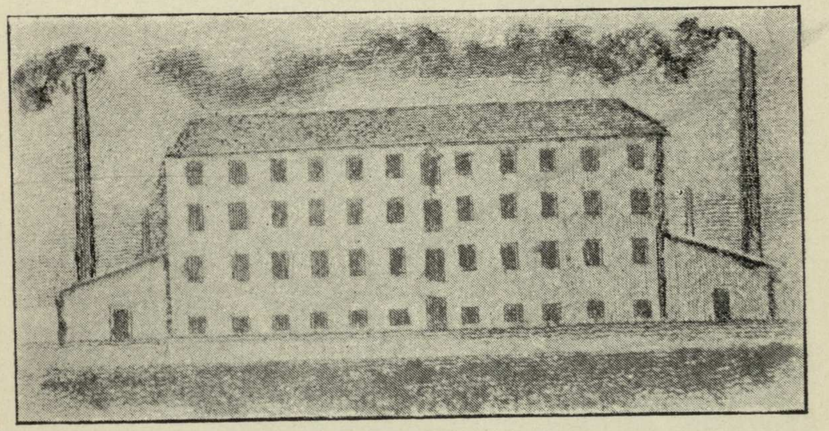
Dentists of old, now dead: J. W. Howlett, D. P. Gregg, A. H. Robinson. N ow practicing: J. S. Betts, G. W. Whitsett, L. M. Humphrey, J. W. Griffith, A. J. Burton, J. E. Wyche, J. H. Wheeler.

Johnson, W. Rowe.

CHAPTER XII

GREENSBORO'S MANUFACTURING INTERESTS

In 1830, Henry Humphries, had a five-story cotton factory on Greene street, nearly opposite the present standpipe. He did an extensive business and sold his goods in Virginia, Tennessee, South Carolina, and upper Georgia. Money was scarce in those days and he issued his own script—which was as good in all those States as gold. The



MOUNT HECLA STEAM COTTON MILLS

This picture is enlarged from one on a one-dollar bill, reading as follows: North Carolina—The proprietor of the Mount Hecla Steam Cotton Mills promises to pay the bearer on demand one dollar in current money. Henry Humphreys, proprietor.

Greensborough, June, 1837.

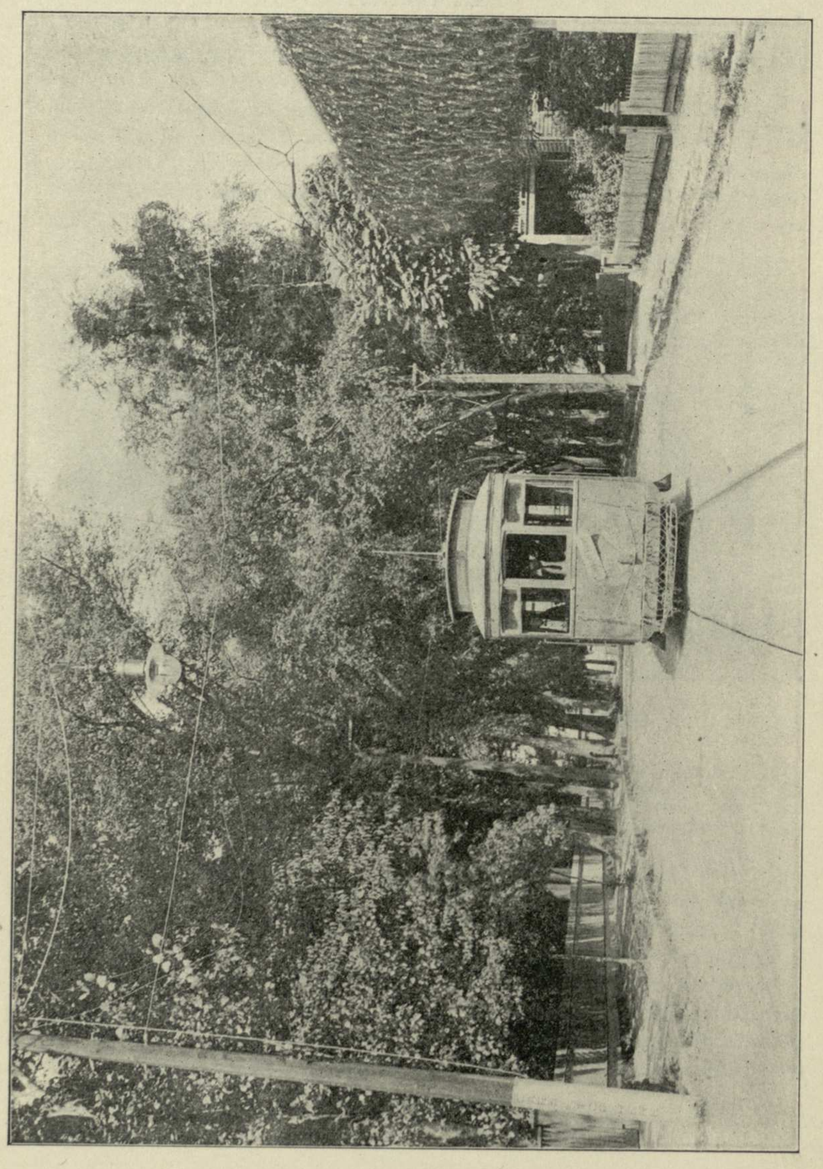
bills were lithographed and printed by E. Morris, of Philadelphia, and are very fine specimens of art. The bills were of the denomination of 12½, 25, and 50c., $1, $3, and $5.

The output was bunch cotton and sheeting.

Sometime during the early fifties, Thomas R. Tate, a son-in-law of Mr. Humphries, who was then the owner, moved the machinery to Mountain Island, on the Catawba river, because of the scarcity of wood and want of railroad facilities to bring coal.

As early as 1840 a chair and furniture factory was in an old frame building on West Market street, where now stands the Banner

Tobacco warehouse. The goods were brought from Petersburg and Fayetteville in wagons, in the knock-down state. A Mr. Danforth was in charge, and the chairs were all wood—called Windsor. A child's



WEST MARKET STREET—LOOKING WEST FROM ASHE—Photograph by R. G. White

arm chair and a large rocker are now in the possession of the writer—and very serviceable—and have been in use ever since 1840. This building remained a furniture shop until in the sixties when it was condemned by the city and torn down. Harrison Kirkman, Joseph Sears, Wm. Amos, and Robert Denny, in the order named, ran the shop. Fine veneered bureaus, bedsteads, etc., were made. John A. Pritchett was in the furniture business in the fifties, but, I think, on the lot where he now resides.

The bedsteads were about seven feet high, making room for a trundle-bed underneath, and curtains above all round the occupants. They were kept in place with ropes, and the spring-cleaning of our grandmothers was a huge job—no one who has never seen this can appreciate it from anything written.

Reuben Dick, in the forties manufactured cigars, snuff, and plug tobacco on the lot where F. Detmering lives.

Harrison Warren about the same time manufactured wool and fur hats and ran a dye establishment, at his home, which was about where W. C. McLean lives.

Miss Nancy Clark bleached, dyed, and shaped the sky-scraper leghorn bonnets for the women.

Rose & Overman had a carriage factory opposite Hotel Guilford in the forties, and turned out many fine vehicles, and kept the old stage-coaches in repair.

Jed. H. Lindsay had a saw-mill about where the Southern railway crosses Lindsay street, about the same time.

Governor J. M. Morehead also had a tin shop where Colonel J. N. Staples' residence stands. The work was done by his slaves.

Dr. I. J. M. Mebane, also had a tin shop on the lot now owned by W. A. Bevill on West Market street. His slave, Wash, was the leader of a colored band, and he made all the instruments, which were tin or copper.

Tinware and the repairing of copper stills were profitable industries before 1857 when the railroad reached the town.

With the exception of blacksmith's shops and shoe shops and tailor shops the above comprised Greensboro's industrial enterprises.

What has the last fifty years brought to Greensboro in this line? We will mention a few of the most important—in the order of their coming as far as possible:

Greensboro Furniture Company

Established 1890. Joint stock company. Manufacturers of all kinds of furniture.

Greensboro Sash and Blind Factory—The Oldest in the City

Established 1881. J. R. Mendenhall and J. W. McNairy, proprietors. All kinds of wood materials for contract builders.

Spoke and Handle Factory

Established 1892. Branch Merrimon, proprietor. Makes spokes and handles for foreign trade.

W. H. Snow was the first man in the State, if not the South, who manufactured spokes and handles, and his factory was in Greensboro in the seventies. He removed to High Point, and was one of the chief factors in its wonderful growth as a manufacturing town.

Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company

Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company was organized January 10, 1897. R. G. Vaughn, cashier City National Bank, is president; J. S. Hunter, secretary and treasurer. The company manufacturers "Old North State Overalls", and does a general wholesale commission business.

The Sergeant Manufacturing Company

The Sergeant Manufacturing Company is the successor of the Pioneer Foundry which was in operation before the war of the sixties. They made plows, castings, and did general machinery work, and were the first in the city. The firm name was Yarborough & Tarpley. Sergeant & McCauley succeeded this firm in 1869, and enlarged the plant and began the manufacture of cooking and heating stoves, the first in the State. The present plant of the house comprises a two-story machine shop, forty-eight by one hundred and thirty-two feet, a foundry, forty by one hundred and twenty feet, and a casting house, twenty-four by thirty-six feet. The machinery and appliances of the latest improved character are operated by a thirty-five horse power boiler and two engines; about twenty-five skilled mechanics and others being employed. A part of the plant was destroyed by

fire January 1, 1890, but there was practically but a week's delay in carrying on the business and since then, the equipment of the works has been practically renewed. The company's operations include general foundry work, machinery repairing, jobbing, etc. The house, however, makes specialties in certain lines. The principal of these is an improved saw mill, with a patent variable feed. This mill is admitted to be the best in use, and its sales extend over many States. Another specialty is the Sergeant patent link sash weights; the patent of Mr. G. S. Sergeant in 1894, and now generally adopted by builders. The members of the company are: Mr. B. E. Sergeant and Sons, George S. and Wm. T., the father is president and Mr. Geo. S. Sergeant, secretary, treasurer, and manager, and inventor of the improved appliance made by the company; also president of the City Board of Education. Mr. Will. T. Sergeant is in charge of the city water and light department.

The senior member of the firm came from Deleware before the war, and had charge of company shops while the place was simply a repair foundry and machine shops for the North Carolina Railroad Company. He has on the yard of the foundry in Greensboro an old boiler which was used as a locomotive on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

The E. A. Brown Tobacco Company manufactures chewing and smoking tobacco.

The Van Deventer Carpet Company manufactures carpets and rugs. A. J. Brunson, president.

The Acme Mill Works do general mill work and machine repairing. L. M. Clymer, proprietor.

The American Manufacturing Company manufactures overalls, etc. J. Norman Wills, president.

The Southern Bobbin Company manufactures bobbins and mill specialties. S. H. Boyd, president.

The Brooks Manufacturing Company handles lumber and all kinds of building material made from wood. C. G. Wright is president.

North State Bobbin Company makes a specialty of cotton mill supplies. W. Chas. Scott is president, and W. R. Rankin, treasurer.

The Cape Fear Manufacturing Company deals in building materials of all kinds. J. F. Hodgin, president; John A. Hodgin, treasurer.

The Sherwood Bobbin and Manufacturing Company manufacture bobbins, spools, and mill supplies. M. S. Sherwood, general manager.

The Greensboro Furniture Manufacturing Company manufactures all kinds of furniture. J. W. Fry is president, and J. C. Murchison, treasurer.

The Gate City Furniture Company makes chamber suits and house furnishings of all kinds made of oak and other wood. C. E. Holton is president.

The Pitts & Monroe Company deals in lumber, sash, blinds, mouldings, etc. J. R. Pitts and O. W. Monroe are both practical men in their line.

The Carolina Spoke & Binding Company manufactures spokes, handles, mill supplies, etc. J. Elwood Cox, president; J. H. Whitt, secretary and treasurer.

The Hardwood Manufacturing Company handles a general line of building material—sash, doors, blinds, etc. Neil Ellington, president; Charles H. Fisher, treasurer.

Guilford Lumber Manufacturing Company makes sash, doors, and blinds, and handles all kinds of building material. C. A. Reynolds is president, and W. D. Mendenhall, secretary.

The Coulter & Lowry Company are successors to the Southern Finishing Company, instituted in 1892. The company takes the crude cloth from the factories and puts it into merchantable shape. John C. Lowry is president.

For thirty years Mr. G. T. Glascock has been in the foundry business in Greensboro, beginning in 1873 the manufacture of stoves and grates, and hollow-ware; also wood sawing and splitting machinery. The firm is now Glascock & Sons—T. A. and L. L. Glascock becoming members in 1894-'97. Their shop is at 212 Lewis street.

The Pomona Terra-Cotta Company, near the city, commenced business in 1885 with a two-horse-power boiler and engine. The business has steadily grown until now the output of the several factories is about nine hundred carloads of manufactured goods annually, and about one hundred men are given employment. They manufacture all kinds of terra-cotta piping for drains, well-tubing, fire-brick and salt-glazed sewer pipe, etc. It is hard to estimate the value of such a plant to a growing city like Greensboro. Its officers are J. Van Lindley, president; Dr. J. E. Logan, vice-president; W. C. Boren, secretary and treasurer.

On the northern suburbs are a finishing mill, a carpet mill, Proximity and Revolution (two large cotton mills). The mammoth White Oak Cotton Mills now in course of construction are located just north

of the Revolution Mills and have been in the hands of the builders for a year or two. The main factory building, weaving room, half of which is two stories, covers three and seven-eighths acres of ground. The one room is nine hundred and four by one hundred and eighty feet, the largest factory room in the South. In this building there is one hundred and sixty-two thousand seven hundred and twenty square feet of floor space. The spinning mill is also an imposing structure. It is six hundred and forty-three by one hundred and eighty-five feet, two stories. This building by itself would seem an immense one but it is small in comparison to the weaving room running parallel within a few feet. The picker room is three hundred and twelve by seventy-eight feet. The dye house three hundred and twelve by one hundred and fifty feet. Boiler room, seventy-six by sixty-eight feet. The White Oak Mills when completed will employ two thousand five hundred hands and the consumption each day will be one hundred and thirty-five bales of cotton. For the supply of cotton there will be fourteen fire-proof warehouses, fifty by one hundred feet. There are now two hundred carpenters and masons working on the mill and the tenement houses. In all there will be six hundred houses for the operatives. Two hundred six-room houses, three hundred and fifty four-room and fifty three-room houses have been built. These three mills, Revolution, Proximity, and White Oak, will be in the center of a population of ten thousand people, all supported by the mills.

To the Messrs. Moses and Ceasar Cone the city of Greensboro is chiefly indebted for all these mills, save the finishing mill, which was in operation when the Messrs. Cone became interested in Greensboro.

On the north of the city is also located the Empire Steel and Iron furnace, which has been operated for several years, obtaining its ore chiefly from Ore Hill, in Chatham, and a mine some six miles east of Greensboro.

CHAPTER XIII

SOME PROMINENT INDUSTRIES

Greensboro Electric Company

Greensboro has both gas and electric plants, operated by the Greensboro Electric Company, which furnishes the city with light. This company furnishes power for manufacturing enterprises, elevators, etc. On June 11, 1902, this company commenced running electric cars, of a very superior quality, and their service is very satisfactory to the public. The line starts at the power-house on East Market street, runs out West Market street by Greensboro Female College and the North Carolina State Normal and Industrial College to Lindley Park, two and a half miles west of the city. The cars also run from corporate limits of South Greensboro, via Southern railway's station, through the center of city, and through the manufacturing town of Proximity on the northern suburbs, as far as White Oak Cotton Mills—a distance of three miles from the city. No city of its size is better equipped with electric car service.

The officers are John Karr, of Hackettstown, N. J., president; Z. V. Taylor, ex-mayor of Greensboro, secretary; M. O. Barr, of New York, treasurer.

Security Life and Annuity Company

There is no better evidence of growth and progress in Greensboro than the rapid strides it is making in the insurance field. Its business men see and seize the opportunities that lie about them. The greatest of all opportunities in the South today is in the field of life insurance. The organization and development of life insurance companies in the State, and in the South, will do more toward the general development of this section than anything else.

Greensboro is sure to be the insurance center of the South. There are four successful Fire Companies. The life insurance business was inaugurated by the organization of the Security Life and Annuity Company in 1901. This Company has been remarkably successful. It is an old-line, legal reserve Company, and has a guaranty

capital of $100,000.00 deposited with the Insurance Commissioner of North Carolina. It has already, during its existence of only two years and a half, over two and a half millions of insurance in force. It has the patronage of many of the most prominent and successful business and professional men in the State. It operates in North Carolina and South Carolina, and will enter other States as rapidly as it seems wise.

The officers are J. Van Lindley, President; P. H. Hanes, Vice-President; Lee H. Battle, Treasurer; Geo. A. Grimsley, Secretary and Manager of Agents; R. E. Forster, Actuary; Dr. J. T. J. Battle, Medical Director; Dr. E. R. Michaux, Assistant Medical Director; and King and Kimball, Legal Counsel. The trustees are J. Van Lindley, P. H. Hanes, William A. Blair, Lee H. Battle, W. S. Thomson, E. Colwell, Jr., J. W. Scott, Alexander Hanes, and Geo. A. Grimsley. These men are men of character and of well-known business ability, and the success of the Company under such management was assured from the beginning.

Tobacco Industry

Greensboro is now quite a market for the sale of leaf tobacco, the manufacture of cigars, and plug tobacco; but its beginning dates back to about 1845, and its growth since that time was slow, with many drawbacks.

The first man to make cigars, snuff, and plug tobacco was Reuben Dick, and his factory was where F. Detmering now lives near the First Presbyterian church.

In 1859 Colonel E. P. Jones came to Greensboro, from Yanceyville, and began the manufacture of plug tobacco—buying his tobacco from the few farmers who were raising the weed—there being no warehouse in the city. The Guilford men he bought from were Colonel D. G. Neeley and Thomas Buchanan. Colonel Jones manufactured about two hundred and fifty thousand pounds of tobacco in 1860, being the first man to ship tobacco from Greensboro. In 1861 Colonel Jones had quite a large amount of tobacco on hand—over ten thousand pounds—which the Confederate government took for the army—paying him in bonds. This stopped the work in that line, as no tobacco could be grown—food stuffs demanding all the attention of the few farmers left at home.

In 1874 Colonel Jones opened up again and sold and manufactured tobacco in the old Caldwell Institute, afterwards in a brick building, where the Gate City Laundry now stands. The first men who sold tobacco in his warehouse were Colonel D. G. Neeley, Thos. Buchanan, and Thomas Donnell.

In 1876 Eugene Morehead built a large warehouse on Ashe street, about opposite Buchanan street. This was not a success and was discontinued.

In 1882 W. E. Bevill built the Farmers' Warehouse, and rapidly developed the tobacco trade, and it has been kept open ever since.

In 1883, Jas. W. Albright and David Scott opened the Star warehouse in the old Patriot office, which stood where the store of Rankin Brothers stands on South Elm street. The Houston Brothers bought this property and anxious to encourage the tobacco trade, built a nice warehouse on the rear of the lot on Davie street—which was continued for several years until destroyed by fire.

In 1885 the Banner warehouse, on West Market street, was built by J. Henry Gilmer & Company, and has been successfully run ever since by different parties.

The Planters' warehouse is on the corner of East Washington and Davie streets, built by Mr. Hagan.

The American Cigar Factory is doing an immense business.

H. W. Cobb, J. L. King, J. H. Whitt, J. L. Jordan, Jno. Barker, Bray Brothers, and W. E. Bevill were the leaders in the tobacco industry.

Telephone Exchange

The first telephone exchange in the city was put in by C. N. McAdoo, and very successfully operated until 1904, when Mr. McAdoo sold the plant to the Bell Telephone Company, which has greatly enlarged and improved the service, which is now equal to any in the South. The Bell Company had previously established a long distance 'phone.

The company is now erecting a fine three-story office building on corner of West Market and South Greene streets.

CHAPTER XIV

ORGANIZATIONS, PARKS, AND MISCELLANY

Greensboro's social organizations are numerous—embracing among their members many of the best men and women in the State. These organizations and clubs are doing much good—keeping the people of the entire city in touch with each other, and enabling the strangers within her gates to find congenial friends and associates; and to these organizations much of the city's reputation for sociability is due, and the "at-home" feeling, so generally commented upon by visitors and new citizens.

Among these organizations are: The United Confederate Veterans; United Daughters of the Confederacy; Daughters of the American Revolution; The Women's Christian Temperance Union; Baptist Young People's Union; the Epworth League; Church Missionary Societies of the several churches; Medical Society; Dental Association; Greensboro Gun Club; Young Women's Christian Association; the Spinster Girls; the Reviewers' Club; Friday Afternoon Book Club; Wednesday Afternoon Book Club; The Saus Souci Club; Edgeworth Book Club; Kensington Club; Gun Club; Greensboro Art Club.

The State Council of North Carolina Daughters of Liberty was organized in Greensboro, April 7, 1904. This new association had at date of organization thirteen councils with a membership of seven hundred in the State. The Daughters of Liberty are lady Juniors, or rather work under the auspices of the Junior Order United American Mechanics.

The city has its share of secret benevolent orders—among them the following: Masonic; Odd Fellows; Junior Order United American Mechanics; Knights of Pythias; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Typographical Union; Iron Moulders' Union; Carpenters' Union; Brick-masons' Union.

Greensboro Industrial and Immigration Association

This association was organized in 1895 by a number of the most progressive business men of the city, in order to obtain organized effort in the promotion of industrial enterprises then in operation, and to lay before the world the great advantages possessed by Greensboro and the country immediately surrounding it. The vast amount of

good that has been done by this organization could not be told in this sketch book. Its untiring and systematic efforts in enlarging old enterprises and developing new ones, have marked an epoch in the history of the city. The city appropriates annually $500 to aid in its work. If interested in Greensboro or desiring any information about it, or seeking a good place for a business enterprise of almost any branch of industry, or a home for your family, where the best of church, school, and social advantages can be had—in a healthful town, write to the secretary of this association.

The present executive officers are: C. G. Wright, president; G. A. Grimsley, secretary.

The Business Men's Association is also doing much good. Its president is P. D. Gold, Jr. Write him if interested.

The Audubon Society

The young ladies of the State Normal and Industrial College, of Greensboro, were the first to organize an Audubon Society in North Carolina. This was in 1902, and it struck a chord in the hearts of the people of the State, and today it is a chartered State organization and doing much good in the way of protecting the game birds. T. Gilbert Pearson is State Secretary, and John S. Cunningham, president; elected at the second annual meeting held in Greensboro, in March, 1904.

Lindley Park

Lindley Park—at the southwestern terminus of the electric railway, two and one-half miles from the city, comprises a beautiful tract of twenty-six acres of land, well shaded in native trees; also fine springs of water, a large artificial lake for boating, a neat casino and dance pavilion—all lighted with incandescent electric lamps. Tnis is an ideal place for health or pleasure seekers, and adjoins the far-famed nurseries and greenhouses of J. Van Lindley, whose reputation as a nurseryman and florist is generally known by the lovers of fruits and flowers. He donated the land for this park, and the electric company did wisely in thus perpetuating his generosity by naming the park after him.

Cone Athletic Park

Cone Athletic Park is not the least, by far, of the attractions of Greensboro. It is on Summit Avenue and embraces several acres of

land, well arranged and adapted for games of baseball, foot ball, and other field sports. Many noted games have been played here by local, as well as teams from this and other States.

Fisher Park

Fisher Park embraces nineteen acres of well-wooded land on the northern suburbs of the city. It was a gift to the city by B. J. Fisher in 1891, and when improved will be a beautiful resort.

Fires

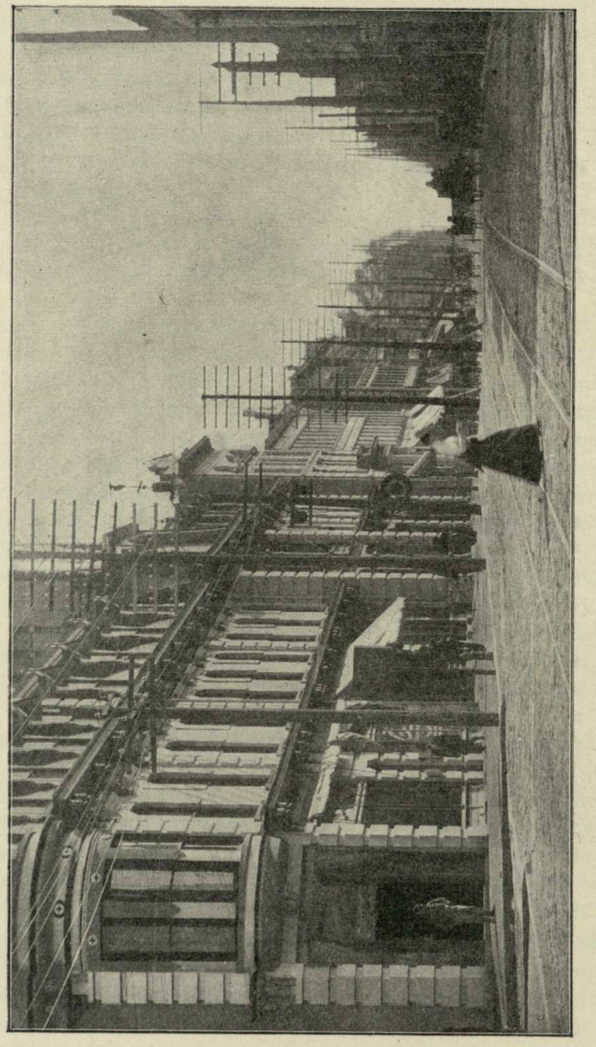
In 1849 Greensboro had its first fire of any moment, which came nearly destroying the business part of the city. J. B. Lossing, who was going from the battlegrounds of Alamance to Guilford Court-house, in his "Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution", reached Greensboro, January 2, 1849, and remarks:

"Very few villages in the interior of the State appeared more like a northern town than Greensboro. The houses are generally good and the stores give evidence of active trade. Within an hour after my arrival, the town was thrown into commotion by the bursting out of flames from a large frame dwelling a short distance from the court-house. There being no fire engine in the city the flames spread rapidly, and at one time menaced the safety of the whole town. A keg of powder was used without effect to demolish a tailor shop, standing in the way of the conflagration towards a large tavern. The flames passed on until confronted by one of those broad chimneys on the outside of the house, so universally prevalent in the Souta, when it was subdued, after four buildings were destroyed. I never saw a population more thoroughly frightened; and when I returned to my lodgings, far away from the fire, every bed was packed ready for flight."

These four houses alluded to were owned by George Albright and occupied the ground between the old frame building now standing (which Mr. Lossing called a large hotel) and the Bevill building on East Market street. Andrew Weatherly also lost a small house which stood where the Bevill building now is. The fine trees on the south side of the street saved the whole of the square—containing the Peter Adams, C. N. McAdoo, and Caldwell corner—all wood.

Soon after this fire the town bought General Greene, the hand-brake or pumping engine, and put in four cisterns—one at each of the four pumps which stood in the middle of Elm and Market streets, about one hundred feet from the old court-house.

In 1863, March 16, the Yates building (now vacant lot), corner Greene and West Market streets was burned. A frame building on the same corner was burned several years previous.



ELM STREET—SOUTH FROM WASHINGTON

August, 1863, Greensboro Female College was burned, when fully two hundred girls were attending school there. It was burned again February 18, 1904.

June, 1872, the county court-house was burned, as was W. C. Porter's drug store (where fire started), Southern hotel, Farmers' bank building, next to the drug store, two rows of frame law offices, one west and the others north of the court-house.

In the same year Edgeworth Female Seminary, at that time used as a residence by Julius A. Gray, was destroyed by fire.

In 1875, Sloan's store and Baptist church on South Elm street, about opposite Odell & Company's building.

In 1900, Sergeant's foundry was burned.

In 1897 Benbow's store, corner South Elm and Sycamore streets.

In 1888, May 27, the old market house and city hall was burned. City records all destroyed.

In 1899, June 17, the Benbow House (now Guilford) was partially destroyed.

In 1904, January 13, W. E. Bevill's building on the corner of Gaston and North Elm streets.

1904—Katz building—opposite Hotel Guilford, was partially destroyed.

In 1904, January 21, the dormitory of the North Carolina State Normal and Industrial College was burned.

In 1904, February 18, Greensboro Female College was burned the second time.

Fire Protection

Now Greensboro is as well equipped to fight fire successfully as any town in the State. The first volunteer fire company was organized in 1849, and used a hand-brake or pumping engine, named General Greene. In 1884 the chemical engine was purchased. In 1885 the La France steamer was purchased. The Hook and Ladder Company was organized in 1890; Eagle Hose Company in 1891; Southside Hose Company in 1894; West End Hose Company in 1897; Excelsior Hose Company composed of colored men was organized about 1892. In 1896 the Gamewell Fire Alarm system was installed. In 1904 the second La France steamer, No. 3, was purchased. It will throw two one-and-one-eighth-inch streams, while the first steamer throws only one one-inch stream.

Free Public Library

In 1901 a canvass of Greensboro was made for funds to establish a Free City Library. Mr. G. A. Grimsley, chairman of the State Library Association, was the leader of the movement, and the subscription was

started with a gift of $500 from Mr. E. P. Wharton. The result of a remarkably general and cheerful subscription of citizens was $3,000.

The city aldermen then appointed, under the Scales Library Act, a board of six directors to organize and control the library: Dr. L. W. Crawford, chairman; Mr. Howard Gardner, secretary and treasurer; Mr. G. A. Grimsley, Mr. E. E. Bain, Mr. E. P. Wharton, and Mr. J. N. Longest. The aldermen also donated three rooms on the third floor of the city hall for the library's use, together with lights and heat.

With the $3,000 subscription these directors purchased furniture, periodicals, and books, paying for the catalogueing of the latter under the Dewey Decimal Classification system.

In a mass meeting on February 4, 1902, the library was formally presented to the city by the subscribers and on February 5, opened to the public with one thousand four hundred and ninety catalogued books, two hundred and fifty public documents (not catalogued), thirty-two periodicals, and three daily papers.

At the close of two years' work the library had two thousand one hundred and fifty-three catalogued books, three hundred and seventy-five public documents, forty monthly and weekly periodicals, and six daily papers. Its reference work had shown a steady and gratifying increase from the beginning, and its circulation had averaged two thousand volumes per month. During this time many valuable donations had been received from interested friends and the city, since March, 1902, has made an annual appropriation of $1,200 for the library's support.

On the thirty-first of December, 1903, the city decided to accept the generous offer of a $30,000 Free Public Library from Mr. Andrew Carnegie. This magnificent structure will be erected as soon as the library directors shall have secured a suitable location, and the appropriation from the city will be increased to $3,000 per year. It has been located corner West Gaston and North Ashe streets.

Central Carolina Fair

This fair which was organized chiefly by the citizens of Greensboro and Guilford county, held its first fair in October, 1899, and annually ever since, comprises thirty-two acres of land. On these grounds is one of the finest race tracks in the South and the races attract many of the owners of fine stock every year. The track is of regulation shape, half mile. The grand stand will seat three thousand people, who have a fine view of the horses from start to finish. Two large, well-arranged buildings are used for displays of art, agricultural machinery, and farm products, with stock sheds, pens, etc. The company is a chartered one, and the officers are elected annually. The officers for 1904 are: President, Dr. J. T. J. Battle; secretary, John W. Cook; Treasurer, Neil Ellington.

Greensboro Hospitals

The first effort to give Greensboro a hospital was made in 1890, when the King's Daughters erected an eight-room building on Greene street, fitted up six wards, employed a skilful nurse and for several years kept its doors open to the needy, as well as pay patients. The incorporators of this association were: Misses Bettie Caldwell, Pattie Caldwell, Clara Albright, Addie Donnell, Daisy Caldwell, Nannie Caldwell, Myra Alderman, Rusie Wilson, Lina Newlin, Mary Newlin—all of this city. This building cost $2,500; much of the money was made by the young ladies, and the remainder contributed by the citizens of the town. The building will be sold, and the rents since closing will be donated to equip a ward in the magnificent hospital being erected on Summit Avenue by the Sisters of Charity.

Greensboro Hospital, on South Greene street, was opened June, 1902, by Drs. J. T. J. Battle, E. R. Michaux, Chas. Roberson, W. J. Meadows, A. F. Fortune, and J. P. Turner. These gentlemen are among the leading practitioners of the city and their success has been very great.

These hospitals did much towards relieving the wants of the sick and wounded; but something better, larger, and more in keeping with the rapid growth of the city was needed, and in 1903 the Sisters of Charity secured a lot on Summit Avenue, six hundred and thirty-two feet front; three hundred feet deep; five hundred feet rear, and are building a modern hospital with ample accommodations for sixty-four patients. It will open the first of 1905. The work of this society embraces the whole country, and not less than forty-eight hospitals are now in operation in the United States.

This hospital is named St. Leo's Hospital, and the corner stone was laid June 15, 1904.

The Keeley Institute

The Keeley Institute, which was established in Greensboro in 1891 by Judge W. H. Eller, has become an institution of more than local reputation. Hundreds of people, from every walk of life, are living testimonials of the wonderful discovery of Leslie Keeley, M. D., LL. D., which revolutionized the public mind, and now the victim of alcohol is no longer regarded as a criminal, but as a patient whose cure can readily be accomplished by proper treatment. The buildings of this institution are located within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot and postoffice; and in a large grove of native oaks (the former home of Governor Morehead), giving the place a restful appearance, which is

conducive and suggestful of that quite and repose which persons afflicted with nerve exhaustion and physical weakness so much need. The manager of the Greensboro Institute is C. D. Cunningham.

Greensboro as a Convention Town

In 1857 the American party (or Whig) held its State convention in Greensboro, and placed in nomination Honorable John A. Gilmer, for governor, but he was defeated by Thomas Bragg, democrat. This convention was held in a new tobacco warehouse which stood on Ashe street about where Buchanan street enters it.

In 1900 the Republican party met in the city, and placed in nomination a State ticket with Spencer B. Adams for governor; he was defeated by Chas. B. Aycock, democrat.

In 1902 the largest and most enthusiastic democratic State convention ever held in the State assembled in the city and nominated for Chief Justice, Walter Clark, and for Associate Justices, Henry G. Connor and P. D. Walker; J. Y. Joyner, for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The republicans nominated T. G. Hill for Chief Justice; and D. A. Long for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

In 1904 the republican State convention met in Greensboro, on May 18, and nominated C. J. Harris, of Dillsboro, for Governor, and a full State ticket.

In 1904, June 23, the Democratic convention met in Greensboro, and nominated a full State ticket with Robert B. Glenn, of Winston, for Governor, and Francis D. Winston for Lieutenant-governor.

The State Sunday-school convention met in the city April 27, 1904, in its twenty-first annual session. N. B. Broughton, of Raleigh, presiding in the absence of President R. N. Simms.

General Andrew Jackson

Without wishing to enter into the controversy as to the birth-place of General Andrew Jackson, the writer merely wishes to say, the Minute Docket of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Guilford county (now in the clerk's office in Greensboro), for the years 1781-'88, page 234—this entry was made: "Andrew Jackson produced a license from the judges of the Superior Court of Law and Equity to practice law and was admitted as an attorney of this court, November 21, 1787."

CHAPTER XV

GUILFORD BATTLEGROUND

In 1857, October 29, a "Greene Monument Association" was organized with Governor John M. Morehead as president, and Honorable John M. Dick, Rev. Eli W. Caruthers, and others as vice-presidents. The object of this association was to build a monument in the city to perpetuate the memory of General Nathaniel Greene; but the civil war soon came on and Governor Morehead died, and no more was heard of this project.

But, fortunately for the city, the State, the nation—and all future generations, Judge David Schenck became a citizen of Greensboro, and to him chiefly belongs the credit of all that has been done towards beautifying the scene of the "battle of Guilford Court-house." This noble, patriotic idea of his was formulated into a tangible act of incorporation by the legislature, May 6, 1887, in which the following were named as incorporators: J. W. Scott, Thos. B. Keogh, Julius A. Gray, D. W. C. Benbow, and David Schenck, under the name of "Guilford Battleground Company." This company was organized May 6, 1887, when David Schenck was elected president; J. W. Scott, treasurer, and T. B. Keogh, secretary.

On this sacred ground, March 15, 1781, General Nathaniel Greene, commanding the American forces, met the British under command of Lord Cornwallis. The British held the field one night, but on the next morning took up the line of march for Wilmington, with General Greene in pursuit. General Washington was interested enough in this battlefield to visit it June 2, 1791.

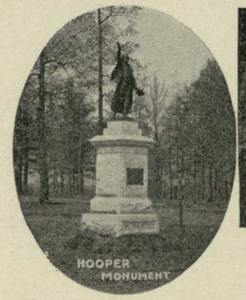
About one hundred acres of land were purchased, and the work of beautifying the grounds began. Besides the marking of the lines of the opposing forces of Lord Cornwallis and General Greene, a number of monuments have been placed upon this ground sacred to the lovers of liberty.

A plain shaft bears this inscription: "Three Continental soldiers rest here."

The remains of Captain James Tate, were removed from New Garden, where he fell, and a granite shaft erected.

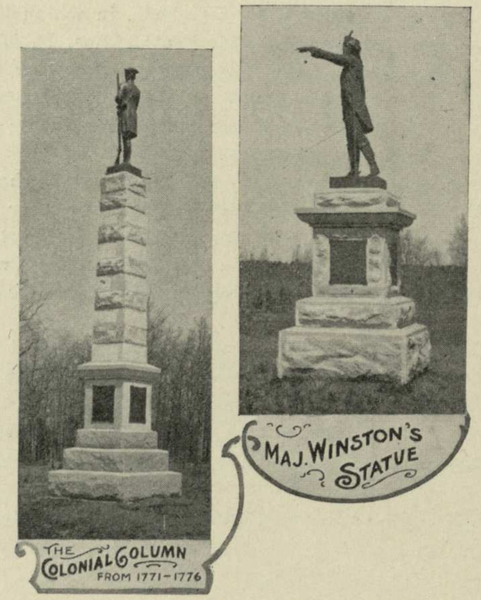
A five-foot shaft bears this inscription: "Lieutenant-Colonel 'Hall' Dixon of Caswell county, North Carolina, who died from wounds July 17, 1782."

Near this is a marble slab with this inscription: "Major John Davis, one of the well-tried patriots of the Revolution, who died October 12, 1804."





To Captain Arthur Forbes, of Guilford county, who was wounded in this battle and died, this slab was erected by McGilliard & Huske, quarrymen of Kernersville, N. C.



The remains of Brigadier-General Jethro Sumner, were removed from Warren county, and a slab "to the memory of General Jethro Sumner, one of the heroes of '76", was placed over the remains.

A diamond-shaped block of granite has this inscription: "Gillies, Light Horse Harry Lee's bugler boy. Erected by the literary society of Oak Ridge Institute."

One old Continental six-pounder cannon stands in front of a neat brick building, thirty by thirty, known as "Schenck Museum", in which are many relics of the great struggle for liberty.



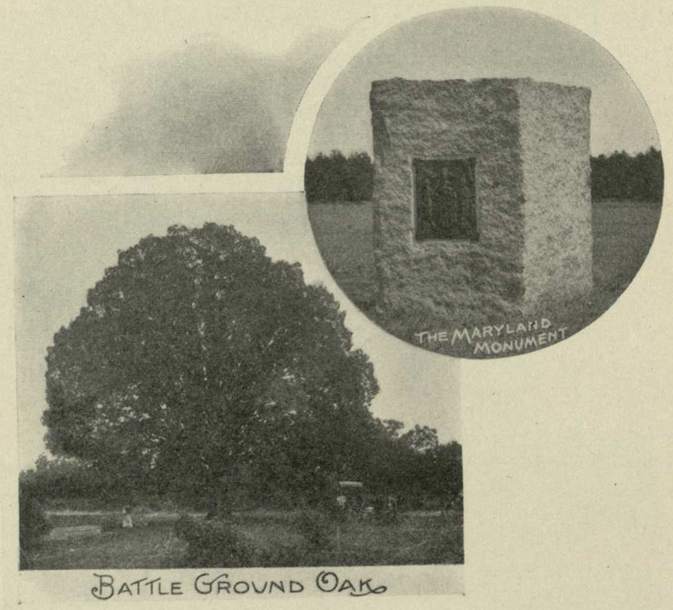
THE SCHENCK MONUMENT

The Schenck monument, which was unveiled July 4, 1904, has the following inscription:

DAVID SCHENCK
The projector of this battlefield's reclamation, and organizer and first president of the Guilford Battle Ground Company, 1835—1902.

The tomb of Nathaniel Macon is a huge block of undressed granite, four by six feet, and his name is carved upon it, with these words: "Nathaniel Macon willed that his memorial should consist only of rude stones—here they lie."

A monument twenty-five feet high, with a life-size statute in bronze, bears this inscription: "William Hooper and John Penn, delegates from North Carolina to the Continental congress in 1776. They signed the Declaration of Independence. Hewes' grave, the other signer from North Carolina is unknown. The remains of the two named were re-interred here in 1894.



BATTLE GROUND OAK

The Holt monument, erected by Governor Thomas M. Holt, in 1893, reads: "In memory of the North Carolina troops from Wilkes and Surry counties, under Major Joseph Winston, Jesse Franklin, and Richard Talliaferro, who were fighting the Hessians and Tarleton's cavalry near this spot after the Continentals had retreated from the field of battle, March 15, 1781."

The Maryland Historical Society contributed a monument of rough granite, which was placed in position October 12, 1892, under the supervision of President David Schenck. On this stone, on brass tablets, is the Coat of Arms of Maryland, and on the other side this inscription: "Maryland's tribute to her heroic dead. Erected by members of the Maryland Historical Society, in memory of the soldiers of the Maryland line, 1781-1892. Non Amnis Moriar."

"Battle Monument", chiefly through the instrumentality of Governor A. M. Scales, is a pyramidal arch, built of square blocks of granite, capped with a cannon ball, bearing the inscription: "Guilford Battleground, Thursday, March 15, 1781."

On the ground is a museum with many interesting relics, a beautiful artificial lake, a large pavilion, and a keeper's lodge. It is a lovely spot of ground and is a fashionable resort in the summer for Greensboro, being only five miles distant, on the railroad to Mt. Airy. On the fourth of each July, appropriate services are held here.

A block of polished marble, donated by the National Marble Company of Murphy, N. C., has the following: The battle of King's Mountain, fought October 7, 1780, was the turning point in the Revolution. General Charles McDowell, Colonels Isaac Shelby, John Sevier, James Williams (South Carolina), Benjamin Cleveland, Majors Joseph Winston, Hambrite, Wm. Christly.

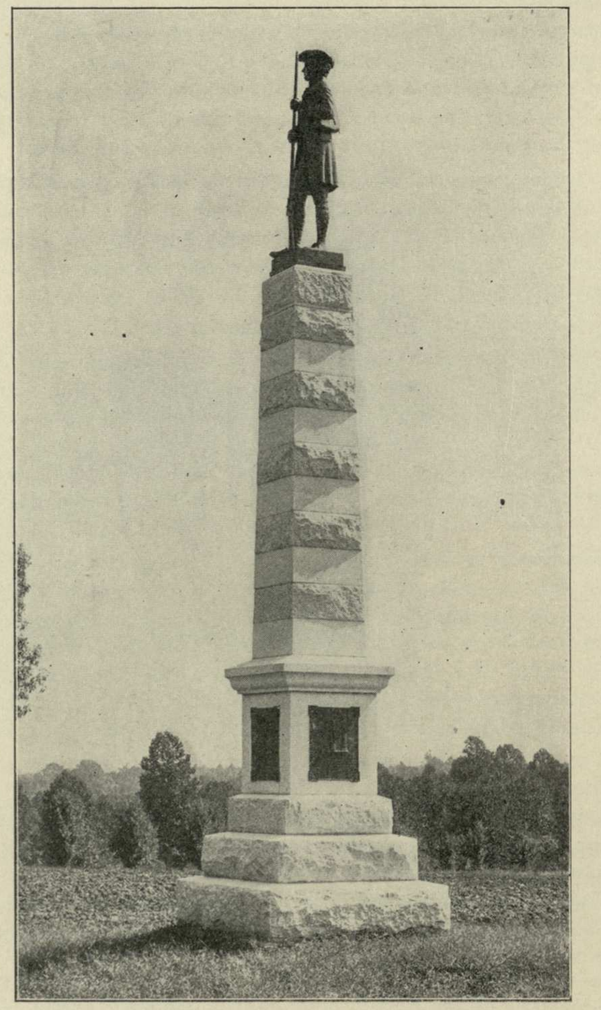
In 1900 a monument was erected on the battleground by Colonel James T. Morehead, Joseph M. Morehead, and Captain R. T. Gray. To Captain James Morehead, who was a great-uncle of Colonel J. T. and J. M. Morehead, and a great-great-uncle of Captain Gray. It bears on a bronze tablet this inscription: "To Captain James Morehead, of the Tenth Regiment North Carolina Continental Line, battle of Stono, June 20, 1779. Elizabethtown, July, 1781. Born 1750. Died 1885."

A monument to Mrs. Veren Happuck Turner, mother of Elizabeth, the wife of Joseph Morehead, of North Carolina, grandmother of James and John Morehead, young soldiers under General Greene. She rode on horseback from her home in Maryland to nurse a wounded son. A life-size figure of a woman in bronze is mounted on a ten-foot shaft. This tribute was erected by J. T. and J. M. Morehead, of Greensboro, and is believed to be the only monument to a woman on a battlefield.

The most conspicuous shaft is thirty feet high and was erected by Governor T. M. Holt, with this inscription: "The battle of Alamance was fought in Orange county, sixteen miles south-east of Greensboro, May 16, 1771. Twelve regulars were condemned to be hung at Hillsboro, June 19, 1771. James Pugh, Robert Maitar, Benjamin Merrill and Captain Matiar were hanged." This shaft has a heroic bronze figure of a Continental soldier, with musket. A tablet has James Pugh with a rope around his neck and his feet upon a barrel.

The "Battle of the Regulators" as it is generally called, was fought May 16, 1771, in Alamance County, sixteen miles south-east of Greensboro. It was the first organized military resistance to British tyranny. On July 4, 1879, a shaft of granite was unveiled on the site of this battle. Daniel Albright Long, who was one of the leading citizens in procuring the erection of the monument, made the opening speech.

Governor D. G. Fowle, Colonel T. M. Holt, Honorable D. F. Caldwell, and others delivered addresses. The monument is twenty feet high, and is inscribed as follows: North side—''Here was fought the battle



THE COLONIAL MONUMENT

of Alamance, May 16, 1771, between the British and the Regulators''; east side—''1880''; south side—''First Battle of the Revolution''; west side—Crossed cannons, under which is the word ''Liberty''.

A very large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, among them the writer; and an old fashioned Fourth of July celebration and basket picnic was held.

Since the death of Judge Schenck, on August 26, 1902, Major Joseph M. Morehead, has been president of the association, and worthily kept the Battleground before the public and done much to make it what it is today. By resolution of the board of directors this beautiful park, which is the only site of a battle of the Revolutionary war now preserved—was tendered to the national government free of cost, and a bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman W. W. Kitchin, of the Fifth District, authorizing its acceptance. And Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, has introduced a bill to erect a memorial shaft to General Greene. Congress has made an appropriation of $10,000 for the erection of monuments to Generals Wm. Lee Davidson and Francis Nash, and chiefly through the efforts of Major Morehead they will be erected on the Battleground.



APPENDIX

OAK RIDGE INSTITUTE

This noted seat of learning can attribute its inception to such men as Dr. John Saunders, Jesse and Thomas Benbow, James B. Clark, Samuel Donnell, and Allen Lowrey, who in 1852 decided that here was a good place for a school; and under the tutorship of Rev. D. R. Burton, Professors John M. Davis and Thos. S. Whittington it was successfully operated until the call to arms was made in 1861, when every student volunteered to follow the Southern cross. In 1866 the first building was burned; but Chas. Case, W. O. Donnell, Thos. Graham, John F. Holt, J. N. Nelson, John King, Swift Brown, and others rebuilt the school-house. In 1875 it passed into the hands of Professors J. A. and M. H. Holt, the present owners, who purchased it in the early eighties.

The old building was only twenty-four by sixty-four, two stories high, but as the patronage demanded it has been added to by modern and up-to-date buildings, such as Saunders Hall, Oakhurst Hall, and Holt Hall, built in 1892. It is one of the handsomest school buildings in the State, and all the furnishings are first-class and modern. For twenty-eight years Oak Ridge Institute has been the leading training school for the boys of Virginia and the two Carolinas, and thousands of young men have gone out from this school and now occupy prominent positions as bankers, merchants, manufacturers, preachers, and State and county officials.

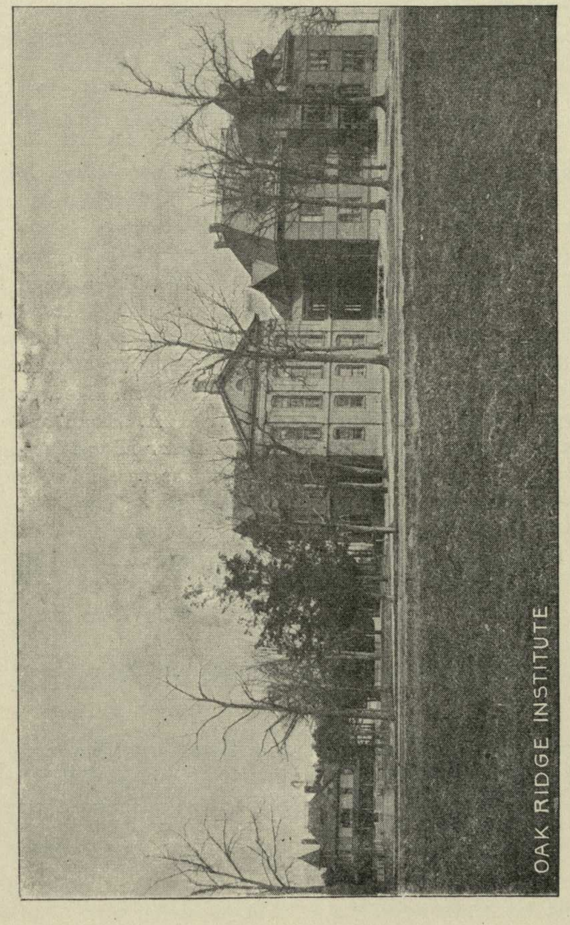
In 1891 Oak Ridge Institute was incorporated, and capitalized with a stock of $51,600.

Two hundred and eighty-five boys and young men were enrolled last year, but three hundred can find ample accommodation. Over five thousand have received instruction under the present management.

Oak Ridge Institute is in northern Guilford county; fifteen miles from Greensboro; over one thousand feet above sea level; only forty minutes from railroads on each side of it; twelve passenger trains daily; telephone connection with Kernersville; and only a few minutes by rail from Greensboro and Winston-Salem. It enjoys a salubrious climate, happily situated between the North and the South and between the mountains and the sea.

The Messrs. Holt are Guilford men, and at one time were residents of Greensboro, and the continually increasing patronage of the school

is due to their indomitable energy, high Christian character, and acknowledged ability to make of her sons just such men as North Carolina must have if she sustains her present high rank among the States of our great and expanding Union. The address of the Institute is Oak Ridge, N. C.



OAK RIDGE INSTITUTE, GUILFORD COUNTY, N. C.

VOLUNTARY MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS, AND TROOPS IN CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY

The Guilford Guards was the first military organization in Greensboro, and existed from about 1840 to 1855. Robert G. Lindsay, who

was a West-Pointer, was its first captain, and he was succeeded by John Sloan, youngest brother of R. M. Sloan (''Uncle Bob'').

It is impossible to get a correct history of this fine old company—but its handsome blue uniform—trimmed with yellow; its gorgeous hats, made of leather, and about the size and shape of a fire-bucket—will ever remain fresh in the memory of the children of Greensboro who lived there during the days from 1840 to 1855. The tall and graceful forms of such men as ''Uncle Bob'' Sloan, David Kersey, Samuel R. Shelton (now of Covington, Tenn.), and T. M. Woodburn, being the tallest; while John A. Pritchett, Wm. Swain, with some thirty others, made the company, which was the peer of any in its day.

This company was succeeded by the Guilford Grays, which was Company B, Twenty-seventh Regiment North Carolina troops, with John Sloan as captain; Wm. Adams, first lieutenant; James T. Morehead, second lieutenant; John A. Gilmer, third lieutenant; John E. Logan, M. D., surgeon. This company left Greensboro April 18, 1861, and served through the four years' war between the States.

The Guilford Grays re-organized under the conscript act, and Captain John Sloan having been elected colonel of the Twenty-Seventh Regiment, Wm. Adams was elected captain. He was killed at Sharpsburg, September 17, 1862, and John A. Sloan was elected captain, who remained in command until the surrender at Appomattox, April 9, 1865. From its organization until the surrender, the muster roll of the Grays showed one hundred and eighty names. The following were present and answered roll-call at Appomattox: Captain John A. Sloan, Lieutenant Rufus B. Gibson; Sergeants Thos. J. Rhodes and Joel J. Thom, and privates Peter M. Brown, Lewis N. Iseley, James M. Hardin, Walter Greene, E. T. Thorpe, Geo. W. Lemons, Silas C. Dodson, and Samuel M. Lipscomb.

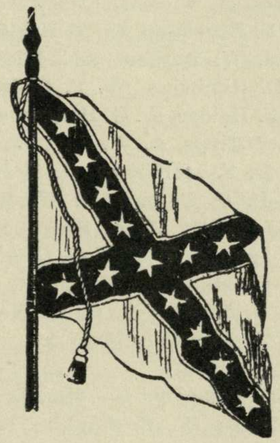
In 1881, the Grays were re-organized, with Neil Ellington as captain. He was succeeded by Percy Gray.

The Gate City Guards was the next military organization in Greensboro, with R. M. Albright as captain. Upon his promotion to major of the Third Regiment of State Guards, H. S. Hobgood was elected captain.

Captain R. Percy Gray raised a company for the Spanish-American war, with E. L. Gilmer and John S. Cator as lieutenants. The company was mustered out November 12, 1898. Lieutenant Gilmer is still in the United States Army.

Captain David Gilmer, colored, raised a company for the war with Spain, and is now doing duty in the Philippines; but his company was mustered out February 4, 1899.

TROOPS IN CONFEDERATE ARMY FROM GUILFORD COUNTY, AS GIVEN IN THE STATE ROSTER, BY MOORE



This is published by request, and it is a matter of regret that it is so incomplete. (k) stands for killed; (d) for died during service.

Second Regiment; Company E—J. Henry Morehead (d), captain; promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel Forty-fifth Regiment; Henry C. Gorrell (d), captain; Joseph M. Morehead, first lieutenant; Jas. T. Scales, John M. Hobson, second lieutenants; non-commissioned officers—John R. McLean (d), Jas. M. McLean (k), W. D. Smith, L. W. Harrington, E. A. J. Heath (d), R. F. Ryan (k), Ed. Taylor (d); privates—Jas. Adams, E. Banyes, J. Banyes (k), Wm. Bell, T. E. Benson (d), J. T. Booth, J. J. Cain, M. Coffey, D. P. Coble (d), M. Cody, C. L. Copeland, (d), W. A. Core, J. Dillon, J. Derothy, J. Duncan, A. Ellington (k), J. H. Fitts (d), H. Fitts, T. F. Fitzgerald (d), W. Fitzgerald (k), S. Foster, J. Foulkes, R. W. Fowler, H. Garrett, Ralph Gorrell, W. Gray, L. Hackett, W. Harris (d), Asa Houlett (d), E. Hudson, J. Holbrook, E. Huffman (d), H. Jackson, (d), H. M. Jones (d), Thos King, Alf King, J. C. Kirkman, J. W. Lee, S. M. Lewis (d), J. Lloyd, N. May, J. Marlow, O. May, A. H. Murray (d), R. Newell, W. Pegram, J. W. Pegram, J. L. Pitchford, L. Pegram (d), D. Parrish, A. Peoples, D. W. Phipps, (d), A. Pugh (d), P. Reynolds, H. Robertson (k), Wm. Scott, W. E. Sheppard (d), A. Silvey (d), M. G. Smith (k), M. M. Smith (k), J. R. Somers (k), A. Southard, D. Southard (d), E. Southard, N. Stanley, G. C. Steel, W. A. Thompson (d), D. Turner, A. Taylor (k), J. H. Tatum, Thos. Taylor (d), Robt. Thomas, B. Walls, David Whitt, M. Wood, H. A. Work, C. Whittington, N. White.

Nineteenth Cavalry; Company F—B. F. Cole, captain; P. A. Tatum, captain; N. C. Tucker, first lieutenant; J. A. Hooker, second lieutenant; non-commissioned officers—J. A. Stradler, R. C. Ozment, C. P. Vanstory, J. Allen, E. W. Donnell, W. S. Lee, T. P. Dillon, A. S. Lee, J. W. Lambeth, W. D. Edwards, A. T. Allen, W. Ayers, M. Ayscott, Jesse Aydlett, W. R. Ball, T. F. Buchanan, G. W. Briggs, J .D. Climer, Y. S. Correll, P. I. Crowell, J. W. Durham, Alf. Edwards, M. Farrington, E. Frazier, J. Fields, O. Gallimore, W. F. Godsey, P. Gordon, J. R. Green, J. F. Griffin, W. F. Holden, A. G. Hedgecock, D. W. Jones, G. A. Jones, E. Jacobs, J. W. Jeffreys, A. W. Kirkman, D. M. Michaux, H. Maden, G. McClintoch, D. F. McKinney, G. McKinney, J. Massey, J. Newell, J. S. Ozment, D. G. Pegram, J. W. Rich, G. W. Rich, A. Rayales, R. M. Scott, J. Scott, M. A. Short, R. W. Sanders, J. A. Sapp, R. H. Sapp, A. G. Sapp, J. W. Tucker, C. A. Tucker, A. P. Terry, E. C. Townsend, John Vanstory, A. Walker, O. A. G. Wood, C. W. White, J. B. White, N. G. Westbrook, G. D. Weatherly, W. H. Watlington, R. C. Young. [No casualties given.]

Twenty-first Regiment; Company M—Wm. L. Scott, captain; promoted to lieutenant-colonel; W. S. Rankin, captain; promoted to major; John E. Gilmer, first lieutenant; promoted to captain; Wilson S. Hill, John S. Dick, first lieutenants; John Doggett, Andrew Sumners, J. A. Cobb, S. F. Steward, second lieutenants; non-commissioned officers—H. M. Clapp (d), L. W. Schenck, S. F. Steward, I. W. Garrett (d), O. R. Coble, R. A. Wilson (d); privates—H. Alexander, R. H. Alexander (d), J. P. Boon, L. H. Boon, H. G. Boon, W. P. Blackwell, J. H. Brittain, M. H. Black, M. Brothers (d), R. C. Buchanan (d), J. Blakely, Geo. Clapp, W. W. Cole, (d), J. H. Cobb (d), R. R. Cobb (d), F. A. Cobb, J. A. Cobb, G. W. B. Coble (d), G. Coble (d), E. S. Coble, J. L. Cummings (k), P. R. Clapp (d), E. P. Clapp (d), J. C. Clapp, H. C. Clapp, Frank Dick, E. W. Dobson (k), J. R. Devault (k), W. A. Elliott, J. A. Fryar, W. A. Forbis, C. H. Fields, J. M. Gant, T. J. Gant, M. Gerringer, J. S. Gerringer, W. Hockett, P. Harvey, J. W. Hart (d), W. R. Huffines (d), J. A. Hubbard, H. Ingle, R. W. Ingle, J. Isley, S. Iseley, E. Kallum, D. M. Lincus, J. M. Lambeth (d), C. L. Lambeth, J. C. Layton (d), A. Lewey (d), J. A. Montgomery, M. B. May (d), J. Marshall (d), A. McPherson, J. M. McLean, J. N. Nelson, J. N. O'Bryan, J. T. O'Bryan, W. E. Parker, J. R. Pritchett, W. H. Rankin, D. W. Reynolds (d), W. W. Sykes (d), W. E. Summers, (d), H. Summers, J. Summers, W. H. Stewart, R. M. Sockwell, D. Sockwell, J. A. Smith (d), J. Shoe, S. Soots, J. S. Shepherd, R. A. Stratford, J. S. Simpson (d), D. T. Simpson, W. R. Tickle, L. R. Tickle, R. H. Thomas, M. Wilson, (d), D. Waynick (d), W. Walls, D. Wagner, Jr., E. H. Wiley (k), F. M. Watson, J. M. Wilson, C. H. Wooten, J. M. Wyrick, J. M. Wright.

Second Regiment; Company E—Columbus C. Cole (killed at Wilderness), captain; promoted to colonel; Chas. E. Harper (k), Joseph A. Hooper, M. M. Wolfe, R. W. Cole, each were captain; Chas. D. Harper, A. J. Busick, first lieutenants; W. H. Faucett, J. M. Hanner, John N. Nelson (d), O. C. Wheeler, second lieutenants; non-commissioned officers—A. P. Charles, J. H. Marker, Shelly Hampton, P. W. Pratt, N. S. McClintock; privates—L. T. Albertson (d), L. W. Albertson, L. Apple, J. M. Anderson, L. Arther (k), A. Archer (k), S. G. Andrew, J. Andrew, J. Arther (d), H. Archer, J. Alred, W. H. Beaver, D. W. Busick, C. Buchanan, W. S. Briggs, S. M. Brown, J. R. Bell, S. J. Burton, T. Bowen, S. Y. Baker (k), J. H. Bishop, W. H. Bosham, S. Bell, P. Bodenhamer (d), P. Brown, P. Bennett, A. D. Bragly, R. Crutchfield (d), J. H. Copeland, R. H. Croach, D. M. Clapp (d), H. Cook (k), J. R. Clark, C. C. Clark, J. C. Clark, T. Chrismon, A. G. Chipman (d), J. Dodd (k), W. H. Dean, Thos. Eads, B. Elliott, R. H. Enoch, A. Frazier, G. L. Frazier, J. R. Frazier, M. Farrington, W. A. Glenn, A. J. Goulding, J. R. Gerringer (k), W. M. Grissom, A. A. Gordon, J. A. Gordenhamer, H. C. Graham, W. Glenn, E. Gwyer, A. Gordon (d), Lewis Huffines, (d), T. Hancock (d), E. Horney (d), E. J. Hunt, E. Hill, T. J. Hooper, M. A. Holt, F. M. Hooper (k), R. Holbrook, H. Holbrook, G. W. Holt, W. B. Hall, Wm. Irvin, M. Jordan, I. W. Jackson, I. R. Jackson, H. Jones, P. Jones (k), J. W. Jackson, J. R. Jackson, J. R. Jester, N. S. Kellum, F. Kellum (k), J. F. Kellum, L. Loftin, J. Leonard, H. Long (d), R. Loftin (k), H. Little, J. Loftin, J. F. Lauglin, G. Lauglin, R. Long, W. R. Mendenhall (d), E. Meredith, J. Morgan (d), A. P. Maxwell (k), N. Martin (k), Jas. Martin (d), Jno. May (d), W. Michael, C. McQuan (d), E. McGhee (d), Jas. May (d), J. A. May, W. C. May, Jesse May, C. Michael, M. D. Madaris, E. Neal, W. G. Oliver, W. S. Oliver, W. C. Orrell, J. Oakley, I. Pegram, C. Parrish (d), A. Parrish, H. W. H. Poe (d), R. Parrish (d), J. F. Pegram, D. Powers, H. Poe, F. G. Ingram, J. T. Powers, C. C. Perkins, J. Pegre, P. W. Pratt, S. H. Pegram (d), J. L. Powers, J. G. Quackenbush, Wm. Quait, J. Quackenbush, J. P. Quackenbush, W. H. Rayls, E. Riley (k), B. Roberts, A. A. Ross, M. A. Rich, D. Russell, J. P. Slack, F. E. Shaw, J. Stanley, J. B. Sleagall, W. B. Stack, J. W. Stack, A. F. Sapp (d), P. Smothers, G. Smothers, J. Suits (d), J. Sikes (d), S. Strunks, H. Shoe, T. J. Scott, N. Troliver, J. Vincent (d), W. F. Whittington, W. Whittington, G. W. Wolf, T. Wolf, J. Wood, H. Wade, H. Willoughby (d), S. Ward (d), A. L. Wade, J. H. Wilborne, E. Whitaker, W. Willoughby, M. W. Wyrick, H. Williams, H. Wrightinberry (d), A. R. Wilson, O. C. Wheeler, J. Welch, J. W. Wiley (k), J. W. Yates (d), W. Young (d), I. Young.

Twenty-seventh Regiment—John Sloan, J. A. Gilmer, colonels; Andrew D. Lindsay, orderly sergeant.

Company B (Guilford Grays)—John Sloan, captain; promoted to lieutenant-colonel; Wm. Adams, captain from first lieutenant; John A. Gilmer, to captain from second lieutenant, afterwards lieutenant-colonel; John A. Sloan, captain. Originally the lieutenants stood: Wm. Adams, first lieutenant; Rufus Gibson, Jas. T. Morehead, Sr., John A. Gilmer, second lieutenants; non-commissioned officers—W. P. Wilson, J. A. Sloan, Geo. W. Howlett, S. B. Jordan, Thos. J. Sloan, Benj. G. Graham, S. C. Dodson, Ed. B. Crowson; privates—A. Ayers, J. Ayers, W. Archer, W. D. Bryan, B. M. Brown, B. D. Brown, Henry Boone, R. G. Boling, B. Burnsides, W. Burnsides, H. Reitzell, H. M. Boone, J. H. Causey, C. M. Crowson, R. S. Cobb, A. F. Coble, H. Coble, A. Cheely, W. C. Clapp, S. W. Clapp, J. D. Collins, F. G. Chilcutt, H. Crider, J. Coltrain, R. D. Coltrain, J. Cannady, D. L. Clark, Paul Crutchfield, Chas. A. Campbell, W. D. Cook, Robt. Donnell, W. D. Dennis, Jas. Dennis, P. D. Dick, S. C. Dodson, J. S. Edwards, D. H. Edwards, J. M. Edwards, H. R. Forbis, H. L. Forbis, Quint Foust, W. Green, F. A. Gibson, W. Green, M. Gruber, J. H. Grant, S. B. Gray, T. B. Gibson, H. C. Gorrell, E. B. Higgins, S. H. Hiatt, G. D. Hines, L. G. Hunt, R. T. Hampton, W. F. Hunter, S. A. Hunter, J. M. Hardin, W. Hopkins, H. A. Hall, J. S. Hall, A. Hood, W. D. Hanner, W. A. Horney, W. J. Hunter, F. A. Hanner, S. S. Hiatt, J. N. Hardin, J. I. Hackett, R. Heath, L. N. Isley, D. M. Iseley, R. B. Jones, A. W. Klutts, H. G. Kellogg, F. N. Kirkman, W. N. Kirkman, R. H. Lindsay, E. B. Lindsay, A. D. Lindsay, J. H. Lindsay, S. M. Lipscomb, I. F. Lowe, G. W. Lemons, J. M. Lemons, L. S. Lineberry, T. E. Lloyd, J. T. Sockwell, John H. McKnight, W. D. McAdoo, John W. McNairy, J. W. McDowell, R. B. McLean, W. H. McLean, Jas. E. McLean, S. F. McLean, W. H. McFarland, J. M. Marsh, L. May, W. May, J. F. McCuistain, D. McConnell, J. M. Marsh, W. A. McBride, John W. Nelson, A. Orrell, W. F. Owen, J. A. Orrell, H. S. Puryear, W. A. Paisley, Samuel R. Pounce, L. L. Prather, W. E. Poe, C. E. Porter, James Pearce, J. N. Reid, J. Tom Rhodes, Henry Reightsell, E. W. Straford, C. Stratford, N. M. Sumner, Jesse S. Scott, W. C. Story, Andy L. Stanley, R. S. Smith, S. I. Smith, B. W. Smith, R. L. Smith John H. Smith, Wm. Seals, P. Shepherd, E. F. Shuler, H. Suits, Geo. J. Sloan, Ed. G. Sterling, J. A. Siler, E. T. Sharp, Will U. Steiner, R. S. Smith, A. L. Stanley, Jas. D. Thomas, Daniel Turner, R. B. Tate, Joel J. Thom, W. W. Underwood, Robert D. Weatherly, R. B. Woods, John E. Wharton, R. B. Worrell, Samuel P. Weir, Chas. W. Westbrook, T. M. Woodburn, J. L. Wilson, J. R. Winburn, J. W. Williams, Samuel R. Wiley, Stephen D. Winburn, Geo. H. Woollen, Samuel Young.

The following are the names of the Grays who were killed: Wm. Adams, at Sharpsburg; W. D. Archer, Fredericksburg; Chas. A. Campbell, in skirmish in Virginia; Alfred F. Coble, Sharpsburg; Henry Crider, Bristow Station; John Coltrain, Ream's Station; Jas. M. Edwards, Sharpsburg; Henry C. Gorrell, Richmond; Sam. E. B. Gray, Petersburg; W. L. I. Hunt, Cold Harbor; S. A. Hunter, Newbern; N. W. Kirkman, Petersburg; Ed. B. Lindsay, L. S. Lineberry, Wilderness; John H. McKnight, Bristow; Samuel F. McLean, Wilderness; Daniel W. McConnell, Petersburg; R. L. Smith, Sharpsburg; John T. Lockwell, Bristow; Samuel P. Weir, Fredericksburg; Samuel S. Young, Sharpsburg.

Forty-fifth Regiment—John Henry Morehead was lieutenant-colonel; died at Martinsburg, Virginia, June 25, 1863; Jesse Harper Lindsay, adjutant.

Company B—Chas. E. Shober, captain; and promoted to lieutenant-colonel second battalion; Samuel C. Rankin was made captain; James M. Wharton, first lieutenant; C. W. Woolen, H. C. Willis, R. R. Saunders, second lieutenants; non-commissioned officers—Geo. A. Klutts, Jas. E. Oats, Rankin S. Tickle, James C. Bunch, John H. Rankin, W. H. Harrell, A. C. Lash; privates—Andrew Apple, James Apple, Wm. Adams, Wm. Bridges, Jesse W. Benson, Daniel Bowman, Wm. Bowman, Ruffin Brown, Alfred Brown, Alex. Brown (k), Wash. Britton (k), John Coble, W. M. Corwin, Cyrus C. Coffin, Simeon Casper, (d), Daniel M. Coble, Daniel M. Clapp, Jas. Please, A. L. Chesley, Daniel Cobb, Aaron Davis, W. D. Davis (d), Thos. L. Durham, Robert H. Downe, Jno. W. Dunsay, H. A. Dillon, Andrew Deaton, N. R. Frazier, E. M. Fogleman, M. Fulp, Jas. Y. Fulp, Jas. M. Fowler, Wm. A. Farmer, Wm. Guest, David Gryson, J. A. Ganny, Wm. Harrell, Ed Harrell, C. Harris, C. Hasket, E. Hayworth, N. Hunt, B. Irvin, T. W. Jennings, Jas. Jones, J. H. Killam, W. H. Killam (d), Chas. Klutts (d), A. J. King, W. W. Kirkman, S. Kersey, E. Kennedy, J. Kennedy, R. Kirkman, E. W. Kirkman, N. Love, W. A. Lewis (d), C. A. Lewis, J. J. Landingham (k), H. Lovett, J. W. Lovett, C. W. Leonard, G. B. Little, Jas. M. Lamb, W. J. Lowrey (k), A. F. Long, W. P. McLean, Ed Morgan, M. A. May, F. M. McKinney, J. P. Moore, W. C. Mann, H. M. Mann, J. C. Mendenhall, L. McGee, W. L. Miller, A. Milloway, Jno. Melvin, T. Oliver, C. Ozment, Jas. Phipps, G. A. Phipps, L. A. Phipps, W. Parrish, W. A. Pegram, F. Parker, C. Peebles, E. Parton, N. H. Parker, J. M. Parker, J. Robertson (d), W. C. Roper, W. H. Ross, J. F. Ross (d), O. Ricks (d), J. Riley, John H. Rankin, W. R. Reynolds, J. H. Satterfield, H. Sikes (d), P. Smith, J. M. Smith, G. R. Smith, T. B. Scott, J. H. Smith (d), T. M. Stevens, A. W. Shields, W. P. Stanley (k), D. Steel, L. M. Wayneck, H. M. Wrenn, M. Wyrick, H. Wilson, H. Wood, O. Wheeler, A. C. Ward, W. A. Wheeler, J. D. Ward, R. Wood, C. G. Wright, Wm. Wheeler, J. W. York. (All the killed were at Gettysburg—1863.)

Forty-fifth Regiment; Company C—Jas. T. Morehead, captain; afterward promoted to lieutenant-colonel of Fifty-third Regiment; Peter P. Scales (d), captain; R. L. Morehead, J. Henry Scales, first lieutenants; R. C. Donnell, second lieutenant; promoted to captain; non-commissioned officers—T. C. Davis, R. C. Causey (d), J. A. Case, Wm. Massey (k), David Morgan (k), J. C. Fields (k), J. C. Reid, S. Kirkman, S. D. Knight; privates—A. Alred (d), P. Alred (d), J. Alred, J. C. Armfield, A. Andrews, Wm. Andrews, W. C. Boon, W. L. Bishop, B. Bishop, L. M. Barham, H. Brown, J. G. Brown, A. M. Bradshaw, Jeff Bradshaw, D. W. Breedlove (d), Geo. Canady, R. N. Causey, A. Causey, Doc Clapps (k), Jno. Cowans (k), N. B. Calhoun, W. Carden, Doc Edwards, P. Edwards, R. M. Elliott, Wm. Farmer (d), D. Garrett, L. Griffin, C. Hanner, John Harden, Joseph Hardin, A. Holden (d), T. Howerton, H. Howerton (d), L. Harris (d), J. Harris, W. Holt, H. Haislip, J. Hemphill, I. Harvey, M. Ingold, H. James, W. Jones, J. Jones, W. A. Jeffries, J. Jackson, N. A. Jeffries, W. B. Kirkman (k), E. C. Kirkman, A. Killaman, S. Kine, J. B. Lee (d), F. M. Lee (d), C. Lemon (d), P. H. Lewis (k), J. Letheo, C. Layton, J. Long, W. R. May, O. D. Martin, J. L. McLean, L. McMichael, J. Malcom, Cal Morgan, R. E. Merret, Wm. Mooney, W. McIver, J. Marcelis, A. North, J. Ozment (d), W. Ozment, A. Ozment, H. Parsons, W. Pearman, D. Pearman, T. J. Poe, H. Pritchard, J. H. Price (d), A. Quate, R. Quate, W. S. Riley, Wm. Read, H. Reid, W. A. Reid, I. Rumley, D. Reiley, T. Rieley, A. Robinson, L. L. Reid (d), J. H. Scales, S. A. Sutton, J. Simpson, J. D. Simpson, J. Shotwill, F. Snoffner, C. Smith, J. A. Smith (d), J. Shelton, S. S. Steele, S. Steele, Jr., Peter Steele, J. Story (d), Peter Summers, J. L. Scott, D. Shore, G. Stover, P. Thomas, S. Taylor (d), T. Vincent (d), W. White, J. R. Wright, W. C. White (d), Jno Witty, J. Whitley, J. Willet, J. M. Wilson, L. Woolen, J. Woollen, J. Wren, P. A. Wren, A. B. Wray, J. A. Woollen.

Forty-sixth Regiment; Company F, was from Randolph, with A. C. McAllister, captain; and Samuel P. Weir, of Guilford, who was killed at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862, as first lieutenant.

Fifth-third Regiment—James T. Morehead, colonel; from Forty-fifth Regiment.

Fifty-third Regiment; Company A—A. P. McDaniel, captain; J. M. Sutton, first lieutenant; afterward captain; P. W. Halrick, S. E. Belk, W. R. Murray, first lieutenants; W. L. Fleming, second lieutenant; non-commissioned officers—J. T. Woolen, Robt. Wilson, J. W. Scott, J. L. Clapp, J. A. Tate, A. Ingle, R. A. Fleming, B. Presley, J. A. Ingold; privates—J. T. Andrews, Wm. Adams, J. Apple, M. W. Apple, B. Baldwin, J. Black, J. Boon, D. Barber, R. Cobb, W. G. Cobb, M. Cook, W. P. Cook, A. Cook, J. Cook, D. C. Clapp, J. A. Cobb, T. S.

Cummings, J. C. Clark, J. B. Davis, J. V. Devault, J. Fleming, Geo. Freeman, J. B. Forbis, E. Fitch (d), E. Forbis (d), T. Smith (d), J. Greeson, G. W. Gerringer, P. R. Heath (d), W. R. Huffines, H. Huffines, S. Huffines, J. Huffines, D. Huffines, W. C. Hubbard, M. Ingle, A. Ingle, N. Isley, E. Iseley, J. Iseley, J. M. Job, A. Kirk, G. B. Kernodle, J. Lewis, J. Sockwell (d), A. May (d), S. May, W. L. May, J. May, D. May (d), F. Mullen, L. T. Montgomery, J. W. Montgomery, W. D. McAdoo, T. G. McLean, W. R. Murray, I. A. Neese, P. C. Neese, J. Neese, D. Overman, W. M. Phillippi, W. A. Phillippi (k), J. P. Phillippi (d), H. G. Royal, W. F. Reese, D. Shepherd, G. Shepherd (d), L. Shepherd (d), J. R. Sheppard, N. Sheppard, C. Sheppard, John Shepperd, W. R. Shepperd, Joel Shepperd, L. Shepperd, G. Shepperd, J. Stuart, P. L. Sutton, R. Sutton, J. M. Sutton, H. E. Swing, Sol Smith, N. Smith, Alex. Somers, P. R. Somers, J. Stephens, H. Stanley (d), L. G. Thompson, W. Tickle, G. S. Tickle (k), J. Troxler, G. Troxler, G. S. Troxler, Wm. Troxler, I. A. Woodward, M. S. Whittington, T. D. Whittington, R. Wilson, H. E. Wooten, P. Waynick, Eli York.

Fifth-third Regiment; Company D—David Scott, Jr., captain; M. L. Efland, first lieutenant; Peter Doub, second lieutenant. (This company was made up from Cumberland, Stokes, and Forsyth; captain Scott living in Fayetteville at that time, and only the names of Guilford men are given.) Non-commissioned officers—W. H. White, O. P. Hobbs, G. W. Griffiths; privates—G. Alexander, W. Watson, Jas. Johnson, J. Mitchell, Cal Ozment, Nath. Ozment, Q. Powell, S. Brooks, J. M. Smith.

Fifty-fourth Regiment; Company F—R. L. Hooper, captain; Joseph S. Ragsdale, first lieutenant; Chas. W. Ogborn, Wm. H. Young, first lieutenants; non-commissioned officers—J. J. Garrett, Wm. Walker, B. W. Johnson, Samuel Stack, J. A. Andrews, W. H. H. Fields, L. L. Worthington, J. L. Johnson; privates—Pink Apple, D. A. Apple, Peter Apple, Jno. Brown, E. W. Brown, J. Brinsfield, A. Boyd, W. Bridges, G. F. Christman, B. Clark, Jas. Cumings, L. Clark, R. R. Dickens (d), R. P. Daly, S. Flack, W. Harris, Jas. Hughes, J. E. Hopkins, J. H. Ham, L. Holbrook, P. Hoyle, R. Knott, T. Kemer, T. Newell, A. Pegram, I. Peaden, J. L. Parrish, H. Parrish, Sr., H. Parrish, Jr., T. Parrish, Sam B. Reese, A. G. Short (d), R. R. Shepherd, H. Shepperd, J. C. Self, A. Sutton, J. W. Thomas, M. Thomas, J. H. Tharp, A. N. Troxler.

Sixty-third Regiment Cavalry; J. Turner Morehead, adjutant. Company I—Nat Rankin, captain; Sam Hanner, first lieutenants; Jas. Horn, D. R. Sockwell, second lieutenants; non-commissioned officers—B. C. Nelson, D. B. Coltrain, H. S. Cobb, Jeff Green; privates—W. G. Anderson, G. W. Barbee, E. L. Bell, B. A. Brown, T. E. Caimes, J. Cooper,

S. F. Coe, W. R. Crimmer, R. A. Clare, Wm. Coble, R. C. Dick, A. C. Denny, Jos. Denny, T. D. Denny, S. W. Donnell, E. W. Forbes, J. C. Faucett, E. W. Gerringer, G. W. Gannon, J. G. Gannon, W. M. Gannon, S. G. Garner, J. W. Gerringer, J. G. Gray, W. D. Hamer, J. W. Hamer, D. B. Hardin, T. F. Hendrix, W. J. Hines, E. D. Hines, H. H. Holland, D. M. Hubbard, O. S. Hanner, J. S. Haywood, N .F. Heath, W. F. Highfill, N. V. Hines (k), W. R. Kellum, J. H. King, M. Kirkman, D. W. Kirkman, Ed Lambert, E. T. Lambert, J. B. Minor, T. S. McNeeley, W. D. Maxwell, V. C. McAdoo, J. R. Paisley, J. W. Pugh, E. F. Pritchett, S. D. Phipps, Sam Phipps, M. Rumley, J. Rumley, W. N. Sikes, S. R. Stewart, A. W. Scott, D. C. Scott, D. W. Stratford, E. M. Sikes, F. M. Scott, W. H. Shaw, S. R. Stewart, A. B. Tate, G. R. Troxler, J. R. Troxler, W. P. Tyer, J. G. Wilson, J. W. Wilson, W. P. Wharton, J. W. Wiley, W. A. Woodburn.

Sixty-third Regiment; Company K—J. E. Wharton, captain; E. B. Lindsay, first lieutenant; W. T. Conner, W. D. Wharton, B. F. Simmons, second lieutenants; non-commissioned officers—J. R. Wilkinson, J. T. Pierce, R. Cameron, J. S. Alcorn, A. G. Jones; privates—A. Brewer, R. C. Brown, W. D. Brown, H. Burton, B. F. Cagle, J. M. Cagle, J. Cagle, A. Cook, A. G. Crates, J. Crabtree, K. Y. Crabtree, E. S. Dean, L. H. Dalton, Jas. Davis, G. M. Frazier, C. Fry, E. L. Fogleman, Jno. Fogleman, W. D. Glenn, R. Harris, S. H. Hampton, P. Hunt, W. M. Johnston (k), S. Lassiter, J. E. Morrison, A. Milloway, N. R. Miller, D. W. Moser, B. Milliken, R. Martin, H. H. Parrish, A. J. Pierce, T. J. Poole, W. Rodgers, P. D. Smith, G. W. Summers, W. Stanley, E. Williams, S. York, W. F. York, E. L. York.

Seventy-second Regiment, Junior Reserves; Company K—J. W. Pitts, captain; J. N. Crouch, first lieutenant; T. A. Parsons, Geo. M. Glass, second lieutenants; non-commissioned officers—David S. Reid, W. W. King, W. R. Forbis, A. L. Sullivan, H. Tatum, A. Stephens, J. F. Roberson, J. C. Pickens, W. T. Doggett; privates—Jno. Andrews, Obed Baynes, J. M. Brewer, C. R. Bevill, J. J. Busick, W. R. Bowman, J. Black, J. J. Brittain, P. L. Coble, Lee Cummings, J. L. Cox, J. W. Coe, Jesse Dillon, J. W. Eflin, Anderson Fogleman, Franklin Fogleman, W. R. Forbis, A. M. Fogleman, Wm. Fields, Sol Fuller, W. R. Fulp, W. R. Gerringer, J. A. J. Green, Water Harris, Wm. Harris, Floyd Highfield, Henry Hutson, Franklin Jacks, N. Knight, Wm. Kirkman, John Loman, Geo. Ledford, J. Maynard, J. M. May, Jas. McIntire, D. Moore, Jas. Montgomery, M. J. Millis, M. L. Parker, T. J. Parks, A. R. Pegram, Jno. Pickens, R. Ritchsell, D. Riley, D. L. Reid, F. Robertson, Harrison Steel, Sanders Summers, Sandford Summers, J. L. Smith, J. M. Scott, David Scott, A. L. Sullivan, Ad Stephens, Frank Stanley, Isaac Stanley, Alex. Shepard, J. R. Schoolfield, F. B. Taylor, N. E. Warwick, Robt. Whitt, W. H. Weatherly.

Seventy-fourth Regiment, Senior Reserves—Chas. E. Shober, colonel; E. W. Hancock, lieutenant-colonel; J. R. McLean, major. (The roll of Company A is not given.)

Seventy-fourth Regiment; Company B—Jacob Boon, captain; Geo. Kirkman, first lieutenant; F. M. Woodburn, Jno. Soots, second lieutenants; privates—S. Amick, G. Alexander, W. Aiken, J. W. Aiken, H. Bundy, G. M. Bishop, W. Boon, W. Burton, T. C. Carpenter, J. Causey, G. Coble, Joshua Clapp, Sam Clark, J. J. Causey, Daniel Clapp, D. C. Clapp, J. Couch, J. H. Dick, D. Deans, C. Dix, H. Elliott, S. Franklin, O. Friddle, W. Fogleman, J. Fulford, A. Garrett, E. Gullett, M. Gerringer, J. Glass, J. Gribble, C. Hemphill, L. M. Hackett, J. Hamer, L. Holt, G. Holt, R. Hayworth, S. Job, P. F. Kirkman, J. R. Kernodle, J. Kersey, Wm. Low, L. Lineberry, J. Lloyd, S. W. McKnight, John McColloch, J. D. McColloch, D. McMasters, J. May, J. McAdoo, G. Morris, E. McBride, Job Neese, M. Ozment, W. Paisley, J. M. Ross, L. S. Reece, W. Soots, C. Saferight, W. Shaw, H. Shepherd, R. Smith, C. P. Smith, A. Smith, L. W. Shaw, L. Shepperd, W. Sikes, J. Summers, M. Stanley, J. Silmon, H. Soots, R. Smathers, R. Trotter, I. Turner, S. G. Thompson, Geo. Walker, E. Whittington, P. R. Wagoner, B. F. Wiley, G. Yates. (This company was raised mostly in Guilford, but no county is given.)

Seventy-fourth Regiment; Company C—W. B. Johnson, captain; W. R. Pearson, first lieutenant; Jno. Blaylock, Fred Smith, second lieutenants; privates—A. Allen, S. G. Bevill, Jesse Brown, J. Baynes, L. Bason, R. Bowman, M. Brown, J. M. Boling, M. Culbertson, S. Campbell, W. A. Caldwell, K. N. Caldwell, A. Cain, H. Davis, W. Flynn, L. Farrington, M. Farrington, S. J. Huffines, G. M. Haith, H. Highfield, J. F. Holt, W. O. Harper, J. Harris, T. F. Hoskins, J. C. Horney, T. Haley, L. Jones, J. M. Jones, P. H. Jean, D. Lloyd, W. H. Lane, J. Lloyd, Jno. Ledford, C. Mansfield, J. Meadows, H. P. Moore, W. Mitchell, J. Nelson, W. Newton, E. J. Nichols, W. H. Newton, A. E. Owens, N. Ozment, E. H. Oats, M. Ozment, B. Smith, E. Starbuck, J. Smith, U. Stanley, H. Smith, M. S. Sechrist, L. Pinkleton, B. Parrish, P. Permar, J. W. Quate, J. Robertson, T. Rayle, W. J. Robertson, J. Sullivan, G. M. Thuman, J. Thomas, J. Trueblood, J. B. Temples, H. Vanbokelin, S. Webb, S. Whitt, H. Watlington, J. Whitt, W. Wheeler, H. Walker, L. Wood, Jas. Webb, J. Walton, H. K. Weatherspoon. (This company was raised mostly in Guilford, but no county is given.)

Eleventh Battalion Cavalry; Company D—T. Rhodes Duval, captain; S. S. Lindsay, first lieutenant; S. C. Thornton, second lieutenant; non-commissioned officers—H. Clinard, C. J. Watkins, W. H. Morgan, A. L. Gamble, A. S. Charles, W. G. Tate, J. O. A. Chadwick, J. J. Shaffer,

R. R. Hutchison; privates—E. H. Amos, S. S. Barker, A. Brinkley, S. S. Brinkley, M. Buriss, G. N. Brands, Thos. Brown, W. R. Coley, J. B. Coley, J. Carfield, J. Campbell, I. Coleman, T. W. Childress, G. Dall, N. J. Faucett, R. A. Gambell, J. P. Griffin, J. H. Griffin, J. M. Hector. T. Harrell, J. Hopkins, J. Hoyle, N. E. Hunt, W. H. Hauser, J. Hauser, J. L. Hauser, J. B. Idoll, R. Jones, A. Long, D. Lingafelt, J. R. Martin, J. Newsom, J. W. Poosy, S. F. Pugh, M. Proctor, H. B. Peters, J. J. Peterson, J. K. Robeson, D. Robeson, J. M. Raper, S. Shoffner, T. Stafford, J. L. Starnes, J. Y. Smith, N. J. Stewart.

Calvin Whittington was on the steamer North Carolina.

Confederate States Navy at Wilmington—Richard Bishop, Wm. Bundy, J. Clapp, Isaiah Dillon, Jesse Dillard, M. M. Gardner, J. S. Meadows, John Peeden, Henry Peedon, John Swing, Calvin Stanley.

Fifth Battalion Artillery—On Company A, L. S. Webb, captain, from Anson, the following names appear—Jas. W. Albright; detailed (ordinance sergeant Twelfth Virginia Battalion Artillery); Jesse R. Wharton, detailed quartermaster-sergeant Twelfth Virginia Battalion Artillery; J. R. Dwiggins, Edward Hobbs (d), J. W. Warren (d), Jas. A. Wyatt, L. C. Winchester, Jno. E. Warren, Elam Moore, A. Henderson.

Daniel E. Albright was captain of the Home Guards, of Guilford.

Robert H. Albright was cornetist in the Forty-ninth Regimental band.

Ed. Dick was engineer on the ironclad built at Wilmington in 1863-'64, which was grounded in New Inlet, May 7, 1864.

Captain Geo. H. Gregory, was in the Bethel regiment, afterwards quartermaster of the Twelfth Virginia Battalion Light Artillery.

CONFEDERATE LOSSES

General J. B. Fry has tabulated the following Confederate losses from the muster rolls in the Bureau of Confederate Archives at Washington City:

North Carolina—Killed in the war, 14,522; died of wounds, 5,551; total loss from all causes, 40,275. South Carolina—Killed in the war, 9,187; died of wounds, 3,735; total loss from all causes, 17,682. Georgia—Killed in the war, 5,553; died of wounds, 1,719; total loss from all causes, 10,974. Mississippi—Killed in the war, 5,807; died of wounds, 2,651; total loss from all causes, 15,265. Virginia—Killed in the war, 5,328; died of wounds, 2,519; total loss from all causes, 14,794. North Carolina's loss was nearly as many as Georgia and Mississippi and Virginia combined.

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N.C. SIXTY YEARS AGO

The Daily ——— Record

Memories of a Journey Thither in the Forties.

Dec 30 ——— 1904.

OLD SLAVE DAY LIFE AT COUNTY SEAT OF GREENSBORO.

A Letter Which Resulted in the Transfer of a Lad of Sixteen from a Springfield Public School to a North Carolina Store—He Remained a Clerk for Five Years and Learned Many Things He Never Dreamed of Before—He Came by Stage and Had His Trials and Tribulations on the Way Down.

(By Joseph H. Cloyes.)

"New York, April 14, 1843.

"Mr. B———, Springfield, Mass.

"Dear Sir: A North Carolina customer of ours would like to secure a bright Massachusetts boy for a clerk, and you will favor him and us by recommending one from your city. The place is desirable, and we are prepared to indorse the gentleman's character and standing. Respectfully yours,

BLANK & CO."

This was the initial letter which resulted in my transfer from a Springfield public school to a North Carolina store, at the age of 16, and made me a resident of that State for five years after, during which time I saw and heard the matters of old time, which are hereafter set down. From Springfield to Hartford the journey was made on a stern-wheel steamboat, passing over the Enfield falls with an extra rudder at the bow, and a little excitement among the passengers. New Haven was reached by railway from Hartford, but the rails were of wood, faced with strips of iron, which, sometimes coming loose, were inclined to go over a car wheel rather than under it. New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore each afforded a few days of sight seeing and enlarged my ideas of men and things.

Washington was then a city of possibilities and rather in embryo, whose buildings were few and far between. The capitol, then much smaller in area and altitude than now, was draped in black, because a few days before the bursting of a great gun, called the "Peacemaker," on board the United States steamship Princeton, had killed several prominent men, including some cabinet officers. The passage by steamer on the Potomac to Acquia creek afforded the base for an after-joke at my expense which would have been good if true I was, though of the age mentioned above, of minimum build and was traveling at half-price. It was reported that when at dinner on that boat, the steward said to me: "Young fellow, you can't eat any more on a half-fare ticket." Richmond, Petersburg and Raleigh brought slavery prominently to view without causing any special feelings of commisseration for the colored people. They were to my young eyes quite as contented and more jolly than the average laborers of the North. An abolitionist in those days was without honor even in New England.

At Raleigh my transitory troubles began, for our stage coach, which was heavily laden, missed the corduroy road track in the dark and upsetting, mixed up passengers, baggage and mud in an unenjoyable way. I had been sandwiched between Lieut. ——, U. S. N., a man of great corporation, and a civilian of equal size. I was carrying with care, a hand box containing "a love of a bonnet," destined for a prospective bride. When the two heavy weights came together I was not there, but the box was, and the collapse may be imagined. I do not remember delivering that bonnet. This accident caused some delay and the chartering of an extra conveyance, but after a long, weary stage ride of nearly one hundred miles, I arrived at the scene of my future operations.

Greensboro, so named in memory of General Nathainel Greene, was originally Guilford Court House and had a historic interest, not only on account of a battle fought in the vicinity in the Revolutionary war, but also as the place near which Jeff Davis was captured. I found it a pleasant village, rated by my northern experience, whose people received the young Yankee cordially and amused themselves without disturbing me, by good-natured chaffing about "horn gun-flints and wooden nutmegs." Greensboro as the shire, and, in fact, the only town of Guilford county, held the court house and jail. Its one factory whose product was cotton yarn, employed white operatives whose wages and social standing were both very low. They lived in small log houses, numbers of which had but one room, on a street called Cotton row.

The town had two schools, or rather seminaries of considerable southern celebrity. "The Caldwell Institute" for young men, with students from all over the South, and it was noticeable that they never reported from any town or city, but always from their respective States. The other was a female boarding school, called "The Edgeworth," and equally patronized from other States. In this connection I will refer to a then prominent female school located in the Moravian town of Salem, Stokes county. This institution had a reputation which attracted students from all the slave states, and its graduation exercises called together visitors from all quarters. I was one of a party who rode twenty-five miles on horseback to attend one of these occasions, and while there saw a carriage with four horses and two colored servants drive up to the hotel door. The passengers were an elderly gentleman and two young ladies. I heard, but cannot vouch for the story, that soon after their arrival two young men had this conversation on the portico, which they thought to be private: "Who are those ladies who came lately? They are old Bob Martin's daughters from Rockingham county, Virginia. It is said that the marriage portion of each of those girls will be $50,000," Here they were interrupted by "Old Bob," who had overheard them. He amended the statement by saying, to no one in particular, "Yes, by ———, a hundred thousand." Mr. Martin was what refined people called a "speculator" and coarser ones a "nigger trader," and doubtless able to make his words good. At any rate, one of the ladies afterward married Senator Stephen A. Douglas, and it was said that her fair hand brought to him the title deeds of a Mississippi plantation and 300 slaves. Mr. Douglas came occasionally to Greensboro and probably via Rockingham county, Va. I remember him as a condensed man in stature, but great in anecdotes and repartee. His visits were made on court weeks when several prominent members of the North Carolina bench and bar were in town and stopping at the hotel where I boarded and was an interested listener to the general conversation.

Western North Carolina was not a country of large plantations and many slaves, where a staple like coton was cultivated; thus the people were rather farmers than planters. There was little of the Virginia pride of genaelogy or the South Carolina arrogance of landed aristocracy, which often was manifest in claims of superior social grade by the residents of those States. They called North Carolina "Old Rip Van Winkle" from an alleged resemblance of its policy to the hero of Irving's story. On the other hand, the people of the "Old North State," as they loved to call it, had a pride of locality which objected to such insinuations, and claimed a record of historio precedence in the fact that the germ of American independence was unfolded in Mecklenburg, N. C., before its appearance in any other colony. There was a very popular song written by Judge Gaston which I quote as illustrating their local love and loyalty: Song omitted

Continued: Daily Record Jan 4, 1905

It may not be foreign to this topic to give a few words to the slave as I knew him in Guilford county. His status was much like a domestic animal, and his treatment contingent upon the nature of the master. He was too valuable to be starved or maimed, but like a horse had no rights or privileges, except at the will of the master, who was a law unto himself in that respect. Real or imported domestic delinquencies were punished usually by a whipping that did not disable; and scars of the lash would hinder a possible sale. Some masters discarded the whip and used a paddle, or hand-saw, applying them where they would do the most good, as our mothers did their slippers. To be sold to a trader with a prospect of going farther

south was more dreaded than the whip. Slaves were not raised for market in that section and sales were limited. The settlement of an estate would occasionally bring its colored chattels to the auction block, where they were inspected for physical defects, but always with decency. It is not the purpose of this paper to comment on the ethics of slavery. It is gone, thank God! and I believe none wish its return. I saw many gangs of slaves passing through Greensboro on the way from Virginia, which was a supply section, to the cotton and rice plantations of the seaboard states. They were in droves like cattle, at times secured by handcuffs to each side of a central chain, and again marching in apparently joyous procession with fiddles and banjos in the lead. The law prohibited slaves from being from home without a pass after 9 o'clock p. m., and the police force of the town consisted of several citizens changing nightly who were detailed by some official and called the patrol. It was their duty to arrest all slaves found from home minus a pass, and at their option to give him not to exceed 15 blows of the rawhide. The patrol had power to enter and search any negro dwelling or kitchen (in the vernacular) often coming upon situations which would be called private in a white man's house. No part of the house was exempt from intrusion. Sometimes, to quote from Byron, "Under the bed they searched and there they found; no matter what, for 'twas not what they wanted." It will be evident that the peculiar state of society often gave the black man a "pull" on the white, which had to be recognized. The patrol one night captured a "stray" who had a friend (?) in the party. This unadvertised friend volunteered to apply the legal stripes while the others went on. "Take off your jacket!" very loudly. "Hold it up and holler!" The 15 blows were well laid on to the jacket, but the "hollerin'" was overdone. Those offenses of white men which would depend for conviction solely on negro evidence, which was not taken in any court, were attended to in lynch style by self-appointed conservators, who received testimony of any color, though altogether "ex parte."

Suspicion was usually a prelude to conviction in the minds of the accusers, and such punishment followed as they approved, though not so far as I knew, extending to personal peril of life or limb. If some poor "no account" white man was suspected, or proved by colored evidence to be a receiver of stolen property, he was anonymously warned to leave and failing to do so the next thing was to "rock" his house, which meant a bombardment with stones, so effective as to make it uninhabitable. All stones in North Carolina are rocks. The solid men did not engage in these pastimes, but gave only faint public condemnation. One instance will illustrate: A rocking party, thinly disguised, passed the house of the county attorney. He halted them, saying: "I don't want to see your faces, boys, and will keep out of the way while you come in and take the refreshment prepared for you." From such antecedents as these was born the "ku-klux klan" of later history. Judicial punishments were of similar nature, making the culprit suffer in the flesh, and productive of repentance, rather than reformation. North Carolina had no state prison then, and the jails were only places of detention until the sentences of the law were executed. I will mention a case prominent in my memory. Edward Bolyn was convicted of bigamy, and branded on the cheek with the letter "B." He was also confined idle in jail for three years after, with an annual interview with the whipping post.

This peculiar institution stood in the jail yard and was a combination of penal co nvenience. Its base was a platform raised a few feet from the ground, from whose center arose a strong wood column, some eight feet high, with rude ornamentation at top. This was the "whipping post" proper. At the bottom a horizontal plank passed through, resting edgewise on the platform, and having two sets of holes each side the post, thus accommodating four pairs of ankles; these were the "stocks." The platform was too small to lie down on when the feet were fast, and the body had to be kept upright by the arms. Above the stocks and at a right angle to them was a similar plank, having holes in sets of three; one for the neck, and two for the wrists. This was the "pillory." A judicial whipping was conducted as follows: The victim came from the jail into public view, with pantaloons secured about his waist and a coat over his shoulders, but no shirt. He was made to embrace the post and tied to it by the sheriff and an assistant; these three only were present on the platform. The assistant held a bunch of eight hickory switches, and when the man's coat was lifted and his bare back exposed he handed the sheriff one rod from his bundle and counted aloud as the blows fell: "One, two, three, four, five, stop!" The rod was cast aside, and another taken and used with the same formula, continuing to the last rod, when stop was called after four blows. Eight times five minues one made "40 stripes, save one," and was thus according to Scripture. The law of branding prescribed that the hot iron was to be held to the flesh while the words "God save the State" were spoken three times. It was the practice to observe the letter of the law by saying in haste, "God sa. sta. three ti." There was a grim consistency in burning the initial letter of the crime on that part of the person which was prominent in its commission. Thus stealing was punished by the brand "S" in the hand. The location of the brand in the bigamy case mentioned above would seem to imply that the North Carolina solons argued that no man would invest in two matrimonial ventures at the same time unless he had a superabundance of "cheek."

The death penalty followed conviction of several crimes other than homicide, but the hanging which I witnessed and will describe was of a man who had murdered his sister, the motive being to secure her share of a parent's estate. The local military company, of which I was a member, were called out for guard duty by the sheriff and marched to the jail, where we formed a square around a rectangular-bodied one-horse wagon containing a coffin and a slave for driver. When the condemned man was brought out and seated on his coffin we moved off to the time of funeral music, marching in a square of sections and fencing in the wagon with a line of bayonets. The crowd was immense and pressed upon the guard from all sides. There was no sympathy for the prisoner and the pushing, struggling procession had a common motive of curiosity. When out of the village and some two-thirds of a mile from the jail we came to the gallows. It stood in an "old field," that is, a space formerly cultivated, but now covered with a coarse grass called "broom sedge." The gallows was made of three round unbarked sticks, evidently the trunks of small trees. Two of these were perpendicular, having natural crotches at top, supporting the third, which was horizontal. The uprights were placed at a distance apart which barely allowed room for the passage of the wagon between them. When it was nearly through, a plank, whose length exceeded that of the space between uprights, was laid transversely on the rear of the wagon.

When the sheriff had placed the fatal noose about the neck of the man, still sitting on his coffin, he took a bottle from his pocket and poured a liquid—presumably whiskey—into a tin cup. This was given to the condemned and was the only spiritual consolation he had. Amid the hush of the assembled thousands, the clink of the bottle as it rattled against the cup in the nervous hands of the sheriff was distinctly heard. It was a horrible sound, like to the dropping of the first spade of earth on the lid of a coffin. An old negro came to the wagon to whom the last words of the man were spoken in a low voice, "Well, Tom, I've come to a h—l of a pass." "I tole you so, Massa John," replied the slave. The condemned was then made to stand on the plank facing the rear section of the guard in which I was posted. I have a mental photograph of him now. He was a stalwart man, in the prime of life, clad in a suit of blue broadcloth with shining brass buttons on the coat. His arms were tied backward from the elbows and his thumbs crossed and tied with white tape. The rope, whose free end had been hanging loose, was made fast by the sheriff to the horizontal stick above, which was in easy reach. A cap, or rather a bag of common white

See back

cotton cloth, was drawn over his head and tied around his neck. It was on the program to move the wagon forward which would drop the plank and with it the victim, but before the horse could be started, he stepped forward into space voluntarily, and thus the murderer became a suicide. There were a fed contractions of the body and a medical examination which certified death by strangulation; then the guard marched away to a quick step, leaving him hanging.

The account of my military service as assistant at a judicial execution may properly be supplemented by the story of my experience in the North Carolina State Militia. At the age of 18 I was "warned to appear, armed and equipped as the law directs," at a stated time and place. Borrowing a shotgun from the store stock, I tramped with a few others, to the rendezvous which was an old field without a house in sight. Here I found by comrades equipped with a few weapons and a good showing of canes and umbrellas. After roll-call and a little drill we marched to a grove where we stood "at ease" around a spring. Here we had a speech from a man who announced himself a candidate for civil office and requested our votes. His "treat" was then produced, which was a jug of corn whiskey. Failing any cups all drank from the jug, and if not used to taking liquor "straight" had to dilute it by a stooping drink from the spring. After the parade my party left for town, stopping on the way at a log cabin for a lunch previously ordered. It was corn meal "pones" baked in the ashes and buttermilk for a drink. Having thus been called into the military service of the State I was not content to remain in the ranks of the "bushwhackers" and buying a second-hand uniform joined the local aristocratic company called the "Greensboro Guard." This crack company was the only one in our regu ment who were uniformed and armed with United States muskets. We always had the right of the line at regimental parades and put on airs accordingly. When North Carolina was called on for men to serve in the Mexican war we voted to enlist in a body; but we didn't go, all the same. Our band were all slaves, and worth in the market at least $5,000. Several years ago I sent to a Greensboro paper some reminiscences of the once famous military company and being apropos will here reproduce them:

A Reminiscence of the 40's.

Come thither to me, adolescence, and
  listen to what I may tell
Of scenes in the days long departed
  which yet in my memory dwell.
I sit here tonight, looking backward,
  regretting the vanishing years;
While thought brings them up to my
  vision and fond recollection still
  cheers.
The wild oats I sowed are all garnered, the flowers of my youth are all
  dead.
The head; not the heart, is director,
  not impulse but judgment must lead.
It was not like that in my boyhood
  and many a change has occurred
Since in the "Old North State" I
  proudly belonged to the Greensboro
  Guard.

Some soldiers have records historic;
  we give without grudging today
Our praise for the actions of valor
  performed by the "Blue and the
  Gray."
But those were the genuine soldiers,
  the G. G.'s were not of that kind;
And yet, as a sight to be gazed at perhaps we would leave them behind.
Our plumes nodded gaily above us,
  our buttons all glitered like gold,
But that was a matter of polish, they
  were brass, if the truth must be told.
Our coats, were in skirts rather scanty, but padded in front, plump and
  hard.
They stood every one behind breastworks, those men of the Greensboro
  Guard.

And when we were called out for duty,
  which meant, to be looked at you
  know,
For we were the town's ornamentals,
  being kept as I reckon for show,
How proudly we "toted" those muskets
whose bayonets gleamed in the sun.
They were flintlocks, and not sure
  for shooting for often they "flashed
  in the pan,"
But then all the same they looked warlike, as we marched at the word of
  command,
Through crowds of advancing spectators, led on by our drum and fife
  band.

adies ob
ugh comp
ey could

DATE DUE

JAN 31 '74	APR 2 1 '77		
SEP 6 '74		DEC 15 1999	
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DEC 11 '76			
MAR 2 4 '77			
SEP 2 2 '77			

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once
eing

adies observed us with envy, al-
ugh competition was barred,
hey could not wear regimentals
march with the Greensboro
rd.

rilling was of an old fashioned,
up to these times, I suppose;
rder Arms!" sometimes a mus-
came down on the next fellow's
.
right," said our gallant com-
der, when every man promptly
ld place
tune but favored the movement,
eye on some feminine face.
ained in a column of sections or
efully wheeled into line,
d ranks into stars, squares and
les of anything else that was

ling those grand evolutions in
ch as a private I shared,
ld fain turn the wheels of time
kward and again join the Greens-
Guard.

ell to by militant glory, the
and the feathers of yore.
omehow I like to remember the
s that have passed on before.
how that uniform faded, which
e was my joy and my pride,
oat, with its facings of yellow,
pants with a stipe at each side,
forget not the sorrow and wrath,
ch I did not control
ding, alas! in the trousers where
ething had gnawed a great hole.
ked every mouse in the country
did not the omen regard
h meant that I soon should for-
r retire from the Greensboro
rd.

Joseph H. Cloyes.)