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GUIDE BOOK
OF
NORTH-WESTERN
NORTH CAROLINA.

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PILLOT MOUNTAIN.

From the New York Observer.

SUNSET ON PILOT MOUNTAIN.

BY MISS E. A. LEBMAN.

"The Pilot" is an isolated mountain peak in Surry County, N. C., of very peculiar formation. It has a large castellated peak on the east side, and a smaller one just beyond, known familiarly as the LARGE and SMALL PINNACLES. The large Pinnacle, which is 300 feet higher than the mountain proper, resembles a huge castle with long white Gothic windows, and those lighted up by the setting sun, present a unique and beautiful scene. The Indians called it "The Pilot" because it served to guide them homeward when hunting. The Blue Ridge begins the grand mountain scenery of Western North Carolina, and the Pilot stands as an outpost or fortress, guarding the approach to the wildest, most romantic scenery east of the Rocky Mountains. It stands "a sentry to guard the enchanted ground."

The shadows slaying westward, now a stain;
A hazy outline o'er the evening gloom
Engulf'd and closely wraps you rising moon,
The crimson flashes of the setting sun
Glow from the windows of the mighty dome,
As if the giant of the castle bled up
His evening fires, and quaffed his evening cup,
Fantastic shadows flicker to and fro,
As fancy mist-wreaths, curling, come and go,
The grand old Pilot stands, majestic and sublime,
A kingly presence, frowning o'er the hills of time;
He reign'd supreme, father of myriad hills,
When Judah's star arose on Orient hills;
He stood, a dread ambassador to heaven from earth,
When morning stars sang chorals to her birth;
His purple shadows frowned o'er rocky dell
Ere Tyre arose or Priam's city fell;
While Old World splendor faded into night,
Or New World forests hailed the dawning light,
He stood alone, a mighty, lone old man,
Telling the weary wanderer "Home is nigh."

A hoary priest has sits enthroned in state—
With sacerdotal stole and jeweled plate;
Ruby, emerald, topaz, amethyst,
Jasper, chalcedony, and sardonyx,
Rich tints commingled, until all aglow,
A violet splendor covered all below;
While far-up rocky steep reflect the light,
And lambent tongues-flames leap from height to height
Upon his castellated brow the evening star
Beams clear and bright, with glory from afar,
The mist-robed hills kneel to their great High Priest
In dim confession, from great to least;
And nature's choral anthems rings meanwhile
Through every woodland nook and forest aisle
The wailing mirror of the sad-voiced pines
"In Kyrie Eleison" sweetly chimes,
Until the moon's soft benediction gently falls,
And night's dark mantle shrouds them in a pall.

The moon now beams green against the sky,
Assumes the shape which the sun lays by;
Orion leads the brilliant, starry host
With stately tread they climb the shining coast,
While, in the centre of this star-lit dome,
Thou stand'st oh Mount! grand, beautiful, alone.

The calm and restful strength thy presence gives
Imbues me with a new-born strength to live,
The everlasting hills! with soothing art,
E'er still the pulses of my restless heart,
And I am raised from earth to heaven
By strength and gentle endurance through thee slain!

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GUIDE BOOK

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N. W. North Carolina.

CONTAINS

HISTORICAL SKETCHES

OF THE

MORAVIANS IN NORTH CAROLINA,

A DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY

AND OF

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

BY JOHN W. HARRIS.

SALEM, N. C.

W. H. GREEN, PRINTER.

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INTRODUCTION.

In this little Guide Book we purpose giving such general information as will be of interest and benefit to the tourist, emigrant and general reader, embracing descriptions of the features of the country, its products, industries, schools, &c., as far as we can procure them, as well as brief historical sketches.

A considerable portion of the book is devoted to the Moravians in North Carolina, Salem, Winston and the tobacco interests of this section, which is alone worth the price of the book.

GUIDE BOOK

OF

North-Western North Carolina.

CHAPTER I.

DISCOVERY AND SETTLEMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

This State was settled as early as 1584, by Sir Walter Raleigh, under a grant from Queen Elizabeth, for the possession of such lands as he should discover, not occupied by a christian people.

Two vessels were fitted out under the command of Philip Amidas and Arthur Barlow, who left England April 27th, 1584, and anchored on the beach of Roanoke Island, July 4th of the same year. It is a singular coincidence that this same date, nearly two centuries after, became our National birthday.

Various parts of the present State of North Carolina had been explored by settlers of Virginia, and here and there might be found, in the midst of friendly Indians, small clearings of the white man, who had fled the religious persecution of his native country or the tyranny of a colonial governor.

The permanent settlement was not made, however, until March 1663, Wm. Drummond being appointed Governor, under the Lords Proprietors, to whom the King of England had granted letters patent of "all the territory between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, between the 31st and 36th parallels of latitude," and to be called Carolina.

These eight proprietors were—

Edward, Earl of Clarendon,

George, Duke of Albemarle,

William, Earl of Craven,

John, Lord Berkeley,

Anthony, Lord Ashley,

Sir George Carteret,

Sir John Colleton,

Sir William Berkely.

These proprietors for a long time appointed the Governors, by whom the Colonies were sometimes well, sometimes ill managed, but still continued to increase in numbers and to expand in cultivated lands. By the influence of Lord Granville, son of Sir George Carteret, who died in 1696, the General Assembly passed a law in 1704, by which the Church of England was acknowledged as the established church of the colony, and received privileges which were denied to all dissenters. This intolerant law produced frequent tumults among the people. In the beginning of the next century a new element was introduced into the colony by the arrival and settlement of a considerable number of Germans and Swiss. Of the 30,000 Germans who had left their own country to seek their fortunes in the Far West, about 18,000 eventually

settled in North Carolina. About the same time, Christopher, Baron de Grattenreid, received a grant of 10,000 acres of land on the Neuse and Cape Fear rivers, and settled there a body of 1,500 Swiss emigrants, by whom the town of New Berne was founded. The seat of government was at that time in Edenton, called so in 1720 in honor of Governor Eden.

In 1755 the boundary-line was run between North Carolina and Virginia, and in 1738 the southern borders were more clearly defined, the people of South Carolina having already in 1719 revolted from the feudal sway of the lord proprietors, and expelled their governor. Westward the extent of this colony was as yet quite undefined.

Both on account of the rebellion of the South Carolinians, and also on account of the comparatively small revenues to be derived from these transatlantic estates, the lord proprietors accepted the proposals of the home government, and in 1729 surrendered their claims to the crown, receiving in return the sum of 2,500 pounds sterling each, excepting John, Lord of Carteret, Baron of Harnes, afterwards Earl of Granville, who concluded to retain his eighth part, which was hid off for him in 1743, adjoining Virginia. It is rather doubtful whether Lord Granville ever fully understood the extent of his American possessions, which were bounded on the North by the Virginia line, on the east by the Atlantic, on the South by a line in latitude $35^{\circ} 34'$ from the Atlantic Ocean, and on the west by the Pacific.

The number of inhabitants of North Carolina in 1729 scarcely amounted to 10,000, mostly scattered along the coast, in the three counties of Albemarle, Bath and Clarendon.

The immense territory of Lord Granville was for the most part an uninhabited and utterly unknown wilderness. In 1746 Granville county was formed, and Anson county in 1749, which two counties contained the greater part of Lord Granville's vast possessions. In 1753 Rowan county was formed from parts of Anson county, and comprehended most of the western part of the States of North Carolina and Tennessee, covering the valley of the Yadkin, and extending to or even beyond the Mississippi.

THE MORAVIANS,

In 1749 the British Parliament passed an act by which the *Unitas Fratrum*, or Unity of the Brethren, was acknowledged as a Protestant Episcopal Church. By this act the free exercise of all their rights as a *Church* was secured to the Moravian Brethren throughout Great Britain and her Colonies.

During the protracted deliberation of the Parliament, which lasted from February 20th to June 6th, and by means of many public documents collected in a folio volume as *Acta Unitatis Fratrum in Anglia*, the attention of members of the Parliament, and other men of high standing, was repeatedly drawn to the Moravians, both as a church organization and as a social body. The testimony which Thomas Penn, proprietor of Pennsylvania, had given them in 1747, when the first act of Parliament was granted in their behalf, was abundantly confirmed, that they had conducted themselves as a sober, quiet and religious people, and had made many

improvements in their settlements which eventually would prove beneficial to the whole colony of Pennsylvania. Hence it seemed desirable to induce them to make settlements in other countries also, and invitations and offers of various kinds soon came in greater numbers than could be complied with, for want of means and men. The most acceptable offer seemed that of Lord Granville, President of the Privy Council, who was the owner of a very large tract of land in North Carolina, of which he offered Count Zinzendorf 100,000 acres on very reasonable terms.

At a Conference of the Brethren, held in Lindsay-house, London, November 29th, 1751, it was resolved to accept this offer. The leading idea of Count Zinzendorf was the following: He desired that his Brethren might not only have an opportunity to be of spiritual benefit to such persons as in process of time might settle in their neighborhood, as well as to gain access to various tribes of Indians, such as the Cherokees, the Catawbas, the Creeks, and the Chickasaws, but his main object was to acquire the possession of a larger tract of land where the Moravians might live undisturbed, having the liberty of excluding all strangers from their settlements. For this purpose it was resolved not to make the good quality of the land the principal object, nor to buy detached parcels of the best land, but rather to select an undivided tract of about 100,000 acres. In the centre of this territory of the Brethren a town was to be laid out, containing the choir-houses for single brethren, single sisters, and widows, the educational institutions and mercantile establishments. In this central place were also to be located a preparatory school for ministers and missionaries, and the directing boards for the outward and spiritual affairs of the Brethren in this their own and independent country. Besides this one town, the rest of the territory was to be parcelled out to farmers belonging to the Brethren's Church. According to an old plan in our possession, the little capital of this new Moravian country was to be built in a circular form, the eight-cornered church to form the centre, to be surrounded, in a large circle, by six choir-houses, an apothecary-shop, and a Moravian inn, between which buildings were to radiate eight streets, each with twenty town-lots, to be interspersed with gardens and rows of shade trees in double circles.

This was the plan made in London by Count Zinzendorf and other brethren, to whom North Carolina was *terra incognita*—an utterly unknown country. In order to select a tract suitable for the intended settlement, Bishop Spangenberg, who was well acquainted with American affairs, was sent in 1752 to reconnoitre the country and act according to his own judgment.

CHAPTER II.

WACHOVIA.

BISHOP SPANGENBERG having accepted the appointment of selecting in the trackless wilds of Western Carolina a tract of land of sufficient extent for the purposes intended, left Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania, on the 25th of August, 1752. He was accompanied by the brethren, Henry Antes, Timothy Horsefield, Joseph Miller, Herman Loe-sch, and John Merk, all on horseback. In Edenton, where they arrived September 10th, they were joined by Mr. Churton, the surveyor-general and agent for Lord Granville. They directed their course to the Catawba river, which they reached by the end of October after great hardships. They had suffered more or less from fevers, especially Br. Horsefield, who had to be left at the last house they met, under the charge of Br. Miller. Br. Spangenberg and his three companions, the surveyor, and two hunters, were now at the end of all civilization, but, provided with bread for fourteen days, they manfully entered the forest wilderness, scarcely, however, anticipating that they would be wandering about here nearly fourteen weeks. It would be impossible to give an exact account of their wanderings in these trackless mountain regions of Western Carolina. Suffice it to say that about eight weeks were spent in the wilderness, on the Catawba river, the heads of the New river, the Mulberry Fields (Wilkes), and the mountains, in fruitless attempts to make a suitable selection; for all the tracts which they surveyed proved too small for their intended purpose. Meanwhile winter had set in; their supply of provisions, though used very sparingly, was entirely consumed, and they had to rely on the exertions of the two huntsmen who had accompanied them. But even they, though well accustomed to the roving forest life, became discouraged. Game was not as plentiful as might be expected, and the pasture for the horses became more scarce. After three days of fasting, two deer were shot, which revived their strength and courage. Following their compass eastward, they reached the river Yadkin by the end of December, and willingly accepted the offer of some white settlers to spend a few days under their humble but hospitable roof. In their neighborhood, and by their direction, they found at last what they had been seeking for too far westward in vain—a larger tract of rolling woodland, well watered, and apparently well adapted for their plans.

December 27th, 1752, at the southwest corner of the Wachovia tract, the surveyors commenced, and continued to January 13th, 1753. The tract, surveyed in fourteen parcels, contained 73,037 acres. Br. Spangenberg and his companions having returned to Pennsylvania, Mr. Churton subsequently surveyed five other parcels, amounting with the others to 98,985 acres. The whole tract was called *Wachovia*, or *Wachau*—the *Aw* (or meadow-land) along the *Wach* (the principal creek) bearing some resemblance, on account of its water-courses and meadow-lands, to a valley in Austria of the same name, which formerly was in possession of the Zinzendorf family.

On August 7th, 1753, John, Earl of Granville, the proprietor, conveyed, according to the desire of Zinzendorf, by nineteen deeds, the title of this tract, lying in the forks of Gargalee, or Muddy Creek, Rowan county, to *James Hutton*, of London, Secretary of the *Unitas Fratrum*, or United Brethren.

By dividing and subdividing the large county of Rowan, this tract has been successively in Rowan, 1770 in Surry, 1789 in Stokes, and since 1848 in Forsyth.

The purchase of Wachovia coinciding in time with the great financial embarrassments of the Brethren in England, precluded the possibility of their paying the purchase-money. In order to obviate this difficulty, and because the American Brethren were yet too poor to take the responsibility upon themselves alone, it was resolved to form a *land company*, with the view of opening subscriptions among the members and friends of the Brethren, in order to obtain funds for the payment of the land, the discharge of the annual quitrent, the expenses of the first settlement, the transportation of colonists from Pennsylvania and Europe, &c. The subscribers were to be reimbursed for their advances by receiving tracts of land in Wachovia, containing each 2,000 acres, provided they further bound themselves to contribute, *pro rata*, to the wants of the colony for five years from the time of its establishment. It was expected that the enhanced price of the land would eventually repay the outlays.

On December 18th, 1753, Bro. Spangenberg and Cornelius van Laer in Holland were appointed directors of this company.

Subscribers were obtained, though not as many as had been anticipated, and the purchase was effected. The centre of the tract was reserved for the Moravian settlements, and the whole plan carried out in its main features, as will be shown in the sequel. For this purpose, F. W. de Marshall came to reside in North Carolina in 1768, as attorney for J. Hutton.

In 1779, *Fred. Will. de Marshall*, the administrator of the estates of the Unity in Wachovia, became the legal proprietor of all the lands of the Brethren in North Carolina, James Hutton having by deed conveyed Wachovia to Marshall. This transfer occurred during the Revolutionary War, and fears being entertained that by the confiscation act of North Carolina (1777) the legal title might be invalidated, Hutton being an alien, the General Assembly of North Carolina in 1782 re-vested in F. W. Marshall, his heirs and assigns, forever, the Wachovia tract and all other lands in North Carolina which had been acquired by the Brethren.

After the death of F. W. Marshall, in 1802, the following Brethren held the office of administrator of the Unity Estates in Wachovia:

Rev. Christian Lewis Benzien, 1802—1811;

“ Lewis D. de Schweinitz, 1812—1821;

“ Theodore Schultz, 1821—1844;

“ Charles F. Kluge, 1844—1853;

Rt. Rev. Emil A. de Schweinitz, 1853—1877.

In 1877 the balance of these lands were purchased by the Southern Province of the Moravian Church, and the office of administrator or proprietor became extinct.

CHAPTER III.

FIRST SETTLEMENT AT BETHABARA.—1753.

The necessary preparations for forming a settlement in the distant forest wilds of the South having been completed, a company of twelve single Brethren set out from Bethlehem, Pa., October 8th, 1753.

Among these we mention especially—

Bernhard Adam Grube, who was the first minister of the infant settlement. He had received ordination in Germany in 1740, had been actively and variously employed in Pennsylvania, and, after his return from Carolina, served there again as minister of different congregations till 1792. He died in 1808, at the advanced age of ninety-two years and nine months. As late as 1806, he expressed, in a letter to the father of the writer, the great interest he took in the affairs of the Wachovia settlements. On his ninetieth birthday he ventured to walk from Bethlehem to Nazareth, a distance of ten miles, and a few days after returned on foot.

Jacob Lüscher, the great-grandfather of the Lash family of Forsyth County, born in the State of New York, where his father had arrived in 1710, was intrusted with the management and superintendence of the colony in its temporal affairs. He returned to Pennsylvania in 1769, and died in 1782.

Hans Martin Kalberlahn, a Norwegian by birth, arrived in Bethlehem in September, having lived for several years in Hernhaag, and cheerfully accepted the appointment of surgeon and medical adviser to the first settlers. He died in 1759.

The other nine brethren were farmers and mechanics, mostly immigrants from Europe.

They were accompanied by the Brethren Nathaniel Seidel and Joseph Haberland, from Bethlehem, and Gottlob Königsdörfer, who was on a visit in Pennsylvania from the European congregations.

Their route led through the western part of Virginia. In a wagon with six horses they carried with them various articles needed on a long journey over roads seldom travelled. To provide food for their horses, some of their number would go to the different farms, sometimes ten miles off their road, and help to thresh the oats, besides paying its full value. Not unfrequently they had to unload and carry a portion of the load over the mountains. Sometimes the night set in before this task was accomplished, and thus the company became separated, some passing the night in the wagon, others sleeping under their tent. They generally prepared their frugal morning meal at three o'clock, and started by the dawn of day, after their regular morning prayer. Traveling by Winchester and Augusta Courthouse,* Va., a small town of twenty houses in the mountains, after crossing the Blue Ridge at Evan's Gap, and passing the Upper Sauratown, they arrived on the 13th of November on the northern line of North Carolina. On Saturday, the 17th of November, at three o'clock, P. M., they reached the spot where stands to this day the town of *Bethabara*, now commonly called *Old Town*: thanking the Lord for his gracious help and protection vouchsafed unto them during their long and toilsome journey of nearly six weeks.

Here they found shelter in a small cabin, built and previously inhabited by a German of the name of Hans Wagner, but then unoccupied. Though this cabin was very small, scarcely affording room for all to sleep in (Br. Königsdörfer, in his hammock, being suspended over the heads of the others), still, they were thankful for even this scanty shelter, and resolved to remain here for the present. The daily word of the Church appointed for the day, seemed very appropriate: I know where thou dwellest, Rev. ii. 13, even in a desert place. To which was added the admonition, Be ye of one mind. In the evening, when keeping their first love-feast, they were forcibly reminded that it was a wilderness, for they heard the wolves howling round about the cabin.

The next day, being Sunday, was a real day of rest to the weary pilgrims; but on the following day they went cheerfully to work, some sharpening their axes and preparing their hoes, others beginning to construct a bake oven, one exploring the country to find a mill where they might buy corn, &c., whilst the three clerical Brethren (N. Seidel, Königsdörfer and Grube) were busy in the house, preparing a kind of garret with rough boards, where they could store their goods.

Percieving that the country was very thinly inhabited, and that they could not rely on others for provisions for any length of time, they immediately set about clearing some land: eight acres having been selected for that purpose on the 19th, on the days following the clearing was effected and the ploughing done, so that on the 4th of December Bro. Lösch was able to sow the first wheat in this hitherto uncultivated soil.

Four days after their arrival, November 21st, the Brethren celebrated the Lord's Supper, on which occasion the Saviour manifested his presence in their midst so graciously, that their faith and hope were greatly strengthened, notwithstanding the prospect

of many trials and difficulties awaiting them in the prosecution of their labors. Difficulties of various kinds were not wanting. The Brethren N. Seidel, Königsdörfer, Haberland and Lisher having left them for Pennsylvania, December 19th, the remaining eleven Brethren made preparations for the coming winter. One was despatched to bring salt from Virginia, a distance of forty miles; another went to the Dan river to buy oxen for winter use; while several took a two days' journey to the Yadkin, to buy flour and corn. They occasionally supplied themselves with game, such as the deer and wild turkey, and not unfrequently the present of a bear was received from a neighbor. Beaver, though scarce, were sometimes trapped, and wolves and panthers were often heard close by at night. On January 1st, 1754, their little cabin caught fire, which was providentially discovered and extinguished before much damage was done. A week later, one of their number was nearly killed by a falling limb whilst felling a tree. The greatest difficulty was the want of house-room in their small cabin, which scarcely sufficed them, and proved quite too small when travellers wished to stay over night; those who were invalids being attracted by the medical and surgical skill of Br. Kalberlahn, which was soon in great demand in the whole neighborhood, even to a distance of sixty miles. Money being scarce in the country the Moravian doctor was paid in provisions of various kinds, or live stock, which materially assisted them in their general house-keeping. Their tailor, Br. Peterson, was also soon brought into requisition by the wants of the scattered settlers, who hitherto, if not destitute of clothing, were still in considerable straits, as their original stock was nearly exhausted, and the use of the needle and the loom not yet introduced among them. One day, for instance, a young man by the name of John Williams, living seven miles distant, brought several deerskins, instead of linsey woolen, for his needful nether garments. In order to afford better accommodations, a second cabin was erected, with a shed of split rails and posts to serve as general sleeping apartments. The garden was laid out and fenced in, and roads cut through the woods. Thus passed the first winter of the Moravians in North Carolina.

In April, 1754, quite unexpectedly, in company with John Lisher (who returned from Pennsylvania), Br. *John Jacob Fries* arrived, being successor of Br. Grube, who was recalled to the North. Br. Fries, who was born in Denmark, where, previous to his emigration, he had officiated as an assistant minister, and was known as an accomplished scholar, especially in the Hebrew language, was nevertheless a very humble servant of the Lord, ready to do the meanest service for his brethren, and peculiarly adapted for such a station in the wilderness. He often referred to that time which he spent in this patriarchal housekeeping, amidst many toils and great privations, as the happiest period of his life. Utterly averse to all formality, he preferred to be a free servant of the Lord, instead of accepting any permanent appointment. He assisted in preaching and teaching whenever and wherever he thought he could be most useful, even unto his eightieth year. He died in 1793.

One day a stranger arrived, embraced the Brethren most affectionately, and said that he also was a Brother and a servant of the

Lord, Charles Wesley by name. Br. Fries had his doubts about the truth of this story, and after listening for a while to his religious professions, advised him in future rather to make horses and cows the subject of his conversation, which would suit him better, and do less harm to others. He had scarcely gone, when a friend of the Brethren, from Yadkin, came to inquire how this pretender had been received by them; confirming what Br. Fries had suspected, that he loved whisky more than his Saviour.

In September, Bishop P. Böhler arrived, accompanied by Br. Höger. During his stay, the name of *Bethabara* (house of passage, John i. 28, 2 Sam. xix. 19) was given to the new settlement; still keeping in view, at a future day, the founding of a more central settlement, although it was resolved, for the present, to continue their present improvements. About this time more detailed surveys of the different parts of Wachovia were made, and on that occasion names were given to the numerous watercourses, by which some of them are still known. The Gargalee creek was called Dorothea, in honor of Countess Zinzendorf; the great Lick Fork was called Johanna, Grave Fork was called Benigna, and the whole tract in cultivation received the name of Christiansburg, as most of the settlers had come from Christiansbrun in Pennsylvania.

Their number was increased, on October 26th, by the arrival of seven Brethren, led by Br. Christensen, who was to superintend the erection of a mill. A few days after their arrival a general muster of the militia took place. By act of Parliament, the Brethren were exempt from military duty, and their not participating caused the ill will of their neighbors to be manifested in various ways. In order to vex the Brethren, the piece of meadow-land just sown with grass, was selected and used for military exercises which compelled the Brethren to repeat their work upon the land, and even to procure new seed from Pennsylvania. Some of the horses became frightened and were not recovered until a week after. The Brethren meanwhile continued their daily labor, and found opportunities to sell different articles, and thus to create a market for themselves.

The necessity of erecting a suitable building having become more urgent by the arrival of these seven Brethren from Pennsylvania, on the 26th of November, 1754, the corner-stone of the first house erected by them in North Carolina was laid with due solemnity, thus providing for a habitation where these Brethren, all being unmarried, might live together in Christian fellowship. On the 11th of March this building (a log house) was dedicated, during a visit of Bishop David Nitschman and Christian Thomas Benzein, and soon after the Brethren moved into it.

It appearing desirable, according to the then existing customary division of the country, to have the district of Wachovia formed into a separate parish (for a separate county the number of inhabitants was too small), Br. Christian Thomas Benzein, secretary of the Wachovia Land Company went to New Berne and obtained an act of Assembly, by which this district was declared a separate parish, by the name of Debb's Parish, which name was retained until the year 1776.

In the course of this year (1775) the number of inhabitants was increased by the arrival of twenty-three single Brethren and seven

married couples, among whom was *Chr. Hehr, Rauch*, the first missionary among the Indians, as their spiritual guide. In the mean time the building of a grist-mill had been commenced, as well as a dwelling and meeting-house, the corner-stone of which was laid on October 25th.

Both buildings were finished in the course of 1756, the former proving of great advantage, not only to the inhabitants of the place, but to the whole neighborhood, both then, and subsequently in times of scarcity. The seven married couples moved into the new building in February, and here, on May 11th, the first child was born in Bethabara, and in holy baptism received the name of Anna Johanna Krause. In August, Bishop M. Hehl paid a visit, and introduced Br. *Christian Seidel* as German minister of Bethabara, while Br. *Gottlob Hoffman* had the special charge of the single Brethren, in Br. Fries's place, who had returned to Pennsylvania. Br. C. H. Rauch being appointed missionary for Jamaica, Br. and Sr. *Daniel Bishop* assisted in the special care of souls among the married people.

The number of colonists was further increased by new arrivals from Pennsylvania, amounting at the close of 1756 to sixty-five persons (eighteen married people, forty-four single Brethren, one boy and two infants).

Thus, the first difficulties of a new settlement in the forest having been overcome, more prosperous times could reasonably be expected.

CHAPTER IV.

INDIAN WAR.—BETHANIA. 1759.

The favorable prospects of the colony were for several years disturbed by the breaking out of the Indian war generally called the Old French war. This commenced in the Northern colonies in 1755, and also affected the Brethren, ten Brethren and Sisters being murdered on the Mahoney, November 24th, 1755. Gradually it spread more to the South. In 1756 it was found expedient to fortify the new settlement by surrounding it with palisades, whence it was commonly called the Dutch Fort. The mill was also fortified in a similar manner. These fortifications, rude and imperfect as they no doubt were, soon became very important for the whole neighborhood. Many fugitives, even from distant parts of Virginia, there found a place of refuge and a temporary home, and at the same time an opportunity to hear the word of eternal life. Some of these afterwards entered into a more close connection with the Brethren. As yet there was no real danger. Occasional detached companies of Cherokee warriors, as also several

bodies of Creek and Catawba Indians, passed through the settlement, or encamped near the mill. Receiving plenty to eat, they behaved very well, and gave no cause for complaint. Sometimes they were accompanied by British officers, who paid for them. At other times, coming alone, with a passport of the English government, they were freely received and hospitably entertained (the government of North Carolina afterwards remunerating the Moravians). In consequence, Bethabara became a noted place among the Indians, as the "Dutch Fort, where there are good people and much bread." Br. Ettwein, who had come from Bethlehem on a visit in 1758, took an especial interest in them, and asked a company of sixty warriors whether they would like it if some of our young people should come to their country to learn their language; to which they replied that they would be proud of it, it would be a very good thing. In 1757 and 1758 more than five hundred Indians passed through the settlement at various times.

With Br. Ettwein, Br. *Jacob Rogers* arrived in Bethabara in July, 1758, having been appointed the first English minister of Dobbs Parish. He was a deacon of the Episcopal Church, had come to this country in 1752, and served as Moravian minister in Philadelphia and New York, and in Wachovia till 1762, when he returned to England.

In consequence of the war, a famine prevailed in parts of North Carolina and the adjacent districts of Virginia, and many people resorted to Bethabara (some even coming the distance of one hundred miles) to purchase flour. The Brethren having, with the assistance of those who had found a place of refuge with them, cleared an additional sixty acres of land, were thereby enabled to supply them at the usual price; while, at the same time, they omitted no opportunity to point out to them the necessity of providing for the wants of their souls, and seeking to obtain the bread of life. Some of these refugees, who had become concerned for the salvation of their souls under the preaching of the gospel, applied for permission to join the Church. To accommodate them, as well as others of the older settlers, who would have preferred their own house-keeping to the general family economy, the establishment of a new settlement was resolved upon. With a view to find a suitable location, Br. Spangenberg, who had arrived on an official visitation, June 3, 1759, with several others, went to the so-called "Walnut Bottom," about three miles north-west of Bethabara, and there, on the 12th of June, selected the spot on which the settlement was to be formed. Thirty town lots and two tracts of bottom land were at once surveyed and marked off by Br. Reuter, as well as a number of acres of upland for gardens and orchards, and about two thousand acres set apart for the use of this congregation, to which the name of *Bethania* was given.

It was resolved that eight married couples of the Bethabara congregation should form the nucleus of this new settlement, and should be supported for a year, until their houses could be built and some land brought into cultivation. The names of these first settlers, who built the lower part of the village, were—

Gottfried Grabs,	Balthasar Hege,	Charles Opiz,
Christopher Schmidt,	John Beroth,	Adam Kramer,
Michael Kanke,	Henry Biebel,	

They began felling trees on July 10th, on the 15th the lots were distributed by lot, and on the 18th Br. Grabs with his wife occupied the first cabin erected there; the daily word on that day being, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me, Ps. xxiii., which proved a word of much comfort to them amidst the horrors of a cruel war, and the consequent necessity of being on the alert both day and night.

Besides these Brethren, eight neighbors were allowed for the present to occupy a number of lots in the upper part of the new settlement. These were—

Martin Houser, and his two married sons.

George and Michael Houser;

Henry Spaenhauer;

John Strup;

Philip Shaus;

Frederick Shore, a widower, and his son,

Henry Shore.

In 1760, Br. Bishop moved to Bethania, to keep the daily meetings.

About the time when the new settlement was commenced, and all was bustle and activity in the Black Walnut Bottom, an alarming sickness broke out in Bethabara, which proved fatal in many cases. In quick succession were called to their eternal home, Sr. Mary Rogers, wife of the English minister; Sr. Maria C. Seidel, and her husband, Christ, Gottfried Seidel, the German minister, only forty-one years old; Hans Martin Kalberlahn, the doctor; and five other single Brethren and one married Sister—mostly after a sickness of only three or four days. Fourteen more were very ill, expecting their departure also, and twenty had a less serious attack of the same fever. There were but nineteen who entirely escaped this epidemic. As their physician had been one of the first who departed, Br. Spangenberg became not only the spiritual but also the medical adviser of his brethren.

In Br. Seidel's stead, *Joh. Ettwein*, who had returned to Pennsylvania, was recalled to Wachovia. Accompanied by his wife, they accomplished the long and tedious journey on horseback. During the trip, Br. Ettwein suffered much from a severe attack of fever. For the space of nine days he was daily compelled to lie upon the ground five or six hours, losing all consciousness from the severity of the fever. Sr. Spangenberg was also sick for several months, which obliged her husband to remain longer than he had intended. This was very fortunate, as he proved the very man to advise and direct his Brethren in the real difficulties and dangers of the Indian war, which recommenced in October, 1759.

The Cherokees and Creeks having declared war against all the white people, and murdered seven persons near Fort Loudon, the North Carolina militia was ordered to assemble in Salisbury, in November, 1759. The Brethren being exempt from military service, remained on their land, and Br. Lösch received a commission as captain of the "Dutch Fort" and governor of the watches in Bethabara and Bethania. Almost daily, either Br. Spangenberg or Br. Ettwein, accompanied by some Brethren, went to Bethania, one going and remaining there, the others returning. "On one occasion," Br. Ettwein relates, (probably in March, 1760), "when

early in the morning the tracks of Indians had been observed, the accompanying Brethren were rather fearful, because we generally rode quite slowly, and were talking among themselves how they might make Spangenberg ride faster. When they came to the dense woods, where the most danger was to be apprehended, Spangenberg said: "You don't know how to ride; let me lead." Saying which, he set off at full speed, never stopping till they came to Bethania. There Spangenberg remained, whilst he returned to Bethabara, but was treated with less ceremony. "'It is not yet safe,' my companions said: 'we must ride as fast as we can; Spangenberg has also done so;' and thus we were racing day after day." It was subsequently proved that this precaution, as well as the orders of Spangenberg to have the church-bell rung every morning at dawn of day, was not needless. Often in the morning the traces of Indians were found quite near the houses, and it was afterwards ascertained, through some who had been prisoners among the Indians, that one hundred and fifty of their warriors had encamped for nearly six weeks about six miles from Bethunia, whilst a smaller camp was only three miles distant. Several times they were on the point of attacking the Fort of the Dutch, but when they came near they heard the big bell, a sign that they had been discovered. Their design of taking prisoners between the old and new town had also been unsuccessful, "for," as they expressed it, "the Dutchers had big, fat horses, and rode like the devil." Thus, under the kind providence of God, no assault was made upon either of the two settlements; but still a strict watch was kept by day and night, the new burying-ground, which was cleared in December, 1757 (being situated on the top of a very high hill), proving a very convenient place for this purpose.

During this time, a man wounded by the Indians arrived in Bethabara, with two arrows still in his body. He had started out accompanied by two others, to obtain provisions from some of the neighbors, but suddenly they found themselves surrounded by Indians, who, after discharging their guns without effect, attacked them with bows and arrows. His two companions were killed on the spot: he himself, however, escaped, and, though thus wounded, reached and forded the Yadkin river, but, meeting Indians on the opposite side, recrossed the stream, and, after losing his way and wandering about twenty-four hours in the woods, he arrived at the Dutch Fort, where Br. Lash extracted the arrows, one of which had nearly pierced him through.

A Baptist preacher, John Thomas, was killed near Abbott's Creek by the Indians. In a short space of time no less than fifteen persons were murdered in the neighborhood.

A fall of snow in March caused the enemy finally to retire, whereby quiet was restored, so that the blessed season for commemorating the Saviour's sufferings, death, and resurrection proved a time of rich spiritual enjoyment. On Easter-Sunday, a company of Orange county riflemen, sixty persons, arrived and requested Br. Spangenberg, as the German preaching was just closed, to preach again for them, in the English language, with which request he cheerfully complied, selecting Acts ii. 36 for his text. The whole company, having laid down their arms before the house, listened with awe and attention to the liberty

admonition of the venerable Bishop, whose words seemed to make a deep impression on many.

On April 27th, Br. Spangenberg finished his labors in Wachovia, and returned again to Pennsylvania. He left for Europe in 1762, where he served the Brethren's Unity as an active and influential member of the Unity's Elders' Conference, nearly thirty years. He died in Berthelsdorf, in Saxony, September 18th, 1792, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years.

In 1761, the war with the Indians was brought to a close. The South Carolina militia having entered, near Fort Prince George, the country of the Cherokees east of the mountains, burnt about eight hundred houses, and laid waste thirteen hundred acres of Indian corn, the Indians were forced to sue for peace, while, at the same time the transmontane Cherokees were subdued by the Virginians. The latter were assisted by North Carolina troops, and supplied with large quantities of flour from the Bethabara mill.

Peace being fully restored, in the following year (1762) a company of fifteen Brethren and Sisters arrived from Pennsylvania, by way of Wilmington, among whom were the Brethren *Johann Michael Graff* (died 1782 as Bishop) and *Abraham de Gompers*, both appointed to offices in this settlement. They brought with them a small organ, the first in this place, an instrument at that time but little known in the colony, and also a bell for Bethania. In July, eight couples were married, among them L. G. Bachhoff, minister of Bethania. Br. Ettwein undertook a long missionary journey as far as Charlestown, preaching and holding meetings whenever opportunity offered.

CHAPTER V.

SALEM—1766.

Br. F. W. de MARSHALL had been appointed director of the secular affairs in Wachovia, and Br. Ettwein his assistant until he himself could remove to the South. It had been recommended by the General Board of the Unity that the place for the central settlement, which, by direction of the late Count Zinzendorf, previous to his departure in May, 1760, was to be called *Salem*, should be determined upon as soon as possible. Therefore, in 1765, during the temporary presence of Br. Marshall and John Frommelt, a spot was selected which seemed suitable for the intended purpose. The situation was nearly central, between the Middle Fork, or Wach, the Brushy Fork, or Lick, and the Petersbach. The daily word on that day, February 11th, was very encouraging: Let thine eyes be opened towards this house night and day, even toward the place of which Thou hast said, My name shall be there. 1 Kings viii. 29.

Meanwhile the number of inhabitants had been increased by new arrivals from Pennsylvania and from Europe. In 1764 two companies arrived from Pennsylvania, the first consisting of eight adult persons, the second of twelve youths, led by Br. Lawrence Bagge, who succeeded Br. Hoffman as spiritual guide of the single Brethren. In January, 1766, the first company direct from Europe, consisting of one married couple and eight single Brethren, arrived, by way of Charleston. Four of these and four residents of Bethabara removed on the 19th of February to a log house² erected in the woods, for which the first tree had been cut down on January 6th. On the following day, the 20th of February, Br. Reuter

² This log house is still standing, though considerably enlarged, and used as a potter-shop.

In June, 1766, the corner-stone was laid for the first family house, which was finished in August. Br. Praezel put up his loom there, and Charles Holder commenced the saddlery business. This house is still standing, and may easily be recognized by its dilapidated appearance. Next to Patterson & Co's Store.

A two-story building, commenced in the same year, and finished the next, served as a meeting-house till 1771. Patterson & Co's Store.

surveyed the ridge, and laid out the square of the future town of Salem. The names of the first settlers were—

Gottfried Praezel, from Europe.	George Holder, from Bethabara.
Niels Peterson, " "	Jacob Steiner, " "
Jens Schmidt, " "	Michael Zeigler, " "
John Birkhead, " "	Melchior Rasp,

Going to their solitary hut in the woods, they were so fortunate as to kill two deer, part of which Br. Peterson prepared for dinner. The first dwelling-house was finished in August.

In October and November of the same year two companies arrived from Pennsylvania, the first consisting of eight youths, four single Brethren, and one widower, the latter of sixteen Sisters or girls, accompanied by Br. Richard Utley, who now entered as English minister of Dobbs' Parish. Previous to this arrival, Br. M. Schropp had entered upon his duties as warden, Br. A. v. Gammern having been called to his eternal home the year before.

Br. Ettwein, who had continued from time to time to visit in South Carolina, and embraced many opportunities for preaching the Gospel in the vicinity of the Congaree, Saluda, and Broad Rivers, after serving the Lord faithfully in various capacities for seven years, now returned to Pennsylvania, having been appointed a member of the General Conference at Bethlehem. At the close of the year Bethabara contained one hundred and twenty-two inhabitants, and Bethania eighty-seven.

After the death of Br. M. Schropp, in September, 1767, the Brn. Graff, Utley, L. Bagge, and J. Loesch formed a Diaconis Conference, and managed the secular affairs of the three settlements till Br. Marshall arrived, in 1768, accompanied by Traugott Bagge, merchant, and several other Brethren from Europe.*

Br. Marshall now entered permanently upon the duties of his office, and under his energetic administration of affairs the work of the new settlers progressed rapidly. In 1771 Br. *Paul Tiersch* arrived as the first minister of the future Salem congregation. He was soon after followed by the Brethren John Lorz and Christian Gregor, from Germany, accompanied by Br. Ettwein, from Bethlehem. These Brethren, with Br. H. C. A. de Schweinitz, from Bethlehem, had been commissioned by the General Board of the Unity to visit the congregations in North America. During this visit several important changes were made. The superintendence of the affairs of Wachovia, hitherto vested in the General Board in

In 1770 four single Brethren arrived from Europe. One of these, John Klein, appointed to superintend the outward affairs of the congregation of Salem as warden, whilst on a journey to Cross Creek (now Fayetteville), was drowned in attempting to ford Little River. His body was afterwards recovered and brought to Salem.

Two others, T. Nissen (afterwards minister to Friedland) and A. Briesing, experienced a remarkable preservation of their lives. Returning in a wagon from Salisbury, they found that the ferry-boat, on which they hoped to cross the river, had been taken away. The driver resolved to ford the river, though warned not to do so, as the water was very deep. They had scarcely entered, when the horses commenced swimming, and the wagon rolled over twice. The driver and three horses were drowned, but the two Brethren succeeded in gaining a footing on the top of the wagon, and remained in this perilous position for two hours, until they were rescued by a canoe.

Bethlehem, was transferred to a separate Board of Directors consisting of the Brethren Marshall, Graff, Tiersch and Utley; and the system of common house-keeping, hitherto maintained in Bethabara, and partly in Salem, was relinquished. In 1772 a separation of the two congregations took place, a majority of the inhabitants of Bethabara removing to Salem, which now became the centre of trade and commerce in Wachovia. By these measures the original design of establishing one principal congregation was carried out, nineteen years after the arrival of the first Brethren in Wachovia.

Among the married people were the following, as first settlers in Salem:—

F. W. Marshall, director of outward affairs; Rev. P. Tiersch, minister; Rev. R. Utley, warden; Dan. Schnopf, Matthew Miksch, George Holder, Jacob Meyer, Jacob Steiner, Traugott Bagge, merchant, John Henry Herbst, Charles Holder, Valentine Beck; Philip Meyer, Chr. Gottl. Reuter, Jacob Bonn, physician; J. G. Stockbunger, Gottfried Aust.

The town lots of Salem were originally held under a lease system, the improvements on such lots being owned by the lessee. No sales could be made without the consent of the Board of Trustees of the Congregation. In case the improvements were offered for sale, and no suitable purchaser could be found, then the property was bought by the Church, at a fair valuation.

This exclusive system was abolished about 1849, and the lots were sold in fee simple. The town remained under the direct control of the Church authorities until 1857, when it was regularly incorporated by the Legislature.

There is but one church (Moravian) in Salem. The articles of faith of this denomination are governed principally by the "Augsburg Confession." Baptism is administered by pouring, and in this rite is guided by the reading of 1 Cor. vii. 14. There are monthly communions during the year. This sacrament is held in the German and English languages, and is generally conducted by the pastor, assisted by two resident clergymen. The Liturgical Services are similar to those of the Episcopal Church, and one is read every Sabbath morning previous to the sermon.

The Church holds open communion with all evangelical Christian denominations. The services are peculiarly interesting at Christmas and Easter, which are under all circumstances faithfully observed by the Moravians throughout the world. The Choir music is most excellent, and compares favorably with that in the larger towns and cities, and is very often superior in every respect.

The *festivals*, or memorial days of the Church, are observed with a lovefeast and communion.

The married people, widows, young men and women, youth and children have each a festal day set apart, during which appropriate services are held in the church.

Deaths among the members of the Church are announced by a band of music from the church tower. The airs are so arranged that those well versed in the church music can tell whether the deceased is married or single, old or young, male or female.

The usages of German European society were observed for many years, but these customs have gradually become Americanized, although many of them yet linger among them.

Among the peculiar institutions of the early days was a single Brethren's house, where unmarried men of all ages could find a cheap boarding and lodging place, under the supervision of an inspector. The inmates dined in a large dining-hall (refectory) and lodged in spacious dormitories on the upper floors or attic of the building. The large living rooms were occupied by several Brethren, while the smaller rooms were rented to individuals. The rules of the house were enforced by the inspector, while the cook was lord of the kitchen, and it was always best to keep on the best of terms with him. The prices paid for these accommodations were very low, and intended only to pay current expenses, keep up repairs, &c. The living rooms were plainly furnished by the renters, and unnecessary show was always discountenanced, if not actually forbidden. This Brethren's house has long since been discontinued and is now occupied as a Widows' house, where widowed members of the Church find a comfortable asylum, at moderate rentals.

The single Sisters' house, an asylum for single sisters, is yet in successful operation.

These two buildings, (Widows' and Sisters' house) with the Church, Academy, Boys' School and several large residences, grouped about the Public Square, give this part of Salem something of the appearance of an old German town. Indeed, all the surroundings of the town remind one very forcibly of *Continental* Europe, environed, as it is, by beautiful rolling woodlands and fine meadows, through which meander limpid streamlets, all affluent of the Middle Fork of the Muddy Creek, which flows at the lower end of the town. The elevation of Main Street is about 1000 feet above the sea, giving to the town a salubrious atmosphere and most excellent water.

Among the peculiar customs of the good old times is a night-watchman, who originally intoned or sang, in the German language, the time of night, and announcing that all was well. Now, the conch-shell is used and time indicated in the following manner: 10 o'clock, one long tone; 11 o'clock, 2 long tones; 12 o'clock 3 long tones. After 1 o'clock, 1 short note; at 2 o'clock, 2 short notes, &c., &c. The watchman retiring about 4 o'clock, A. M., or remains on his beat without noting the passing hours.

The most solemn and peculiar ceremony of the church is the burial of the dead. On the day of interment, the pastor repairs to the home of the deceased, and after singing a hymn the coffin is closed and removed to a bier, and borne by six church members, selected by the chief sexton, and who are expected to perform the duty without fail, or secure a brother in their place, in case of sickness or inability to attend. The body is borne to the Church and placed in a vault built for the purpose, and the congregation enter the Church and hear the funeral sermon, after which they

assemble in front of the Church and sing a hymn, form a procession, headed by a band of sacred music, and proceed to the graveyard, where a peculiar litany is prayed, and the remains lowered into the grave. The graveyard is a beautiful spot, and the long Cedar Avenue which leads to the city of the dead is one of the prides of the town. It is one of the finest promenades of the kind in the South, and is visited much by tourists and citizens, who never tire contemplating its quiet beauties.

At Christmas and Easter the Church services are most peculiar and interesting. We copy the following from *The Assembly*, the new monthly journal of the well known Salem Female Academy, as the description is lively and fresh:—

“We shall never forget the Merry Christmas and Happy New Year of 1877-8 at the Academy. We had ample illustration of the Moravian faculty for making such festive seasons thoroughly enjoyable whilst maintaining a strict regard for spiritual profit. The rejoicings of the Church imparted their glow to our holiday pleasures, which were purified and sweetened by being brought into contact with heavenly things, and all this without any appearance of affectation or artificiality, and without any undue repression of youthful spirits.

“On Christmas Eve we attended love-feast. We found the church beautifully decorated with festoons and arches of ever-greens. The joyful words whose import every christian feels, especially at Christmas, greeted our eyes in letters of living green from the gallery, “Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace, good will towards men.” The service comprised the reading of the account, in the gospels, of our Saviour’s birth, prayer, and singing by the congregation and choir, the latter accompanied by the deep-toned organ and a large orchestra. Ladies dressed in black, with white muslin caps and aprons, handed cake and coffee to all present. Burning tapers were brought in on trays, and distributed, one to each child, emblems of the light which Christ brought into the world. They surely impressed the minds not only of the children, but of their elders as well. How beautiful was the scene in the church, the bright lights and the happy faces, and how fortunate the children to be so pleasantly instructed in regard to the spiritual Light, whose advent was commemorated by the service.

“On Christmas morning we girls, usually so sleepy, needed no second warning to make us quit our comfortable beds, but were up and dressed in a twinkling. We made our way down stairs in the grey dawn of the early morning, to find our rooms resplendent. The Christmas trees, which had been placed in every room, were brilliantly illuminated, and on all of our desks were lighted tapers and curious looking bundles. Soon eager fingers undid the wrappings, and eyes brightened at sight of gifts from home and classmates, and the ample supply of apples, cakes and confectionery. The morning was spent in animated chat over presents, until the hour for the Christmas service. After the service our Christmas dinner. What with the good cheer and our wonderful appetites, and the society of the Principal and his family, we fully enjoyed it.”

At New Year’s Eve, there are services from 8 till midnight, with a short intermission of an hour.

The 8 o'clock service is either a sermon or a review of the year just closing.

Again we copy from the *Academy* :

"The Moravians have a very striking and appropriate service for the last night of the year. We entered the church at half-past eleven o'clock, and were surprised to find not only every pew packed, but long rows of seats occupied in the aisles. While the venerable bishop, who conducted the service, preached to the vast assembly, a solemn expectancy filled our hearts. We heard, from the belfry, the church clock strike the quarter-hours, and the passing away of the old year was made vividly real. We seemed to be bidding a lingering and mournful farewell to a dear friend, shortly to be gone from our side forever. At last the first stroke of the midnight hour sounded out from the belfry and "the dear old year, the good old time" was gone. Immediately, as with one impulse, the large congregation rose, and, supported by the choir and the full orchestra, sang, rejoicingly, the hymn beginning 'Now let us praise the Lord.' It was then dismissed, and dispersed slowly, amid mingled congratulations and good wishes, animated with the high spirit of christian faith and hope."

The Lenten services are observed with equal earnestness, by lectures during the week-day evenings, and on Sunday. Special lectures for candidates for Confirmation. The Confirmation service is generally held on Palm Sunday afternoon and is always very largely attended.

The Holy Week is strictly observed by nightly services in the Church and on the afternoon of Maundy Thursday. On the evening of this day the Holy Communion is celebrated. On Friday morning, afternoon, and at night, appropriate services are held. On Saturday afternoon a love-feast is served.

Easter Day is the day of the Church, and its celebration is very peculiar, and practiced only in the Moravian churches throughout the world. Early in the morning, about 3 o'clock, A. M., the Church band marches through the town and awakens the drowsy burghers by sacred music. About 5 o'clock the announcement is made from the Church door that "the Lord had risen," and after singing a hymn, the congregation forms a procession and proceeds to the graveyard, headed by the Church band, discoursing sweet and solemn airs, which pleasantly reverberate in the bracing morning air. In the beautiful graveyard the Easter Morning Litany is prayed. Many of the graves are decorated with evergreens and flowers and form a pleasing feature on this most interesting occasion.

For many years the so-called "business monopoly system" was in existence, under the control of the Church Board, who appointed a skilled agent or superintendent to carry on the business. In early times the Store, Hotel, Tannery, Butcher House, a Farm, and other smaller industries were thus carried on. These industries were gradually sold out to members of the Church, and carried on by them for a number of years, the authorities granting them a kind of protection against opposition in their business. These peculiarities have long since disappeared, the protective system being no longer advisable or necessary.

In these early times every one was expected to work, and there was more skilled labor in town than was usually found at that time.

The Smithshops were all conducted by competent workmen, and Gun-making was carried on to a considerable extent.

The Vogler and Foltz rifle was well known and highly appreciated by the bold mountain hunters, and those guns have to this day never been surpassed for excellence. Timothy Vogler is yet at his old stand and William Dettmar, who learned the trade with T. Vogler, carries on the Gun and Locksmith business farther up town, and fully sustains the well earned reputation of T. Vogler.

The hatting business was another extensive industry. At one time there were no less than three hat manufactories in town, those of A. Butner, Boner Bros., and C. Ebert. C. Ebert is now the only one that deals in hats, he having abandoned the hat making business for some time past. During the war T. J. Boner manufactured hats in large quantities, and could not supply the demand. The "Stonewall" hat was worn by thousands in the Army of Northern Virginia.

Candle Making was also carried on for many years by J. C. Burkhard, opposite the Tannery. The building is standing yet and lately used as a Carriage Manufactory by W. G. Bahnson & Co.

The Shoe business was also successfully carried on by Emanuel Reich, Henry Lineback, E. Meinung, and others. The sons of E. Reich are yet in the business, and E. Meinung also continues at the old stand. Several years ago Vogler & Co. commenced an extensive Shoe Factory, but stopped operations after a few years. It is thought by some that co-operative shops, employing boys, could be made profitable.

James Garboden also has a shoe shop.

The Furniture and Cabinet business was at one time very remunerative, but the cheap work, brought South, has seriously injured this industry. There are, however, three yet in operation in town, by W. & E. Peterson, W. F. Shultz, and A. C. Vogler. They are all excellent workmen and keep on hand and make furniture, collins, &c. to order. Mr. A. C. Vogler has an extensive stock of Northern Furniture, of durable make, on hand.

The Smoking Tobacco and Cigar business was also carried on by Benjamin Warner and T. J. Boner & Co. The latter also manufactured plug tobacco. D. A. Spough manufactures Cigars and Smoking Tobacco of good qualities.

The Water Works have been in existence over 100 years, and were at one time sufficient for all purposes, but the growth of the town has necessitated a new arrangement, which will go into operation this Summer.

The old Grist Mill, commenced in 1825 by John Vogler, J. J. Blum, J. C. Blum, and J. H. Herbst, is still in operation, and is owned by Cooper & Hendricks. It has recently been greatly improved.

In 1837 the "Cotton Factory" was built by a stock company and carried on for a number of years until sold to Jno. M. Morehead, of Greensboro, and purchased of him by Patterson & Shelly. In 1861 it was sold to Gray & Wilson, and finally bought by F. & H. Fries, and fitted up as a steam grist mill. It is now in successful operation, and our two mills, one at the upper end of town and the other at the lower, have created a quiet lively grain market in old Salem.

The following sketch of F. & H. Fries' Cotton and Woolen Factory was furnished the *Winston Sentinel*, by E. A. Boner, last year, and is a correct statement:

"The man who did more than all others to bring Salem out of her quiet, plodding ways into more intimate association with the world of business, was the late Francis Fries, who died in August, 1863, honored and regretted by all who knew him. In losing him, Salem lost her great business head, for he was a giant in this working world, with a genius rarely equalled or surpassed.

"Mr. Fries was first agent of the old Salem Manufacturing Company, (the factory now known as the Wachovia Mills) and continued with them in this capacity until 1840, having superintended and got it under way during the year 1837.

"In 1840 he started in the woolen business, running it alone until 1846, when the firm of F. & H. Fries was established.

"The mill was enlarged in 1848 by the addition of a cotton mill, and subsequently, in 1860, by adding more and completer woolen machinery, while other additions have followed within the last years.

The mill buildings proper as they now stand—part brick, part frame and four stories high—represent a floor capacity of some 24,000 square feet, besides dye-house, dry-house, ware- and out-houses connected with the business.

"In the woolen mill there are run 40 looms, with 678 spindles, and 3 sets of machinery. The quality of these goods is not surpassed by those of any other establishment of a similar description in the country, and are known and highly appreciated far and wide. Prices vary, for the various grades, from 35 cts. to \$1.00 per yard. Not a yard of the products of this mill is shipped to Northern markets, but sold directly to retail merchants in this and other Southern States.

"In the Cotton Mill there are 939 spindles at work, turning out first class yarns, warps, sheeting and seine twine, together with a coarse article of sewing thread. Every description of plain coloring is done, also, and custom wool-carding for parties hundreds of miles from here.

"The establishment has now four sets of engines in 80 horse power, 3 sets of boilers and works, the Corliss engines being built by Robt. Wetherell & Co., of Chester, Pa., and are splendid specimens of fine action and workmanship. The boilers are return tubular, 100 horse power, and built by Jacob Naylor, of Philadelphia. These new engines were put in in May, 1874, and the boilers, in November, 1876. There is a first-class repair shop, also attached to the mills.

"The mills have never stopped for a day since they first started, except when extensive repairs or refitting have been necessary.

"Since the death of Francis Fries (1863), the elder partner, the business has been run and conducted under the old name of F. & H. Fries, by the surviving partner, H. W. Fries, who has within the last few years been ably assisted by Mr. Jno. W. Fries and Frank H. Fries.

"Their Machine Shop is the best in the State.

"Mr. Francis Fries represented this County as a member of our Legislature, in which body he was a leader in all matters pertaining to the large business interests of the State, as well as those of home. He served in that body during the years 1858-9.

"The firm was one of the original and largest stockholders in the Central North Carolina Railroad, and went, also, heartily into the work of getting our North-Western North Carolina Railroad from Greensboro to this place.

"The late Francis Fries also carried on for many years a large merchandising business, here, building and doing business in the house now occupied by Patterson & Co.

"In 1859 the firm built and started the gas works, in this place, these being the second of the kind in the whole State. The gas light is produced from rosin, and they furnish it in houses at 87 per thousand feet.

"Mr. Jno. W. Fries carries on a very large Tannery in the Western part of the town. This Tannery is very old, having been established as early as 1769, and has been in operation ever since. The substantial and durable qualities of the leathers worked here are widely known throughout this entire section. Since coming into the possession of Mr. Fries, some years ago, a fresh impetus has been given its trade, in having larger facilities furnished in every way, for carrying it on more successfully, steam being used in connection with breaking the bark; more skilled labor used, and many more vats added to the original number.

"We believe this review includes all of the business interests at present conducted by the establishment. The members of the firm, as at present composed, are all practical business men—public-spirited and leaders in all projects that look toward the greater growth and development of the place and surrounding country—and very ably maintain the *prestige* of the family name."

THE SALEM AGRICULTURAL WORKS, C. A. Hege, Proprietor, located near Messrs. Fries' Cotton and Woolen Mills is one of the most extensive establishments of the kind in Western North Carolina. Besides a general Foundry and Repairing Shops, Mr. Hege has specialties, which have a good reputation at home and abroad. Among the most prominent is the Improved Saw Mill, which attracted much attention at the last State Fair, and for which a premium was awarded. The success of this Mill is established beyond doubt, and orders are coming in. So favorably have his improvements been received that a large machine establishment in Richmond is offering to purchase the right for the Southern States. This Saw Mill is considered the *simplest* and *cheapest* ever offered. Besides the above, the Salem Plow, Straw and Feed Cutters, Corn Shellers, and other articles are manufactured and favorably known to the public. A new Machine Shop will be erected this Summer, besides other improvements.

MESSE^S. FOGLE BROTHERS have extensive wood-working machinery in operation for a number of years (since 1870, we believe,) and enjoy a well-earned reputation for prompt and excellent work. They furnish nearly all the material for building purposes, and are engaged largely in putting up buildings themselves. They also have a number of hands who are constantly engaged in repairing buildings, fences and other odd jobs around our towns. Their lumber yard is generally stocked with the necessary lumber for building as well as cabinet work. Their Saw Mill, some 10 or 12 miles above this place,—near Bethania,—is constantly at work and enables them to furnish all demands. They employ as skilled, steady and intelligent a corps of workmen as can be found in this section.

THE TIN-WARE AND STOVE DEPOT of J. E. Mickey is probably as extensive an establishment as can be found in this State. It has the personal supervision of the proprietor, who employs the best workmen he can get. The establishment is well known at home and abroad. Also deals in Groceries, Shoes, and Notions, &c., &c.

WM. A. REICH, opposite the Salem Hotel, also has a Tin and Coppersmith establishment. Mr. Reich has the reputation of being the best workman in both towns and has considerable inventive genius. Among his late inventions are a "coffee roaster" and the best churn we have ever seen, both of which can and should be patented. Repairing is a specialty with Mr. Reich.

GROCERS.—D. A. Spough, near Siddall's store, has a large stock of Miscellaneous Groceries, Notions, manufactures a superior Smoking Tobacco, Cigars, and buys and ships Hay, Dried and Green Fruits, Eggs, in short buys and sells anything that will pay to handle. Has recently put up a "Hay Scales."

H. D. Lott is the original Groceryman of Salem, having gone into the business just after the war. Has always a good miscellaneous stock on hand and makes a specialty of Field and Garden Seeds.

DRUGGISTS.—DR. J. F. SHAFNER and H. W. SHORE & Co., first class stock at both houses. Perfumery, Musical Instruments and Fittings a specialty with the down-town Drug-Store, Post Office Building.

MERCHANTS.—MESSE^S PATTERSON & Co. probably do the largest business in town, combining a heavy wholesale trade with their extensive retail business. Their wholesale rooms are in the Store formerly occupied by E. Belo, Esq., who was at one time the leading merchant in town. This large establishment is one door north of the Bank. The firm is composed of R. L. Patterson and H. W. Fries. Agents for F. & H. Fries' popular goods, where they can be purchased at factory prices. Also agents for the sale of Metallic Coffins. It is one of the most reliable houses in Western North Carolina.

J. L. FULKERSON keeps a general stock of fine Ladies' and Gents' Dress Goods. Agent for Wanamaker, of Philadelphia. Has a good trade.

HENRY A. SIDDALL occupies a large brick store in the upper part of Main Street, enjoys a good trade and shows a full line of goods of all descriptions.

B. F. CROSLAND has the largest Grocery Store in town, and keeps a complete assortment of this kind of goods. Mr. Crosland has experience in his business, and no one knows better what suits his customers.

E. A. EBERT occupies the well known old stand of Pfohl & Stockton, and enjoys a handsome trade. Mr. Ebert keeps a full line of general merchandise and never fails to please his customers.

All the Stores are on Main Street in Salem. This street runs continuously through Salem and Winston and is over two and a half miles long, probably the longest stretch of street in the State.

BANK.—There is but one bank in the place—the First National of Salem, which opened its doors for business in 1866, with a capital of \$100,090, which capital has since been increased \$50,000. President, I. G. Lash; Cashier, W. A. Lemly; Directors, I. G. Lash, E. Belo, Dr. J. W. Hunter, D. H. Starbuck and Levin Belo. The present building was erected in 1847, and leased to the old Bank of Cape Fear, of Fayetteville, for banking purposes. I. G. Lash was for many years Cashier of the last named Bank, one of whose branches was established here. Prior to that J. C. Blum, and afterwards Dr. Shuman acted as agents for that Bank.

PHYSICIANS.—Drs. J. F. Shaffner, H. T. Balmson, N. S. Siewers. All gentlemen of high character and culture. The fraternity lost two of its most valued members, recently, by death; Drs. A. T. Zevely and T. F. Keehn, who were the senior physicians in the place.

DENTISTS.—Drs. J. W. Hunter and J. C. Watkins. Both good operators.

PROFESSORS OF MUSIC.—Professors E. W. Lineback and Alex. Meinung. Prof. Lineback has direction of all the church music and is principal director and conductor of concerts given by the Musical society. He is also leader of the orchestra, when music is given, during the summer, in the Square, for promenades and strawberry festivals. Prof. Lineback is agent, also, for the sale of pianofortes and organs.

Prof. F. Agthe has charge of the Musical Department of Salem Female Academy, and is an excellent musician.

OUR BRASS BAND.—Salem has had a Brass Band, composed of native citizens of the town, for nearly 100 years, and during the late war furnished two regimental bands for the Army of Northern Virginia. The present Band enjoys the reputation of being the best organized Band of music in the State, and are generally present at the State Fair and Commencement of the University of the State. Their serenades and promenade concerts are among the pleasant attractions of our town during the summer and autumn.

There are numerous ladies in town who have a high musical cultivation, and the "Musical Society" of Salem is a credit to the place.

An excellent orchestra can be organized at short notice, and, it is with pleasure that we state, are always ready to contribute their part at any public demonstration, lecture or other literary entertainment.

HOTEL.—There is one in the place, the old "Salem Hotel," owned and run by Adam Butner. The hotel always enjoys a good summer business. Has good fare, and moderate charges. One mile to and from depot. Omnibus to and from train.

The **MINERAL SPRING**, on Marshall Street, is most excellent chalybeate water, and should receive more care at the hands of the town authorities. A few dollars outlay would most wonderfully improve the appearance of things. As it is, it is visited by hundreds on fine days all through the pleasant weather of summer and fall. The Spring is only a short distance—just a good walk—from the Salem Hotel. The water is fully equal to the well known Piedmont Springs of Stokes County.

NOTIONS.—J. Blickenderfer has a large store, south of Public Square, and keeps a very attractive stock of Ladies' wear and Fancy Goods generally. His Store and Goods are very attractive. Latest styles always on hand.

MILLINERY AND NOTIONS.—Mrs. T. B. Douthit has one of the neatest stores in town, and has always on hand a good assortment of all grades of Millinery Goods, Notions, Jewelry, and every thing in her line. All new styles always on hand.

Mrs. J. E. Mickey has a very attractive Millinery stock always on hand, and the ladies will find everything in their line. Latest styles of all goods.

BOOKSTORE.—Messrs. L. V. & E. T. Blum have the largest and most complete stock of Books and Stationery in this section, and their prices suit the hard times. Birthday and Holiday Goods always on hand.

COOPER.—Solomon Mickey has the only shop in the place. Although in the neighborhood of town many farmers follow the business in a small way during fall and winter.

JEWELERS.—W. T. Vogler and A. E. Welfare; they are good workmen, and carry a large and well selected stock of first class jewelry and goods in their line.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—H. A. Lineback takes superior pictures.

CONFECTIONS, BAKERS, ETC.—F. W. Meller, C. A. Winkler and W. H. Hall. These parties are all practical candy-makers and bakers. Good stick candy is made and sold here by the wholesale, cheaper than the same grade can be bought in Richmond or Baltimore. Fancy candies are manufactured also.

Mr. Meller always keeps on hand a very full assortment of cheap and fine toys, and fancy wares.

Mr. Winkler keeps a large stock of toys also, and deals in fresh oysters in season.

INSURANCE AGENT.—J. A. Lineback represents good companies.

PROFESSIONAL BOOK-KEEPERS.—J. L. Belo, L. N. Clinard, C. L. Rights, A. F. Pfohl, J. A. Lineback.

SAN BREWER runs the only Barber Shop in town.

THE SALEM PRINTING OFFICE was established by John C. Blum, in November, 1827. January 6th, 1829, the "Weekly Gleaner," a family newspaper, appeared. In 1830 the paper was enlarged under the name of "Farmers' Reporter and Weekly Chronicle," and published five years. In 1841 the "Carolina Gazette" was published, and continued for two years, followed in 1851 by "The People's Press," which has been published over twenty-five years. The well known and popular "Farmer's and Planter's Almanac" was commenced in 1828, and has been published uninterruptedly by the same family for half a century. It has the largest circulation of any publication in the State.

POTTERIES.—The old Pottery of Henry Shalmer is conducted by Dan. Crouse. He manufactures every description of pottery, and makes a specialty of pipes. He has had orders from Baltimore to Savannah; prices range from 40 cents to \$2.50 per hundred. After being burnt, they are quite porous and absorb the nicotine freely.

Lewis Hine has established a pottery near town and uses a very fine clay, making a perfectly white pipe of a superior quality. Both these gentlemen learned their trade of Henry Shalmer, and their ware is the best made in the State.

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKER.—H. E. Meinung represents this branch of trade. Buggies, Carriages, and Express Wagons are manufactured by him at prices to suit the times.

RESIDENT CLERGY.—Rt. Rev. E. A. De Schweinitz, Bishop of the Southern Province of the Moravian Church; Rev. Edward Rondthaler, Pastor of Salem Congregation; Rev. J. T. Zorn, Principal of Salem Female Academy; Rev. L. B. Wurresehke, Professor of Languages and Science, S. F. A.; Rev. A. L. Oerter and Rev. E. J. Mack. All Moravians.

Baptist Denomination.—Elder Wm. Turner, who has charge of four Country Congregations, situated in Forsyth, Davie, Davidson and Guilford.

For Sketch of SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY, see Appendix, No. 1

SALEM BOY'S SCHOOL.—Established in 1791, is at present in a very flourishing condition. Many youths from a distance have in former years been educated here, although it was only intended as a town school. Rev. Edward Rondthaler, Principal. Teachers: Rev. A. Lichtenthaler, John H. Clewell and James E. Hall.

The Infants' School was established in 18— is taught by Miss Sophia Pfohl, who has been engaged in the business for many years.

The Misses Welfare conduct successfully a large school for boys and girls.

The Public School is taught by S. H. Everett.

The colored Public School is taught by two Northern ladies, Mrs. Payson and Miss Woolson. This school is supported in part by Northern Friends (Quakers.)

In the latter part of 1877 the Revenue Office was moved to Salem by Dr. W. H. Wheeler, Collector for this (5th) district, and is located on Church Street, a few steps from Main Street. The business of the office is extensive and is centrally located in the Tobacco and Distilling region.

A. E. GIERSCHE, Practical Blacksmith. Carriage and Buggy Ironing a specialty. Farmers can be accommodated with plow-points of any style. Location: H. E. Minung's Carriage Factory.

The LAND OFFICE of the Southern Province of the Moravian Church has been removed to the building opposite the Bank, where convenient rooms have been fitted up on the first floor. Jas. T. Lineback, Treasurer, J. A. Lineback, Clerk.

CHAPTER VI.

WINSTON—ITS EARLIER HISTORY.

This town is the county seat of Forsyth County. In 1848 the old County of Stokes was divided by legislative enactment, and the present county formed and named in honor of Col. Benjamin Forsyth, a native of the older county, who was killed in Canada in 1814.

Winston was named in honor of Col. Joseph Winston, a native of Stokes county, and one of the heroes of the Revolution of 1776.

The sister town of Salem was then, as most of us are aware, an old town, and it seemed natural to have made it the county seat of the new county; but, owing, however, to outside pressure, the Commissioners appointed to locate a site, selected the spot upon which the town now stands, the Moravian Church Board of Salem, then owning the land, selling the same to the County (fifty-one acres) at \$5 per acre.

The first settlers of the place were T. J. Wilson, Robert Gray, Frank Gorrell, Harmon Miller, Henry A. Holder, P. A. Wilson, John P. Vest, Jesse Kennedy, and David Cook.

After the incorporation of the town, William Barrow became the first Mayor. He is still residing here. The first Sheriff of the County was Wm. Flynt, now dead, who was appointed by the magistrates and subsequently elected by the people.

The first Clerk of the Superior Court was John C. Blum, who was appointed by Judge Thomas Settle, Sr., and was succeeded by the late John Blackburn, who was the first elected Clerk. The first Clerk of the County Court was A. J. Stafford, who died during the late war.

The first stores were those of Robert Gray, Harmon Miller, Sullivan & Bell, and Wm. Barrow.

The first residence in the place was that of Judge T. J. Wilson, his present home, although it was built before Win-*ton* became a town. After the town was laid out and named, the first dwelling built was put up by Jesse Kennedy, the same house at present owned and occupied by Harrison Pitts. The first place of business was a small grocery owned by Harmon Miller, built on the corner, where recently, George Norwood has erected a block of handsome brick stores, occupied by Clarke & Ford and others.

The Court-house and Jail were built in 1852 under the supervision of the late Francis Fries.

Owing to the fact of being isolated from Railroads, and no special commercial or manufacturing interests centering here, the population of the town up to 1870 numbered only 170; since that time, owing to the great impetus given to business of every kind here, by the tobacco interests, which sprang up about that time, the population of the place (including that of Salem and Liberty—from which two places *Winston* is separated only by an imaginary line) has reached about 4,000 souls, and is rapidly increasing. We are 110 miles north-west from Raleigh, the Capitol of the State, and 29 miles from Greensboro, where the North-Western North Carolina Railroad strikes the North Carolina Central and the Piedmont Air Line, running from Richmond, Va., to Atlanta, Ga. E. Belo was the first President of the road, afterwards succeeded by A. S. Buford, the present President of the Piedmont Air Line. Felix Crutchfield, Conductor and Express Messenger; Charles Buford, Depot Agent; E. S. Brown, Southern Express Agent; Robert Potts, Operator for the Western Union Telegraph Company; John P. Vest, Post Route Agent, on this end of the road, and Jas. Hollister, Engineer. Travelled men give it, as their testimony, that it is one of the best road beds in the country, North or South.

BROWN'S WAREHOUSE.—Previous to the year 1872 this town made no pretensions as a tobacco market, in fact, such an idea had scarcely entered the mind of any one. Our farmers carried their tobacco to Danville and sold it, and brought back their supplies of family groceries, &c. Early in 1872 Maj. T. J. Brown, of Davie, came to this town looking around for a business location. He conceived the idea that *Winston* was favorably located for a tobacco market, and that a warehouse for the sale of leaf tobacco would do a good business.

On the 14th of February, 1872, he opened the first warehouse in this place, in an old frame stable, on the Miller lot, immediately south of the jail—in the way of a venture—for the sale of leaf tobacco. This venture proved successful beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. The house soon proved to be too small, and a joint stock company was formed, and a house, expressly for

the purpose, 100x40 feet, was built on the East side of town, known as Brown's Warehouse. As the trade increased the house has been enlarged several times to meet the demands, until now it has a floor capacity of *eleven thousand* square feet, upon which to display the leaf.

In 1874 Maj. Brown formed a copartnership with Wm. B. Carter, of Rockingham county, who is well known to tobacco raisers of all the surrounding counties.

During the winter of 1872-3 two other warehouses were erected, and ready for the opening trade in the spring of 1873.

LASH'S WAREHOUSE.—This house was built by Dr. Wm. A. Lash, Jr., of Walnut Cove, Stokes county, N. C., and opened to the trade on the 18th of February, 1873, and was run very successfully by him and Cabell Hairston, Esq. While under the control of Lash & Hairston the house won an enviable reputation among the tobacco raisers of the country. It is now under the management of J. R. Pearce, P. H. Hanes and R. D. Brown, known to the public as Pearce, Hanes & Brown.

The **PIEDMONT WAREHOUSE** was first opened in 1873 under the management of Maj. Ham Scales and S. M. Hobson, who did a successful business. This house is probably the best lighted house in the place, and its accommodations are equal in every respect to either of the other two houses, and although its sales have never been as large as the sales at the other houses, the prices obtained have always been at the top of the market, and under its present management enjoys a deserved and increased popularity, second to no house in the State. Norfleet & Vaughn are its present proprietors.

T. L. VAUGHN.—Factory built of brick and wood. Shape an L. Brick part 36 feet by 34; wooden part 36 feet by 60; two stories high; works 60 hands; capacity 300,000 pounds.

MARTIN GREGAN.—Factory built of brick and wood; 2½ stories high; 90 feet long and 36 wide; works 40 hands; capacity 250,000 pounds. His brands are Little Harry, Virginia Leaf, Carolina Belle, Burnett 4.s, Covington's 5.s, Mayflower, TomMartin, 7.s, 5.s, Napoleon's Twist, Cotton States.

C. HAMLIN'S Plug and Smoking Tobacco Factory is built of brick and wood, and is 3 stories high and 100 feet long by 36 wide; works 65 hands; capacity 300,000 pounds of plug, and 8000 of smoking tobacco. His brands are Pride of Carolina, AAA, Farmer's Joy, Sunny South, Belle of Winston, Leonora, Little Bula, Little Dora, Old Dave. He puts up a fine brand of smoking tobacco fitly named "Powhattan."

P. H. HANES & Co.—Factory built of brick; 3½ stories high; 110 feet long and 45 wide; will work this year from 85 to 100 hands; capacity 350,000 pounds. Their brands are "Hard Times," "Brigham Young," "Bridge of Lodi," "Wade Hampton," "Alexander," "Solid South," "Kate Claxton," "Inflation," "Captain Jack," "Stella," "O. L. C."

R. J. REYNOLDS & Co.—Factory built of brick and wood; 3½ stories high; 95 feet long and 38 wide; will work 75 hands; capacity 250,000 pounds. Their brands are Word's Choice, 11 inch; Old North State, 11 inch; Old Reliable, 11 inch; Berry Foster, 11 inch Twist; Orange Twist; Strawberry Twist; College Select; Before Any; Black Crook; Bright Mollie, 5 inch.

HAIRSTON & FOY.—Factory wood; 100 feet long by 38 wide; 3½ stories high; works 50 hands; capacity 300,000 pounds. Brands: Dom Pedro, Magnolia, Rosedale, Peerless, Little Annie, Rosebud, Yellow Jacket.

DAVID R. LEAK.—Factory built of wood; 60 feet long by 36 wide, 2½ stories high; works 30 hands; capacity 150,000 pounds. Brands: Rough and Ready, Pioneer, Log Cabin, Dora, Southern Grange, Black Eagle.

BROWN & BRO.—This is the largest factory in Winston; built of brick; five floors; 132 feet long by 50 wide; works 200 hands; capacity 1,000,000 pounds. This factory will be heated by steam, and is the only one thus heated in the State.

BITTING & WHITAKER.—Factory built of wood; 110 feet long by 40 wide; 4 stories high; works 140 hands; capacity 500,000 pounds. Brands: Empire State, A, AA, AAA, AAAA, Eclipse, Olive Branch, Empress, Tom Robinson, Tembrocke, Little Beauty, Coronet, Dick Graves.

OGBURN, HILL & Co.—This is a new firm just commencing business. Their factory is built of wood; 3½ stories high; 60 feet long by 26 wide; will work 25 hands, capacity 75,000 pounds.

MILLER, WOODRUFF & WOOD.—Factory built of brick; 3½ stories high; 100 feet long by 40 wide; works 65 hands; capacity 300,000 pounds. Their Brands are: Yadkin River, Sunbeam, Morning Star, Mark Twain, Granger.

H. SUBLETT.—Factory built of wood, 2 stories high; 70 feet by 40; capacity 150,000 pounds. Brands: Wyanoke, Matoaca, Joe Miller, Anchor, Bachelor's Comfort, Sublett's Extra.

NORWOOD & TUCK.—Plug work; factory 35x120; three floors; brick; steam introduced. Manufactures this year.

BROWN & HALL.—Smoking Tobacco Factory; 40x70; three stories, brick; manufactures this season.

THOS. LEAK manufactures the celebrated "Southern Belle" Smoking Tobacco.

The following Business Directory, in addition to the previously mentioned Tobacco Warehouses and Factories, is as nearly correct as we could get it. It is possible that some errors or omissions have unintentionally occurred.

Coming from Salem we find Riggs's Boot and Shoe Shop, up stairs in Hine & Co's Saddle and Harness Shop.

D. H. Starbuck's Law Office.

Judge Wil-on's Law Office.

New Store-house is being built by Judge Wilson.
 Central Hotel, just opened. Dr. R. D. Hay, proprietor.
 Mrs. Mattie Reid, Milliner.
 N. W. Watkins, Notions and Mixed Stock.
 Wilson & Leak's Marble Yard.
 Miller Brothers' Carpenter Shop.
 Livery Stables, Barrow & Beck.
 Marable & Watkins, Grain and Feed Store.

Sentinel Office.—The Sentinel was established in 1856 by F. E. Boner and James Collins. J. W. Alspaugh subsequently became the owner, retaining Mr. Boner as Editor. The paper has been published about 22 years. George M. Mathes is the present Editor and Proprietor

M. W. Rose, Clothing and Furs.
 J. E. Gilmer, General Merchant.
 Miss Welfare and Mrs. Davis, Millinery. Notions and Fancy Goods.

Merchants Hotel, Pfohl & Stockton.
 Alexander Gates, Barber.
 John Stockton, Confectioner.
 Wm. Murray, Watches, Jewelry.
 F. E. Keehln, Saddle and Harness Maker. Up stairs.
 Pfohl & Stockton, General Merchants.
 W. S. Martin, Hats and Shoes.
 Vann & Burch, Books, Stationery and Fancy Goods.
 S. E. Allen, Hardware.
 I. W. Durham, Marble Yard.
 B. F. Crosland, Groceries and General Merchandise.
 H. D. Lott, Groceries.
 Court House.—C. S. Hauser, Superior Court Clerk. T. J. Wilson, Jr., Clerk Inferior Court. D. P. Mast, Register of Deeds. J. G. Hill, Sheriff.

R. D. Johnston, Tailor.
 C. A. Winkler, Confectioner.
 S. Rosenthal, Clothing.
 Martin Grogan, Groceries and General Merchandise.
 J. Cohen, Clothing.
 Causey, Nading & Co., Grocers.
 Tice's Hall.

Republican Office. established in 1872 by Walser & Walker, and continued by W. A. Walker; now published by J. W. Goslen.
 Jacob Tice & Sons, General Merchants.
 John Tice, Restaurant and Family Groceries, Fresh Meats and Fish.

J. C. Fagg, Beef Market.
 J. S. White, Buggies and Carriages.
 Mrs. J. S. White, Milliner.
 Geo. B. Everett, Law Office (Col. Jos. Masten's old office).
 Dr. Bynum's Office.
 Isaac Tice, Wagon Maker and Blacksmith.
 Sandford Byerly, Groceries.
 Edmund Blum & Son, Tanners.
 Chas. Tice, Wagons and Blacksmithing.
 Samuel Ferebe, Wagons and Blacksmithing.

Bank—Jos. A. Bitting, President; J. W. Alspaugh, Cashier; R. F. Stedman, Teller.

Alspaugh & Buxton's Law Office.

W. J. Johnson, Tailor.

Mrs. Sussdorff's School.

Bevel's Blacksmith Shop.

Post Office—W. A. Walker, Postmaster.

Singer Sewing Machine, — Williamson, Agent.

J. W. Godsey, Jeweller and Watch Repairer.

Pegram & Barham, Grocers.

Mrs. Gordon, Milliner.

Smith's Drug Store.

Vaughn & Prather, Grocers.

W. C. Workman, Grocer.

Norwood's Block—Watson & Glenn's Law Office. Dr. Osborne, Clark & Foard, Grocers.

A. D. Poindexter, General Merchant.

Hodgin & Sullivan, General Merchants.

S. D. Franklin & Co., General Merchants.

Thompson's Drug Store.

M. H. Langfeld, Clothing and General Merchandise.

R. L. Tyson, Groceries. F. S. Black, General Merchandise.

Z. G. Hege, Cabinet Maker.

Hinslaw & Co., General Merchants.

Wilson's Hotel.

Mrs. A. A. Anderson, Boarding House.

E. A. Strupe & Co., Tinware and Stoves.

Reid Brothers, (near depot) General Merchants.

——— Donnegan, Groceries.

Philip Hopkins, Family Grocery.

Churches and Ministers—Baptist, Rev. H. A. Brown, Pastor; Episcopalian, Rev. W. P. Bynum, Rector; Presbyterian, Rev. F. H. Johnston, Pastor; Methodist Episcopal, Rev. P. J. Carraway, Pastor; Methodist Protestant, Rev. Mr. Wiles, Pastor; Rev. W. W. Albee, Rev. P. A. Joyner.

Winston Male Academy, Prof. J. A. Monroe, Principal. Is in a flourishing condition.

Mrs. Davis' School, for Young Ladies, is prospering.

The Public School, T. D. L. Messer, Teacher, assisted by Miss Webb, is well attended.

Physicians—Dr. Preston Roane, Dr. H. W. Bynum, Dr. V. O. Thompson, Dr. L. W. Spencer, Dr. R. F. Gray and Dr. Osborne.

Master Builders—Miller Brothers, J. D. Tavis, Samuel Chamberlain, Mr. Melver and D. McKnight.

Masons and Plasterers—Henry Holder, Keith Brothers, William Spaugh.

Painters—James Crumpler, John Petree, Frank Nading.

Pump Makers—Alex. Nading, Lewis Brown, Harrison Pitts.

T. T. Best has a fine Market Garden.

C. F. Sussdorff Tunes and repairs Pianos.

The merchants of Salem and Winston are among the best in Western North Carolina. Their stocks are well selected, and bought with a view to furnish our people with *all the necessities of life*.

The master mechanics are all good workmen, and can be relied on, employing as they do, the best, and most reliable mechanics to be found, as well as an intelligent corps of apprentices.

While Winston is the Tobacco Centre of this section, Salem is prominent in manufactories, mills, &c., having the largest Cotton and Woolen Factory in the State, and two of the best Grist Mills in the South. The Salem Agricultural Works are the most extensive in the State. The Salem Tan Yard uses steam, and is one of the largest yards in the State. Messrs. Fogle Brother's Saw and Planing Mills are fully equal in capacity to anything in North Carolina. Thus, with a large trade in Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco, and other extensive industries, the two towns have a business capacity, enjoyed by few inland towns.

East Salem.—Dr. Shaffner and A. Fogle, Esq., laid out their lands in lots, and built tenement houses. It has become quite a village, and is known as East Salem. A Moravian Chapel has been built and a flourishing Sunday School organized and in successful operation.

To give the public an idea of the shipments of Hay, Dried Fruits and Tobacco from this point, we give the following figures:

During the past year (ending March, 1878) there were weighed at the Salem Hay Scales, 1,686,005 pounds of Hay, making 84,200 tons.

Dried Fruit shipped from Salem Depot from August 1877, to March, 1878, 1,634,037 pounds.

Tobacco shipments from Salem Depot for eight (8) months, commencing August 1st, 1877, to April 1st, 1878:

182 hogs-heads of Tobacco stems, weighing,.....	264,933 lbs.
530 Hhds. and Tierces of Leaf Tobacco, weight,.....	497,392 lbs.
18,385 Boxes and Cadies of Man. Tobacco, weight.....	942,052 lbs.

Making a grand total of.....1,704,377 lbs.

CHAPTER VII.

COUNTIES, No. 1.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Forsyth County was formed from Stokes County, in 1848, and named after Col. Benjamin Forsyth, of Germanton, Stokes County. It is located in the North-western part of the State, bounded on the North by Stokes, East by Guilford, South by Davidson and West by Yadkin and Davie. Its seat of justice is Winston, (noticed at length elsewhere,) named after Joseph Winston, a name honored and revered by all lovers of liberty. Thus the names of Winston and Forsyth are linked together and preserved in the county and its capital.

Hon. Joseph Winston represented this section in the meetings of the patriots of 1775-76. He resided near Germanton. He was appointed a commissioner by Gov. Caswell, with Waighstill Avery, Wm. Harper and Robert Lanier, to treat with Indians, by which their lands lying in the States or North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia was ceded to those States. He was a Major at the Battle of King's Mountain, in the Revolutionary war, and served his State in the National Congress in 1803 to 1807, and in the State Legislature at different periods, as late as 1812. He died at his home, near Germanton, 1814.

Col. Benjamin Forsyth served in the war of 1812 with distinction, on the borders of New York State and Canada, and was killed in a skirmish in 1814. His son was adopted by the State and perished at sea, in a hurricane, as a midshipman on board the Sloop of War Hornet.

Forsyth County has an area of 25x16 miles, is hilly and undulating, well watered, large meadows and bottom lands abound along the creeks and smaller water courses. The staple crops are wheat, corn, rye, oats, Irish and sweet potatoes and tobacco. Considerable bodies of well timbered lands are yet to be had, much of which is well adapted for the growth of the finer grades of tobacco. The fresh lands yield about 600 pounds of tobacco to the acre, old land, fertilized, yield about 650 pounds per acre.

The grasses grow quite well, such as orchard and blue grass, timothy, mountain grass and clover. Millet does well. Sheep can be raised without much trouble, and can be wintered at about

70 cents per head. Dogs are a great nuisance, and prevent the farmers having large flocks. Lands can be bought at \$5 per acre, this being about a fair average. Wages of men are from \$8 to \$10 per month. Freedmen work very well under overseers, both for wages and on crop shares. People economical and thrifty, but do not accumulate much property, seem to be satisfied with a competency and keep themselves free from debt.

Our climate is a temperate one, indicating usually, about 65 degrees Fahrenheit, during the summer, and 40 degrees in winter. With occasional exceptions, we do not experience anything of the extremes of heat and cold known here thirty or forty years ago. Probably, no where on earth is to be found a climate more healthy and salubrious. Water is everywhere plentiful, and of the purest character, and there is a fine Mineral Spring in Salem, much prized for its medical qualities, and quite a resort for our citizens, and strangers sojourning amongst us.

The mortality statistics are very satisfactory. Death from consumption in this section are about 500 out of every 10,000, malarial diseases about 100 out of every 10,000. Standing 1st in the health list.

In Typhus Fevers and kindred diseases we stand second, while in intestinal diseases we again stand No. 1 in point of health, there being only about 100 or 150 to every 10,000.

All things, therefore, taken into consideration, we do not believe that there is any portion of this, or any other country that presents more positive and desirable attractions than ours.

Previous to the year 1870 but little attention was given to the cultivation of tobacco in this county. In fact, but few of our farmers gave it any attention beyond the cultivation of small patches for home consumption, and in that year there were but 238,262 pounds raised in the county. About the year 1858 Jackson Guthrie, Edward Marshall and W. J. Kirby removed from Halifax county, Va., and settled in the northern part of the county. These gentlemen were all experienced tobacco raisers, and their success in its cultivation, and curing, stimulated their neighbors to give more attention to their crop, and their example was worth thousands of dollars to that section of the county. It was soon found that with intelligent and proper cultivation and curing, our soil was peculiarly adapted to the growth of the very finest quality of tobacco, that rivaled in color the very finest "yellow leaf" raised in any section of the State, while in texture, oil, aroma and flavor, it had no superior as a fine chewing tobacco—not even in the famed "leatherwood" district of Henry county, Va.

Since the inception of the tobacco trade here this branch of industry has increased wonderfully, and the annual production has grown from 238,262 pounds in 1860 to 1,500,000 pounds in 1875. The crops of 1876 and 1877 were probably even larger.

In addition to the factories in operation in Winston, there are eight additional in this county, twenty-eight in Stokes county, twenty-five in Surry county, and within a radius of 40 miles of Winston there are not less than one hundred factories operating, most of them purchasing their supply of leaf at that place. In addition to the local manufacturers who sustain the market, there are about forty dealers.

VINEYARDS AND NURSERIES.—During the past ten years a great deal of interest has centred in the business of growing trees and vines of the finer varieties, and we have, at present, a number of persons here, and in the surrounding country, paying great attention to this business. As with tobacco, we have soil capially adapted to the growth of fruits and grapes, and the yields from the fields are equal, if not superior, to those of any other portion of the State.

Mr. S. T. Mickey, of this place, is engaged, exclusively, in this business. His wine vaults are worth visiting. He says:

“In 1868 I bought 52 acres woodland, of our Land Office, and by 1871 I had this all planted in Grapes, Peaches, Apples, Cherries, Pears, Plums, Apricots, Quinces, Gooseberries, Currants, Improved Blackberries, Raspberries and Strawberries. In the year 1871 my grape vines commenced bearing. On account of frosts my large fruit was a failure. Last year, (1877) 52 acres were in good bearing. Owing to frosts for two or three years I did not make more than (10,260) ten thousand two hundred and sixty gallons of Wine. I also sold the most of my grapes last year. I have only between 18 and 20 acres in grapes, and the balance in other fruit. I have another farm where I have planted fruit trees and vines, and have in the two pieces between 80 and 90 acres in choice fruit.

My experience teaches me that our poor soils make the finest wines, which I also see reported in wine growing districts, in Germany. Many persons that professed to know more than I, laughed at my selection of ground for the fruit business.

I am sure that this section of North Carolina is very well adapted for fruit raising, and also for making the best wines in the United States, as I have been shipping wines North, West and South, and the trouble in our State has been with most of our grape growers, they do not understand how to make our wines, which has been a great drawback. A large grape grower in the United States could not supply the demand of his own wines and filled his orders with North Carolina wines, which is proof enough to show that our wines are all right.

Prof. E. W. Linbeck and his brother J. A. Linbeck have a very fine orchard near town, which has been quite remunerative. Drs. Shaffner, Bahnsen, and Wheeler, and A. Fogle, Esq., have fine vineyards. R. F. Linville pays considerable attention to Grapes and Fruits, as well as Payton Cox, Lewis Langenour and others. Sailor & Craft, A. E. Conrad, and Craft & Binkley have extensive nurseries of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, and small Fruits.

BEES.—Considerable attention has been paid to Bee culture in this section. Dr. Hunter and W. F. Shultz introduced the Italian Bee with some success. The Patent Hive (Langstroth) is generally in use. Mr. E. Peterson and W. H. Hall pay some attention to bees. Almost every farmer has a few bees, and many of them make a surplus of honey for sale.

The following is a list of Trees of native growth:

Aspen, Water Ash, White Ash, Prickley Ash, Apple, Crab Apple, Alder, Arbor Vite, Red Birch, Black Birch, Beech, Buttonwood, Burning Bush, Sweet Bay, China Tree, Cross Vine, Cypress, Cucumber, Currant, Cotton Tree, Chinquapin, Cherry, Wild Cherry

Chestnut, Red Cedar, White Cedar, Dogwood, (3 varieties,) Cork and Slippery Elm, Common Elm, Elder, Sweet Gum, Black Gum, (2 varieties,) Hickory, Curley and Shell Bark Hickory, Black Haw, Red Haw, Holly, Hazel, Witch Hazel, Iron Wood, Ivy, Locust, Honey Locust, Laurel, White Linn, Maple, Sugar Maple, Curley Maple, Magnolia, Mulberry, Mulberry, (Multicaulis,) Paper Mulberry, White Mulberry, Ash Leaved Maple, Nine Bark, Black Oak, White Oak, Post Oak, Spanish Oak, Red Oak, Willow Oak, Swamp White Oak, Chestnut Oak, Black Jack Oak, Mock Orange, Yellow Pine, White Pine, Peach, Persimmon, Plum, Damson Plum, Wild Plum, Pear, Poplar, Lombardy Poplar, Papaw, Privet, Pine, Quince, Rose, Sourwood, Spruce Pine, Sumach, Sassafras, Service Tree, Sycamore, Spice Bush, Sweet Shrub, Sheep Berry, Thorn, Trumpet, White Walnut, Black Walnut, Yellow Willow, Bush Willow, Weeping Willow.

Exotics growing in this section of North Carolina :

Althea, Apricot, Balm of Gilead, Box, Cape Myrtle, Eunonymous, Fig, Jasmine, Lemon, Orange, Lilac, Min.osa, Rose, Snowball, Syringa, Smoke Tree, White Spiraea, Purple Spiraea, Sydonia, Ailanthus, Curley Willow, Cherokee Shrub.

BENEVOLENT AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—1 Poor-house, 2 Masonic Lodges, 1 Good Templar's, 1 Odd Fellow's 1 Knights of Pythias, 1 Bible and Tract Society. Several Societies for aiding poor, and educating children.

Public Bridges, 6. Limekilns, 1. Foundries, 2.

MINERALS.—Mica, Iron, Manganese, Asbestos, traces of Gold.

General Character of Soil.—Grey, Red Clay, Clay Subsoil.

Building Stone.—Marble-Granite, Sandstone, Soapstone.

CHURCHES.—1 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian, 10 Moravian, 7 Baptist, 2 Lutheran, 1 Dunker, 20 Methodist.

High Schools 5—2 Kernersville, 1 Winston, 2 Salem.

Number of White Public Schools, 70. Colored Schools, 17.

FRUITS.—Apples, Pears, Peaches, Apricots, Cherries, Plums, Quinces; in fact all useful fruits can be grown. Soil particularly adapted to Grape and all small fruits.

Oil Mills, 1, Saw Mills, 19, Grist Mills, 30, Furniture, 8, Manufacturing Farm Implements, 2, Potteries, 4, Tanneries, 8, 12 Wagon and Carriage Shops. Almost every neighborhood has its Blacksmith and Shoemaker Shop, and many of the farmers have their own Smithy, and make and mend their own family shoes.

TOWNS.—*Salem*, population 2,500 } Noticed at length elsewhere.
Winston, " 3,000 }

Old Town.—First settlement in the county. Small (P. O.) village, containing the ancient church and parsonage of the original Moravian settlers. Rev. D. Z. Smith, Pastor. Citizens mostly farmers. Wheelright, Blacksmith shops, and Tannery, are among the industries of the place. Six miles Northwest of Salem.

Bethania.—Second settlement of the Moravians. (P. O.) Contains an ancient and spacious church, Rev. R. P. Lineback, Pastor. Rev. E. P. Greider, member of Provincial Elders Conference for the Southern Province. Contains two Mercantile establishments, having a good trade. A good Boys' and Girls' School, Wagon Makers, Blacksmith, Watch and Clock Repairer, Carpenters,

Coopers, Tobacco Factory, and other smaller industries. Citizens have good farms surrounding the village, after the style of the Continental European farm villages. Nine miles Northwest of Salem.

Pfafftown.—Small farm village. Transou Brothers carry on well known Wagon Shops. Their work is much sought after. Ten miles Northwest of Salem.

Brookstown.—Small (P. O.) farm village, once commanding a considerable country trade. Thirteen miles, nearly west, of Salem.

Lewisville.—(P. O.) farm village containing two Stores, Saw Mill, Nurseries, Vineyard, &c. Considerable point of trade. Eleven miles West from Salem.

Waughtown.—Farm village. First house built by Charles Bagge, where he carried on for several years, a considerable mercantile business. The town grew up around the large building, and was called Charlestown. James Waugh purchased the premises of Mr. Bagge, and the town has since been known as Waughtown. In 1839 J. P. Nissen opened a wagon shop, which gradually assumed considerable proportions, resulting in the present extensive establishment, using steam power in nearly all its departments, and enjoying a good reputation for first class work.

Wm. Spauth has also an extensive wagon shop, and enjoys a good reputation for excellent work. Wagons from both the above shops are shipped almost daily to various parts of this and neighboring States.

Kernersville.—Town on N. W. N. C. Railroad. Eleven miles East of Salem. Population 600. About 1798 (eighty years ago) there was one building here, and the place was known as Dobson's Cross Roads. In 1806 Rev. Gottlieb Shober bought of Dobson, and his son settled there. In 1817 Joseph Kerner purchased the place, and it was known as Kerner's Cross Roads, latterly Kernersville.

The town site is 150 feet higher than that of Greensboro, 71 feet higher than High Point, on the North Carolina Railroad, and 50 feet higher than our Court-House. A number of streams head in the vicinity of town, (all running from north by or through the town) viz: Haw River, Deep River, Reedy Fork, Belew's Creek and Abbott's Creek. It is a place of large country trade, and a considerable thoroughfare for droves of stock going South.

Among the industries of the town are three Tobacco Factories: W. H. Leak's, John L. King's and R. B. Kerner's. Five Stores, doing a general mercantile business: Messrs. Beard & Roberts, Kerner & Co., A. H. S. Beard, Guger & Pegram, N. W. Sapp. Considerable barter trade, consisting of dried fruit, cereals and *Sassafras Oil*. The latter industry is not always profitable, but as high as 50 cents per pound has been obtained for it New York. This oil is used for flavoring, principally soaps. A pint weighs a pound, will burn in lamps, but singularly enough, will freeze nearly as soon water. Most of the citizens are farmers, and very good ones, using improved implements, &c.

Among the mechanics we find N. G. Kerner's Tannery, Buggy and Carriage Works of W. A. Griffith & Son and A. Lewis. A large Smithy is carried on by the Griffiths. J. S. Harmon has two Grist Mills near town, Millwright, J. L. Kerner, Millwright and Carpenter. A large saw mill owned, by Dr. E. & I. F. Kerner, is in ope-

ration a few miles of town, I Saddler Shop, H. Davis; A. Wellmon, Upholsterer, Mattress Maker and Carriage Trimmer; Julius G. Kerner is a practical painter, also James Hue is a Painter and Trimmer; Geo. W. Gentry is a general Machinist Geo. W. Stewart, Pump Maker and Cabinet worker; Jno. F. Plunkett, Cabinet Work and Undertaker; A. H. S. Beard, Tinner; R. Fentriss, Mason; Wm. Carter, Shoes and Findings. The resident Carpenters are W. G. Kerner, R. D. Fulton, B. G. Hendricks, Jno. Hepler and R. Harmon. Old Uncle J. F. Kerner is the patriarchal Post Master.

The Medical Profession is represented by Drs. A. D. Lindsay (also Druggist,) B. J. Sapp and E. Kerner.

Four Ministers reside in the place: Rev. Moses J. Hunt, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Elder Levi Bodenhamer, of the Primitive Baptist, Rev. Prof. S. R. Trawick, Methodist Episcopal, and Prof. of the District Conference School, and Rev. C. L. Rights, Pastor of the Moravian church. There are two Sunday Schools, well attended, one at the Methodist church, and the other a Union School, of the several other denominations. The Moravian church has a good organ. Prof. J. S. Ray, has a Normal School, (to prepare teachers for the Common Schools,) which has some 35 pupils. The two Churches are good, brick structures. The colored Methodists have a church also, with a fair congregation attending.

Prof. Trawick's is a mixed school, with an attendance of about fifty. Miss Thomas is music teacher.

Miss Floy Rights and Mrs. C. L. Rights have a school for boys and girls. This school is considered one of the best schools in the county, and has a very large attendance. The school buildings are good.

Friedberg.—(P. O. and Church.) Settlement commenced in 1754, by Adam Spach, from Pfaffenhofen, Alsace, France. First church consecrated in 1769. First settlers: Adam Spach, Valentine Frey (Fry,) Christian Frey, Peter Frey, George Frey, George Hartman, Adam Hartman, John Mueller, (Miller,) John Nicholas Beckel, (Beckle,) Fred. Beckel, Jacob Grater, (Crater,) Martin Walk, Christian Stauber. Regularly organized as a Moravian congregation in January 1772. The Church and Parsonage are large and well built. A Country Store and Postoffice is within a few miles of the church. A prosperous farming community. Rev. J. B. Lineback, Pastor.

Friedland.—Settled in 1769 by six German families from Broadway, Maine. They were shipwrecked on the coast of Virginia and arrived in Wacovia, *via*, Wilmington, in November, 1769. The original settlers were John Peter and Elizabeth Kroehn, Michel and Catharine Rominger, Christopher Philip and Barbara Vogler, Melchoir and Jacobina Schneider, (Snider,) Frederick and Salonn Kuenzel, Michael and Elizabeth Seiz, (Sides,) Jacob and Barbara Rominger, Frederick and Anna Maria Miller, Jacob and Margaret Hein, (Hine,) Peter and Elizabeth Schneider, (Snider,) John and Catharine Lanus, Peter and Elizabeth Feidler, (Fidler,) George Frederick and Gertrude Hahn, Jacob and Elizabeth Reid. The settlement is yet peopled by descendants of these old settlers, as their names indicate.

The Church is neat and spacious. Rev. C. L. Rights has charge of it.

Hope was settled by Christopher Elrod and John Douthit, and several families from Carroll's Manor, Maryland. The church was built in 1780. D. Z. Smith has charge.

POST OFFICES IN FORSYTH —*Salem*—Daily mail, North and South. H. W. Shore, P. M.

Whoston—Daily mail, North and South. W. A. Walker, P. M.

Kernersville—Daily mail, North and South. J. F. Kerner, P. M.

Lewisville—Tri-weekly mail. Eugene Wright, P. M.

Vienna—Weekly mail. John R. Hauser, P. M.

Old Town—Daily mail. H. N. Null, P. M.

Bethania—Daily mail. O. J. Lehman, P. M.

Rural Hall—Weekly mail. T. H. Payne, P. M.

Walkertown—Weekly mail. Mr. Linville, P. M.

Sedge Garden—Weekly mail. Levi Wagner, P. M.

Friedberg—Weekly mail. E. J. Spaugh, P. M.

Mt. Taber—Weekly mail. T. Boose, P. M.

White Road—Weekly mail. J. W. Fulp, P. M.

Population, white, 15,000; colored, 3,000. Total, 18,000.

STOKES COUNTY.

Stokes County was formed from Surry County in 1787, and was named in honor of Hon. John Stokes, a Revolutionary Colonel, who was appointed Judge of the U. S. Court for the District of North Carolina and opened the first U. S. Court held in this State. It lies in the North Western part of the State, and is bounded on the North by the Virginia line, South by Forsyth, East by Rockingham and West by Surry County. It is quite regular in outline, being bounded by parallel lines, and has an area of 22x20 miles. The surface is quite level in the lower part of the County, becoming decidedly broken on all sides in approaching the Sauratown Mountains, where the landscape becomes very picturesque.

The Sauratown Mountains, named after a tribe of Indians that had their domain in this region, extend for about 20 miles in the centre of the County in a S. W. to a N. E. direction, and at the distance of a mile and a half from Danbury. The mountains may be ascended by a roadway leading to the summit of Moore's Knob, which was used for a signal station by the U. S. Coast Survey in 1875 and again in 1877. Its attitude is 2,583 feet, and from this point may be had a prospect of the Blue Ridge for 80 miles, and Pilot Mountain, affording tourists and lovers of nature, landscape and mountain scenery unsurpassed in extent, beauty and sublimity, within the State.

Dan River, which is the longest river in the State, flows centrally through the County in a S. E. and N. E. direction, its principal tributary being Town Fork, coming in from the West. Its fall from Danbury to the Sea is 686 feet. It has a network of *tributary creeks* which afford abundant water power.

The Soil is sandy, underlaid with red clay, and is well adapted to raising grain and fruit, and especially for the cultivation of tobacco, which is extensively planted and yields a very superior leaf, a large portion being manufactured in a number of factories throughout the County. The value of land varies from five to one hundred dollars per acre.

A large area of the County is covered with a rich growth of timber. To realize the extent of this richness of forest development it is only necessary to state that, of species found in the United States (east of the Rocky Mountains), there are

Oaks,	22,	and 19	in North Carolina,	and 10	in Stokes County.
Pines,	8,	" 8	" " " "	" 4	" " "
Spruces,	5,	" 4	" " " "	" "	" " "
Elms,	5,	" 3	" " " "	" 1	" " "
Walnuts,	2,	" 2	" " " "	" 2	" " "
Birches,	5,	" 3	" " " "	" 2	" " "
Maples,	5,	" 5	" " " "	" 2	" " "
Hickories,	8,	" 6	" " " "	" 3	" " "

While the large number of minerals found within a circuit of 12 miles from Germanton attest the mineralogical interest of this County, the large deposits of magnetic iron ore, of most excellent quality and in inexhaustible quantity, when fully developed, will place this region in the front rank of iron producing localities.

The iron ores of the region embraced within Yadkin, Surry and Stokes, according to Prof. Kerr, occupy a relation to the Pilot and Sauratown Mountains, similar to that of the Gaston and Lincoln ores to the King's Mountain range; and Dr. Genth (Journal Franklin Institute, 1872) considers the latter to be a recurrence of the former. These deposits of ore divide themselves into two groups, geographically, one in Stokes and the other in Surry and Yadkin.

Operations at these works were suspended at the time of Gen. Stoneman's raid through this section in 1865. The prosperity was purchased by the present owners in 1875, who have added several tracts, and have leased the ore rights on a number of iron deposits within a few miles. The Moratue estate contains about 2,500 acres of timber of the best quality for making charcoal, interspersed with hard wood for building or manufacturing purposes. Charcoal blast-furnaces and groups of Catalan forges, are possible in a locality so well provided with wood, and where any amount of laborers can be had at the lowest price. It is believed that a high grade iron can be produced here in quality unsurpassed by any in the world, for softness, toughness, tensile strength. The reputation of the iron made from this ore was so high that the opinion of some considered it to excel all other iron made in the State.

The Northern or Stokes group of the range lies on the east, (north) side of Dan River, and within 2 and 3 miles of Danbury. These are collected for the most part in a group of parallel beds, in a dark to black and greenish black micaceous and hornblendic gness, the beds being very well defined, and the ore concentrated in certain definite strata, and in the case of the Rogers' Ore Bank, it is aggregated into considerable masses of pure granular ore, of very coarse grain. This bed is 8 feet thick and has been worked

on a considerable scale. Another bed reported to be 10 feet thick has been opened about half a mile east of the last, and two beds, (one of them 4 feet thick, the other not opened), have been discovered at different times within 300 and 600 yards of it, on the West. The ores are all magnetites, with sometimes a small admixture of hematite. (Prof. Kerr, Report Geology North Carolina, vol. 1, 1875 p. 259). There are other outcrops of magnetic ore in the county, a notable one on the South side of the Sauratown Mountains, among the head waters of Town Fork of Dan River.

The following analysis of specimens of ore, from the Roger's Ore Bank, are by Dr. Genth :

Oxides of Iron.....	92.47	85.09	79.71	67.66
Oxide of Manganese,	trace	trace	trace	trace
Alumina.....	trace	0.70	2.27	0.17
Magnesia.....	0.20	0.16	0.17	0.23
Lime,	0.13	0.29	0.31	0.19
Pho-sphoric Acid,.....	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Actinolite, etc.....	7.20	13.76	15.66	31.75
Water,.....				
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Metallie Iron,.....	65.34	61.74	57.13	49.03

The ores of this region have been worked in a limited way at bloomeries at different times for seventy years, on Buck Island Creek, Red Shoals, Neatman Creek, at Danbury, and at Col. Moodey's Tunnel Iron Works on the Dan River, opposite Danbury. In 1860 an association of individuals under the corporate name of the Marotock Iron and Manufacturing Company, purchased the Rogers Ore Bank with other lands, amounting to 2,000 acres, including Moodey's Works, and produced an excellent quality of both pig and hammered iron.

At Stokesburg, there are outcrops of three seams of coal in succession, the upper about 3 feet thick, the other two are reported to be much thicker than the top seam. It is semi-bituminous. Two analysis by Dr. Genth, of samples of different seams opened here gave, respectively, 75.96 and 76.56 per cent. of fixed carbon, 11.44 and 13.56 per cent. of ash, the volatile matter being about 12 per cent. in each.

Feldspathic Clay for making fire brick may be had a mile from Danbury, and Soapstone, in the form of greenish, massive rock, (potstone,) for making chimney hearths and linings is found near Danbury. Mica has been worked at a quarry 4 miles from Danbury on Big Creek. Limestone or Marble is found at the quarries of Martin, on Snow Creek, and Boleyjack, near Germanton; and outcropping on a branch of the Dan near Red Shoals, and elsewhere.

The population of the county, according to the census of 1870, was 11,208; white, 8,600; colored, 2,608.

Danbury, the County-seat, is situated in the centre of the County, on the eastern slope of the Sauratown Mountains, which rises from the western side of Dan River. The Main Street extends westward from the river, ascending to the summit of an oval knoll, where the Court House stands, at an elevation of 836 feet, according to the observations of the U. S. Coast Survey.

The village contains the County jail, a church, a flourishing female institute, four stores, McCandless' hotel and Taylor's boarding house. There are a number of mills and tanneries within its vicinage. The various trades and occupations incident to a village are also found here. Dr. John Pepper & Sons, whose public spirit and enterprise have contributed so much to the development of this locality, some years ago established a newspaper, the *Danbury Reporter*, (Democratic), which is conducted with a good degree of spirit, and shows a degree of correctness in printing not usually observable on the columns of a country paper. Its population, including Meadows township, is 2,066; white, 1,626; colored, 439.

Germannton, 13 miles from Danbury, is pleasantly situated at the junction of Town Fork, Neatman and Buffalo Creeks. It was the county seat up to the time when the county was divided to form Forsyth County. It contains a Methodist Church and several stores. Dr. Sharswood has lately inaugurated a movement for building an Episcopal (high) church here, which according to the plan, would present a unique and very picturesque effect. At this locality may be seen some of the best land of the County.

Dan River measures about 125 feet at Danbury, and as soon as the dam of the Moratuc Works shall have been built will afford the power of several large engines. The management of the Moratuc Iron Works will have water power privileges, and encourage the introduction of manufacturing industries. At Hairston's Ford, 10 miles below Danbury, the river is navigable for flat-bottom boats to Danyille, and by the aid of locks and other simple contrivances of slack water navigation, could be made navigable up to Danbury.

Piedmont Springs are situated near the base of the Sauratown Mountains, about two and a half miles from Danbury, have been fitted up as a summer resort. It is a chalybeate water, and is reputed to be curative of many complaints, and to possess such an invigorating effect on the system, for which the most celebrated medicinal waters are sought. Here Moore's Knob, Hanging Rock and spurs of the Sauratown Mountains, with their deep gorges and lofty boulders loom up in front of the Hotel building. There is also an alum spring a mile West of Piedmont Springs, on Mountain Creek; a sulphur, and a chalybeate-alum spring a half mile from the first; and Moore's alum-sulphur spring three miles N. W. of Piedmont Springs. The presence of iron and alum in these waters is due to the decomposition of the iron pyrites, so widely diffused in the gneisses, granites and slates.

The beautiful Cascade is within two miles of the Springs.

LIST OF MINERALS FOUND IN STOKES COUNTY.—*Sulphur* is frequently met with in minute crystals in cellular quartz, filling the cavities formerly occupied by pyrite.

Graphite or Plumbago occurs in beds on the Little Yadkin. Hematite, the foliated and micaceous variety occurs at Snow Creek.

Magnetite, a band of granular magnetite, free from titanite acid, mixed with actinolite, tremolite and a little epidote, passes from near Danbury, and also from Surry County, through Yadkin, Forsyth, Davie, Lincoln and Gaston Counties. This mineral forms the iron ore of Stokes County above mentioned.

Pyrobusite, occurs near Danbury in fine crystalline masses.

Quartz.—Good specimens of *Rock Crystal* have been found at Stokesburg, and very fine crystals and cluster of crystals of *Amethyst* of good violet and pink colors on western part of Sauratown Mountains. *Opalescent Quartz*, at Dan River. *Chalcedony* is found at Martins' quarry, and at two localities within two miles of Danbury. *Hornstone* is found at Martins' quarry. *Itacolumite* or flexible sandstone forms a stratum in the quartzite at the Sauratown Mountains. *Fossil Wood* is abundant near Germanton, where the public road is in a measure obstructed by the multitude of fragments, and entire trunks and projecting stumps of a petrified Triassic Forest.

Amphibole: Actinolite has been observed in talcose rocks, at Bolejack's quarry, and at Rogers Ore Bank. *Asbestos* is found on the waters of Big Creek, and at other localities.

Beryl has been found at the Mica quarry on Big Creek, 6 miles N. W. of Danbury.

Garnet is found at several localities, being a constant constituent of many of the mica and hornblende slates, in which it occurs in minute dodecahedral and trapezohedral crystals of a brownish or brownish-red color. Beautiful and perfect crystals of this mineral of a brownish red color, are found near Germanton. The massive *manganese garnet* is abundant near Moore's Mill.

Phlogopite, in small, brownish scales has been found in the granular limestone of Bolejack's quarry, and at Martin's quarry.

Tourmaline is found on the waters of Snow Creek, with black, green and white varieties.

Granite is found 6 miles East of Danbury in coarsely bladed masses of a blue and greenish-blue color.

Titanite is found in minute brown crystals in hornblende slate and in granite at Roger's Ore Bank, and in the N. E. part of the county.

Lazulite is found at Coffee Gap, in the Sauratown Mountains, in dark blue crystals and crystalline masses in quartz, and a very little margarite.

Calcite, the granular varieties which constitute marble before mentioned.

Anthracite, the bituminous coal of the Dan River is frequently found, especially near trap dykes, according to Dr. Genth, almost deprived of its hydrocarbons, approaching often true anthracite. Bituminous Coal, above mentioned.

Sard, *Oxide*, *Sulphate* and *Carbonate* are found associated at the Chalcedony formation 3 miles N. E. of Danbury. *Jasper* has been found in the waters of the Little Yadkin.

LIST OF TREES FOUND IN STOKES COUNTY.—Yellow Pine, Pitch Pine, Loblolly or Old Field Pine, Possum Pine, White Pine, White Oak, Post Oak, Swamp Oak, Rock Chestnut, Willow Chestnut, Black Jack, (Nigra.) Spanish Jack, Black Jack, (Tinctoria.) Red Jack, Scrub Jack, Shell Bark Hickory, Common or White Hickory, Black Walnut, White Walnut, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Beech, Locust, Rose or Honey Locust, Red Bud, Catalpa, Red Maple, White or Silver Maple, Red Ash, White Ash, Slippery Elm, Chicaw Plum, Wild Red Cherry, Holly, Dogwood, Swamp Dogwood, Black Gum, Sassafras, Pride of Indies or China Tree, Longleafed Cucumber, Service Berry, Narrow-leaved Crab Apple, Persimmon, Mulberry, Cedar or Red Cedar, Carolina Poplar, Large-toothed Aspen.

Lombardy Poplar, Red Birch, Black Birch, Black Willow, Weeping Willow, Hop Hornbeam, Sycamore or Buttonwood, Sweet Gum, Tulip Tree or Poplar, Sour Wood or Sorrel Tree.

The space assigned to this description of Stokes County does not admit of giving a list of the other plants found within this County, but we learn from the *Danbury Reporter* that Dr. Sharswood is collecting materials for a historical, statistical, descriptive and illustrated account of Stokes County and its objects of interest, with an appendix on its geology, zoology, etc. It will contain a neatly executed lithograph of the county map which was drawn in conformity to the Act of August 14th, 1868, which "made it incumbent upon the County Commissioners, at such time as may be convenient, to make an instrumental survey of their respective counties to file a map and survey in the office of the Department of State at Raleigh."

FROM DANBURY to Hairston's Ford, 12 miles; German-ton, 13 miles; Red Shoals P. O., 3½ miles; Walnut Cove, 13 miles; Sauratown, 15 miles; Francisco, 13½ miles; Dalton, 18 miles; Salem, 28 miles; Kernersville, 27 miles; Greensboro, 46 miles; Mt. Airy 30, miles; Madison, 18 miles; Wentworth, 33 miles; Leaksville, 35 miles; Patrick Court-House, Va., 20 miles; Reidsville, 40 miles; Danville, 65 miles.

Churches.—Methodist, 12; Baptist, 9; Campbelite, 2.

Schools.—White, 55; colored, 15.

Fruits.—Apples, Peaches, Plums, Pears, and Grapes.

Mills.—Grain, 60; Saw Mills, 35; 1 Steam Mill. 6 Tanneries. Four Masonic Lodges.

SURRY COUNTY.

Surry County was formed in 1770 from Rowan County. The name is derived from Snriry County in the South of England. In the original Saxon it signifies "The South River." It is situated in the North Western part of North Carolina, bounded on the North by the Virginia line, East by Stokes County, South by Yadkin, and West by Wilkes and Ashe. The County seat is Dobson, distant 140 miles from Raleigh, Northwest.

In 1775 Surry was a frontier county. The Mulberry Field Meeting House, where the town of Wilkesboro now stands, in the upper end, was the only place of meeting. The men generally dressed in hunting shirts, short breeches, leggings and moccasins, and the women in linsey petticoats and bed-gowns, and in summer often without shoes. Some had bonnets made of calico, and others wore men's hats.

The patriotism of the women of this region deserves a perpetual record. It was their heroic conduct that inspired their husbands and sons in the cause of liberty. They urged the men to leave home, and to prefer to die than be slaves; while they staid at home and worked with their own hands at the plough and with the hoe, by day, to provide sustenance for their families, and at night with the spinning-wheel and loom they made the clothing.

In this county is the celebrated Ararat, or PILOT MOUNTAIN. It rises gradually to the height of several hundred feet, and terminates in a rocky peak, from the summit of which there is a fine view of the surrounding country. This mountain can be seen for sixty or seventy miles, and was called Pilot Mountain by the Indians, as it served as a guide in their hunting and war routes.

Towns.—*Dobson*.—Population 200. Some country trade. Citizens own farms in vicinity.

Mt. Airy and Vicinity.—After traveling 41 miles from Salem, in a Northwestern direction, you come to the most interesting and energetic little town (Mt. Airy) that you have seen on your trip. It has a population of 600 to 700, with 4 churches, 3 schools, 9 stores, 3 furniture manufactories, 4 wagon manufactories, 2 newspapers, *Watchman* and *Surety Visitor*, 4 blacksmith shops, no bar-rooms, and no liquor licitly sold within two miles of the place, 2 masonic lodges, and the champion brass band of North Carolina with 15 members, 3 tanyards, 2 hotels, 1 boarding house, 1 photograph gallery, 1 drug store, 1 livery stable, 3 law offices, 1 leaf tobacco warehouse, and in town and immediate vicinity, you will find 9 large tobacco factories, 3 cotton factories, 5 merchant mills and a dozen or more little saw and corn mills. Mt. Airy has extra fine water power on either side. On the South and West is Lovell's Creek, with rich and cultivated bottom lands from 200 yards to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in width, that extends seven or eight miles towards the Blue Ridge, which is a distance of 10 miles to the foot of this beautiful mountain. Two miles farther West of Mt. Airy, will bring you to Stewart's Creek, a much larger stream, and has much prettier and more valuable bottom lands, that extend equally as near the mountain as those on Lovell's creek. Six miles still farther West will bring you to Fisher's River; here you will see lands equally as beautiful and productive as any you have seen on your trip. As you are now 10 miles from Mt. Airy, perhaps you had better return and see the country that lies on the east. The first thing that you will notice is the *Flat Rock*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles due east of Mt. Airy. It has an area of about 40 acres in one body, that does not produce any vegetable matter, except a very light coat of dark colored moss, which renders this natural curiosity more beautiful than it otherwise would be. It lies fronting the Blue Ridge Mountain, which gives a splendid view for more than 100 miles, or at least farther than the eye can reach, either way; the view is sublime, especially late in the afternoon.

This rock is one solid mass of gray granite, and is of a superior quality. It is a very cheap building material, as it splits almost like chestnut wood, and can be, by a skillful workman, so dressed as to have the appearance of polished marble. A Railroad to Mt. Airy would make this now almost worthless tract of untenable surface a fortune to the owner.

You now have the Ararat River between you and Mt. Airy. This stream is much larger than either of those you have seen, with extra bottom lands that extend 12 miles into Patrick county, Va.

White Sulphur Springs.— $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles up the Ararat River from Mt. Airy, will bring you to the White Sulphur Springs. It has a newly fitted up hotel, that will comfortably accommodate 125 guests. This water has been pronounced by Prof. Kirtland, formerly Pro-

fessor of the University of North Carolina, to be of extraordinary quality. Its reputation, so far as known, is inferior to none in this country. It is an infallible cure for dyspepsia, kidney, liver and bladder diseases, chills and fever, chronic diarrhœa, general debility, nervousness and many affections peculiar to females.

This county is rich with minerals, particularly iron and copper. And viewing this county with an unbiased eye, one would pronounce it the garden spot of North Carolina, and all it needs to make it bloom as the rose, is a Railroad.

Elkin.—On Yadkin River. Place of considerable trade. A fine bridge spans the Yadkin River here. Seat of Elkin Valley Mills, (wool,) and Elkin Manufacturing Company. Place of considerable trade. Good farming community in vicinity. Population 100.

Siloam.—(P. O.) Farm village. Tobacco Factory of the Messrs. Reeves, principal business. Also a fair country store. Good farms in vicinity.

Rockford.—Old county town. Some country trade. A good High School is taught here.

Population of County.—White, 9,692; colored, 1,560. Total, 11,252.

Fruits.—Apples, Peaches, Plums, and the usual variety of smaller fruits. Considerable fruit dried for exportation.

Surface of the county hilly and mountainous.

Principal Products.—Corn, Tobacco, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Potatoes and Grasses.

Minerals.—Lead, Coal, Mica, Iron, Manganese, Asbestos.

Soil.—Red and Gray.

Industries.—Grist Mills, 46; Saw Mills, 39; 1 Shoe Factory; 4 Potteries; Sash and Blind Factory; 1 Furniture and Cabinet Shop.

Woods.—Chestnut, Pine, Poplar, Hickory, Walnut, Locust, Oak, Cherry. Similar general growth of timber to be found in Stokes.

Churches.—Methodist, 27; Baptist, 25.

Sulphur Springs, 1. Three Iron.

Granite, Soapstone, Sandstone, Millstone in considerable quantities.

WILKES COUNTY.

Wilkes County was formed in the year 1777 from Surry, and called in honor of John Wilkes, a distinguished English statesman and member of Parliament. He was ejected by the ministerial party from Parliament on account of his liberal political views; and as often he was returned by the people. He died in 1797.

Wilkes County is situated in the extreme north-west portion of our State and bounded on the north by the Blue Ridge, which separates it from Ashe County; east, by Surry; south, by Alexander; and west, by Ashe and Watauga Counties.

Its capital, Wilkesboro, is one hundred and seventy-two miles north-west of Raleigh.

The County of Wilkes presents many interesting features both to the immigrant and the tourist. It embraces a lovely and fertile valley formed by the Yadkin River and its tributaries, the top of

the Blue-ridge being its northern and the top of the Brushy Mountain its southern boundary. The Yadkin, running as it does, about North 60° East, or parallel with the Geological leads, furnishes very fine water power. Its shoals or shallows being nothing more than an accumulation of pebbles. On its banks are found some of the finest bodies of bottom land to be seen anywhere in the State, some of which have been cultivated in corn for over one hundred years in succession, and are now much more fertile than when first cleared. These lands overflow, and almost always receive a heavy coating of rich loam.

The tributaries of the Yadkin head up in the Blue-ridge and Brushy mountains, and running immediately across the Geological leads form an immense number of water powers, some of them being very picturesque cascades. There are in this county some twenty-odd of these streams that have a sufficient amount of water to run heavy machinery.

Wilkesboro, the county-seat, is situated on a high bluff, immediately on the bank of the Yadkin. It is "beautiful for situation," but not very well grown of its age. It is sixty miles West of Salem, and thirty to forty miles North-west from Statesville. For the tourist, Wilkes furnishes some scenery unsurpassed for beauty, though perhaps not so grand as that of some of the more mountainous counties. Her most popular object of interest is Poor's Knob, of the Brushy Mountains, eight miles South of Wilkesboro. It rises to the height of 2,686 feet above the level of the sea, and 1,600 feet above the valley of the Yadkin. From its top you can have a full view of some seventy-five to one hundred miles all around you, taking therein the Pilot and Sauratown mountains, Buffalo, Peach-bottom, Whit-top, Phoenix, Negro, Elk Knob, Roan, Grand-father, Table-rock, Hawkbill, Black Mountain, King's, Anderson's, Crowder's, and the level plane extending South and East, as far as the eye can reach, in which view are visible Statesville and Lincolnton, and with a good glass, Salisbury and perhaps Greensboro might be seen. In full view on the North, and nestled in the valley of the Yadkin, sits the quiet little town of Wilkesboro, and a little further North are the magnificent proportions of the Blue Ridge, visible for some two hundred miles in length. Half way between Wilkesboro and Poor's Knob is Moravian Falls, a beautiful rolling cascade of some seventy-five or one hundred feet height, and so picturesque that it never fails to refresh the weary traveler and fill his ears with the "Music of Waters." Another interesting object, the Rock Mountain, lies in the northern part of the county, near Trap Hill. It is a mountain of solid rock, some five or six miles in circumference at the base; six or eight hundred feet high, with the top and one end covered with a splendid grove of oaks and other native trees; and pouring over an angle of the mountain is a lovely cataract of more than one hundred feet.

Wilkes also has several unimproved Mineral Springs, which no doubt will some day, give the pallid cheek the rosy hue, and the halting gate the elastic step.

Coming to the practical, it may be remembered that Tobacco raised in Wilkes took the first premium at the Vienna Fair, and

that the Brushy Mountain apples are unexcelled any where in the world.

These mountains are also peculiarly adapted to the grape, and if they could only be settled by a few hundred industrious Germans, they would soon rival the vine-clad hills of Italy and France. Besides these things all the cereals are raised, and well repay the industrious farmer.

The climate of Wilkes is remarkably healthful. There is no such thing as malaria in her borders, and the Blue Ridge completely fortifies her people against the cold North-west winds, thereby lessening the danger of inflammatory diseases in winter. The census will show her ratio of mortality as small as that of any part of the United States.

Churches.—Methodist 28; Baptist 56; Episcopal 2; Presbyterian 2.

Schools.—White, 94; Colored, 18; High Schools, 3.

Timber.—Oak, Pine, Chestnut, Hickory, Walnut and Poplar.

Mills.—Grain 95; Saw Mills 54.

Potteries, 1; Tanneries, 12; 1 Foundry.

Fruits.—Apples, Peaches, Pears, Grapes, Cherries, Berries, &c.

Population of County.—White, 13,877; colored, 1,662. Total, 15,539.

Granite, Sandstone, Soapstone and Mill Stones are found. Also Iron, Manganese, traces of Gold, Silver and Copper.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

Bounded on the North by Virginia, East by Surry, South by Wilkes and West by Ashe.

Surface hilly and mountainous.

Principal Timber.—Oak, Chestnut, Poplar, Birch, Maple.

Churches.—10 Baptist.

Schools.—(Not correctly reported.) 4 white and 2 colored.

Carding Machines, 3.

Mills.—Grain, 20; Saw Mills, 9.

Furniture Manufactories, 4; Saddle and Harness, 1; 3 Gold Mines; Copper, Plumbago, Iron.

Staple Crops.—Corn, Rye, Oats, Wheat, Buckwheat, Potatoes and Grasses.

Fruits.—Apples, Pears, Plums, &c.

Characters of soil like that of Surry, Wilkes, &c.

County Seat.—Gap Civil.

Population.—White, 3,401; Colored 299. Total 3,691.

ASHE COUNTY.

Ashe County was formed in 1792 from "that portion of Wilkes lying West of the extreme height of the Appalachian Mountains." It is in the extreme Northwest corner of the State; bounded on the North by the Virginia line, East by the Appalachian Mountains, which separate it from Wilkes and Surry, and South by Watauga, Caldwell and Wilkes Counties.

It was called in honor of Samuel Ashe, who was but a short time before the creation of this county, Governor of the State.

Samuel Ashe was born in 1725. He was an educated man, and a lawyer by profession. The proceedings of the Committee of Safety and the journals of the Provincial Congress from 1774 to 1776 attest his firmness and patriotism.

He was one of the three first judges in the State, 1777, and Governor in 1795.

Its capital town preserves in North Carolina the name of Thomas Jefferson, the third President of the United States. Its distance from Raleigh 202 miles.

Ashe County was settled about 1755. The face of the country is mountainous, its valleys fertile, yielding wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat and potatoes in great abundance. It has extensive ranges for pasture; its air is pure and water excellent; the climate favorable to longevity.

Churches.—Baptist, 20; Methodist, 10; P. M., 2.

Schools.—White, 100; Colored, 3.

Towns.—Jefferson, population 300; One Knob, 50.

Principal Trees.—Oak, Walnut, Sugar Maple, Poplar, Hickory and Cucumber.

1 Wool Carding Mill; 5 Tanneries.

Mills.—Grain, 41; Saw, 36. Furniture Shops, 5.

Minerals.—Iron, Copper, &c.

Population.—White 8,991; Colored 582. Total 9,573.

The following sketch was written for the *Marion, Va. Herald Patriot*:

ORE KNOB, as the mountain peak upon which the mine is situated is called, is situated in Ashe county, N. C., 46 miles southeast of Marion (the nearest railroad depot), and ten miles east of Jefferson, the county site of Ashe county. The existence of copper upon the Knob has been known for some twenty-five years, but the magnitude of the deposits was not suspected until the present company obtained possession of it. To show how little was suspected of its immense value, we will mention that it was sold in 1818 for the magnificent sum of eleven dollars, and was afterward bought by Mr. John Martin, now a resident of Ashe county. It was worked on a small scale before the war by a Tennessee company, who had no works upon the ground, but hauled the ore by a roundabout way to Wytheville for shipment. The present company, composed of Messrs. S. S. Clayton, Geo. Small, Juno, S. Williams, James Clayton, and others, all of the city of Baltimore, is incorporated with a working capital of three million dollars; and that sum is far short of the real value of the knob, which contains, all things considered, one of the most valuable and extensive veins of copper ever discovered in America.

The vein of copper, which extends transversely through the Knob, is a true fissure, and has been traced a distance of nearly 1,200 feet. The depth of the vein is not known, as the deepest shaft yet sunk is 152 feet, and the ore is still beneath, and extends to an indefinite depth; fissure veins have rarely been worked down to any bottom. The width of the vein where "cross-cuts" have been made is from twelve to fourteen feet; and it is safe to say that it will average at least ten feet in width. The ore will yield an average of twelve to twenty per cent. of copper. The immense value of the Ore Knob mine will be seen when we state, upon the authority of experienced miners, that a three foot vein of copper ore, yielding from 3 to 5 per cent. of copper, is considered a good paying vein.

Seven shafts have been sunk to the vein, the deepest of which is, as before stated, 152 feet. A gallery about 630 feet in length has been run through the vein. In sinking the shafts and running the gallery at least three hundred thousand dollars' worth of ore has been taken out, which is now being worked up by the company. It sounds almost incredible that this vast amount of ore should have been taken out while merely opening the vein and preparing for mining, but the ore is there to speak for itself.

The company when they first commenced operations shipped a considerable quantity of ore to market, but they have now erected extensive works for the extraction of the metal at the mines.

The process of making copper is as follows: The ore is first crushed, and then ground to an impalpable powder; after which it is "roasted" in furnaces for the purpose of driving off the sulphur which it contains. The copper is then extracted from the ore by the wet process, discovered and patented by Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, of Boston, and Prof. Jas. Douglas, Jr., of Quebec, Canada. This process, which is put into operation at Ore Knob for the first time on a large scale, is a very simple and economical method of extracting the metal and will, we think, be adopted universally when its merits become known, and will be a large source of revenue to the distinguished chemists who are its discoverers.

By the process of Professors Hunt and Douglas, the ore, after the "roasting" process, is put in a bath of chloride of iron, made by mingling salt and copperas. This is thoroughly stirred and the copper dissolved. After the copper is thoroughly dissolved the liquor is allowed to stand for some hours, in order to allow the heavier particles to subside; then the liquor, with the copper in solution, is drawn off into tanks filled with scrap iron; the result is the precipitation of the copper on the iron in the shape of cement, or sponge copper. The liquor, after giving up its copper, is used over again indefinitely. The company is shipping the cement copper to market at present; but as soon as furnaces can be erected for which preparations are now making, the copper will be refined at the mine and shipped to market in ingots. The present daily production of copper is about 4,500 pounds, the marketable value of which is about \$1,000.

The present company purchased Ore Knob over five years ago, but spent a considerable time in perfecting their title to the property, so that they only commenced active mining operations about

our years ago. In that short space they have done an extraordinary amount of work. They have built twenty-six roasting furnaces and forty-four tanks, with a capacity of 4,000 gallons each; drying-house, engine-houses, store-houses, offices, a large boarding house for employes, and quite a number of other buildings.

WATAUGA COUNTY.

The Iron, or Smoky Mountain, forms the line between North Carolina and Tennessee along the northern boundary of this county. Near the East end of the Roan Mountain, this chain begins to run a few degrees East of North, and keeps this course a few miles beyond the Gap where the Watauga River breaks through to join the Holston. Then turning abruptly to the East, and at the State Gap, North again, leaving a salient angle in North Carolina, this great mountain chain reaches the corner of this State, Tennessee and Virginia.

From the point first indicated, near the Roan Mountain, the Yellow Mountains run a little South of East, nearly along the line between Mitchell and Watauga counties, and continuing close to Grandfather Mountain, near the Blue Ridge.

Thence the Blue Ridge runs North-eastwardly to the Virginia line.

Occupying the Western end of the vast plateau, thus encompassed by these three great mountain ranges, lies the County of Watauga. The Eastern portion of the same plateau forms Ashe County. The average height of this plateau is more than three thousand feet above sea level. Very many isolated mountains and ranges of hills break up and diversify the county,—some rivaling in height the majestic walls by which the county is so nearly surrounded; but the sides, and even the summits of these elevations are fertile, and, notwithstanding its rugged surface, Watauga contains but few acres which are not valuable for crops or pasture.

A tributary of the Ohio, the New River, heads in this county, and with its many affluents drains the Eastern half, while the same office is performed in the Western half by the head and affluents of the Watauga River, a tributary of the Tennessee. So Watauga County is properly a part of the vast Valley of the Mississippi. Both systems of streams afford an abundance of water power, and in the proper season many of them give good trout fishing.

While raising enough wheat and corn for home consumption, this county annually exports a considerable quantity of buckwheat, rye, cabbage, apples, chestnuts, Irish potatoes, poultry, eggs, butter and cheese, and furnishes the Northern patent medicine venders with great amounts of medicinal roots and herbs. It also sends large droves of cattle, mules and horses to the markets of Tennessee, Virginia and South Carolina.

Its population is between five and six thousand. It contains 185,327 acres, tenanted by a hardy, shrewd, industrious and hos-

pitiable yeomanry. But one conviction of murder, or other capital felony, has ever been had in the county.

So far as temperature is concerned, its climate is nearly the same as that of Berlin, Prussia, and Chicago, Illinois. The average for Spring is 47° , Summer, 68° , Autumn, 48° and Winter, 32° , giving an annual mean of $48\ 7\text{-}10^{\circ}$, while that of Berlin is 48° and Chicago 47° . The greatest range of the mercury at Boone, the highest town in the State, being 3,242 feet above sea level, is 78° or from 40° to 82° .

Westerly winds prevail,—an observation for two years showing 259 days when such was the case, while 39 days had Southerly, 37 Easterly and 10 Northerly winds—the remaining days being calm, or rather, entirely breezeless.

Near Morris' House, on the Caldwell and Watauga Turnpike, 8 miles from Boone, is a Spring, tested by Mr. Olds, of Raleigh, and pronounced by him to be 49° . The famous Rock Spring at Morris is $52\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.

The rainfall is about the same as in the other mountain counties.

There are no manufactories of any size, or any great mercantile establishments in the county owing to its distance from railroads, but its commerce, conducted by wagons, is very considerable, and its farmers are often found, during the winter months, as far South as Columbia, S. C.

Its recent establishment, as a county, has prevented its claiming as its own any of the great events of the past, although many incidents dignified by historical notice, took place within what are now its borders, and village tradition still points out a rude heap of blackened stone in a fair meadow in Boone as the remains of the chimney of a hunting lodge built by the mighty hunter after whom the county town is proud to be named.

Several points of interest to the tourist, in this county, near or on the line of Caldwell, will be spoken of in the sketch of that county.

Churches.—Baptist, 11; Methodist, 6; Lutheran, 2; Episcopal, 1.

Lodges.—Masonic, 1; Friends of Temperance 2.

Trees.—Oak, Chestnut, Poplar, Pine, Sugar Maple, Cherry and Walnut.

Mills.—Grain, 29; Saw, 18. 2 Shingle Factories, 2 Furniture, 2 Tanneries.

Fruit.—Apples, Peaches, &c.

Minerals.—Iron, Mica, Plumbago, Gold, Silver and Copper are found.

CALDWELL COUNTY.

South of Watauga lies Caldwell, bounded on the North by the Blue Ridge, on the South by the Catawba River, on the East by Alexander and Wilkes, and on the West by Jonas' Ridge, a spur of the Grandfather Mountain, dividing this county from its parent, Burke.

Through the centre of the county, from East to West, run two parallel chains of hills, the Southern range called the Brushy:

the Northern are called the Warrior Mountain. These rise together outside the county, and enter it, after dividing from the parent chain, about 7 miles apart. Brushy Mountain culminates and ends in Turkeycock, or High Britain Mountain, 3 miles in an air line from Lenoir, the county seat, while Warrior Mountain keeps on farther to the West, and ends at John's River, a few miles East of Jonas' Ridge. The broad and fertile valley enclosed between these ranges is drained by Lower Creek and its affluents. South of the Lower Creek Valley, and towards the Catawba River, the county is undulating, drained by numerous creeks and branches, each watering a greater or less expanse of bottom land. The uplands in the Southern third of the county, though now neglected, will in time, be the richest section for wheat and tobacco in this part of the State. The Northern third of the county presents a very different topography. Six massive spurs lead from the Blue Ridge South, and, coming in some places to within 2 miles or less of Warrior Mountain range, with which they form right angles. Between these ridges, the five valleys are drained by Buffalo, flowing into the Yadkin, the Yadkin proper, and Mulberry, John's River, and Wilson Creek, the three latter, under the name of John's River, flowing into the Catawba near Morganton. As it reaches the lowlands North of the Warrior Range, the Yadkin bends abruptly to the Eastward, forming the noted Valley of the Yadkin, marked on the older maps as "The Happy Valley," well known as the home, in former days, of Gen. Wm. Lenoir, Col. Wm. Davenport, Gen. Sam'l. F. Patterson and others, whose lives are a part of the history of the State, and now occupied mostly by their descendants and kindred, who still keep alive the habits of hospitality and thrift that have made their names household words in so many sections of the Commonwealth.

From its peculiar location, extending from the mountain backbone of the Continent to the lowlands of the Catawba, this county affords so varied a list of productions that it is impossible in this article to enumerate them. In one short day's journey the traveler may, in this county, gather flowers from the Laurel and the Fig. The Census Reports show that the county fills up every column of crops raised in the country, except sugar cane, and it affords a substitute for that in sorghum.

It contains 250,761 acres, sustaining a population of about 9,000. Its average elevation above sea level, in the more settled portion, is about 1,200 feet.

Its average temperature is, Spring, 55°, Summer, 74°, Autumn, 55°, Winter 38°, giving an annual mean of 55½°, or nearly that of Paris, France, which is 54°, and Venice, Italy, 55°. The mercury has a range of 82°, or from 9° to 91°. The total rainfall for a year is 48½ inches, as follows: Spring, 10½, Summer, 14½, Autumn 10 1/5, and Winter, 13½.

Three years' observation show the winds as follows: Westerly, 192 days, Southerly, 85 days, Easterly, 144 days, and Northerly 139 days. High winds are exceedingly rare.

There are four manufactories, one of considerable size, the cotton and woolen mills of Gwyn, Harper & Co., at Patterson, on the Yadkin River, 7 miles North of Lenoir. There are 4 gold mines

in the county, and innumerable beds of Iron ore, some pronounced by the State Geologist, of fine quality, yielding 65 per cent. of iron.

The population is honest, law-abiding and frugal. A higher degree of Education than common, prevails here. Lenoir has celebrated schools and a prosperous Public Library.

But one execution ever occurred in the county.

The principal points of interest to travelers are as follows: Turkeycock Mountain, 5 miles by a graded road from Lenoir, and 19 miles from the thriving village of Hickory (on the W. N. C. Railroad,) 2,242 feet above sea level. From its clear summit, a view can be had, rivalling in beauty, and almost in extent, those afforded by its grander neighbors of the Blue Ridge. It is in contemplation to place a signal station for observations of the weather, upon these hills.

Grandfather Mountain, the central knob or culminating point of all the mountain systems of this region, is 5,897 feet above sea level, and was long believed to be the highest peak of the whole Appalachian chain. Its vast bulk, and its great altitude above the low valleys which surround it, make it more imposing than its loftier brethren of the Black Mountain group. Its top, from East to West, shows the gigantic profile of a bearded face, giving it its name. It is 50 miles from Hickory, 31 from Lenoir, and 9 miles from Morris' House, from which point it is easily accessible on horseback. The high-walled valley back of the Grandfather, between it and the Hanging Rock Mountain, is one of the most picturesque places in the State. It is reached from Shull's Mills, 7 miles from Morris, and 48 from Hickory.

Blowing Rock Mountain, a spur of the Blue Ridge, joins its parent where the Caldwell and Watanga Turnpike cross the crest of the Ridge. The mountain is 4,090 feet above sea level, and courses over Northward like some enormous wave, arrested and turned into shore just as it was about to fall upon the valley below. This cliff is 2,500 feet above the upper valley of John's River, and for hundreds of feet is almost precipitous. In almost any weather, so strong a breeze blows up and over the cliff, that small articles, as handkerchiefs and hats, thrown down towards the valley, are hurried back over the heads of those standing on the crest.

Near here are the head springs of the Yadkin and New Rivers, separated by two hundred yards of level meadow; the waters of one reach the Atlantic above Charleston in 450 miles of travel; of the other, the Gulf of Mexico, after 2,500 miles of devious wanderings, and mingling with streams from one-fourth of the States of the Union.

Blowing Rock is 20 miles from Lenoir and 39 from Hickory

Churches.—Baptist, 20; Methodist, 17; Lutheran, 2; Episcopal, 2; Presbyterian, 1.

Schools.—Two High Schools; one at Lenoir of considerable reputation, known as "Finley High School." The other known as "Davenport Female College," also located at Lenoir, in full view of the Blue Ridge about twenty miles distant. It was founded in the year 1853 by the liberality of a number of citizens, prominent among whom was Col. William Davenport, of Happy Valley, in honor of whom the institution was named.

D. F. C. belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and until the year 1870 was under the control of the South Carolina Conference. At that time it was transferred to the North Carolina Conference, which now holds and controls it.

In 1865 it was occupied and plundered by Gen. Stoneman's army, and its operations were consequently suspended for a few weeks. With this exception it was in successful operation from its first opening in 1858 to the 14th of February, 1877, when it was accidentally consumed by fire. It is now (1878) in progress of re-construction and will, in a short time, be ready to re-open.

It has educated a large number of young ladies, among whom are many of the most accomplished daughters of North and South Carolina.

Towns.—Lenoir; population, 600. Patterson; population, 100.

All varieties of useful timber.

Mineral Springs.—Sulphur, 3; Magnesia, 1; several Iron.

Mills.—Grain, 51; Saw, 41.

Furniture Shops, 5; Implements, 1; Tanneries, 8; Potteries, 1.

Minerals.—Silver, Copper, Mica, Iron, Manganese, Asbestos.

Fruit.—Same Fruits flourish in Caldwell as in Watauga.

CATAWBA COUNTY.

Catawba County stands prominent among the counties of Western North Carolina, combining as it does in its favored locality, the highest fertility of soil, varied natural resources, and most admirable characteristics of its people. In the division of Mecklenburg county in 1768, Tryon was formed. On account of the hatred of the people towards Governor Tryon, the county was divided in 1779 into Lincoln and Rutherford counties. In 1812 the Legislature divided Lincoln county and Catawba was formed, and lies south of the Catawba river, with its southern limit resting on Lincoln county. Newton, the county-seat, was not finally located until 1841. The building, however, was commenced in 1843. The first Court in the county was held under a mulberry tree, at the famous "Barringer Muster Ground," one and a half miles east of the present Court House. This muster ground had acquired a wide celebrity on account of the militia reviews held there for many years. On these occasions the gay and pleasure-loving, from a wide territory around, met in large numbers, and spent several days in traffic and in the various amusements that delighted the plain but honest and social people of those primitive times. At this Court, A. H. Shuford, Esq., was elected Sheriff, and Joseph Reinhardt, County Court Clerk. In 1847 Jonas Kline was elected Sheriff. He has held the office ever since (a period of thirty-one years) with the exception of one short interval. George Setzer was elected County Court Clerk about the same time and remained in office sixteen years.

The town of Newton was built up rapidly after its final location. Its trade from the beginning until the late war was very active, and its merchants were very successful. It was the seat of considerable manufacturing and of flourishing schools and churches. The location of the Western North Carolina Railroad, three miles north of the town, with only an arm extending to it, was very detrimental to its prosperity, since several other villages have sprung up in consequence of this location of the Railroad, which have greatly curtailed the trade of Newton. It is believed, however, that the change to be made the present year in the W. N. C. R. R. Line, bringing the main trunk by the town, together with the building of the Chester & Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad by it, will restore its former prosperity.

The town of Hickory, lying in the Western portion of the county, has its name in quaint tradition, though it has been known as a town but a few years. An old log house, now standing in the centre of the village, was formerly known as Hickory Tavern. With the completion of the W. N. C. R. R. to this point on the 22th of April, 1860, the place was known in commercial parlance as Hickory Station, at which time Mr. A. L. Shuford was made Depot Agent. Then it was but an open woods, desirable, however, by reason of the elevated and level area of land that extended for miles in any direction. The Legislature of 1863 incorporated the town of Hickory Tavern. In the Legislature of 1872-3 a new incorporation act was passed, dropping the "Tavern" from its name and extending the limits of the "Town of Hickory." Its progress has been the subject of comment: a depot in the woods in 1860 and on to the close of the war, it to-day numbers 1,500 population, three church buildings completed and three others under construction, two good hotels, eight or ten stores of general merchandise, with a complement of shops, two livery stables, one newspaper, a public reading room, a leaf tobacco warehouse, four tobacco factories, wagon, carriage and furniture manufactories, a good male school, and other schools for boys and girls. In its immediate neighborhood are four or five extensive flouring mills, and further removed are other mills, all with their depot at this place, whose brands of flour have a reputation, wherever known, excelled by none. Its trade is as remarkable as its progress otherwise. Five years ago its trade was made up of the ordinary "Cash and Barter" transactions of the retail country store. To-day, its customers are found to an extent of one hundred miles distant, many of them merchants who make this the wholesale mart of their transactions. Its merchants claim to handle more country products than any other town on the W. N. C. R. R., one firm showing that it has handled one and a half million pounds of dried fruits, from the crop of 1877. The tobacco warehouse was established about a year ago, and has a fair prospect of meeting with that success in this line of trade, which has been so marked in the town of Winston in Forsyth county. Two sales day each week with a break of 5000 to 25,000 lbs. per week. This is also the depot of the Catawba White Sulphur Springs.

Other villages, those of Catawba and Conover, on the line of the W. N. C. R. R. in the county, bear evidence of industry and enterprise among their inhabitants.

In politics the people of Catawba county are almost a unit. In former years the "Democratic party" held complete sway. During the war the county voted almost unanimously for Z. B. Vance for Governor. Since the war it has been strongly allied to what is now known as the Democratic party. In all political contests in the State, that party has looked to it as the "Banner County," and no other county has as yet shorn it of its laurels.

In social life its people are plain and unpretending, hospitable, courteous, generous and kind; to be honest, frugal, temperate and sincere has ever been their character. Descended principally from German parents they live well and waste nothing, with much of the primitive characteristics of their forefathers, intermixed with those of the "Anglo Saxon Man," they combine traits which in their blending make up the best type of the American citizen. They dislike very much to go in debt, evidenced by the fact that more than one effort to vote a county debt has been signally defeated. The county does not owe a dollar and has money in its treasury. A county claim is as good as a Treasury note, taxes are comparatively low, and yet the county is abreast of any county in the West, in the march of internal improvements or anything else that marks their progress. It has ever been fortunate in having its best and most discreet men at the head of affairs. It has a "poor-house" which is well provided and comfortably kept; fortunately, however, it has few inmates. Without wealth on the one hand it has little pauperism on the other. Its merchants have been heard to remark that it was a county adapted to the credit system in merchandise. One of our principal merchants says he has not lost one per cent. of a large credit business during a period of five years. For a year or so after the passage of the Bankrupt Act no one availed himself of the benefits of it, and to this time not a dozen men have been adjudged bankrupt in the county.

RELIGIOUS.—*The Lutheran Church.*—The tide of immigration began to flow southward from Pennsylvania, about the year 1745. These were Germans. Of these a number formed settlements west of the Catawba river. They concerned themselves about the ministrations of the Word of God and the ordinances of His house. They formed societies, and erected houses of worship according to their ability. While they were at first destitute of ministers of the gospel, these German Lutherans would assemble on Sunday and have Lutheran prayers and sermons read for their edification by the school-teacher. The first Lutheran minister from Germany to this State was Rev. Adolph Nassmann. Through his influence Rev. J. G. Arndt came to his aid, who first preached to the Lutheran settlers in this county. Previous to and during the Revolutionary War, these two faithful servants of God labored alone. They endured much toil and hardship, were instrumental in planting, organizing and establishing the Lutheran Church in different portions of North Carolina. After the Revolution was over Rev. J. G. Arndt removed from Rowan to Lincoln county, which then embraced Catawba. He located in Lincoln county in the year 1786. There he labored and died and was buried under the old Lutheran church in Lincoln. He is the acknowledged founder of the Lutheran Church west of the Catawba river. The last four years of his life he was afflicted and labor by the loss of his eyesight.

The oldest churches in Catawba are St. Paul's and Zion, 5 miles from Hickory. Subsequently others were organized. After Rev. Arndt rested from his labors, in order Revs. J. R. Miller, Philip Henkel, Daniel Moser and David Henkle broke the bread of life to these congregations of German Lutherans.

From a handful in 1776 to 1800, the Lutheran Church in Catawba has increased to hundred even thousands. She has had her days of sunshine and shade. The Lord has blessed and prospered her where she has been faithfully cultivated.

The number of congregations now in Catawba is 14, with a membership of about two thousand.

The first ministers were all German. Our ministers now preach in English alone,—all understand the German.

The Lutheran Church here is in a prosperous condition. Strong efforts are now being made to establish a school of high grade at Conover, the centre of the Lutheran Church in Catawba, in the midst of a strong Lutheran population.

The Reformed (German) Church.—The Reformed (German) and Lutheran Churches were doubtless the earliest organized in the limits of the territory now included in Catawba County. St. Paul's Church, 1½ miles West of Newton, is the oldest church in the county. It is a union church, Reformed and Lutheran. The present is the second house of worship. It was built early in the present century. The first must have been built some considerable time before the revolution of 1776. The land was donated by Paul Anthony, who was born in 1710. The immediate descendants of Henry Whitener, the pioneer of this section, were members of the Reformed Church, and Father Loretz, a Reformed minister, preached Henry Whitener's funeral. Father Andrew Loretz came to North Carolina about 1784, and was the first regular pastor of the Reformed Churches in Catawba and several other counties in the State. He was a man of fine abilities, extensive learning, and commanding eloquence. His eulogy on Washington was a masterpiece of oratory. His field of labor stretched over 100 miles East of this county, and South, into the heart of South Carolina. He died suddenly, in 1812, in the afternoon of the last day on which he preached at St. Paul's. Grace and St. John's churches were built early in the present century, Snayrna was organized before 1840. St. Matthew's was organized about the same time. Bethel, several years later. The Church at Newton was built soon after the town was located. The congregation at Hickory was organized, perhaps, during the late war. The house of worship has been built since. Salem is a Union Church. The Reformed Congregation was organized there several years after the late war. Just before the middle of the present century, the congregations at Grace and St. Paul's were large and influential, doubtless, the most so in the county. With these exceptions, the Reformed congregations in this county have not been very large; but the church as a body has, from the first settlement of this section (1750, the date of Henry Whitener's first Patent), included a large per cent. of the best families. She has sustained an enviable character for intelligence, christian enterprise and piety. Her members have always been in the front ranks of the noble enterprises of the church and the State. The Bible and Tract Socie-

ties, the Temperance cause, the Sabbath School and education, have ever been cherished objects with her people. None have been more ardent or substantial supporters of the principles on which our government is founded, or of measures to advance her welfare. When the Classis of North Carolina inaugurated an institution of learning for the better training of the youth of the church, Catawba County held out the strongest inducements for location, and *Catawba College* was established at Newton, in 1851. The school immediately became popular, and for a number of years its patronage was large. The scholarship plan on which it was started did not meet its financial necessities, and its usefulness after a time was hindered. But through all of the vicissitudes through which the church and the country have passed, the school has maintained itself well, and is now honorably represented by those whom it has sent out from year to year, in the learned professions and useful avocations in most, if not all the Southern and Western States and in many of the Northern States besides. The school is full at present, and in a flourishing condition.

The churches mentioned in this sketch, contain upwards of 500 members, and are divided into two charges.

Methodist.—From the best information we can get, Methodism was introduced into Catawba County nearly one hundred years ago. We have no date at hand by which we can determine the exact time it was introduced into the county. In the year 1830, according to the Minutes of one of the early Conferences in North Carolina, Rev. Hartwell Spain was Presiding Elder of the Lincoln District, which embraced several counties, Catawba, then a part of Lincoln, was among them. In this county at present, there are about 18 churches, worth, perhaps twenty thousand dollars, and a membership of 1,100, with 8 ministers, travelling and local. The church has made considerable progress in the last few years. The church in Hickory was organized in June, 1868, with a membership of about 12; it now numbers nearly 70. Thus it continues to grow. Her Sunday School interest is managed well, and the rapid increase in membership is no doubt attributed in a measure to her well regulated Sunday Schools, and her itinerant system.

Episcopal.—The services of the Episcopal Church were established in this county in September, 1872, by the Rev. V. Falls, then Rector of Grace Church, Morganton. The limits of this Parish, which was formed by authority of the Diocesan Convention of 1873, were intended to embrace the entire county. The Rev. Edmund N. Joyner succeeded to the Pastorate in 1874. Since 1872, there have been regular ministrations at Hickory, and also, since 1875, at Newton. There are at this date, 1878, a few more than a hundred members in the Parish, about fifty of whom are communicants.

The Presbyterian Church had its first organization in the county in the town of Newton, in 1858, at which place they have now a membership of about 35, and are erecting a house of worship. Rev. J. M. Gibbs took pastoral charge of a small congregation of Presbyterians in Hickory, on the 18th of March, 1873. They are now

erecting also a house of worship in that place. In the primitive history of the State Presbyterianism was a pioneer, but in Catawba county, until late years, it has been little known.

The Baptist Church has an organization at the village of Catawba, and also one at Hickory, with a house of worship at each place, but like those of the Presbyterian and Episcopal churches, their congregations are small; they make some progress, however from year to year.

Catawba County has two prevailing soils, about equally divided upon its uplands, the Northern portion being alluminous, a gray, sandy surface with a clay subsoil, the Southern portion partaking more of the ferruginous, being strongly impregnated with iron, and hence is a red yellow, soil. There is little of the rough gravel or mica surface in the county. The bottom lands are exceedingly fertile, principally a rich, sandy loam, with very little of that very troublesome surface, known among farmers, as "Crawfish Lands." The average fertility of the soil can hardly be excelled by any county in the State. Its principal products are Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, &c., &c. The crop of Wheat in 1877, reached one hundred and thirty-five thousand bushels. No correct estimate of the corn crop is given. Cotton is being profitably cultivated especially in the Southern portion of the county, while recent developments have established the fact that Catawba County can produce as fine tobacco as can be found elsewhere in the State. Not only practical experience, but high authority as to the nature of the soil, is quoted when we say that "Catawba County is embraced in the fine tobacco belt of Virginia and North Carolina." The people are gradually being awakened to this additional source of wealth in their midst, and are even now looking forward in the not distant future, when the production of Tobacco will be one of their leading industries. The establishment of a "Leaf Warehouse" in the village of Hickory, has greatly stimulated the industry. In production, we have but to add, that Catawba County sends to market more or less of near all the products of the soil, except tropical fruits. Her native fruits are an immense industry; even the despised blackberry is a power within her borders. Grapes grow luxuriantly. The Grasses, to any great degree, are not native to her soil; yet the Clover fields are rich, and her meadows waft the perfume of new mown hay. Many of her farmers, have of late years, turned their attention to the improvement of stock, more especially cattle and hogs, until now fine cows browse upon the hills, and fat hogs are brought to the larder. Little attention has been paid to sheep raising, and the people would hold that man "worthy of honor" who could instill into our Legislature the necessity of a "dog law;" then, in all probability, sheep-husbandry would become an important industry. We would mention, in this connection, that the native woods of Catawba are valuable, abounding in the different varieties of Oak, Pine, Hickory, Ash, Maple, &c., &c., last though not least, Black Walnut, to say nothing of other rare varieties. We learn of a broad acreage on the South fork of the Catawba river, covered by an immense cane-brake, in which stands millions of feet of black walnut. This of itself, is a fortune to the man who would cull it from its apparently impenetrable morass.

Leaving the surface, and looking deeper, we find in this county such hidden stores of wealth, as had not been dreamed of until Prof. John T. Humphreys, of Virginia, late Naturalist and Entomologist to the State Department of Agriculture of Georgia, a man of learning and extensive research in this particular branch of science, after spending some months in this county, opened up the fact that it had much mineral wealth. We are indebted to him for the following sketch of the "Mineral resources of Catawba County:"

"An imaginary line, running due East and West from ocean to ocean, and passing through Hickory, plainly indicates the extreme Southern limit of the Arctic fauna and flora, and the extreme Northern limit of the Tropical fauna and flora. The variation and inter-variation, therefore of genera and species in this portion of the Kingdom of Nature are of an exceedingly interesting character. The minerals found in this county partake of the same anomalous nature as the plants and insects.

Strata of the oldest Azoic rocks yet known to science, are found in this county, and, interblended with them, we discover abundant evidences of a later period, the upper Silurian and the lower Devonian. In other words, there is a series of crystalline-igneous rocks mingled with those of a sedimentary character, such as limestone and sandstone.

For building purposes, we enumerate: Gneiss, Syenite, Feldspathic Granite, Sandstone (pseudo), Limestone and a good quality of Clay. Also a tolerable Marble.

For pottery, pipes, &c., Kaoline, of different colors.

The Ores are Native Gold, The Sulphurets of Gold, Limonite and Hematite (Iron), The Sulphurets (Iron), The Sulphurets of Copper.

Minerals in General.—Mica, Asbestos, Beryl, (green, blue and yellow), Tourmaline, (black), Quartz Crystals of every variety, reniform, nodular, botryoidal, mammillary, globular, amygdaloidal, dendritic, darsy and acicular, Titanite, Rutile, Garnets, (iron), Liquid bearing Quartz Crystals, Amethyst, Smokey or Cairngown, Feldspar, Siderite, Graphite.

A thorough geological survey of this county would add largely to its wealth.

Passing on the wonderful resources of water power in this county, it presents a broad field for the profitable investment of capital, for its location being easily accessible to all the sources from whence material for manufacturing may be obtained in, and adjacent to the county, its water power deserves special mention. The Catawba river, not less beautiful in its flow than in the sweet sounding of its Indian name, rushes on towards the sea with a force (we quote from Prof. Kerr's Report to the Legislature of 1875) equal to 245 horse power to the foot of fall. Along the line of this river are many valuable manufacturing seats, prominent among which are the "Horse Ford Falls" three miles north of Hickory, where the fall is said to be 24 feet. It is hoped that ere long this great native power may be utilized to its fullest extent, when the buzz of the cotton spindle, and the crash of the loom, mingled with others of the wheels of industry may keep time to the march of progress in the "Old North State." To the South of Hickory, on the South Fork of the Catawba, are a number of

shoals; these though smaller in extent than some on the main stream, are nevertheless such elements of force, that were they utilized, would drive all the machinery that could be erected upon its bank; all these are easily accessible by railroad, as Hickory is situated about midway between the rivers, and as soon as the connecting link of the Chester & Lenoir N. G. R. R., or that of the Carolina Central R. R. shall open up to Hickory, a Southern outlet, the value of all her surrounding resources will be much enhanced. At the Horse Ford Falls, one of the best Flouring Mills of the country is situated; to this has recently been added by Messrs. Ramsour & Bonniwell, machinery for the manufacture of Wagons, Hubs, Spokes and other wood work, which will doubtless become a lucrative business. Adjacent thereto, on Horse Ford Creek, are the excellent Flouring Mills of A. L. Shuford, Esq., whose fine quality of flour caters to the appetites of many of the best families in the State; and so throughout the entire county the small streams, which are numerous, are being utilized in the manufacture of flour, lumber or other commodities. Near the village of Catawba is quite a manufacturing interest. "Granite Shoal Cotton Mills," on the Catawba river, runs 1,200 spindles, making four tons of carpet warp per week, for the Northern markets. "Long Island Mills," a little above, on the river, runs 1,000 spindles, and 24 looms, turning off 800 yards of 4-4 sheeting and 200 lbs. cotton Yarn per day. These Mills consume 1,000 bales cotton annually, mostly of local production, employing 50 girls and 20 men. Just above the "Long Island Mills," is a valuable power known as "Buffalo Shoal," where Daniel Moore has a Saw Mill, and here we will remark that this lumber industry is considerable in the county. On opposite side of the river from Daniel Moore's Saw Mill, Messrs. Wilhelm & Wagoner have Flouring and Saw Mills, driven by water from the same shoal, thus showing that its power is considerable. On Bald's Creek, and near its mouth, four miles east of the village of Catawba, are situated "Catawba Valley Iron Works," where lies an inexhaustible bed of Haematite Ore: and two blooming fires, with machinery capable of turning off 1,000 lbs. of moulds and bar iron per day. The "Shuford Gold Mine," four miles South of Catawba village, from which \$70,000 worth of the precious metals have been taken, still contains, it is said, thousands of tons of ore that would remunerate operators with machinery adapted to gold extraction. Near by are the Lime Beds of Catawba, which will become valuable, for both building and agricultural purposes,—more especially the latter, when the people learn the value of lime as a fertilizer.

The tanning business is another important industry of the county, though no very extensive tanneries are carried on, yet there are a number in the county, the most important of which is that of Messrs. Seagle, Clapp & Finger, Newton, N. C., using a ten horse power engine and machinery. They send to the Northern markets considerable quantities of "leather in the rough."

Distilling is engaged in to a limited extent. Yet these people are sober and law-abiding, and fear not the tread of the oft dreaded revenue officer.

In climate, Catawba County, with its surroundings, has been called the "Switzerland of America." The air is salubrious and

balmy, being near the foot of the Blue Ridge, the mountain breezes drive back to their native bogs, the malarias of the East. The grand old mountains of North Carolina may be seen in the distance, towering above the table lands in magnificent array.

The healing waters of "Catawba White Sulphur Springs," seven miles distant from Hickory, on a beautiful drive, have many attractions for health or pleasure seekers. Nature has been lavish of her charms around these Springs, whilst the proprietor, Dr. E. O. Elliott has improved it to the extent of accommodating 300 or more guests. Its waters are White Sulphur, Blue Sulphur and Chalybeate, with an elegant Free Stone Spring. Other watering places of less note, but possibly of great medicinal virtue, are easily accessible from Hickory, in fact within its corporate limits is an excellent Chalybeate Spring, which is a popular resort in Summer.

Much more might be said of the county at large, filled as it is with objects of general interest, and it is hoped that other pens than ours will take up the subject and aid in placing Catawba where she rightfully belongs, in the front rank of importance among many other noble counties of North Carolina.

BURKE COUNTY.

Burke County was formed in 1777, from Rowan County, and named in compliment to the celebrated English statesman and orator, Edmund Burke.

It is located in the Northwestern part of the State, and bounded on the North by the counties of Mitchell and Caldwell. East by Catawba, South by Cleveland and Rutherford, and West by McDowell.

Morganton is the capital, and named after Gen. Daniel Morgan. It is a pleasant, ancient looking town, containing several neat churches, and two good hotels, with a number of creditable mercantile establishments, and handsome private residences. Population, 1,000. It is very healthy, being about 1,100 feet above sea level. Among its citizens will be found descendants of men whose names stand high on the list of Carolina's patriot sons.

The town is surrounded by mountains, just distant enough to "lend enchantment to the view." To the South and South-west the South Mountains appear, running in a Northwardly direction, and losing themselves in small spurs and ridges. Far distant, in the West, we behold the Blue Ridge and its spurs, and a portion of the Black Mountains, while almost beneath us "Linville Mountain" extends its snake-like arm, far down, until its course is stopped by the Catawba." Nearer still we behold the grand old Table Rock and Hawk's Bill. Few, very few, there are, who will not agree that this is an enchanting view, and that a few days can be very agreeably and profitably spent in this vestibule of the Mountains.

A Mineral Spring is a few miles distant, and has been a place of considerable resort from neighboring counties.

The justly celebrated "Linville River and Falls" can be easily reached from this point. The following description may be found interesting:

"We now came to a very steep ascent, obliging us to dismount and lead some distance. Arriving upon the ridge we again mounted our nags and proceeded along the top of the mountain, soon arriving at the noted tree where four counties corner. We rode around the tree, passing through the counties of Burke, Watauga, Yancey and McDowell. We now commenced descending, rapidly approaching Linville River, where we left the horses, and prepared to cross the stream, the roar of falls breaking upon our ears. We were obliged to move along the water's edge, over smooth, wet stones, threatening a ducking at every step,—until we were enabled to force our way up the steep bank, through the stubborn laurel thickets, finding a bleak spot, covered with a "laurel brake." There is a singular feature in the landscape just here: On the opposite side of the stream, noble trees reach the water's edge, while on the side we were on, nothing but stunted timber appears. After proceeding a short distance we descended a sort of natural steps, and walked out upon a rocky bluff, overlooking the several falls. The scene was grand beyond description, and it is folly to attempt a delineation of the wild fanciful freaks that nature assumes. Above the falls the river is comparatively smooth, but soon becomes ruffled by rapids, until it dashes uninterruptedly over a huge rock, about 20 feet high, extending across from bank to bank, and continues to fret along, falling three different times, as it boils and surges in its serpentine course. Our guide had meanwhile descended the rock upon which we stood, and crossing a log ascended another and higher mass of granite, calling upon us to follow. At first we were disposed to be satisfied with our position, but he insisted that we saw nothing where we were, and re-crossing the frail log bridge, bade us come and see the grandest sight of all. We followed the guide, not however without some misgivings, as the log lay across the stream where it was perhaps the most fearful in its mad career, and just above its last and most magnificent tumble. As we ascended the opposite ledge, a sight greeted our enraptured vision, causing us to forget all the difficulties in the enjoyment of this magnificent display of nature's grand and gigantic works. In the shadow of such magnificent and terrible forms, man seems but a plaything of a moment, to be blown away with the first breath, and persons unaccustomed to scenes of this kind cannot at the first glance, get an adequate impression of the magnitude of the scenes around them. Everything is on such a gigantic scale that the real and individual greatness of the objects are lost sight of. As we thus stood gazing upon the course of this greatest of all the elements, rushing along in its rock-bound bed, and forcing a passage for itself through the hard, gray rock,—we could not help contrasting this scene with the babbling brook as it flows peacefully through the meadow land, or courses along in the leafy wood, throwing itself into miniature cascades and then rippling over its pebbly bed, singing merrily as it glides on, cooling the fevered brow of man and cheering the wood-

land bird as it laves its downy plumage in its bright water. Here the scene was changed, the babbling brook had become a reckless torrent, bursting asunder the very rock in its mad career, and throwing huge timbers in wild confusion on its rocky banks.

We seated ourselves, looking down some forty feet where the troubled waters made their descent over the last and highest fall, said to be near 100 feet, finding repose in an immense pool, easily imagined to be bottomless, from which arose continually a thin mist. As we gazed down the stream, we saw it again assume a smooth surface, while its waters on either side were hemmed in by huge palisades of gray granite, which continue for miles down the river, at one place nearly closing over it, so that one might leap from one side to the other. These "Chimneys," (for it seems all high ledges of rock must necessarily be called by that euphonious title,) rise several hundred feet, to an isolated column of fully one thousand feet high, and it were an easy matter to imagine it a monument erected by nature, to celebrate her own creative power."

The Western Insane Asylum is located at Morganton. The buildings are now in course of construction.

The *Berke Blade*, a lively newspaper, is published here.

Churches in the County.—Methodist, 17; Baptist, 15; Presbyterian, 3; Episcopal, 1.

Colleges.—The Rutherford College was first commenced by its present and only President, Rev. R. L. Abernethy, in the year 1854; and was chartered by the Legislature of N. C., under the title of "Rutherford Academy" in 1858. In 1861, the Charter was so changed as to give the Institution the legal right to "graduate and confer degrees," under the title of the "Rutherford Seminary." In 1869-'70, the Seminary was made a College proper by legislative enactment. Since that time the Institution has been operating under this *regime*. It is located near Icard Station, Western N. C. Railroad, in a community as remarkable for its morality and piety as it is noted for its healthfulness. During its existence of *nineteen years*, averaging annually from 100 to 200 students, there has not a death occurred in the school from local disease; and during the same period of time, there have been *fifteen* revivals of religion in the school. "Excelsior," a pleasant little village, is growing up around the College. It is a Male College, with a Female Department for all who desire to avail themselves of the high order of development to be attained only when the sexes are educated together.

The government of this school is wholly parental. The strictest laws are enforced by motives of love and honor. The design of the government is not so much to control the student, as to teach them how to control themselves.

There are three Literary Societies in the College. These meet and exercise once in each week.

The scholastic year is divided into two terms of 20 weeks each. The first term commences on First Wednesday of August; and the second term on First Wednesday of January, in each year.

Students can enter at any time and pay from date of entrance to close of term.

Schools.—White, 47; Colored, 4.

Timber.—Oak, Pine, Walnut, White Pine, Hickory, Birch, Ash, &c., &c.

Mills.—Grain, 75; Saw, 53. Carding Machines, 3. Tanneries, 20. Potteries, 1.

Minerals.—Plumbago, Mica, Iron.

Stones.—Granite, Sandstone, Soapstone and Millstone.

Surface.—Mountainous and hilly.

Products.—Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Potatoes, Hay, Sorghum and Buckwheat.

Fruit.—Apples, Grapes, Pears, Peaches and Plums.

Towns.—Morganton, Excelsior, Bridgewater and Icard.

Population of County.—White, 7,463, Colored, 2,314. Total, 9,777. Freedmen work well under overseers. Wages from \$5 to \$8 per month. *Cropping* on shares is also prevalent.

Prices of lands average from \$5 to \$10 per acre.

MITCHELL COUNTY.

Mitchell County is bounded on the North by Watauga, South by Yancey, East by Burke and Caldwell, West by Tennessee line.

Its surface is mountainous and hilly, and in every respect resembles its neighbor Watauga.

Churches.—Baptist, 21; Methodist, 7; Dunkers, 1.

Schools.—White, 36; Colored, 2.

Towns.—Bakersville, (C. II.) Population, 500.

Timber.—Poplar, Oak, Chestnut, Walnut.

Mills.—Grain, 32; Saw, 16. Iron Foundries, 2. Tanneries, 5.

Minerals.—Similar to Watauga and Buncombe.

Stones.—Granite, Soapstone and Millstone.

Products.—Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Flax, Buckwheat, &c.

Fruits.—Apples, Grapes.

Population of County.—White, 4,472; Colored, 233. Total, 4,705.

ALEXANDER COUNTY.

Was erected in 1847, formed from Iredell, Caldwell and Wilkes Counties.

It is bounded on the North by Wilkes, on the East by Davie, on the South by Iredell, and on the West by Caldwell County. Its capital is Taylorsville.

The name of Alexander is familiar in North Carolina, and distinguished.

Nathaniel Alexander, of Mecklenburg, was Governor of the State in 1805.

Abraham Alexander was chairman of the Convention at Charlotte, in May, 1775, that declared Independence.

Its capital preserves the name of John Louis Taylor, who was long a judge of our courts, distinguished for his learning, integrity and kindness of disposition. Its distance from Raleigh, 150 miles.

Churches.—Baptist, 15; Methodist, 11; Presbyterian, 3; Lutheran, 2.

Towns.—Taylorsville. Population, 200. Seat of York Institute. This institution enjoys a good reputation.

Principal Timbers.—Same as in Wilkes.

Mineral Springs.—12, Sulphur and Iron.

Schools.—White, 48; Colored, 9.

Mills.—Grain, 30; Saw, 20; 1 Cotton Mill, 500 spindles. 2 Wool Carding Machines. 1 Foundry. 8 Tanneries.

Soil.—Mixed, red and light sandy.

Minerals.—Iron, Gold, Mica, Copper and Plumbago.

Stones.—Granite and Soapstone abound. Some Millstone.

Surface.—Hilly.

Products.—Corn, Wheat, Oats and Potatoes.

Fruits.—All kinds.

Population of County.—White, 6,034; Colored, 834. Total, 6,868.

IREDELL COUNTY.

This county, named after Governor Iredell, and formed in 1788, bounded by Mecklenburg on the South, East by Rowan, West by Catawba river, North by Wilkes, is about 40 miles in length, 24 in width,—the soil, climate and topography being well adapted to agriculture. The early inhabitants were chiefly Scotch-Irish and Pennsylvania Germans, who brought with them their love of independence, industry, churches, schools and moral principles; hence the elevated status of their descendants as friends of law, order, education and religious training for which they are unsurpassed. The soil varies from medium to very productive and is adapted to wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, oats, rye, millet, clover, lucerne, irish and sweet potatoes, cabbage, turnips, all the grasses, peas, apples, peaches and other fruits, grapes, garden vegetables, &c. All of these, with proper cultivation, grow vigorously.

Horses, beef-cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry of all kinds, are successfully and easily raised, at small cost, by farmers, for which fair prices are realized near home.

The land has a clay subsoil, much of it with a sandy loam, and easily cultivated. Streams in this county are numerous, operating several cotton factories, mills and other machinery, while some of them abound with a generous supply of fish. Valuable timber abounds in the forests, of different varieties, and lumber is plentiful and cheap for building purposes. The water afforded by springs and wells, is pure, cool and healthful; the climate unsurpassed. Churches for various denominations and schools, are numerous. Land is plentiful and cheap, and can be readily obtained

in quantities to suit purchasers, by individuals or colonies. There are several Mineral Springs of repute, in this county, one of which is the celebrated "Eupeptic"—sulphur and iron—famous for remarkable cures of many diseases.

Statesville, at the junction of the A. T. & O. Railroad, with the W. N. C. Railroad, is the county-seat, the intention being to extend the former road to Danville, Va., for which there is a charter, and the line surveyed. The town has at present a population of about 2,000 inhabitants, 25 or more business houses and stores, one of which is the largest in the State, perhaps, doing business a little short of half million dollars a year—no town in the West having better business prospects. Within the past four years, the trade in leaf and plug tobacco, here, has become an important factor, for the cultivation of the finer qualities of which the soil is well adapted,—and in the near future, the "Statesville Tobacco Market" will vie with any in the State in extent, as it now does in liberal prices paid for the leaf. Besides "plug," the best of "smoking" tobacco is manufactured at this place.

"The Simonton Female College," in charge of Mrs. E. N. Grant and Miss Margaret Mitchell, daughters of the late Prof. Elisha Mitchell, of Chapel Hill, with their able assistants, located here, is an imposing edifice, admirably adapted, and conceded to be one of the best institutions of learning in the South; as also, a High School for boys, in charge of Prof. J. Henry Hill and family.

Presbyterians, Methodists, Reformed Presbyterians, Episcopalians, have commodious church edifices, and the Baptists are engaged in erecting one. Statesville occupies an elevated position, in full view of mountain ranges on the north, affording a charming prospective landscape, with the "Pilot," "Grandfather," &c., in the distance. The stores are chiefly of brick and large, residences commodious in much taste; two newspapers, *American*, and *Landmark*; two public halls; two well conducted hotels; Internal Revenue Office for the 6th District; Federal Court; two tobacco saleshouses, a number of plug tobacco manufactories, one of smoking tobacco; several Tanneries, with other industries.

The healthfulness of Statesville is proverbial—no heavy dews and dense fogs in autumn—no extreme cold for any length of time in winter, nor heat in summer—consequently it is much frequented in both seasons, by Northerners and Southerners, the former preferring this locality to Florida.

In this county there are several growing towns, as Mooresville, Mount Mourne, Olin, Turnersburg, &c. The people are proverbial for hospitality, social feelings, and desire the incoming of settlers among them, to whom a ready welcome will ever be extended. No county in the State has better railroad facilities, competing lines centre at Statesville, which secures low rates to all parts of the country.

Mills.—Grain 29. Saw 32 1; Foundry, 5 Tanneries.

YADKIN COUNTY.

This county was formed in 1850-'51 from the southern portion of Surry, and derives its name from the river which runs through it. It is bounded on the North by Surry, East by Forsyth, South by Davie and Alexander, and West by Wilkes.

Its capital is Yadkinville. The other villages are settlements of farmers, as follows: Huntsville, East Bend, Mt. Nebo, Booneville, Jonesville and Hamptonville.

The lands are fertile, and the river bottoms inexhaustible. Much attention is given to distilling, and the "Yadkin Whisky" is noted all over the State, especially such brands as "Old Nick."

Judge Pearson's Law School, at Richmond Hill, was a well known school, but since the death of the Chief Justice, in January last, has ceased.

Many prominent families are living in this section, having fine plantations, among whom are the Williams family, whose ancestors were among the early pioneers of Western North Carolina, and whose descendants were known in our State and National Legislative Halls, as well as the Puryears, Clingmans, Cowles, Dodge, Jarratts, Hunts, and others who are also well known and honored, having served in the State Legislature and National Congress.

Good lands can be bought at from \$7 to \$10 per acre. Men's wages about \$9 per month. Considerable vacant land. Immigration wanted.

Churches.—Baptist, 12; Methodist, 10; Lutheran, 2.

Schools.—Not correctly reported at 4 white.

Lodges.—Masonic, 3.

Timber.—Hickory, Poplar, Walnut, Ash, Oak.

Mills.—Grain, 23; Saw, 4; 1 Carding Mill. 2 Tanneries.

Minerals.—Principally Iron. Known as Hobson's Ore Bank, now owned by Mr. Poulson, of Philadelphia.

Products.—Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats and Tobacco.

Fruits.—Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums and Berries.

Population.—White, 9,253; Colored, 1,444. Total, 10,697.

We failed to receive a sketch of this county, and were compelled to take such material as we had at hand.

DAVIE COUNTY.

This county was formed from Rowan in 1836, and named in honor of Gen. Wm. R. Davie. It is located in the North-Western part of the State, and bounded on the North by Yadkin County, East by the Yadkin River, which separates it from Davidson County, South by Rowan, and West by Alexander and Iredell counties.

Its capital is Mocksville, and distant about 120 miles West of Raleigh. Population, 600.

The lands are well adapted to Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Tobacco. Its fine bottoms are considered among the richest in this section. Tobacco, Corn and Wheat are extensively cultivated, and with great success. Tobacco yields about 800 lbs. to the acre. A good class of immigrants desired. Lands can be bought from \$6 to \$8 per acre. Prices of labor about \$8 per month.

Churches.—Methodist, 26; Baptist, 5; Presbyterian, 3; Lutheran, 2; German Reformed, 1; Campbellite, 1.

Schools.—White, 12.

Lodges.—Masonic, 3.

Mills.—Grain, 22; Saw, 19. Potteries, 1. Tanneries, 7.

Surface.—Undulating. Soil sandy. Clay subsoil.

Stones.—Granite, Soapstone, Sandstone, Millstone.

Fruits.—Apples, Peaches, Pears, Quince, Cherries, Plums.

Towns.—Mocksville, (C. H.) Jerusalem, Fulton, Shady Grove, Smith Grove, Farmington, Calahan, County Line.

Population of County.—White, 6,527; Colored, 3,093. Total, 9,620. No report; hence this meagre statement.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Davidson County was formed in 1822 from Rowan, and named complimentary to General William Davidson, who fell at the passage of the Catawba, at Cowan's Ford, February 1st, 1781, towards the close of the Revolutionary War.

It is bounded on the North by Forsyth, East by Guilford and Randolph, South by the Yadkin, separating it from Stanly and Rowan, and West by Davie.

In the make up of its inhabitants, Davidson can claim as many whose ancestors represented as many of the nations of Europe as any other County in North Carolina. The prudence of the German, the sagacity of the Scotch, and the fiery ardor of the Irish being united in this people, make them industrious and thrifty, so that they have been called "the freest of the free."

Lexington, its capital, is a pleasant town of about 800 inhabitants. There is quite a good mercantile business done here by Messrs. R. S. Adderton, T. S. Welfare & Co., C. A. Hunt & Co., Wallenstein & Levy, R. T. Earnhart, C. F. Lowe, B. Nooe, Hinckle & Welfare, and John Langdon. Groceries and Shoes, Finch & Co. and A. D. Clodfelter. Drugs, D. C. Craver. Furniture, J. W. McRary and Ford & Hunt. Confectioner, A. M. Rhyme. Agricultural Implements, L. C. Hanes & Son. Grain, Flour and Meal, H. Horner. Mrs. M. P. Humphries, Millinery. Liquors and Groceries, W. A. Berrier. Physicians, Drs. Hill, Payne and Dusenbury. Schools: Two private schools, taught by Miss Jennie Payne and Miss Laura Clement. Churches, three: 1 Episcopal, no resident rector; 1 Presbyterian, Rev. R. Martin, pastor; 1 Methodist, Rev. T. S. Campbell, pastor. Hotel and Boarding Houses, J. S. Sowers,

Hotel; Mrs. March, boarding house; both good houses. *The Davidson Record*, by C. H. Bruner, is published here; it is a sprightly sheet.

The following extracts from a letter published in the *Record*, gives a good idea of the agricultural portions of the county:

"As to farming land, we have it in great abundance, and that of the best quality. The land is well timbered with pine, oak, hickory, ash, and, in fact, with all the best of wood. The soil is very productive, yielding well of almost all kinds of products, the chief of which, however, are wheat, corn, cotton and tobacco, in the order in which they are named. Potatoes, cabbage, and most any other vegetable you can mention (outside of the tropics) are raised more or less. We have the greatest abundance of the choicest and most delicious fruits—the peach from early June to November, from the Amsden and Chinese cling to the "Green Button;" apples early and late, from the June, Limbertwig and Magnum Bonum to the crab. The same may be said of pears, cherries and other non-tropical fruits. I could scarcely exaggerate on the fruit question.

"The soil of the upper portion of the county is light and whitish, just the perfection of tobacco land. In the lower portion it is a dark clay, and that section is known as the celebrated "Jersey Settlement." This is the great cotton producing section. The soil is easily improved by fertilizers, and retains it well. Lands are very cheap just now, varying in price, according to quality, from \$2.00 (or even less) to \$10.00 and \$15.00 per acre. Good land can be bought for \$8.00. There are splendid meadows in the county with herds, blue top and other grasses.

"Clover, timothy, orchard and blue grass and millet grow well here. Clover is sown more extensively than any of the others named, but that is not grown as extensively and generally, by any means, as it ought to be."

A correspondent of the *Raleigh Observer* says of the mineral resources:

"Davidson has some as rich mines, probably, as any other county along the line of the N. C. Railroad. The "Wilborn Mine," eight miles from Lexington, and three from Linwood, on the N. C. Railroad, has three shafts opened, seventy to one hundred feet, with all steam power necessary for working. The number of hands employed is fifty; the products of this mine are gold and silver; it is owned and opened by J. H. Welborn & Co. The Silver Hill and other mines have been opened, but are at present suspended. These are all of the same belt as Gold Hill, and very much of the same character of ores. The mineral interests, it will be seen, have only been partially developed, but where they have been, have proved remunerative. The "Eureka," at Thomasville, is rich and it is paying well; it is worked by a North Carolina Company. There are others, which, if the owners had the capital to operate them, would pay well. Mr. A. C. Hege, of Lexington, very kindly invited me to his house, to examine his specimens. He has three large cases of rich, beautiful specimens of gold, silver, lead, copper, and zinc; they were taken from Silver Hill, or Washington Mine, by Roswell A. Ring. This mine was discovered in 1837, and while it was worked, proved very valuable. The gold specimens were

from the Conrad mine. The silver and lead are very pure, and some of the most rare formations I ever saw. Some enterprising capitalists would strike a bargain in these mines."

Thomasville is a thriving town of 500 inhabitants, on the N. C. Railroad. It is a place of considerable trade.

Lines & Co.'s Thomasville shoes are well known all over the South. There are several other factories in town, all having a fair reputation.

Thomasville Female School—Prof. Rhinehart, Principal—is in a flourishing condition. It is under the auspices of the Baptist denomination, and is an excellent institution of learning.

Clemmonsville is a thriving village of 250 inhabitants, eleven miles from Salem. Citizens mostly farmers. Two Churches, Methodist and Baptist; 2 stores. Physician, Dr. James Griffith. The Tannery of Messrs. Strupe & Son is quite extensive and has a reputation for making first class leather.

Prof. S. S. Jones conducts a good school.

Clemmonsville is within two and a half miles of the Yadkin River.

Yadkin College has a good reputation and secures a full share of patronage from Davidson and neighboring counties.

Davidson High School is located at Teaguetown, *Abbott's Creek* Post Office, and enjoys a fair patronage.

Teaguetown is a place of some importance. Several Wagon Factories here. Also at *Union Cross*.

Bethana High School, near Midway, was in a flourishing condition until this Spring (April, 1878) when it was destroyed by fire. It will be rebuilt during the summer.

The other villages are *Linwood*, *Jackson Hill* and *Cotton Grove*.

Arculia is a county Post Office of considerable importance, having an Iron Foundry, Plough, Feed Cutter, and Threshing Machine Manufactories.

Miller's Foundry and Agricultural Implement Shops are of considerable importance.

Churches.—Baptist 9, Lutheran 8, Methodist 7, German Reformed 2, Presbyterian 2, Episcopal 1, Quaker 1.

Public Schools.—White 6, colored 1.

Timber.—Oak, Hickory and Pine, &c., &c.

Mills.—Grain 16, Saw 20; Carding Machines 2, Carriage Shops 3, Tanneries 5.

Soil.—Red, Black, Gray.

Minerals.—Iron, Copper, Silver, Gold.

Products.—Cotton, Tobacco, Sorghum. All the cereals.

Considerable attention has been paid to Grapes and Wine Making.

Population.—White 13,868, colored 3,546. Total 17,414.

ROWAN COUNTY.

Though not strictly belonging to the North Western portion of North Carolina, we give her a brief space in our book.

Rowan County was formed in 1753 from Anson county. Until Surry (in 1770) and Burke (in 1777) were taken off, this county comprehended most of the western part of North Carolina and Tennessee. The history of Rowan, then, is the history of Western Carolina.

Rowan is situated in the western part of the State; bounded on the north by Davie county, one of her daughters; east by the Yadkin river, which separates her from Davidson (another daughter); south by Stanly, and Cabarrus; and west by Iredell, another daughter.

Like a venerable mother, she sits with her children comfortably settled around her.

Rowan was early settled (about 1720), by the Protestants from Moravia, fleeing from the persecutions of Ferdinand the Second; and by the Scotch, who, after the unsuccessful attempts of Charles Edward, grandson of James the Second, to ascend the English throne, and whose fortunes were destroyed on the fatal field of Culloden, (16th of April, 1746,) had fled to this country; and by the Irish, who, after the rebellion of the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell, in the times of James the First, were forced to leave their country. These, or their ancestors, previously had come from Scotland, and hence the term of Scotch Irish.

Among the well known citizens are the Hendersons, Fishers, Craiges, Browns, Caldwelles, Lockes, McCoys, Chambers, Beards, Youngs, Barringers, Boydens, Hamillon Jones, Lords and hosts of other illustrious names, which formed a galaxy of intellect seldom found in one community.

The mining interests have been and are of considerable extent.

The Gold Hill Mine was commenced in September, 1842, on the lands of Andrew Troutman by A. Honeycutt and Culps. The Gold fever raged for many years in this section; with more or less success. Honeycutt became wealthy, realizing upwards of \$101,665 up to 1851. Since then some of the mines have been abandoned, while new ones have been discovered.

Salisbury, her capital, is nearly west from Raleigh one hundred and thirty miles. It derives its name from a town in England about seventy miles west from London. It is a word of Saxon origin.

Salisbury is one of the largest as well as one of the oldest towns in Western North Carolina. Population 3,000. It enjoys considerable trade.

The Boyden House is one of the best kept hotels in the State.

This is the head of the Western North Carolina Railroad, which now reaches among the Blue Ridge Mountains of the West.

The oldest church is the Lutheran. The Methodists have 1, Presbyterians 1, Episcopalians 1. The Catholics say mass at the residence of the late Col. Fisher.

There is a large Federal Cemetery located her, in which is a fine monument to the Federal dead within the enclosure.

During the war large numbers of Federal prisoners were confined here.

The old Wall is yet to be seen near town.

Salisbury is the home of the distinguished novelist, Miss Fisher, "Christian Reid."

Towns.—Salisbury, Gold Hill, China Grove, Enoesville, Rowan Mills, Franklin.

Churches.—Methodist 17, Lutheran 16, Presbyterian 16, Baptist 7, Episcopal 4.

Schools.—White 76, colored 33.

Timber.—Oak, Hickory, Ash, Walnut, Maple, Poplar, Pine.

Mills.—Grain 17, Saw 9, Carding Machines 4, Tanneries 5.

Minerals.—Gold, Silver, &c.

Stone.—Granite, Soapstone, Sandstone, Millstone.

Surface.—Undulating. Lands good, especially the Yadkin River bottoms.

Products.—Corn, Wheat, Oats, Cotton and Tobacco.

Fruits.—Apples, Peaches, Pears and Cherries.

Population.—White 11,503, colored 5,307. Total 16,810.

GUILFORD COUNTY.

Guilford county was erected in the year 1770, from Rowan and Orange. It was so called in compliment of Lord North, who in 1770 succeeded the Duke of Grafton as First Lord of the Treasury, and Prime Minister. He was heir to the title of Guilford, and eventually succeeded to it as Earl of Guilford.

Its situation is west of Raleigh, and the county presents on the map a beautiful compact square; bounded on the north by Rockingham, east by Alamance, south by Randolph, and west by Forsyth and Davidson counties.

Its capital is *Greensboro*, a most flourishing town, named in compliment of General Nathaniel Greene, a Major-General in the Revolutionary Army. It is also known as the city of flowers, situated at the junction of the Richmond & Danville and North Carolina Railroads, 82 miles from Raleigh, and 189 from Richmond, Va. Has a population of 5,500, and enjoys a considerable local trade. Its two hotels, McAdoo Hotel and Yarborough House, are among the best in the State, and its private boarding houses are unsurpassed.

Odell, Ragan & Co. do the largest wholesale and retail trade. Cedar Falls and Deep River Cotton Yarns, Sheetings and Holt's Plaids, and F. & H. Fries' Wooden Goods are specialties with this house. Also sell Blums' Farmer's and Planter's (Salem) Almanac.

Chas. D. Yates, Bookseller. Also sells Blums' Salem Almanac.

Sash and Blind Factories and Spoke and Handle Works are in operation.

A considerable Iron Foundry is located here. The Stoves are favorably known.

Mr. Moore carries on a general mercandise establishment. Furs a specialty. Shipments very heavy.

Mrs. Moore carries on a well known and popular Millinery Store. Several fine Drug Stores do a good business.

Two Banks. 1 National and 1 Private Bank, by Shober & Wilson.

Headquarters for Wilson's Sewing Machine for North Carolina. Wharton & Jones.

Greensboro Female College is located here, and ranks among the best Schools in the State. Although like all institutions of learning, it is affected by the hard times, (1878) it enjoys a liberal patronage. The buildings are large and airy, located in the outskirts of town, away from the turmoil of business, making it a pleasant and quiet retreat for the students. The faculty is able, and it is only necessary to say that Prof. T. M. Jones is its president, to insure its popularity among the Methodists.

The North Western North Carolina Railroad extends to within three miles of this place, where it uses the North Carolina Road to reach town.

Three newspapers are published here. The *Patriot*, *New North State* and *Central Protestant*. All good papers

A good graded School for boys and girls is in successful operation. A fine building for a graded colored School is about completed.

Churches.—1 Methodist, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist, 1 Episcopal and 1 Catholic.

The above is made from memory, having failed to receive a promised sketch.

New Garden is in the midst of the Quaker settlement. Like all the surroundings of these thrifty and excellent people, the farms are well cultivated. An annual fair is here every Fall, and is largely attended. It stimulates a laudable ambition among the farmers, and hence Guilford stands with the most successful agricultural counties in the State. Its history is too long for our pages, and is well known everywhere.

Battle of Guilford Court House was fought at Martinsville, not far from here. Marks of blood are still to be seen in the old Quaker Church, which was then used as a hospital for sick and wounded.

Fruit Growing is extensive in this county, the Messrs. Lindley being the oldest Nurserymen in the South. The green fruit shipment from Greensboro Depot the second in the State, and the dried fruit trade is also very large.

Wages for farm hands, \$8 per month. Lands can be purchased for \$5 per acre. Tobacco yields about 500 pounds to the acre.

Churches 10, *Col. Ch. Ch.*—Methodist 37, Baptist 9, Presbyterian 7, Lutheran 5, Quaker 5, Episcopal 1, Catholic 1.

Schools.—White 89, colored 40.

Trees.—Pine, Oak, Hickory, Poplar, &c.

Mills.—Grain 52, Saw 23; Foundries 2, Cotton Factory 1, Furniture 4, Spoke and Handle Factory 4, Agricultural Implements 6, Pottery 1, Tanneries 10, Carriage and Wagon Manufactories, 8.

Soil.—Clay, Sand Rocky.

Minerals.—Iron, Gold, Copper, Mica.

Rock.—Granite, Sandstone and Soapstone.

Surface.—Level.

Products.—Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Oats, Grasses, Rye, Tobacco, Peas, Potatoes. In fact all profitable crops.

Fruits.—All the Fruits of the climate.

Towns.—*High Point* is a place of considerable local trade, quite a summer resort, and is the R. R. depot of Trinity College. Population 500. *Jamestown*, seat of Oakdale Cotton Mills. *Gibsonville*, *Brown's Summit*, *Friendship*, *Oakridge*, a fine settlement of farmers, a good school located here, *Summerfield*, a good school here, *Westminister*.

Population of County.—White 15,656, colored 6,080. Total 21,736.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Rockingham County was formed from Guilford, in 1785. It derives its name from the Marquis of Rockingham, and Wentworth, its capital, is named in honor of the family name of the Marquis. Many great and noble men who have made history for the State, were born in this county, Martin, Little, Reid, Scales, and others, whose deeds are written on the scroll of fame.

Among the benevolent institutions are 6 Masonic Lodges, 5 Good Templars and 1 Odd Fellows.

There are 2 Episcopal, 5 Presbyterian, 17 Methodist and 19 Baptist churches.

Among her manufacturing establishments exist 1 Cotton Factory, 37 Tobacco Factories, 3 Carding Machines, 38 Grain Mills, 15 Saw Mills, 2 Foundries, 3 Carriage and Wagon Factories.

Oak, Hickory, Pine, Maple, Walnut, &c., grow in the forests. The Apple, Peach, Pear Plum, &c., in the orchards.

The soil is diversified; splendidly adapted to the growth of fancy tobacco, small grains and the grasses.

The river Dan divides the county into distinct geological sections. On the North side is the coal region, on the South side the granitic and gneisoidal formation. The coal region has a soil well adapted to the growth of wheat and clover, being of the red sandstone formation which is noted in Great Britain as the best wheat and grass lands in the kingdom. Strictly fine tobacco lands are generally composed in this county by the disintegration of fine sand stone or talcose schist, while soil formed from the claystone, hornblend, shale and trap, suits wheat and clover the best.

The Dan winds its serpentine course through the Northern section of the county. Who has not heard of the Dan and its "hills that intervene" As a young and gifted poet of our State once wrote:

This earth is not one garden spot,
Nor pleasure ground for man;
Few are the hills that intervene,
Such as the hills of Dan.

Morehead, the young poet, who passed away from among his fellows at an early age, is no more. But the beautiful and classical river remains an emblem of the march of time and of constancy. The hills! oh, the beautiful hills and valleys intervening! The beauties of nature are, fortunately, not confined to a few chosen spots. In every country may be found some variety of scenery to enchant the eye and stimulate the imagination. Wherever there is a variety of surface, of forest and field giving forth a multitude of tender hues and graceful outlines wrought by light and shade, by contrasts of land and water, hill, vale and mountain, there are the beauties of landscape. Nature, in the grouping of her milder and more graceful forms, in the infinite charms of her wild forest foliage, in the green meadow or complaining brook, has done her work well amid the hills of Dan. The scenery of the Rhine, so justly celebrated, is not unequalled. The highlands of Scotland, with its "mountains blue" are suggested by many a hilly range in our section. The principles on which landscape scenery is judged are the same in every clime, and distance often lends enchantment to the view in more senses than one. Among the hills and woods of our section may be found pictures well worth the pencil of the artist and which may be a joy forever to those unnumbered thousands who make no claim to artistic culture. Here was one of the chosen abodes of the red man. No place more alluring could he find, and he pitched his wigwams here 'mid the weird solitudes of an endless forest. This prehistoric people have vanished like a cloud in the sky, but they left some tokens of their life behind. Let us study them. From yonder Old Indian Hill we gather beads, tomahawks, arrow-heads and pottery. From the beads we learn how universal is woman's love of personal ornament. The tomahawks tell how universal is the propensity of men to violence, bloodshed and death. The arrow-heads, of man's dominion over the beasts of the field. The pottery, of the simple bliss of domestic felicity. This is all we know of their history. We have reason to believe more than is told. Let the hills, the streams and the valleys speak.

As we ascend the river from the Virginia line, we soon come upon that portion of the county known as "The Meadows." Wide extended plains and rolling slopes of fine grass and wheat lands on either hand. Coal has been mined here. A mile below Leaksville, after cutting a gash across numerous strata of the old Red Sandstone and leaping over the harder, forming a famous water-power, the Smith's River turns the multiplied machinery of the manufacturing establishments of J. Turner Morehead & Co., and disembogues its pellucid waters into the Dan. Higher up, on the farm of Grief Wade, are the coal mines. Prof. Kerr has examined a specimen of copper ore obtained near Eagle Falls and has pro-

nounced it good. A mile or so higher we come to soil made sacred to memory by the visitation of George Washington to Gov. Martin. The tree is pointed out where they often sat in converse, and studied nature and viewed the scenery. Then Mulberry Island, on whose grassy margin many a time and often the Indian maid has gambolled and dipped her dimpled hand in the glassy waters flowing by. We shall not pass by unnoticed the romantic and gloomy spot where Gov. Martin was buried. He was the Achilles of the State, an Epaminondas in the Senate, and the friend of Washington. The vault is a wreck and his remains are removed. A few rude stones on that flinty steep mark the resting place of his companions in death, the rustic poor. It was a grand thought of that highminded old man to wish to sleep his last sleep in quiet simplicity, lulled by the soft, ceaseless music of this beautiful stream. Away from the storm and heat of debate; away from the follies and crimes of ambitious men; away from the busy scenes of life, its hollow mockeries, and its cheating phantoms; bury me away with the rural people. Let me rest among the most fitting emblems of man's estate. Who will barricade the tide of time? Who will stop the flow of the river? Let me rest on its banks. The sunshine will darken into clouds, and the clouds will laugh into sunshine. The calm will gather into a storm, and the storm will soothe into a calm. The birds will build their nests and the nestlings will fly. Flowers will bloom and flowers will wither. Men will live and men will die. The tributaries will flow into the Dan and the Dan into the sea. Moments merge into time and time into eternity.

A mile below Madison is the mouth of the Mayo. This river, like its congener, Smith's river, rises at the foot of the Blue Ridge, in Patrick county, Virginia, and after passing by many fertile farms cuts a like gash across the old Red Sandstone, forming a magnificent water power, with an inexhaustible supply of sandstone, for building purposes, on its very banks.

Twenty-one miles from Madison is Piedmont Springs, which has been sought by invalids on account of its sulpho-chalybeate and sweet alum waters and by others than invalids on account of pleasure. Should you go to the Piedmont Springs, ascend the mountain till you reach the top of Moore's Knob; then look away North over the landscape, scolloped by myriads of hills, freckled with busy farms, and if the sun is not veiled you will see shimmering through the tinted foliage of the distant wood, the silver waters of Dan river. Here it comes seemingly with high glee and expectation, rolling and rollicking, quite to the granite foot of the mountain, as if it was going to drive a tunnel through and pass on. But in sad confusion it turns sullenly and nearly retraces its course for about a mile. At this point the upper river is distant from the lower a very short distance, say 150 yards, and 15 or 20 feet higher, making practical the running of any kind of machinery at small cost.

The Guilford Iron ore bed extends into the South-eastern corner of this county. There are occasional veins of manganese, also south of the river. Red hematite iron ore is extensive in the coal fields. When the Dan River Coal Field Railroad is built, there will be a grand opening for manufacturing and mining

taking into consideration the gigantic water-power and the mineral resources so near together.

Leaksville is a small town, situated in the Northern part of the county, eight miles from the county-seat, *Wentworth*, and thirteen miles from *Reidsville*, on the Piedmont Railroad. The town of *Leaksville* is immediately on *Dan* river, about half a mile from where the *Smith* river empties into the *Dan*. The business of the town is in tobacco, which is the great staple of the county, although wheat and corn are also grown in large quantities on the rich bottoms of the *Dan*, *Smith* and *Mayo* rivers, which rivers water the county. *Leaksville* contains four tobacco factories and two warehouses for the sale of leaf tobacco, four stores, two hotels, one wagon and blacksmith shop, shoe shop, cabinet-maker's shop, &c.

One mile from the town is the *Leaksville Cotton Mill*, which is a flourishing manufacturing village, containing a large cotton mill, wool cards, machine shop, blacksmith shop, large flouring mill, circular saw mill and store, with a population of about 300 persons. The cotton mill contains 80 looms, which turn out about 4000 yards of sheetings daily, besides yarns for country use, cotton bats, knitting and sewing cotton, warps and twisted yarn for the city market. The spinning department runs 3,700 spindles, a warping mill, three twisters, two spoolers and two warpers. This is the only mill in the State that runs an imported English slasher for sizing warps; it also runs ten large iron-framed English cards, all imported in the last four years by the enterprising owner, Major *Morehead*, a son of the late Governor *Morehead*, who built the original Cotton Mill in 1838-9. Major *Morehead* has added several buildings to the original mill. Since he took charge of the mill he has thrown out the old machinery, replacing it with the very latest improved new. The mill is run by one large over-shot water wheel and two iron turbines. The flouring mill is driven by one iron and one wooden over-shot wheel. The power is derived from *Smith* river, which affords a fall of 24 feet at the cotton mill, and is said by competent judges, to be the best and most easily managed water power next to *Richmond*, *Virginia*. The product of the cotton mill finds a ready sale in *Virginia* and *North Carolina*, and the hosiery yarns of this mill are quite celebrated for their extra quality, being sold in large quantities in all the cities of *Virginia* and *Baltimore*.

A mile from *Leaksville* is the *Flouring Mill*, *Foundry* and *Agricultural Works* of *Mr. C. Rodenhizer*, a former citizen of *Danville*, and now part owner of the *Danville* water power. He manufactures plows, &c., in large quantities, finding a ready sale for them. Five miles above him is the *Mill* and *Tobacco Factory* of *Mr. Joseph B. King*. Three miles from *Leaksville* is also the *Mill* of *Mr. Morgan*. This part of the county is well supplied with mills.

The *Dan* river at *Leaksville* is spanned by a fine covered bridge, eight miles above is another, and at *Madison* fourteen and a half miles from *Leaksville*, a third.

To add to the varied industries and improvements of this part of the county, a narrow gauge railroad has been chartered from *Reidsville* to *Leaksville*, the stock taken, the company organized, surveys have been made and the road will be finally located in a few weeks. Work will then be commenced, the road finished and

trains running in less than a year. Major Morehead, the proprietor of the Leaksville Cotton Mills, has been elected President of the Road, and he is now actively engaged in pushing the work forward. In the vicinity of Leaksville coal is found in considerable quantities, and during the late war it was shipped on the Dan in boats to Danville, supplying that city with her coal. The Dan river is navigable for boats of 6 tons tonnage as high up as Sauratown Ford, 60 miles from Danville and 4 miles from Walnut Cove, Stokes county. Regular lines ply between Madison, Leaksville and Danville, carrying down tobacco, wheat, flour, and cotton goods from the Cotton Mills, and bringing back fertilizers, salt, iron, and merchandise. From Leaksville, down the Dan, are the beautiful, level lands known as "The Meadows," called by Bird, the surveyor, who many years ago ran the line between North Carolina and Virginia, "the Garden of Eden". These lands are exceedingly rich and fertile, and well adapted to grazing. Water and health of this section are good, and the population are an exceedingly kind, hospitable and generous people.

Reidsville, with a population of 1,200, is the largest and most important town of the county. It is a large tobacco market, and is rapidly growing in importance. It is situated on the Piedmont Air Line Railroad. Two newspapers are published here. The price for leaf tobacco compares favorably with any market in the State.

Leaksville.—Population 700. (See account elsewhere.)

Madison.—Population 300.

Wentworth.—Population 200.

Ruffin.—Population 125.

CASWELL COUNTY

was erected in 1777, out of Orange county, and derives its name from Richard Caswell, the first Governor under the Constitution. It is situated sixty-five miles Northwest from Raleigh, and forms a beautiful compact square, having the Virginia line on the North, Person county on the East, Alamance and Orange on the South, and Rockingham county on the West.

The climate is salubrious and its land fertile.

Churches.—Baptist 13; Methodist 11; Presbyterian 4.

Schools.—White 22; Colored 28.

Towns.—Yanceyville population 600; Milton 700; Leasburg 250. Milton is a considerable tobacco market, and is connected with the Railroads of the country by a narrow-gauge road, which has given it a considerable impetus in trade.

The *Milton Chronicle*, a lively sheet, is published by C. N. B. Evans, who is the oldest editor in the State.

Milton has 2 Furniture establishments of considerable note.

Timber.—Pine, Oak, Hickory, Walnut, Poplar and Chestnut.

Mills.—Grain 15; Saw 13. 3 Tanneries.

Stone.—Granite and Soapstone.

Surface.—Undulating.

Fruits.—Apples, Peaches, Pears, Grapes and Plums.

Population.—White 6,587; Colored 9,494. Total 16,081.

APPENDIX.

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY

is situated in Salem, Forsyth Co., N. C., immediately adjacent to Winston, the county-seat of Forsyth.

It lies in the midst of a rolling, woodland country, on the outlying slopes of the plateau which forms the approach to the Blue Ridge, not far from 1000 ft. above the sea-level. It has good water and a salubrious atmosphere. It is the terminus of the North-Western North Carolina Railroad, which connects it with Greensboro, 29 miles distant, and with the entire railway system of the South. There are daily trains to and from Greensboro, and ample Express and Telegraph facilities.

Situated in the bosom of a community of excellent moral tone and superior education, in a small and quiet country town, which presents no social or other distractions, and affords no opportunities for the acquirement or cultivation of interests foreign to study, *Salem Female Academy* possesses singular external advantages. Its buildings are located in the most retired part of the town, adjoining the Moravian church and Parsonage. Its extensive and tasteful private grounds are a delightful place of resort and recreation.

During the past three-quarters of a century its 5,000 alumni have spread its reputation over all parts of the South, and it is upon the favorable opinion and matured judgment of these that the institution chiefly relies for its patronage. The reputation and character of a *fashionable school* are designedly avoided. Solid learning, the discipline and culture of the mind, the acquisition of correct principles of morals and religion and healthy physical development, are its objects.

The method of instruction is patient and laborious, and hence likely to be thorough. The number of scholars in class seldom exceeds fifteen: lessons are fully explained in advance of recitation, ample time being given to each recitation (not less than one hour): the instruction is not confined to the text-book, and, when practicable, no printed text-books are used, the teacher lecturing and the scholars taking notes of their own or copying a syllabus prepared for them: certain portions of every day are allotted to

study, and the scholars are supervised and assisted by the teachers while engaged in the preparation of their tasks; intelligent recitations are insisted on; reviews are frequent and in the higher classes take the form of written papers; scholars are also required to look up information for themselves and present it in writing. Examinations are held in all the classes at the close of each term; these examinations are chiefly conducted in writing in the upper classes.

Printed Reports are forwarded to parents and guardians, exhibiting the attainments of pupils in their studies, as also in various points of conduct and habits.

The religious instruction, imparted by the Principal, is scrupulously unsectarian.

In the domestic arrangements the students and teachers constitute one household, at the head of which stand the Principal and his wife. The Principal has no personal pecuniary interest in the School, being simply the agent of the Church, by the authorities of which he is selected for this department of its activity. The whole number of students is divided, without reference to scholarship, but mainly according to age, into companies or smaller families, each consisting of fifteen or twenty members, under the constant supervision of two lady teachers. Each company occupies a common sitting-room and other apartments, a common dormitory and wash-room. Its members sit at the same table in the general dining-room, and look up to the same teachers for direction and advice. For purposes of counsel and control one of their teachers is with them at all hours to superintend their studies, to preserve order and to accompany them on their daily walks, to meals and to church and chapel. Both teachers sleep in the same dormitory with the pupils of their charge.

It is believed that no better system could be devised for promoting good morals, cultivating correct personal and social habits, inculcating right principles and preparing girls and young women for actual and safe intercourse with the world, than this constant companionship of a number of fellow-students, judiciously supervised and regulated by faithful and conscientious teachers.

The apartments occupied by the several companies, or families, are plain but comfortable at all seasons of the year. Great attention is paid to cleanliness and every portion of the house is thoroughly ventilated.

Special provision is made for sickness, and an experienced matron is in constant exclusive attendance, day and night.

A certificate of Graduation will be publicly presented to those who pass the necessary examinations of the Graduating Course. The charter of the Institution (which was incorporated by Act of Legislature, February 3, 1866), provides for this distinction in the following terms: "the faculty of said school, that is to say, the President and Professors and Teachers by and with the consent of the Trustees, shall have the power of conferring all such degrees or marks of literary distinction, or diplomas, as are usually conferred in colleges and seminaries of learning."

The Scholastic Year consists of ten months, beginning with the month of September. A vacation of about two weeks at Christmas

divides the year into two terms, a Fall and a Spring Term. The fiscal year comprises two periods of five months each, the first extending from September to January inclusively, the second from February to June inclusively.

Rev. J. T. Zorn, a gentleman of rare administrative ability and fine mental culture, is the Principal.

THE MORAVIANS.—REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

The Moravian Church, as a body, has always endeavored to abstain from any participation in the political movements of the different countries to which the Lord in his providence has led them. Without prescribing anything in this respect to the individual members of the church, leaving it to every one to cherish monarchical or republican sentiments, to be unbiassed in his political views, the church and all its governing bodies have ever acknowledged and acted upon the plain Gospel principle of submitting themselves to every ordinance of men for the Lord's sake, 1 Peter ii. 13; and, as faithful and loyal subjects, conscientiously to obey the laws of the land in which the Lord has placed them, and to love and honor their rulers and governors.

Being conscientiously averse to bearing arms and taking oaths, they—in the earlier times of the renewed Brethren's church—would never resort to violent measures for redressing their own grievances, nor participate in any measures of this kind adopted by others.

They therefore endeavored everywhere to comply with the apostolic exhortation, that, first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks be made for all men, for kings and for all that are in authority, that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life, in all godliness and honesty. 1 Tim. ii. 1, 2.

Moreover, in Great Britain and all the English colonies, they received important privileges by the act of Parliament of 1749. It was then enacted, "That from and after the 24th day of June, 1749, every person being a member of said Protestant Episcopal Church, known by the name of *Unius Fratrum*, or the United Brethren, and which church was formerly settled in Moravia and Bohemia, and are now in Prussia, Poland, Silesia, Lusatia, Germany, the United Provinces, and also in His Majesty's dominions, who shall be required upon any lawful occasion to take an oath in any case where by law an oath is or shall be required, shall, instead of the usual form, be permitted to make his or her solemn affirmation or declaration in these words following: 'I, A. B., do declare, in the presence of Almighty God, the witness of the truth of what I say.' Which said solemn affirmation or declaration shall be adjudged and taken, and is hereby enacted and declared to be of the same force and effect, to all intents and purposes, in all courts of justice or other places where by law an oath is or shall be required within the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and also in all and every of His Majesty's colonies and dominions in America, as if such person had taken an oath in the usual form."

Furthermore it was enacted, "That every member of the said church or congregation, residing in any of His Majesty's colonies in America, who shall at any time after the said 24th day of June, 1749, be summoned to bear arms or do military service in any of His Majesty's said colonies or provinces of America, shall on his application to the governor or commander-in-chief of the said colony or province, or to such officer or person by whom such person shall have been summoned or required to serve or be mustered, be discharged from such personal service: *Provided*, That such person, so desiring to be discharged from such personal service, contribute and pay such sum of money as shall be rated and assessed on him in lieu of such personal service, so as such sum shall be rated, assessed and levied, and be in such proportion as is usually rated, assessed, levied and paid by other persons residing in the same colony or province, who are by reason of age, sex, or other infirmity unable to do personal service, and who are possessed of estates of the same nature as the persons desiring such discharge."

Further it was enacted that this privilege should be extended only to those who could procure a certificate, signed by a bishop or pastor, proving their church-membership.

Now, when in 1768, by the many acts of oppression on the part of Governor Tryon, the associations of the "Regulators" were formed, the Moravians in North Carolina took no part whatever in these movements, either for or against the governor, or the Regulators. Hence they were looked upon with a suspicious eye by both parties. In 1771 civil war was fully declared. Many deserted their plantations to join the army, which was collecting near New Garden, Guilford county, to fight against the governor, and publicly declared that the Moravians, and all those who had not assisted them, should after harvest give the half of their produce to those who had done the fighting. At the same time it was insinuated to the governor that the Brethren had secretly supported the Regulators.

On May 16th a battle was fought on the road leading from Hillsboro to Salisbury, five miles west of the Great Alamance river, the forces of the Regulators being about two thousand men, those of the governor eleven hundred. The action lasted about two hours, and resulted in the total defeat of the Regulators.

On his march westward, the governor reached Bethabara on June 4th, and encamped there with his army several days.

The Brethren refrained, for conscience sake, from taking any active part in the struggle for independence. But, at the same time, they were willing to bear their part of the burden imposed by the troubles of war on the land of their adoption.

In the beginning of 1776 some from these parts joined the army collecting at Cross Creek (now Fayetteville), to oppose the Highlanders, who had come to the support of Governor Josiah Martin. During this time some wagons from the Moravian settlements were sent to Cross Creek for salt.

Being seen there, the report was spread that, under the pretence of bringing salt, munitions of war had been carried up the country and secreted in the Moravian settlements. Thereupon, after the battle of Moore's Creek, in which the Tory army

was defeated, the Committee of Safety, at Salisbury, sent a commission, consisting of seven officers and sixty men, to investigate the truth of the report. February 14th and 15th the three Moravian towns were visited, and the officers had abundant opportunity of convincing themselves of the perfectly peaceful character of the inhabitants. The Brethren, on their part, gave them a written declaration that they would submit to all requirements of the existing government of the province, but should not meddle in any way with the political movements of the country. The commissioners, on their part, gave them a certificate that the rumors referred to above were ungrounded, and that no one should molest the Moravians. Soon after, Bishop Graff was cited to appear before the Committee of Safety, in Salisbury, to answer for an intercepted package from Europe; which, however, contained nothing of a political nature, but only the regular accounts of other Moravian settlements.

In 1777 the Brethren were required to take part in the military service. They objected from conscientious motives, declaring again that they should not refuse any tax or contribution laid upon them by the existing government. This tax was a heavy burden, especially as the price of provisions was very high, corn selling at eight shillings, and salt at six pounds ten shillings per bushel.

But still more trying was the so-called "Test Act," of 1775, requiring of every one an oath of fealty to the Government of the United States, and connected with it an oath of abjuration to King George. In case of refusal, expatriation and confiscation of property was threatened.

On this account, the Brothers T. Bagge and Blum were sent in August with a petition to the State Assembly which held its sessions at Hillsboro, by which, however, only so much was obtained that the enforcement of this act should be postponed till the following year. A Brother was sent to Bethlehem to consult with the Brethren there, who were in the same difficulties and at a loss how to act. Meanwhile, many, especially the younger portion of the Moravians, voluntarily took the State oath, whilst the older and most influential members refused to do so.

Some of the neighbors, believing that the Moravians would surely be driven from the country, began to enter different parcels of their lands, supposing that no lawful deeds were in existence; and even the town plots of Salem and Bethlehem, as also the two mills, were entered by some speculating neighbors at the rate of 50 shillings, Continental money, for 100 acres. There was considerable danger of the Moravians losing the title of their land there is no doubt, especially as the transfer of the legal title from James Hutton, of London, to Fred. W. Marshall, a naturalized citizen of North Carolina, had taken place after the passage of the Confiscation Act of North Carolina in 1777, and the legal proprietors were, at that time, absent in Europe.

But the wisdom of this world is often confounded by the simple faith of the children of God. When the Wachovia land had been bought from Lord Granville, Count Zinzendorf, against the advice of learned men of the town, insisted on it, that the nineteen original deeds should be given to J. Hutton "in trust for the *Unitas*

Fratrum," which deed of trust made it apparent now that the Confiscation Act could not well, in right and equity, be extended to the Moravian lands.

Still, it was a time of perplexity and great anxiety for those Brethren, who, in the absence of Brother Marshall, had the management of the outward affairs of the church. Meanwhile, it was a matter of great thankfulness that a petition sent to the State Assembly in Halifax, handed in by the Brethren Praezel and C. Heckewelder, in January, 1779, was favorably received, and the resolution was passed: "that if the Moravians would render the prescribed affirmation of fealty to this and the other United States of America, they should remain in the undisturbed possession of their property, also be exempt from all military service, but instead of it pay a twofold tax."

According to this decision, all the Brethren, who had not yet taken the Test Oath, by their solemn affirmation before Justice Dobson, declared their fealty to the United States, and received certificates to that effect.

To aggravate their troubles, the seasons were unpropitious, the price of provisions increased, whilst the value of the paper currency was reduced to only four pence for the dollar. Apples and peaches froze in the bud, and the wheat was greatly injured by mildew, and the corn crop in some localities totally failed. Salt was sold at eighty shillings Continental money, or forty shillings, specie, per bushel; iron at sixteen pence per pound. Besides this, the smallpox spread in Salem, brought there by a company of cavalry of the Pulaski Legion, which had remained there for several days. No less than forty persons suffered from this disease, of whom, however, only two died.

In the fall of the year, Brother Marshall arrived, having been detained in Europe by the war since 1775, and was followed in the spring of 1780 by Bishop J. F. Reichel, who was sent by the General Board of the Unity on an official visitation of all the Moravian congregations in North America. By his judicious councils and fatherly admonitions, the difficulties which had arisen here, as well as in the congregations at the North from conflicting political views, were gradually overcome; and be it said, in honor of the German Brother, brought up in a monarchical country, that by his clear perception of the state of affairs and sound judgment, he succeeded in reconciling many whose conscientious scruples had left them in much perplexity.

His labors were signally blessed by the Lord, and the harmony was restored, which is so essential to the welfare of a Christian community. During Brother Reichel's visit, the monthly conference of the ministers of the country congregations was instituted at Salem, Sept. 15th, 1780, which has been continued ever since. Friedland and Hope received their full organization as Congregations of the Brethren.

Of the incidents of the revolutionary war, the following interesting particulars have been preserved, which, in their details, prove sufficiently that our fathers conscientiously refrained from any participation whatever in it.

In June, 1780, more than a thousand Tories assembled in the neighborhood of the Moravian settlements, committing many acts of violence. To oppose them, the militia was collected everywhere, which scoured the country, taking horses, rifles, and provisions at their pleasure. The Moravian settlements were often visited. Meanwhile, 3,000 Continental troops had assembled at Cross Creek, and were joined by 7,000 militia, to march against the English. For their support, supplies from the newly gathered wheat were ordered, which, in Salem and neighborhood, were collected by an officer and sixty men. Wagons and horses were also taken, to convey the flour to the army. In the disastrous battle of Camden, in which General Gates was totally defeated, some of our wagons and horses were lost, of which six belonged to the Brethren of Bethania.

In August, several hundred men of the Virginia militia, as scouting parties were quartered at Bethabara. The military possession of the place lasted three weeks, causing great scarcity of provisions and suffering to the Brethren.

On Sept. 13th, Brother Fritz received at Hope a visit of sixteen horsemen, who were provided for by him.

In October, a party of 500 militia made Bethania their headquarters. Soon after, 300 prisoners, among whom were 50 English taken near King's Mountain, were brought and kept there nineteen days, until all provisions to be found in the place were consumed.

In 1781, the Brethren had abundant cause of appreciating the truth of the promise: He shall deliver thee in six troubles; yea in seven there shall no evil touch thee, Job v. 19. For when, in the first months of the year, the theatre of war came nearer and nearer to the Moravian settlements, still no actual hostilities occurred on the Wachovia Tract.

January 7th, 22 men, 40 horses and 2 baggage wagons of General Greene's division were quartered in Salem, and remained there till February 4th.

January 12th, a committee of four Brethren was appointed to care for the military affairs, by whom a barrack was erected at some distance from the town, where a military store was kept for some time. This military store, and a hospital, which had been erected in Salem, were removed on February 5th, the Friedberg and Bethania Brethren furnishing wagons. On the same day, General Pickens's corps encamped near Bethabara.

February 7th and 8th, several hundred men of Wilkes County, (N. C.) and of Georgia militia passed through Salem.

On the 9th of February, the British army under Lord Cornwallis encamped in Bethania, and passed the next day through Salem and the Friedland settlement, which proved a rather expensive visit, Bethania alone losing 23 horses, 30 head of cattle, and all their poultry. Soon after the Wilkes County militia paid a second visit to Salem and Bethabara.

In November, 63 members of the Assembly, with the newly elected governor, Alexander Martin, of Guilford County, spent several weeks in Salem for the purpose of holding their session, which, however, failed for want of a quorum.

In January, 1782, this visit was repeated, and the members of the Assembly had abundant opportunity of making themselves fully acquainted with the religious and social state of the Moravian settlements.

This was important for the Brethren, and proved of advantage in obtaining an especial Act from the Legislature of North Carolina assembled at Hillsboro, by which F. W. Marshall was duly acknowledged as the proprietor of the Wachovia Tract, and all the lands which had been acquired by the Brethren in North Carolina.

Brother Traugott Bagge was elected member of the Assembly, auditor, and justice of the peace.

In this year the faithful pastor of the Salem congregation, Bro. J. M. Graff, the first bishop ever residing in any of the Southern States, departed this life.

In 1783, the solemn thanksgiving day for the restoration of peace, was celebrated on July 4th with great joy and gladness of heart, and with especial gratitude to the Lord for all his mercies and providential preservations during these trying times.

On May 31st, 1791, Salem was visited by the first President of the United States, *George Washington*, then on a visit to Alexander Martin, Governor of North Carolina. Gen. Washington spent a day among the Moravians, visiting the houses of the single Brethren and single Sisters, and in the evening attending service in the church. The President seemed to take an especial interest in the water-works by which the town was supplied with water.

The following address was presented to him on June 1st:—

To the President of the United States:

“Happy in sharing the honor of a visit from the illustrious President of the Union to the Southern States, the Brethren of Wachovia humbly beg leave, upon this joyful occasion, to express their highest esteem, duty and affection for the great patriot of this country.

“Deeply impressed as we are with gratitude to the great Author of our being for his unbounded mercies, we cannot but particularly acknowledge His gracious providence over the temporal and political prosperity of the country, in the peace whereof we do find peace, and wherein none can take a warmer interest than ourselves, in particular when we consider that the same Lord who preserved your precious person in so many imminent dangers has made you in a conspicuous manner an instrument in his hands to forward that happy constitution, together with those improvements whereby our United States begin to flourish, over which you preside with the applause of a thankful nation.

“Whenever, therefore, we solicit the protection of the Father of Mercies over this favored country, we cannot but fervently implore His kindness for your preservation, which is so intimately connected therewith.

“May this gracious Lord vouchsafe to prolong your valuable life as a further blessing and an ornament of the constitution, that by your worthy example the regard for religion be increased, and the improvements of civil society encouraged.

"The settlements of the United Brethren, though small, will always make it their study to contribute, as much as in them lies, to the peace and improvement of the United States, and all the particular parts they live in, joining their ardent prayers to the best wishes of this whole continent that your personal as well as domestic happiness may abound, and a series of successes may crown your labors for the prosperity of our times and an example to future ages, until the glorious reward of a faithful servant shall be your portion.

"Signed, in behalf of the United Brethren in Wachovia.

"FREDERICK WILLIAM MARSHALL,

"JOHN DANIEL KÖHLER,

"CHRISTIAN LEWIS BENZIEN.

"*Salem, the 1st of June, 1791.*"

To which the President of the United States was pleased to return the following answer:—

"*To the United Brethren of Wachovia:*

"GENTLEMEN: I am greatly indebted to your respectful and affectionate expression of personal regard, and I am not less obliged by the patriotic sentiment contained in your address.

"From a society whose governing principles are industry and the love of order, much may be expected towards the improvement and prosperity of the country in which their settlements are formed, and experience authorizes the belief that much will be obtained.

"Thanking you with grateful sincerity for your prayers in my behalf, I desire to assure you of my best wishes for your social and individual happiness.

"G. WASHINGTON."

WHO ARE THE MORAVIANS?

They are called Moravians because, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, Moravia, a province of the Austrian Empire, constituted one of the principal seats of their Church, and because it was renewed, in the eighteenth, by refugees from that country who fled to Saxony for the sake of religious liberty. Their official name, however, is *The United Brethren*, or *The Unity of the Brethren*, and they originated not only in Moravia, but also in Bohemia.

About the middle of the ninth century these two countries were converted to Christianity, chiefly through the influence of the Greek Church and the labors of its two illustrious missionaries, Cyril and Methodius. They translated the Bible into the vernacular and introduced a national ritual. Hence, although Bohemia and Moravia gradually fell under the jurisdiction of the Romish Hierarchy, they protested, from the earliest times, against some of its claims, and resisted, more or less, its spiritual tyranny. Such opposition led, at last, to the Bohemian Reformation, of which

John Huss, born July 6, 1369, was the distinguished leader. The Council of Constance, before which he appeared to plead his cause, broke the pledge of personal safety which had been given him and condemned him to the stake. He suffered martyrdom on the 6th of July, 1415.

Out of his ashes rose the Brethren's Church. It was founded by some of his followers, in 1457, on the estate of Lititz, about one hundred miles east of Prague, on the confines of Silesia. This was sixty years before Luther began his reformation, and more than a century before the Anglican Church, from which the Episcopalians are descended, was fully established. The Moravian is, therefore, by far the oldest Protestant Episcopal Church that exists.

There were three principles adopted by its members as the basis of their union: namely, first, the Bible is the only source of Christian doctrine; second, public worship is to be administered in accordance with the teaching of the Scriptures, and on the model of the Apostolic Church; and third, the Lord's Supper is to be received in faith, to be doctrinally defined in the language of the Bible, and every human explanation of that language is to be avoided.

Lititz soon became the rallying-point for awakened persons throughout Bohemia and Moravia, so that the new Church rapidly increased. Its first ministers were priests ordained in the Calixtine, or National Church, from which the Brethren had seceded. In 1467, however, they introduced a ministry of their own and secured the episcopacy from Bishop Stephen of the Austrian Waldenses.

Both the Roman Catholics and the National Church persecuted the Brethren, with fire and sword. The first persecution broke out in 1461; the second in 1468; the third in 1508. The Brethren "had trial of cruel mockings and scourgings, yea, moreover, of bonds and imprisonments." They held their public services and their synods at night, in dense solitudes, around fires, under the starry canopy of heaven. They were tortured on the rack and burned at the stake. But the blood of the martyrs was the seed of the Church.

When Martin Luther began his reformation in 1517, the Brethren of Bohemia and Moravia constituted a church of Reformers before the Reformation, numbering at least two hundred thousand members, counting over four hundred parishes, using a hymn-book and a catechism of its own, proclaiming its doctrines in a confession of faith, employing two printing-presses, and scattering Bohemian Bibles broadcast through the land. In the course of time, a friendly correspondence was opened with the Reformers both of Germany and Switzerland.

The fourth persecution, which broke out in 1547, led to the founding of the Church in Poland, where it grew so rapidly that, in 1557, its Polish parishes were constituted a distinct ecclesiastical province. Hence the *Unitas Fratrum* was now divided into three such Provinces, namely, the Bohemian, the Moravian, and the Polish, and increased more than ever, founding colleges and theological seminaries, translating the Bible from the original into Bohemian, and sending forth many other important works. Re-

ligious liberty having been proclaimed in Bohemia and Moravia in 1609, it became one of the legally acknowledged churches of these lands.

In the early part of the Thirty Years' War, however, when the Bohemian Protestants had been defeated at the battle of the White Mountain, in 1620, the Emperor Ferdinand II, inaugurated the so-called Anti-reformation, with the avowed purpose of crushing evangelical religion in Bohemia and Moravia. This end was accomplished in 1627. Only a hidden seed of the Church of the Brethren remained: the majority of its members, as well as the Lutherans and Reformed, were driven into exile.

A new centre of the *Unitas Fratrum* was now established at Lissa, in Poland, where a number of parishes were gathered, as also in Hungary. The Brethren hoped and prayed for a return to their native land. But the peace of Westphalia excluded Bohemia and Moravia from the benefits of the religious liberty which was elsewhere established; and, in 1656, Lissa was sacked and burned in a war which broke out between Poland and Sweden. The ecclesiastical centre of the Church having thus been destroyed, its parishes were gradually absorbed by other Protestant bodies. For more than half a century the *Unitas Fratrum* ceased to exist as a visible organization. Its hidden seed in Bohemia and Moravia, however, remained, and its illustrious bishop, Amos Comenius, filled with a prophetic anticipation of its future renewal, republished its history, confession, and discipline, commended its future members to the care of the Church of England, and took steps to perpetuate its episcopacy. Hence, for a period of fifty years, clergymen of the Reformed Church were consecrated bishops of the *Unitas Fratrum*, that the succession might not die out.

In 1707, George Jaeschke, an aged patriarch of Moravia, descended from the Brethren, spoke on his death-bed, with great assurance, of the speedy renewal of their Church, and fifteen years later two of his grandsons, Augustine and Jacob Neisser, with their families, followed Christian David, "the servant of the Lord," to Saxony, where, on the 17th of June, 1722, they began to build the town of Herrnhut, on the estate of Count Zinzendorf, who had offered them an asylum.

Herrnhut soon became the rallying-place for the descendants of the Brethren, several hundred of whom emigrated from Bohemia and Moravia. They introduced their ancient discipline, handed down by Comenius, and, in 1735, received their venerable episcopate at the hands of its two last survivors, Daniel Ernst Jablonsky and Christian Sitkovus.

The development which now began was, however, different in some respects from that of former times. Count Zinzendorf himself became the leading bishop of the resuscitated Church, and he strove to build it up in such a way as not to interfere with the rights and privileges of the State Church, in the communion of which he had been born and to which he was sincerely attached. In carrying out this principal he did not let the renewed *Unitas Fratrum* expand, as other Churches expand, but established on the Continent of Europe, in Great Britain, and in America, exclusively Moravian settlements, from which the follies and temptations of the world were excluded, and in which was fostered the

highest form of spiritual life. This system necessarily kept the Church small. At the same time, however, its members did not remain idle, but undertook such extensive missions in heathen lands that, by common consent, the Moravians are recognized as the standard-bearers in this work, established many boarding schools for young people not of their communion, and began the so-called Diaspora Mission among nominal members of the State Churches of Europe. This Mission has in view their conversion and edification without drawing them away from their own communion, and numbers, at present, over 80,000 members.

The exclusive system still continues in Germany in a modified form; in England, also, there are a few Moravian settlements; but in America this polity has been given up. The last vestige of it disappeared in 1856. In the following year, at a General Synod held at Herrnhut, the constitution of the *Unitas Fratrum* was remodeled. It now consists of three Provinces, the German, the British, and the American, which are united as one body in regard to doctrine, ritual, discipline, the work of foreign missions, and the Bohemian mission—a new enterprise begun in the ancient seats of the Brethren in 1870. Otherwise, however, each Province is free to develop as God may show it the way.

Since this change of polity the American Province has increased rapidly, doubling the number of its churches and members. It now carries on the work of church-extension in the same way as the other religious denominations of our country, and still devotes itself particularly to the education of the young at its five boarding-schools, which are located at Bethlehem, Nazareth, and Lititz, Pennsylvania, at Hope, Indiana, and at Salem, North Carolina.

Each Province has a Synod of its own—that in America meets triennially—and a Provincial or Executive Board, consisting of bishops and other ministers, who are elected to it by the Synod. This Board governs the Province in the interval between Synods and appoints the ministers to the various congregations. Every ten or twelve years a General Synod is held, to which each Province sends the same number of delegates. The General Synod elects a General Executive Committee, styled the “Unity’s Elders’ Conference,” which oversees the whole Church and all its Missions. The Moravian is therefore the only Protestant Church which constitutes one organic whole throughout the world.

It has, moreover, a complete ritual, including a litany and other forms, but allows of free prayer at its public services; keeps up the three orders of the ministry, namely, bishops, presbyters, and deacons; observes the festivals of the Christian Church; admits new converts by the rite of confirmation; receives members of other evangelical churches by certificate; encourages lay work; and exercises a strict discipline, in accordance with the injunctions of Scripture and the example of its Bohemian and Moravian fathers. The cardinal points of its doctrine are the same as those of all other evangelical churches.

The whole number of souls in the three Provinces is 30,356 of whom 16,080 belong to the American; the whole number of converts in the Foreign Missions 68,476; the number of Missionaries and their children about 400; and the entire membership, not counting the Diaspora Mission, 98,832.

FREDERIC WILLIAM DE MARSHALL.

The following has been added from "Moravians in North Carolina," being valuable for future reference:

In 1763, Br. Marshall was appointed (Economicus of Wachovia, *i. e.* superintendent of all the temporal and outward affairs of the Brethren in these new settlements, which office he retained until his death in 1802.

As he certainly acted the most conspicuous part in the affairs of Wachovia, and may be called the founder of Salem, a short biographical sketch may with propriety find its place here.

His father, George Rudolph Marshall, of Herren Grossstadt, was an officer in the Saxon army. Having lost his right arm in Poland, and being thereby disabled for active service, he became commander of the garrison of Stolpen, and afterwards of the fortress-Königstein. In the former town, Stolpen, near Dresden, Fredric William de Marshall was born, February 5th, 1721. He and his three brothers received a christian, but at the same time a very strict military education, by which he in early years was prepared for many hardships, and acquired those traits of punctuality and methodical order which were essential qualifications for his future usefulness.

His parents were desirous that he should enter the military service, or fill some office at the court of the King of Saxony. But the King of Kings had selected him for his service as a soldier of the cross, and a champion of the truth, as it is in Christ Jesus. By means of a pious tutor, named Bretschneider, he was not only led to seek the Lord, but also became acquainted with the Brethren at Herrnhut. This acquaintance was cultivated and strengthened by a visit which he made to that place whilst a student at the University of Leipzig. At the latter place he attended a meeting held by Count Zinzendorf, in which he felt the inward conviction that he should serve the Lord in the Brethren's church, for which purpose he studied the English language. At the especial invitation of Count Zinzendorf, he came to Herrnhag in 1739, and soon after became a member of the Brethren's congregation. From this time forward he devoted all his talents to the church of his adoption, and proved himself a faithful servant of the Lord for upwards of sixty-two years.

According to his own calculation, he spent thirty-one years in the German congregations, fifteen in England, one and a half in Holland and Prussia, thirty-two and a half in North America, and fifteen months at sea.

Concerning the earlier part of his activity in Germany and England, it will suffice to say that preaching the Gospel, attending conferences and synods, and superintending the erection of large buildings (*c. g.* Lindsay-house in London), fully occupied his time, and often tasked his strength to the utmost. He took an active part in the negotiations with the British Parliament, to which reference was made at the beginning of our narrative.

In 1750 he married Hedwig Elizabeth deSchweinitz, who proved a faithful and efficient helpmate, and departed this life in 1795. His eldest daughter, Maria Theresa, married, in 1777, Hans Christian Alexander de Schweinitz, administrator of the Unity's possessions in Pennsylvania. The son of the latter, Lewis DeSchweinitz,

died in 1834; was proprietor of all the estates of the Church in the United States. E. A. Früauff, and Emil A. De Schweinitz, (now Bishop of the Southern Province), grandsons of Alexander De Schweinitz, were each lately Administrators of the estates of the Church in Pennsylvania and North Carolina.

After the death of Count Zinzendorf, with whom he had been in the most intimate connection, and for years in daily intercourse, Marshall became a member of the first Directorial Board of the Unity, and, as such, in 1761, visited Pennsylvania, to assist in dissolving the family economy existing in Bethlehem and Nazareth, and afterwards to superintend the settlement of the central town on the Wachovia tract. Being delayed by the second Indian war of 1763, he could not venture to travel south before the fall of 1764. After returning to Europe, he, in 1768, removed with his family to Bethabara.

In 1775 he attended the General Synod of the church, held at Barby, in Saxony, where he was detained, on account of the revolutionary war, until 1779, when he succeeded in reaching New York, and afterwards Salem, in safety.

There he remained, active, energetic, faithful, and self-denying, in the service of his Lord and Master, to the day of his departure, which took place February 11, 1802, six days after he had finished the eighty-first year of his pilgrimage on earth.

The 14th of February—the day on which, thirty-seven years before, he had selected the site for the town of Salem—the same on which, thirty-three years before, he had reached Bethabara with his wife—was the day of his interment in the shady grove of Salem's "acre of God."

FIRST SETTLERS AND HEADS OF FAMILIES.

This list has been carefully prepared from the church records of the different Moravian congregations in North Carolina; and many of the present members of the church will, no doubt, be gratified to find on record here when their ancestors arrived in this country and where their burial places may be found.

John Ackerman, born in 1756, near Eisenach, Germany; came to North Carolina in 1785; died in 1791 in Bethabara.

Traugott Bagge, born in 1729 in Gottenburg, Sweden; came to North Carolina in 1768; died in 1800 in Salem.

John George Baumgarten, born in 1722 in Hesse Cassel; came to North Carolina in 1755; died in 1779 in Salem.

Jacob Beroth, born in 1740 in York Co., Pa.; came to North Carolina in 1772; died in 1801 in Salem.

John Beroth, born in 1725 in Oppen, Palatinate, one of the first settlers of Bethabara in 1753, and of Bethania in 1759; died in 1817 in Friedland.

Jacob Blum, born in 1739 in Saucon, Northampton, Pa.; came to North Carolina in 1768; died in 1802 in Salem.

John Henry Blum, born in 1752 in Bethlehem, Pa.; came to North Carolina in 1766; died in 1824 in Salem.

John Nicolaus Beekel, born in 1741 in Heidelberg, Pa.; came to North Carolina in 1767; died in 1822 in Bethania.

Fred. Beekel, born in 1742 in Pennsylvania; came to North Carolina in 1765; died in 1802 in Friedberg.

John Fred. Bölow (Belo), born in 1780 in Herrnhut, Saxony; came to North Carolina in 1806; died in 1827 in Salem.

Joseph William Boner, born in 1747 in Pennsylvania; came to North Carolina in 1769; died in 1785 in Hope.

Christian Briez, born in 1772 in Lower Lusatia, Germany; came to North Carolina in 1806; died in 1845 in Salem.

John Christian Burkhardt, born in 1771 in Tangermünde, Alt Mark, Prussia; came to North Carolina in 1806; died in 1846 in Salem.

Thomas Butner, born in 1741 in Monocacy, Maryland; came to North Carolina in 1768; died in 1780 in Hope.

Gottlieb Byhan, born in 1777 near Herrnhut, Saxony; came to North Carolina in 1796. Died in October, 1864, in Salem.

John Chitty, born in 1766 in Maryland; died in 1825 in Bethabara.

Rudolph Christ, born in 1750 in Wurtemberg; came to North Carolina in 1765; died in 1833 in Salem.

Balthasar Christman, born in 1760 in York Co., Pa.; came to North Carolina in 1780; died in 1797 in Bethabara.

Charles Gottlieb Clauder, born in 1765 in Zwickau, Saxony; came to North Carolina in 1797; died in 1843 in Salem.

Christian Conrad, born in 1744 in Pennsylvania; came to North Carolina in 1768; died in 1800 in Bethania.

George Cook (Koeh), born in 1771 in Lancaster, Pa.; came to North Carolina in 1806; died in 1822 in Friedberg.

John Douthid, born in 1709 in Coleraine, Ireland; came to North Carolina in 1750; died in 1784 in Hope.

John Lewis Eberhardt, born in 1758 in Thuringia, Germany; came to North Carolina in 1799; died in 1839 in Salem.

John Martin Ebert, born in 1727 in Anspach, Germany; came to North Carolina in 1774; died in 1792 in Friedberg.

Christian Elrod, born in 1721 in Pennsylvania; came to North Carolina in 1751; died in 1785 in Hope.

Jacob Fetter, born in 1781 in Lancaster, Pa.; died in 1856 in Salem.

John Adam Fischell, born in 1730 in Palatinate, Germany; came to North Carolina in 1779; died in 1802 in Friedberg.

Melchoir Fisher, born in 1726 in Heilbron, Wurtemberg; came to North Carolina about 1770; died in 1798 in Friedberg.

Gottlieb Fockel, born in 1724 in Peilau, Silesia, Germany; came to North Carolina in 1755; died in 1778 in Bethabara.

Peter Frey, born in 1689 in Alsace, Germany; came to North Carolina in 1765; died in 1766 in Friedberg.

John Christian William Fries, born in 1775 in Barby, Germany; came to North Carolina in 1809. Died in February, 1866, in Salem.

Gottfried Grabs, born in 1716 in Silesia, Germany; came to North Carolina in 1756; died in 1793 in Bethania.

Jacob Gretter, born in 1708 in Alsace, Germany; came to North Carolina in 1768; died in 1788 in Friedberg.

John Joachim Hagen, born in 1771 in Brandenburg; came to North Carolina in 1814; died in 1844 in Salem.

John Hanke, born in 1750 in Nazareth, Pa.; died in 1823 in Bethania.

Horatio Hamilton, born in 1756 in Frederick Co., Maryland; came to North Carolina in 1775; died in 1840 in Hope.

George Fred. Hartman, born in 1724 in Palatinate; came to North Carolina in 1755; died in 1788 in Friedberg.

Martin Hauser, born in 1696 in Mümpolgard, Switzerland; came to North Carolina in 1753; died in 1761 in Bethania.

John Balthasar Hege, born in 1714 in Wurtemberg; came to North Carolina in 1757; died in 1785 in Bethania.

John Jacob Hein, born in 1713 in Dilleburg, Germany; died in 1795 in Friedland.

John Hein, born in 1749 near Dilleburg, Germany; died in 1806 in Bethabara.

John Henry Herbst, born in 1727 in Hanover; came to North Carolina in 1762; died in 1821 in Salem.

Marcus Hoehn, born in 1719 in Zweibrücken, Germany; came to North Carolina in 1774; died in 1797 in Friedberg.

George Holder, born in 1729 in Oley, Pa.; came to North Carolina in 1755; died in 1804 in Bethabara.

John Holland, born in 1743 in Cheshire, England; came to North Carolina in 1773; died in 1811 in Salem.

John Jacob Kapp, born in 1729 in Switzerland; came to North Carolina in 1754; died in 1807 in Bethabara.

Joseph Körner (Kerner,) born in 1769 in Black Forest, Germany; died in 1830 in Friedland.

Matthew Krause, born in 1720 in Upper Silesia, Germany; came to North Carolina in 1755; died in 1762 in Friedland.

Peter Krœn, born in 1722 in Eichfeld, Franconia; died in 1798 in Friedland.

Christian David Keehln, born in 1793 in Neisky, Germany; came to North Carolina in 1818; died in 1859 in Salem.

John Fred. Künzel, born in 1737 in Königsbach, Germany; died in 1802 in Friedland.

Jacob Fred. Lagenour, born in 1751 in Durlach, Germany; died in 1843 in Friedland.

John Christian Lehman, born in 1770 in Lusatia, Germany.

Lewis Leinbach, born in 1743 in Oley, Pa.; came to North Carolina in 1765; died in 1800 in Bethabara.

Frederick Leinbach, born in 1737 in Oley, Pa.; died in 1821 in Salem.

Martin Lick, born in 1726 in Neuwied, Germany; came to North Carolina in 1758; died in 1760 in Bethabara.

John Jacob Loesh (Lash), born in 1722 in Schoharie, N. Y.; came to North Carolina in 1753; died in 1782 in Hope, N. J.

Jacob Mack, born in 1753 in Reading, Pa.; died in 1836 in Davidson County.

Charles Lewis Meinung, born in 1743 in Oley, Pa.; came to North Carolina in 1771; died in 1817 in Salem.

John Mücke, born in 1749 near Philadelphia; died in 1807 in Bethabara.

Jacob Müller, born in 1721 in Zweibrücken, Germany; died in 1798 in Bethania.

Henry Moss, born in 1751 in Maryland; came to North Carolina in 1775; died in 1822 in Friedberg.

Jacob Noll, born in 1740 near Philadelphia; died in 1811 in Bethabara.

Matthew Nading, born in 1756 in Halifax; died in 1807 in Salem.

John Gottfried Oelman, born in 1781 in Weissenstein, Livonia, Russia; came to North Carolina in 1819. Died in ——— in Salem.

Charles Opiz, born in 1719 in Silesia, Germany; came to North Carolina in 1755; died in 1763 in Bethania.

John Padget, born in 1723 in Charles County, Maryland; came to North Carolina in 1775; died in 1811 in Hope.

Thomas Padget, born in 1752 in Carrol's Manor, Maryland; came to North Carolina in 1775; died in 1831.

Carsten Peterson, born in 1776 near Flensburg, Denmark; came to North Carolina in 1806. Died October, 1858, in Salem.

William Barton Peddicord, born in 1739 in Princee George's County, Maryland; came to North Carolina in 1775; died in 1807 in Hope.

Peter Pfaff, born in 1727 in Palatinate, Germany; came to North Carolina in 1771; died in 1804 in Bethania.

John Samuel Phillips, born in 1776 in Pennsylvania.

John Ranke, born in 1737 in Lancaster County, Pa.; came to North Carolina in 1754; died in 1798 in Bethabara.

John Christoph Reich, born in 1763 in Berks County, Pa.; died in 1824 in Salem.

Matthew Reich, born in 1764 in Berks County, Pa.; died in 1829 in Salem.

Jacob Reich, born in 1770 in Orange County, N. C.; died in 1827 in Friedberg.

John Reuz (Rights), born in 1752 in Bethlehem, Pa.; came to North Carolina in 1764; died in 1810 in Salem.

Jacob Reid, born in 1735 in Baden Durlach; came to North Carolina in 1770, from Broad Bay, Maine; died in 1819 in Friedland.

David Rominger, born in 1716 in Wurtemberg; came to North Carolina, from Broad Bay, Maine, in 1769; died in 1777 in Bethabara.

Michael Rominger, born in 1709 in Wurtemberg; came to North Carolina, from Broad Bay, in 1770; died in 1803 in Friedland.

Philip Rothrock, born in 1746 in York County, Pa.; died in 1825 in Friedberg.

Peter Rothrock, born in 1746 in York County, Pa.; died in 1829 in Friedberg.

Jacob Rothrock, born in 1770 in York County, Pa.; died in 1807 in Friedberg.

John Shaffner, born in 1773 in Switzerland; came to North Carolina in 1818; died in 1854 in Salem.

John Fred. Schaub, born in 1717 in Switzerland; came to North Carolina in 1755; died in 1801 in Bethania.

Melchoir Schneider, born in 1717 in Durlach, Germany; came to North Carolina, from Broad Bay, Maine, in 1770; died in 1790 in Friedland.

Henry Schorr (Shore), born in 1735 in Switzerland; came to North Carolina in 1756; died in 1819 in Bethania.

John Schulz (Shultz), born in 1703 in Basle, Switzerland; came to North Carolina in 1769; died in 1788 in Bethania.

Fred. Henry Schuman, born in 1777 in Gnadau, Germany; came to North Carolina in 1808. Died July 4, 1862, in Salem.

John Michael Seiz (Sides), born in 1737 in Wurtemberg; came to Broad Bay, Maine, in 1759, and to North Carolina in 1779; died in 1817 in Friedland.

John Henry Senseman, born in 1786 in Heidelberg, Pa.; died in 1854 in Salem.

Gottlieb Shober, born in 1756 in Bethlehem, Pa.; came to North Carolina in 1768; died in 1838 in Salem.

Adam Spach, born in 1720 in Alsace, Germany; came to North Carolina in 1756; died in 1801 in Friedberg.

John Henry Spoenhaur, born in 1716 in Switzerland; came to North Carolina in 1755; died in 1788 in Bethania.

Paul Christian Stauber, born in 1726 in Frankfurt, Germany; came to North Carolina in 1767; died in 1793 in Bethania.

John George Stockburger, born in 1731 in Wurtemberg; came to North Carolina in 1766; died in 1803 in Salem.

Casper Stolz, born in 1753 in Pennsylvania; died in 1834 in Bethabara.

John Francis Strup, born in 1716 in Nassau, Germany; came to North Carolina in 1766; died in 1782 in Bethabara.

John Strup, born in 1719 in Lauffeldingen, Germany; came to North Carolina in 1760; died in 1789 in Bethania.

Henry Tesh, born in 1733 in Palatinate; came to North Carolina in 1771; died in 1804 in Friedberg.

Philip Transou, born in 1724 in Palatinate; came to North Carolina in 1762; died in 1792 in Bethania.

Samuel Benjamin Vierling, born in 1765 in Rudolstadt, Silesia, Germany; came to North Carolina in 1790; died in 1817 in Salem.

Philip Christopher Vogler, born in 1725 in Palatinate; came to North Carolina, from Broad Bay, Maine, in 1770; died in 1790 in Bethania.

Peter Voltz, born in 1726 in Alsace, Germany; came to North Carolina in 1768; died in 1806 in Friedberg.

Andrew Wageman, born in 1758 in South Carolina; came to North Carolina in 1766; died in 1779 in Salem.

Christian Andrew Werner, born in 1768 in Randolph County, N. C.; died in 1814 in Bethania.

Matthew Wesner, born in 1730 in Stuttgart, Wurtemberg; came to North Carolina in 1772; died in 1806 in Friedberg.

Christian Winkler, born in 1766 in Switzerland; came to North Carolina in 1807; died in 1839 in Salem.

Van Næman Zevely, born in 1780 in North Carolina; came to Salem in 1798. Died in May, 1863, in Salem.

Christian Zimmerman, born in 1726 in Nassau, Germany; came to North Carolina in 1758; died in 1793 in Freiberg.

REMARKABLE EVENTS IN MORAVIAN SETTLEMENTS.

1753.—The following are the names of the nine Brethren, who arrived as first settlers:—

John Beroth, farmer, from the Susquehanna, Pa.; John Lisher, farmer; Herman Losh, miller, from Pennsylvania; Jacob Long, gardener, from Wurtemberg; Christopher Merkle, baker; Erich Ingebresten, carpenter, from Norway; Henry Feldhausen, carpenter and hunter; Hans Peterson, tailor, from Denmark; Jacob Pfeil, shoemaker, from Wurtemberg.

1757.—Among those coming to the Bethabara mill are mentioned Mr. Shepperd and Mr. Banner.

1760.—Two hives of bees were brought from Tar River, 120 miles, which increased very fast; in consequence, many bears made their appearance in the Fall. In December, immense quantities of wild pigeons made their appearance and roosted near by for nearly a month. When together, at night, they covered only a small tract of woods, but were clustered so thick upon the trees as to break down the largest limbs by their weight. The noise made by them in coming to their camp at night, as well as the fluttering, &c., during the night, and their breaking up in the morning, was heard at a considerable distance. The spot was marked for many years.

1761.—January very cold, and thick ice on the mill pond, strong enough to drag heavy logs over it to the saw-mill.

1763.—In Bethabara and Bethania wells were dug, and the first pumps introduced into this part of the country.

1765.—John Leinbach, with his family of seven children, arrived from Oley, Penn., and bought lot No. 1, the so-called "Linebach tract."

1767.—The County Court in Salisbury gave permits for three public roads, one leading from Salem to the Town Fork and Dan River, another to Belew's Creek and the Cape Fear Road, and the third southward to the Uwharree.

1769.—Great abundance of wild grapes; nineteen hogsheads of wine were made in the three settlements.

1770.—Abundance of caterpillars, which destroyed much of the grass and grain. The place for the burial-ground of Salem was cleared and fenced in. Roads opened to Salisbury and Cross Creek.

1771.—Much harm done to the corn by the squirrels, also many bears in the woods.

1772.—A bell of 2,758 lbs. weight arrived from Pennsylvania; the largest in the neighborhood; was used in Salem for meetings, and also served for the town-clock, to announce the hours. In October, Br. Beelitscher finished an organ of two stops for Salem. Trombones had been procured from Europe in 1765. A road was laid out from Salem to the Shallow Ford, which opened communication with Douthid's settlement; an old road to Belew's Creek was re-opened.

1778.—Dobb's Parish abolished by law; no distinction of religious denominations henceforth. Salem water-works erected by J. Krause.

1780.—Coffee three shillings per pound; sugar four shillings.

1781.—First inoculation of smallpox in Salem.

1784.—One hundred and one persons in Salem had the measles, only one child died; very hot summer; severe freshets; many sick of fever and sore throats.

1785.—Fire engines for Salem brought from Europe.

1786.—While digging the cellar for addition to Brethren's house, Br. A. Kremser was covered and killed by the falling ground.

1787.—Introduction of lightning-rods in Salem.

1789.—In Bethabara, English preaching every fourth Sunday.

1791.—Paper-mill near Salem finished; town clock in Salem.

1792.—Fourteen persons died in Salem in February and March of an epidemic scarlet rash. The mail from Halifax to Salisbury passed through Salem once in two weeks; G. Shober, postmaster. A double row of sycamores was planted from the tavern to the bridge on the beach.

1795.—Great freshet; the lower part of the mill under water. Wheat cost six shillings, corn four shillings—double price.

1796.—Great freshet in January. Will. Hall, whilst riding to the mill, was drowned.

1797. Preaching places at the Muddy Creek, ten miles, and at Beaver Dam, thirteen miles from Salem.

1799. Br. Van Zevely worked a year with Br. Bachman, of Litiz, at the organ of the Salem church, building the outer organ case.

1802. Eighty persons in Salem inoculated with the cow-pox.

1803. One hundred and twenty-five persons in Salem sick of the measles.

1806. The town-clock improved by Br. Eberhard to strike the quarters. Charles F. Bagge built a store house on the road to Friedland, the first house in *Charlestown* or *Woughtown*.

1811. March. Consecration of Ripple's church; cupola and bell on Bethabara church.

1814. One hundred and twenty persons in Salem sick with the measles.

1815. Mill on the Brushy Fork. Wool-carding machinery of Br. Zevely, the first in this State.

1817. Great abundance of peaches and apples.

1827. Salem Printing Office established by J. C. Blum.

1828. Improvement in the water-works of Salem.

1831. By legislative enactment, the freedom from military service rescinded, which was formerly granted to the Moravians. July 4th. Salem volunteer company.

1832. New fire-engine from Philadelphia.

1833. August 28th. Very destructive hail-storm; about four thousand window-panes broken.

1837. Salem cotton factory commenced operations in the fall.

1849. Woolen factory of F. Fries.

1849. Emigration to Iowa. Fifty-one acres of Salem land sold to the county of Forsyth, for \$5 per acre, for the new county-town of *Winston*.

1850. August 25th. Great freshet; bridge over the Middle Fork destroyed. Court-house in *Winston* finished.

1854. Plank-road from Fayetteville to Bethania; church in Salem repaired.

1857.—January 18th. Severe snow-storm and intense cold; no mail from the North for nearly two weeks. Separation of town and church officers in Salem, and election of the first municipal officers, January 5th.

THE SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS.

CATAWBA CO., N. C. DR. E. O. ELLIOTT, PROPRIETOR.

The following description of these noted Springs was handed in too late to appear in the proper place :

Whether on account of the wonderful curative properties of its water, or as a delightfully picturesque summer resort, the Sparkling Catawba Springs is one of the greatest attractions of Western North Carolina. Its location is 7 miles N. E. of Hickory, a thriving and wide-awake town on the line of the Western North Carolina Railroad, and about the same distance from Conover, on the same road. Through its beautiful meadow-grounds runs the noted Sulphur Springs creek, with its cascades and shady coves, joining at a picturesque spot, 2½ miles N. E., the waters of the Catawba river. Situated on a ridge, with a Northern exposure and in the midst of a thick pine grove, with a mingling of hammock growth, the grounds command a splendid view of the mountains that lie westward. In the immediate neighborhood rises Barrett's Mountain, a spur of the Blue Ridge, far above the frost or thermal line, and about its base are numberless cascades and lover's retreats: while around the western horizon are to be seen, like sentinels of the sky, the summits of Grandfather Mountain, Mitchell's, Hawks' Bill and Table Rock, many miles beyond. From the "Castle" the visitor may also see the United States Signal Service Station in Wilkes county. Nature has here prepared a feast of scenic loveliness, while the goddess of health opens her healing fountains to the sick and the afflicted. There is in reality no spa or water resort which more successfully combines in one pleasant whole the curative powers of its waters with an endless panorama of woodland beauty than does the now celebrated Sparkling Catawba Springs of Western North Carolina.

Located in a healthy section, convenient to every natural resort of pleasure, whether on the river or in the forest, accessible to all parts of the country, provided with ample accommodations for hundreds of visitors, and superintended by an affable and accomplished proprietor, who is a physician as well as a host, this summer resort will continue to accumulate laurels of praise until its fame shall be spread throughout the world.

From the principal hotel to the springs is an avenue, some 200 yards in length, along which a constant breeze is sweeping, so that in the heat of the day a guest may enjoy the luxury of a dry air bath. The cottages and cabins range in a semi-circle from the hotel to the Castle on the summit of the grounds, and in the bowl-like valley between them and the springs is a music pavillion, occupied by a string-band during the entire summer season. The buildings are shaded by wide-spreading trees of oak and hickory :

benches and chairs are placed in abundance throughout the grove from the hotel on the summit along the avenue sloping downwards to the springs and along the creek itself, which forms a graceful border to the grassy lawn spread carpet-like about.

The table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season, the rooms are well furnished and neatly kept, and the individual comfort of his guests is the constant study of the proprietor.

The larger spring (No. 1), white sulphur, has a temperature of 58°, while that of No. 2 (blue sulphur), though separated by the short space of 10 feet is 61°. One mile beyond this, and accessible to the guests, is a newly discovered spring, which is similar to the old one. Two hundred yards below springs No. 1 and 2 is a bath-house 25 feet square and with a depth of 4½ feet, where a shower, warm, tepid, cold or plunge bath may be had at any hour of the day. An analysis of the water is now being made but is not ready for insertion with this very brief account of North Carolina's greatest and most favored water resort.

A few instances of remarkable cures effected by this water may be added in outline, and the names of the parties benefitted can be furnished at any time.

A child, aged 7 years, which had suffered for years from an attack of paralysis of the lower extremities, was brought to the Springs in an almost helpless condition. Its urine could not be retained and the fœcal discharges were forced. Its Northern physician despaired of the case; and yet after a stay of 18 months, with constant use of water from spring No. 1, the child was fully and permanently cured. No medicine used. On its arrival, the child was drawn about in a small carriage; on its departure it could walk as well as any one. In two months time after its arrival there was a perceptible improvement, such as the control of its urine and natural fœcal discharges. Since grown into manhood, the grateful patient returned on a visit of thankfulness and rejoicing.

A gentleman from Alabama, afflicted with chronic rheumatism, arrived at the Springs in an exhausted condition, "I have come," said he, "to die and be buried." After using the bath and water No. 1, he convalesced and was permanently cured.

A feeble and despondent consumptive who refused to drink the spring water on his arrival, was induced to test its virtues, and after a sojourn of two months returned to his family in the full possession of robust health.

Still more marked and wonderful was the case of a patient in an advanced stage of tubercular consumption. By regular bathing and the use of water from spring No. 1, he was restored to health.

The case of a stubborn and long standing dyspepsia is another proof of the curative powers of spring No. 1,—the cure having been effected within two months time.

Instances of successful treatment of sores, tetter, &c., by the use of water from spring No. 2 might be enumerated.

The constitutional elements of the water are lithia, iodine, lime, magnesia, oxide of iron, silica, carbonic and sulphuric acid. The exact quantitative analysis will soon be given to the world, and the Old North State may well be proud of possessing such a beautiful and health restoring medium for the benefit of human kind.

For more than a century the medicinal property of these waters has been known. The Indians resorted hither from the everglades of Florida and the savannas of Georgia. The deer of the forest found refreshment and renewed vigor by bathing in and drinking the water, and many rude settlers of our early history gathered here in numbers, built their plain log cabins and found health again in these ever-bubbling waters. And to-day, keeping pace with the advance of civilization, the now beautiful and improved grounds in whose bosom the waters of the Sparkling Catawba Springs are ever welling, invite the seeker of pleasure and the victim of disease to a feast of loveliness and smiling health.

DISTANCES FROM SALEM TO SEVERAL TOWNS IN
NORTH-WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

The following routes and distances from Salem to several towns in this section, including houses of entertainment, are as nearly correct as we could get them. The routes are mostly off the Rail Roads, and the points designated can be reached best by those named.

From Salem to Jefferson, via Wilkesboro'.

	miles.	miles.	Hotels. Residences.
Lewisville,		12	
Conrad's Ferry	6	18	J. C. Conrad.
Conrad's Store	2	20	Conrad's Store.
Yadkinville,	10	30	Thos. Phillips.
Doweltown,	1	31	T. C. Hauser.
New Castle,	16	47	
Delaplaine,	8	55	Capt. John Cooper.
Wilkesboro', Yadkin River,	9	64	Samelton & Cranor.
Reddie's River,	11	75	Col. A. G. Whittington.
Blue Ridge Pike,	2	77	Farrar Calbert.
Jefferson, New River,	20	97	Frank Harden.
Jefferson to North Fork,	14	111	D. Worth. ✓
Taylorville,	14	125	Wm. Wagoner.
Abingdon, Va.	28	153	Hotels.

From Wilkesboro you can reach Patterson, Lenoir and all the mountain scenery.

Jefferson to Asheville, via Burnsville.

	miles.	miles.	Hotels. Private Houses.
Beaver Creek,		4	G. H. Hamillon. ✓
Elk Cross Roads,	11	15	Capt. Lovell.
Boone, Watauga Co.,	10	25	Coffee Brothers.
Bakersville, Mitchell Co.,	58	83	Hotels.
Burnsville, Yancey Co.,	30	113	"
Asheville, Buncombe Co.,	30	143	"

Magnificent scenery all along the route.

Salem to Jefferson via Jonesville.

	miles.	miles.	Private Houses & Hotels.
Glenn's Ferry,		14	
East Bend,	8	22	R. C. Poindexter.
Nebo,	10	32	James Myers.
Booneville,	3	35	John Williams.
Jonesville,	9	44	Dr. Benham. ✓
Elkin,	1	45	Hotel.
Roaring Gap, (Blue Ridge,)	14	59	Finley Gentry.
Nick's Cabins,	8	67	Williams' Hunti'g Lodge.
Alleghany Court House,	9	76	Wm. Harden.
Laurel Springs,	12	88	John Greer.
Ore Knob Copper Mine,	4	92	Hotel.
New River,	6	98	
Jefferson,	4	102	Frank Harden.

Salem to Jefferson, via Dobson, Surry County.

	miles.	miles.	Private Houses & Hotels.
Old Town,		6	
Bethania,	3	9	Thomas Lash,
Dalton's	11	20	D. N. Dalton, Pilot Mt. ✓
Siloam,	12	32	R. E. & M. C. Reeves.
Dobson, Surry C. H.	17	49	Cooper Brothers.
Kapp's Mills	8	57	T. J. Kapp.
Thompson's Gap,	8	65	Mr. Woodruff.
Gap Civil,	17	82	Will Harden.
Prather's Creek,	10	92	Daniel Jones.
Jefferson,	15	107	F. Harden.

Salem to Wytheville, Va.

	miles.	miles.	Private Houses & Hotels.
Old Town,		6	
Bethania,	3	9	Lash's.
Dalton's	11	20	D. N. Dalton's, Pilot.
Tom's Creek,	10	30	Mrs. Gordon.
Mt. Airy,	11	41	Hotels and Bd. Houses.
Fancy Gap,	15	56	V. Mitchell.
Hillsville,	9	65	W. T. Thornton.
Cranberry Plains,	6	71	John Early.
New River,	9	80	Jackson Brothers.
Wytheville,	15	95	Hotels.

Salem to Danbury, Piedmont Springs, Moore's Knob, Cascade.

	miles.	miles.	Private Houses & Hotels.
Walnut Cove,		15	Dr. W. A. Lash.
Danbury,	13	28	Dr. McCanless, S. Taylor.
Piedmont Springs,	2½	30½	Hotel and Cabins.
Cascade,	2	32½	
Moore's Knob,	2	34½	

Salem to Statesville,

	miles.	miles.	Private Houses & Hotels.
Clemmonsville,		11	
Hall's Ferry,	2	13	C. A. Hall.
Smith Grove Camp Ground	7	20	
Holman's	5	25	Holman's
County Line	12	37	
Statesville,	10	47	Simonton & other Hotels

Or by N. C. Railroad to Salisbury, and by Western N. C. Railroad to Statesville.

From Statesville you reach Morganton by Railroad, or on the public roads, crossing the Catawba at Little's Ferry, passing by Hickory and Happy Home. From Morganton you can reach Lenoir, and from thence to Grandfather Mountain, Blowing Rock and the beautiful valleys which abound in this magnificent country. Ashe and Wilkes counties can also be reached from this section.

From Morganton you reach Asheville, via Marion, Catawba River, Pleasant Gardens, Old Fort, Henry's, on the Blue Ridge, Alexander's. Here you can turn to the Black Mountains, stopping at a good hotel at their base.

The publishers are indebted for favors to Bishop De Schweinitz, Col. R. L. Patterson, Mr. J. G. Veach, and others mentioned elsewhere, of Salem; Judge Cilley, of Lenoir, Mr. A. H. Horton and Mr. Hackett of Wilkes; Mr. J. G. Hall and Professor Humphreys, of Hickory; Messrs. Lindsay and Kluge of Rockingham; Mr. Rawley of Mount Airy, and Mr. L. B. Waller of Winston.

In preparing matter, the publishers consulted the following authorities: "Moravians in North Carolina," (out of print.)—"Wheeler's History of North Carolina," and the "Tabulated Statement of Industries and Resources of North Carolina," by Commissioner Polk.

Established in 1840.

F. & H. FRIES,

SALEM, N C.,

Manufacture and Sell,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Jeans, Kerseys, Cotton Yarns, Sheetings,

FLOUR, MEAL, &c., &c.

WOOL, carded, greased and
picked,
JEANS, finished and dyed in
good style
CLOTHING, SHAWLS, CARPET
WARPS &c., colored,
SEINE TWINE, WRAPPING-
TWINE, STOCKING YARN,
COARSE SEWING THREAD,
BED LAPS for Quilts,
WOOL ROLLS,
ALWAYS FOR SALE.

Buy WOOL, COTTON, WOOD,
and everything else in our
line, at full prices.

The best equipped MACHINE
SHOP in this part of the State,
for new or repairing work on
STEAM ENGINES, SAW and
GRIST MILLS, THRESHERS,
REAPERS, CORN-SHELLERS,
&c., &c., &c.

HOOP IRON,
MACHINERY OIL,
PIPE and FITTINGS for
Steam and Water.
BRASS VALVES and COCKS,
BARBIT METAL and ZINC,
GUM PACKING in Sheets,
Gaskets or Round, &c., &c.

AT

Wachovia Flouring Mills,

FOR

CUSTOM AND MERCHANT WORK,

We have a very large storage room, which is for the use of our friends and patrons. Corn, Wheat and other grain always bought at highest market prices for cash.

SMITH'S DRUG STORE,

Northwest
of the
Court-House,



Two Doors
above the
Post-Office.

WINSTON, N. C.,

IS THE PLACE TO GET

PURE DRUGS

AT THE

LOWEST PRICES.

STOCK KEPT COMPLETE BY FREQUENT ARRIVALS.

PRESCRIPTION DEPARTMENT filled with the best selected material.

PERFUMERY, STATIONERY,

FANCY SOAPS,

BRUSHES, FANCY ARTICLES, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

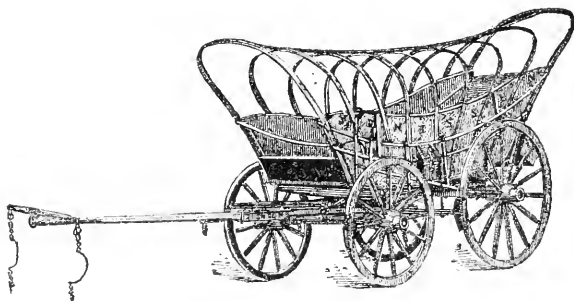
REFERENCES: Drs. H. T. Bahinson, H. W. Bynum, Preston Roan,
R. D. Hay, N. S. Siewers, R. F. Gray.

REMEMBER

that a hearty welcome
always awaits you at

SMITH'S.

THE NISSEN WAGON.



WE intend in the future, as in the past, to give our undivided attention to the manufacturing of our

WAGONS,

to see that the work is done in the most thorough manner, and making such improvements as will add to the efficiency and value of our wagons to our customers.

Having a large stock of SEASONED LUMBER, IMPROVED MACHINERY and TOOLS, and the BEST WAGON MECHANICS to be procured, enables us to do

SUPERIOR WORK

at the VERY LOWEST PRICES, where material and workmanship are taken in consideration.

We are prepared to make any kind of WAGONS, and shall be pleased to hear from all in need of anything in our line, and will promptly forward them prices on application.

Respectfully,

The Nissen Manufacturing Company.

P. O. Address, Salem, Forsyth Co. Shops, Waughtown, N. C.

Mercantile Notice!

PATTERSON & CO.,

OF

SALEM, N. C.,

desire to call the attention of all persons interested to their
large and varied assortment of

GOODS,

embracing every article used in this section of country.

The prices charged are low, and the QUALITY of the GOODS
unsurpassed.

The firm is composed of H. W. FRIES and R. L. PATTERSON
and has existed since 1867.

The present stock is largely increased over former years, and

DRESS AND FANCY GOODS, CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, UMBRELLAS, &c.,

are made specialties.

Orders solicited. Samples furnished on application. Every
facility known to the trade will be used to oblige customers.

Salem, N. C., June 1, 1878.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

D. N. DALTON'S STAGE leaves SALEM and WINSTON DAILY (except Sunday) at 7 A. M. for MT. AIRY, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, and PIEDMONT SPRINGS. Careful drivers and good teams. Passengers dine at Dalton's.

Pilot Mountain in full view.

Fare to Mt. Airy.....	\$3 50
“ “ Mt. Airy White Sulphur Springs	3 50
“ “ Piedmont Springs.....	3 00

Dr. V. O. THOMPSON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

DRUGS,

PATENT MEDICINES,

FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,

LEADS. OILS.

PAINTS, &c., &c., &c.,

WINSTON, N. C.

FOR PLEASURE, FOR COMFORT, FOR HEALTH, SMOKE BLACKWELLS' GENUINE DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO, MADE BY

W. T. BLACKWELL & CO., Durham, N. C.

COMFORT, SMOKE **BLACKWELLS'** AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM AT PHILADELPHIA.

FOR PLEASURE. **GENUINE DURHAM** TRADE MARK

HEALTH. **SMOKING TOBACCO**

THIS IS THE **ORIGINAL BRAND** OF DURHAM TOBACCO



SETTLED BY AN ACT OF CONGRESS IN 1846

TRADE MARK OF THE **ZEEBULL** TAKE NO OTHER

MANUFACTURED BY ONLY BY **W. T. BLACKWELL & CO. DURHAM, N. C.**

POPULAR BECAUSE RELIABLE.

STANDARD OF THE WORLD. AWARDED THE HIGHEST MEDAL AT PHILADELPHIA.

This is the old original Brand of Durham Smoking Tobacco. Popular because reliable.

SEE THAT IT BEARS THE TRADE MARK OF THE BULL AND NO OTHER.

J. R. PIERCE.
Of Lash's Warehouse.

P. H. HANES.
Of P. H. Hanes & Co.

R. D. BROWN.
Of Brown & Bro.

Lash's Warehouse,

WINSTON, N. C.

With our last new addition making LASH'S the
best arranged, best lighted and most complete

Leaf Tobacco Warehouse

in the State. We cordially invite you to give us a
trial. We can give you advantages in handling and
selling your Tobacco no other house can give you in
Winston.

Our advantages for taking care of and making our
patrons comfortable are not surpassed by any.

All inquiries about the market cheerfully given.
We strive to please our patrons.

Come and see us when you visit Winston with or
without Tobacco. We will always welcome you.

Your friends,

PIERCE, HANES & BROWN.

PIEDMONT WAREHOUSE,

WINSTON, N. C.

PIEDMONT WAREHOUSE is daily growing in popular favor with Tobacco growers throughout the country, as is shown by the increasing patronage to the House.

PIEDMONT IS THE LARGEST AND BEST LIGHTED HOUSE IN WINSTON.

It contains 14,200 square feet of floor room.

It is the only WAREHOUSE with two MAIN ENTRANCES, and is the best arranged for receiving and unloading wagons.

Whether Tobacco is high or low, we guarantee the highest market prices.

We have one of the

BEST AUCTIONEERS

in the State, who will always work hard to get you top prices.

Our employees are all polite and courteous to each and every farmer.

Remember the name, **PIEDMONT**, when you come to Winston.

Yours truly,

NORFLEET & VAUGHN,
PROPRIETORS.

FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

N. C. State Life Insurance Company,

DECEMBER 31, 1877.

F. H. CAMERON,.....PRESIDENT.
 W. E. ANDERSON,.....VICE PRESIDENT.
 W. H. HICKS,.....SECRETARY AND TREASURER.
 DR. E. BURKE HAYWOOD,.....MEDICAL DIRECTOR.

Finance Committee:

W. E. ANDERSON.....President Citizen's National Bank.
 JOHN G. WILLIAMS,....." State " "
 JOHN C. BLAKE,.....Cashier Raleigh " "

INCOME,

Policy Premiums,.....	\$ 41,788 50
Interest,.....	8,227 48
Total income,.....	\$ 50,015 98

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT,

General Expenses, medical fees, salaries, taxes, printing and advertising, Attorney's fees, commissions, &c.,.....	\$18,523 46
---	-------------

DISBURSEMENTS TO POLICY HOLDERS,

Paid death claims,.....	\$ 18,000 00
" cash surrender values,.....	250 00
" dividends,.....	2,116 91
Total outgo,.....	\$ 38,916 91

ASSETS AND INVESTMENTS,

Stocks, Bonds and mortgages,.....	\$241,933 75
United States bonds,.....	10,936 25
Loans secured by collaterals and bills receivable,.....	12,226 06
Deferred Cash premiums, (semi-annual and quarterly),.....	1,232 01
Office furniture and supplies (home and agencies),.....	1,166 81
Cash in hands of Agents and in transitu,.....	2,792 69
Cash on hand and in bank,.....	5,208 72
Interest due and accrued on mortgages, &c.,.....	1,591 55
	\$280,085 73

Deduct capital stock retired during the year,.....	14,420 45
Total assets,.....	\$265,665 28

LIABILITIES,

Losses reported but not yet due,.....	3,204 00
Reserve necessary to re-insure all risks,.....	75,851 14
Total liabilities,.....	79,055 14
Surplus to policy holders,.....	186,604 14
	\$265,665 28

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,

Insurance Department.

RALEIGH, N. C., APRIL 6, 1878.

I certify that in compliance with the laws of the State, I have this day completed a most rigid personal examination of the books and affairs of the North Carolina State Life Insurance Company. I find that the Company has complied in the fullest manner with all the requirements of the law. The Company's securities and investments are of the most unquestionable character and its business and affairs are in a highly prosperous condition.

JOS. A. ENGLEHARD,
 Secretary of State.

Prepare for Accident.

IT IS ESTIMATED

That out of the whole number of persons insured under General Accident Policies, a claim has been paid to One in Seventeen for Accidental Injury or Death.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN!

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