

L. U. N. C.
Period. Dept.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
LIBRARY EXTENSION PUBLICATION

VOL. VII

JANUARY, 1941

NO. 2

THE OLD NORTH STATE

AGATHA BOYD ADAMS



CHAPEL HILL

MCMXLI

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA PRESS

STUDY OUTLINES

EXTENSION BULLETINS

ADVENTURES IN READING SERIES

Current Books of 1923-24; 1924-1925; 1925-1926. C. S. Love.
Adventures in Reading Series, 1926-1927; 1928-1929. Russell Potter.
Adventures in Reading Series, 1929-1930; 1930-1931. M. N. and R. P. Bond.
Adventures in Reading Series, 1931-1932; 1933. M. N. Bond.

BIOGRAPHY

Other People's Lives, 1928; 1931; 1933. C. S. Love.
Heroes of the American Revolution. 1931. F. M. Green.
Studies in Confederate Leadership. 1931. F. M. Green.

LITERATURE: SOUTHERN, AMERICAN, AND FOREIGN TRANSLATIONS

Contemporary Southern Literature. 1928. H. M. Jones.
Southern Literature. 1926. Addison Hibbard.
The South in Contemporary Literature. 1930. Addison Hibbard.
Recent Poetry from the South. 1928. Addison Hibbard.
Twentieth Century American Literature. 1933. M. N. Bond.
Our Heritage: A Study Through Literature of the American Tradition. 1927.
J. H. Hanford.
American Literature. 1927. Addison Hibbard.
Folklore. 1929. R. S. Boggs.
Development of the Short Story: English and American. 1926. L. B. Wright.
The French Novel in English Translation. 1930. U. T. Holmes.
Contemporary Spanish Literature in English Translation. 1929. A. B. and
N. B. Adams.

HISTORY

Studies in the History of North Carolina. 1923. R. D. W. Connor.
Romance of the Western Frontier. 1932. F. M. Green.
Modern Russia. 1932. E. E. and E. E. Ericson.
South America. 1929. W. W. Pierson, Jr., and C. S. Love.
The Far East. (China, Japan, and Korea.) 1931. J. A. Robertson.

DRAMA

A Study Course in Modern Drama. 1927. E. L. Green.
American One-Act Plays. 1929. E. T. Rockwell.
International One-Act Plays. 1926. E. T. Rockwell.
A Study of Shakespeare. 1926. Russell Potter.

ART, MUSIC, SCIENCE, TRAVEL

American Artists and Southern Artists of Note. 1929. M. deB. Graves.
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Modern French Art. 1927. Russell Potter.
Great Composers. 1925. P. J. Weaver.
America and Her Music. 1931. Lamar Stringfield.
Everyday Science. 1933. C. E. Preston.
Books of Travel. 1931. U. T. Holmes.

Single copies, 50 cents; (In North Carolina, 25 cents.)

THE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LIBRARY
CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

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Of the Library of the University of North Carolina



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- *2. January, 1937. *The Modern Woman*. E. C. Baity.
3. April, 1937. *Literary Backgrounds of Present Day Germany*. A. E. Zucker and W. P. Friederich.
4. May, 1937. *India in Revolution*. E. E. and E. E. Ericson.
5. June, 1937. *Adventures in Reading, Tenth Series*. A. B. Adams.
6. July, 1937. *The Theatre Today*. M. G. Holmes.

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1. October, 1937. *Other People's Lives, Sixth Series*. C. S. Love.
2. January, 1938. *American Humor*. E. C. Downs & R. B. Downs.
3. April, 1938. *Contemporary Poetry*. Lucile Kelling.
4. May, 1938. *Building and Furnishing a Home*. E. C. Baity.
- *5. June, 1938. *Adventures in Reading, Eleventh Series*. A. B. Adams.
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1. October, 1938. *Political Problems in Present-Day Europe. First Series*. Werner P. Friederich.
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4. May, 1939. *The Modern Woman's Bookshelf*. E. C. Baity.
5. June, 1939. *Adventures Around the World, Second Series*. Lucile Kelling.
6. July, 1939. *At Home with the Fine Arts*. M. G. Holmes.

* Out of print. Available only as loan.

VOLUME VI

1. October, 1939. *The New Frontier*. W. W. Drake.
2. January, 1940. *United States Mural; a Study of Regional Novels*. Lucile Kelling.
3. April, 1940. *Other People's Lives, Seventh Series*. C. S. Love.
4. May, 1940. *Adventures in Reading, Thirteenth Series*. A. B. Adams.
5. June, 1940. *Adventures with Opera*. A. D. McCall.
6. July, 1940. *Arts and Crafts of Georgian England*. M. N. Bond.

VOLUME VII

1. October, 1940. *The United States in the World Crisis*. E. S. and J. L. Godfrey.
2. January, 1941. *The Old North State*. A. B. Adams.
3. April, 1941. *Films, Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow*. Walter Spearman.
4. May, 1941. Programs on *South America; Woman's Unfinished Business; Adventures in Reading, 14th Series; Other*
5. June, 1941. *People's Lives, No. 8*, are in preparation and will be
6. July, 1941. assigned to dates as they are ready for publication.

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FOREWORD

This issue of the *Library Extension Publications* has been prepared in response to many requests from clubs for a program which would touch on various aspects of North Carolina life. No attempt has been made here to present a scientific or complete study of any phase of North Carolina, nor would such a study be possible within the scope of a year's club program. For those who wish more extended study of the topics suggested here, books are listed under each chapter, and attention is also called to two *Extension Bulletins: Studies in the History of North Carolina*, by R. D. W. Connor (1923) and *Know Your Own State*, by S. H. Hobbs (1925). The first provides a detailed study of state history, and the second a careful outline of economic and social conditions. The present outline may serve only as an introduction, but it is hoped an introduction that will beckon to further knowledge of a fascinatingly interesting state.

No better guide for such a cursory survey of the state could be found than the recently published *Guide to the Old North State*, compiled by the Federal Writers' Project, which is referred to as a sort of textbook throughout. Some material on all the topics mentioned here may be found in the *Guide*, but such material will of course need to be supplemented. The bibliography at the end of the *Guide* will be found an excellent source for supplementary material, if more is desired than is listed here.

"A LAND OF INCREDIBLE ABUNDANCE"

Thus it seemed to Amadas and Barlow, when in 1584 they described to Sir Walter Raleigh their first visit to North Carolina; ". . . so full of grapes, as the very beating and surge of the sea overflowed them . . . the soil is the most plentiful, sweete, fruitfull and wholesome of all the worlde." . . . Perhaps there is a tinge of promoter's rhetoric here; Amadas and Barlow may have been forerunners of our present day writers of cruise advertisements. But no one familiar with the generous natural endowments of North Carolina can deny the substance of truth in their naïvely poetic description.

In spite of the enchanting richness of this land, however, it was not colonized as early or as readily as others less attractive. The "beating and surge of the sea" maintained a formidable barrier along the entire coast. Much of the history and development of the State must be explained in terms of its geographical setting. That long slope of land, from the Smokies to Hatteras, which we now call North Carolina, has developed since 1584 a strong individuality of its own. It will be one of the aims of our program to try to determine those special qualities which make North Carolina different from its neighbors.

Amadas and Barlow found on Roanoke Island a race of natives "voide of all guile and treason, and such as live after the manner of the golden age." The idyl of this gentle race has a shabby ending; but in the course of three hundred years they left an imprint on the heritage of the State. What was the Indian contribution to that special group of qualities which we call North Carolina?

1. NATURAL SETTING

Guide to the Old North State.

North Carolina, Economic and Social, by S. H. Hobbs. (Chapters I, V, VII)

An excellent summary of the geography and resources of the State will be found in the *Guide*, pp. 8-23. Hobbs gives a much more extended discussion, which will be indispensable for clubs which wish a thorough treatment.

Try to secure a good map of the State, which may be introduced at this meeting, and used as a reference at subsequent meetings.

The following topics should be taken up in the discussion:

The influence of the coast line on early colonization.

The direction of the natural waterways, and their influence on transportation and marketing.

The characteristics of the four major social and economic divisions of the State: (1) Tidewater (2) Coastal Plain (3) Piedmont (4) Mountain. The natural resources of the State.

R. D. W. Connor has said "No state in the American Union has suffered more in its economic development on account of unfavorable geographic factors than North Carolina." Do you agree? Why?

2. A RACE "VOIDE OF ALL GUILF"

Guide to the Old North State.

Red Carolinians, by Chapman J. Milling. (Chapters I, VII, VIII, XII-XIV, XVIII)

The chapter on Indians in the *Guide* is brief but adequate. *Red Carolinians*, while devoted chiefly to the Indians of South Carolina, gives a great deal of interesting material about the tribes in North Carolina.

The following topics are suggested for discussion:

Location of the main tribes; Cherokees, Tuscaroras, Catawbas, and Sequoyahs.

Legend and present day situation of the Croatans.

The story of George Guess.

The Thomas Legion in the War between the States.

The Cherokee Reservation at the present time: education, agriculture, political status.

Additional Readings:

The Last of the Lowries, by Paul Green.

Scuffletown Outlaws, by W. N. Cox.

Bibliography in *Guide to the Old North State*.

CHAPTER II

"A FAIR AND SPACIOUS PROVINCE"

"There is seated in this Province two colonies already, one on the River Roannoak (now called Albemarle River) and borders on Virginia; the Other at Cape Feare, two degrees more South-erly." Thus were described to Robert Horne in 1666 the two settlements which to a large degree colored the character and history of eastern North Carolina. Between the time when Amadas and Barlow smelled the delicious fragrance of grapes and flowers on Roanoke Island, and the establishment of these two settlements, there runs nearly a century of struggle, of little ships battling storms, of frightened plucky men and women, stubbornly resolved to make homes in a land that threatened as often as it enticed. Then followed the years of the Lords Proprietors, of the growth and expansion of the Province, the coming of the Swiss and the Palatines, the Scotch Highlanders. And all this time there persisted unproclaimed a gradual infiltration into the valleys and coves of the Piedmont and mountain sections of frontiersmen, people who wanted more space, who had found Virginia and South Carolina already too crowded—sturdy independent spirits who carried a love of freedom along with their axes and packs. A state was being shaped, a state that would be one of the very first to declare for independence from England, when the time came. "The glory of North Carolina lies in the fact that it has always been a land of free democracy, unpurchasable and unroutable, unafraid and unabated," said E. C. Branson. The roots of that democracy were laid in those difficult years of struggle and achievement before the Revolution.

1. FORERUNNERS

The Lost Colony, by Paul Green.

Guide to the Old North State. (Pp. 31-42)

Present briefly as a background the historical period as found in the *Guide*.

Note the establishment in the province of the first church, first academy, first free public library, first printing press, first newspaper, within this period.

The Lost Colony and its production at Manteo are too well-known to need extended comment. The author has given a beautifully simple and memorable expression here to the pain and hope of colonization. Some mention and description of the play will make a fitting introduction to this program on the early history of North Carolina.

2. PRE-REVOLUTIONARY NORTH CAROLINA

Raleigh's Eden, by Inglis Fletcher.

Guide to the Old North State.

Describe the setting of this lively novel; Edenton and Wilmington. Do you think the author romanticizes the homes and the way of life described?

This was a highly specialized segment of North Carolina life. Do you find it in any way typical?

Miss Janet Schaw, "a Scotch lady of quality" who visited North Carolina on the eve of the Revolution, found the homes of Wilmington "not spacious, but in general very commodious and well furnished." This is quoted by Guion Johnson, in *Antebellum North Carolina*, in which will be found other checks on the glamour of *Raleigh's Eden*.

Comment on Adam Rutledge's feeling for and sense of responsibility to the land; is this a characteristic North Carolina trait?

Bring out the historic background and events in the novel, for instance: Orange County and Hillsboro as centers of rebellion; why?

Regulators and Sons of Liberty.

The Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge.

3. THE SCOTCH OF THE CAPE FEAR

By Reason of Strength, by Gerald Johnson.

A realistic picture of antebellum life in Eastern North Carolina. Does it seem more authentic than the glamorous picture in *Raleigh's Eden*? Check this by your own knowledge, and by reference to Johnson's *Antebellum North Carolina*.

The story of Grandma Whyte and her clan could be paralleled in the recollections of many North Carolinians. Is it too close to reality to have interest as a story?

The historical background is sound throughout. Comment on the author's qualifications for this.

The events of *By Reason of Strength* stretch from the Revolutionary period to the Civil War. Does it give you a fair picture of North Carolina's entrance into and participation in that war?

Discuss the cycle described here: the winning of the soil from the forest, and the lapse of that soil back to wilderness, in the life span of one person. This is a subject near to Gerald Johnson's heart, as you will see in *The Wasted Land*.

Additional Readings:

The Dark Stranger, by Constance Dodge. (A highly romantic tale of Scotch settlers in the Cape Fear Region after the Battle of Culloden)

Antebellum North Carolina, by Guion Griffis Johnson. (An extremely interesting storehouse of information about the life and customs of this period)

The Wasted Land, by Gerald Johnson.

Drums, by James Boyd. (A fine novel of North Carolina prior to the Revolution)

CHAPTER III

"REBUILDING AN ANCIENT COMMONWEALTH"

R. D. W. Connor compressed a great deal of meaning into the above phrase, which suggests the long history of the state, the tragedy that made necessary its rebuilding, and the courage that went into that rebuilding. In *By Reason of Strength*, as we saw in the preceding program, Gerald Johnson described vividly the cycle that within less than a hundred years saw the winning of North Carolina soil from the wilderness, and the return of that soil to the wilderness through the destruction of war. It is to the end of that cycle, and its consequences, that this chapter is devoted.

Perhaps too much has been written and said about the effects of the Civil War on the South. Since North Carolina has been a leader in recovery from that War, it would seem fitting to put the emphasis of this program on recovery rather than on destruction. One of the best ways of knowing the story of both the War and Reconstruction is through the reminiscences of those who lived through it. North Carolina is particularly rich in autobiography dealing with the period just after the War, and it is to these books, rather than to formal history, that we turn for the topics of our discussion. This program may be taken as an introduction to North Carolina biography as well as to the history of the latter half of the nineteenth century.

1. NORTH CAROLINA'S PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

A Guide to the Old North State.

North Carolina, Economic and Social, by S. H. Hobbs.

A brief historical summary should be sufficient here, as the facts are already well-known to most of us. "The War seems to have come at a particularly unfortunate time for North Carolina." Hobbs, op. cit. p. 249.

Show why this was true, and discuss the long aftermath of four years of war, especially in regard to agriculture, economics, and education in the state.

2. NORTH CAROLINA AFTER THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

The Training of an American; the Earlier Life and Letters of Walter Hines Page, by Burton J. Hendrick.

It's a Far Cry, by Robert W. Winston.

A report on the early life of Page will give a vivid picture of what

it meant to be growing up in North Carolina in the difficult years immediately after the War.

Judge Winston's autobiography covers much the same period as the above, with the emphasis on political and economic reconstruction. Bring out this fact in reporting on it. You may not always agree with the author, but no other writer has given us a more vivid and honest picture of those years.

In reporting on both these books, stress the elements of courage and pertinacity which contributed to the gradual rebuilding of the State.

If the group prefers, one of the above books may be chosen for a report, instead of devoting time to both. Or the program may be expanded to two meetings by adding reports on some of the following:

Additional Readings:

Nonnulla; Memories, Stories, Traditions, by Joseph B. Cheshire.

Tar Heel Editor, by Josephus Daniels.

Editor in Politics, by Josephus Daniels.

Son of Carolina, by Augustus W. Long.

Old Days in Chapel Hill, by Hope Summerell Chamberlain.

Rebuilding an Ancient Commonwealth, by R. D. W. Connor. (An authoritative and detailed history in four volumes)

North Carolina History Told by Contemporaries, edited by Hugh T. Lefler.

CHAPTER IV

"A PLENTIFUL, SWEETE, AND FRUITFUL SOILE"

How have these people lived, whom we have seen making a state from a wilderness, and restoring the losses of war? What sort of a state is it that they made? With such questions the rest of our program must concern itself.

The early explorers, as we have already seen, believed North Carolina to be a land of plenty, productive of "divers kindes of fruits, Melons, Walnuts, Cucumbers, Gourdes, Pease, and divers rootes, and fruites very excellent good." In at least two of the novels already studied we have seen characters dominated by love of the land and belief in the future of the land: Adam Rutledge in *Raleigh's Eden* and Grandma Whyte in *By Reason of Strength*. It has not always been such easy going as the Utopian enticements of Amadas and Barlow promised, but from first to last North Carolina has been a state of farmers. The traditional pattern of life is a rural one; industrialism and consequent urbanization are recent and still somewhat alien growths. From the stony tip-tilted patch of corn in the mountains to the broad tobacco fields of the Piedmont and the gardens of the Tidewater, we are country folk. It is a heritage to be cherished, for in it there is dignity and self-respect and strength.

The soil of the State has been at times cruelly ravaged, used in a prodigal and spendthrift manner, but it still has its old promise of abundance. And the rural way of life is still a good way for a great many people; the oldest way of living, and perhaps the best in this confused and disturbing world.

1. "A STATE OF SMALL FARMS"

A Guide to the Old North State, p. 58-63.

North Carolina, Economic and Social, by S. H. Hobbs.

Summarize the facts about agriculture in the State as given in the *Guide*, stressing especially the natural resources of the State.

What has been the result of excessive attention to non-food cash crops?

Does North Carolina produce the food and feed needed for consumption in the State? Could it? Hobbs, Chapter VI.

"The greatest single economic and social problem in North Carolina . . . is farm tenancy."—Hobbs. Show why cotton and tobacco are "ideal tenant crops."

Topics for discussion:

The advantages and disadvantages of tenancy.

Tenancy and illiteracy. Hobbs, Chapter XVI.

Social consequences of excessive ruralism. Hobbs, Chapter XII.

Erosion and the wasted land.

Present day changes in the pattern of North Carolina life.

If it is wished to expand this program, a more detailed study of the chapters cited above from *North Carolina, Economic and Social* is suggested, or reports on any of the following books:

Additional Readings:

The Wasted Land, by Gerald Johnson. A brief, pithy, and incisive study of southern land problems, entirely applicable to North Carolina.

Mothers of the South, by Margaret Jarman Hagood. A series of well-told case histories of the lives of rural women.

2. A WAKE COUNTY FARM

Purslane, by Bernice K. Harris.

Here is an honest, unpretentious, and altogether engaging picture of life on a North Carolina farm at the beginning of this century. Comment on the qualities that give it reality and charm.

The author maintains a fine balance here between realism and romanticism. Does her picture check with your own memories and experiences?

Note the interest in food; are these people underfed? Do their lives seem to you good, or tragic? Under-privileged, or satisfying? What advantages did they have?

To what extent would their lives be different now? What would they have lost and gained?

In reviewing this book, Nell Battle Lewis compared it to Thornton Wilder's *Our Town*, which you have probably read or seen. Do you find the comparison justified?

Can you tie in the episodes of *Purslane* with the more sociological topics of the first part of this program? For instance, how do such phrases as "excessive ruralization," "farm tenancy," "soil erosion," etc. connect with *Purslane*?

Additional Readings:

"Eating and Drinking." *A Guide to the Old North State*, p. 101-106.

Wide Fields, by Paul Green. A collection of short stories about farm people in eastern North Carolina.

These Are Our Lives, compiled by the Federal Writers Project. Interesting life stories of country people, many of them in North Carolina.

Forty Acres and Steel Mules, by Herman C. Nixon.

Sand in My Shoes, by Katharine Ripley.

CHAPTER V

TALL CHIMNEYS BECKON

The fertile soil of North Carolina, which produced in abundance such cash crops as tobacco, cotton, and lumber, was responsible for the building of factories, as well as of farms. More than a hundred years ago the first cotton mill, not only in North Carolina but in the South, was built on Mill Branch, a mile and a half east of Lincolnton. From this little mill, with its two home-made spinning frames, to the more than three hundred cotton mills at present in operation in the State, there is a long stretch of development, cut sharply across, like everything else in the state, by the black years of civil war.

The period from the eighties to the present saw an enormous increase in the industrialization of the State; a constant pull away from that pattern of rural life which characterized its earlier years. This period saw all through the Piedmont the growth of mill villages, mill towns, manufacturing centers such as Gastonia, Durham, Winston-Salem and High Point. Their story has perhaps not been fully told yet, nor the gains and losses of their development justly balanced. We can at least make an attempt here to examine industrial North Carolina as a part of the whole design of life in the State.

1. THE GROWTH OF INDUSTRY IN THE STATE

A Guide to the Old North State, p. 71-78.

North Carolina, Economic and Social, by S. H. Hobbs, Chapter VIII.

Give brief histories of the four major industries of the State: textiles, tobacco, furniture, lumber. Hobbs takes these up in detail, but the essential facts about each may be obtained from the *Guide*.

Discuss:

Present conditions of these industries in the State.

Miscellaneous industries in North Carolina; which of these give promise of becoming important?

Sources of labor supply.

Labor legislation.

Industry in your own locality.

2. LIFE IN A MILL VILLAGE

Some Southern Cotton Mill Workers and Their Villages, by Jennings J. Rhyne.

The first chapter gives the background and setting for this study; summarize it.

Discuss the four types of mill villages classified by the author.

"Cotton mill workers are preeminently young"; social and economic implications of this fact?

Contrast with New England mill villages.

Extent of welfare work, especially in your locality.

Illiteracy among mill workers; efforts to counteract this condition; educational status.

Constructive work of the churches in assimilation and harmonization of mill populations.

3. MOUNTAINEERS IN THE MILLS

Call Home the Heart, by Fielding Burke (Olive Tilford Dargan).

Give a concise review of this novel, in which you emphasize especially the kind of people whom the author is depicting, their background and heritage.

Discuss the gains and losses they experience in moving to a mill village. Is the situation here typical, or unusual?

Contrast the lot of the mill worker as shown here and in Rhyne's book with that of the tenant farmer, as shown in, for instance, *This Body the Earth*, by Paul Green. Which is better off socially? Economically?

Additional Readings:

Job's Kinfolk, by Loretto Bailey. If your program provides time for it, a reading of this play about mill people would be an excellent addition to this chapter.

Story of Durham, by W. K. Boyd. History of a typical industrial town.
A Southerner Discovers the South, by Jonathan Daniels. Especially the chapter called "The Gold Road."

The City on the Hill, by Marian Sims. A novel of politics in a large industrial town of North Carolina.

Welfare Work in Mill Villages, by Harriet Herring.

THE UNFINISHED BUSINESS OF AYCOCK AND McIVER

The story of educational progress in North Carolina has many ups and downs. There are sharp contrasts between such high points of achievement as the very early establishment of academies and the chartering of the first state University, and such obvious lags as the maintenance of an eleven-year school term instead of the twelve-year term now almost universally provided in other states. No one who visits Chapel Hill can fail to recognize a belief in education as one of the persisting strains in the heritage of the state. The older part of the campus, with its spreading oaks and venerable yet simple buildings, remains now almost unchanged from its early days, but around this nucleus has grown and spread a vital modern university, strengthened but not bound by tradition. This center of the old campus may be regarded also as the nucleus not only of the University, but of the State's educational tradition. It should be the purpose of this chapter to pay due respect to the State's past achievements in education, but at the same time to suggest some goals for the continuance of achievement.

The years from 1861 to 1865 created an even more disastrous pause and lapse in the progress of education than in that of industry. Hobbs has pointed out that "during the period just before the Civil War, North Carolina had really struck a great stride in education," but the immediate aftermath of the War brought on a period which he calls the Dark Ages for the State. The story here, as in other fields, is one of a forward march from colonial times, broken by a long halt, and a gradual stumbling back to regain the forward rhythm. Without relying too much on the interruption of those war years as an excuse for failures, we need every now and then to take stock of what has already been accomplished in our educational system, and what yet remains to be done.

1. THE RECORD

A Guide to the Old North State, pp. 37-38, 41-44, 48-49, 88-89.

North Carolina, Economic and Social, by S. H. Hobbs, Chapter XV.

From these references summarize the history of education in the State, bringing out such points of interest as:

The inter-relation of religion and education.

The early academies; which of them have survived?

The founding of the University.

The establishment of public schools.

The establishment of denominational schools; reasons for this?

The work of Archibald Murphey.

2. THE LONG HALT

Old Days in Chapel Hill, by Hope Summerell Chamberlain.

Son of Carolina, by A. W. Long.

Report on the opening chapters of each of these, if time permits, or select one. In each essentially the same points may be brought out:

The effects of war on the University, and education in general.

The long struggle to continue the progress which had been halted by war.

In *Old Days in Chapel Hill*, note especially the influence of the undefeated spirit of one woman.

The latter part of *Son of Carolina*, while not pertinent to the subject of this program, has much of general interest.

Discuss the present status of the University of North Carolina, in contrast to its plight in the sixties and seventies.

3. PROGRESS TO THE PRESENT

A Guide to the Old North State, p. 79-83.

North Carolina, Economic and Social, Chapter XV.

The work of Charles B. Aycock.

Recent advances in public education, such as the county-wide plan.

Progressive schools at Goldsboro, Ellerbe, Spring Hope.

Adult education; the need and the challenge.

Progress in education for Negroes.

Goals yet to be achieved in public education.

The schools in your own locality; are they up to the state level, ahead of it, or lagging? Are you satisfied with them?

Additional Readings:

Antebellum North Carolina, by Guion Griffis Johnson, Chapters IX, X, XI.

Public School Education in North Carolina, by Edgar W. Knight.

A History of the Public Schools of North Carolina, by M. C. S. Noble.

Edwin A. Alderman, by Dumas Malone.

CHAPTER VII

A LAND OF ENDURING FRONTIERS

In *Backwoods America*, Charles Morrow Wilson writes of "a land of mystic allegiances and enduring frontiers, where moods of yesterday touch hands with profitable ways of tomorrow." He was describing the Ozarks, but the same phrases are applicable to the remote sections of North Carolina. Folded away in the coves of our mountains, or set apart on our outer banks, seventeenth century ways in speech and song and social custom have escaped change, preserved more validly and vividly than if they were caught in museum or scholarly volume. There are fewer and fewer of these difficult-to-reach sections; motor roads and ferries and bridges, the mail order catalog and the cheap automobile are rapidly bringing remote places in touch with the process of standardization which we sometimes confuse with progress. But the change is not yet complete; Rhodanthe still celebrates its own especial Christmas, and in the mountains they still sing the old ballads and weave traditional patterns on ancient looms. We who stand on the edge of change may still catch the rhythm of those earlier ways of living, before they are obliterated by the rubber stamp of Messrs. Sears Roebuck, and Ford.

A great deal has been done in the past few years to try to preserve some of the dignity and beauty of our folkways, especially as they find expression in crafts and in music. The exhibit of native crafts at the Dogwood Festival in Chapel Hill a few years ago was an excellent demonstration of the wealth of this material, and its worthiness to be preserved. These folk arts add color and richness to our life; we cannot afford to let them be lost.

1. FOLK OF THE REMOTE PLACES

A Guide to the Old North State.

Cabins in the Laurel, by Muriel Earley Sheppard.

Folk Plays of Eastern North Carolina, by Bernice Kelly Harris.

Brief reports on the following sections of the *Guide*:

Folkways and folk-lore, p. 94-100.

Mountain speech characteristics, p. 443-4.

Mountain superstitions, p. 462-463.

Cabins in the Laurel was written in 1935. Has life in the Toe River Valley changed greatly since then?

Locate the valley, and summarize the purpose and method of the book. Select some section or chapter to be read aloud.

Notice especially the pictures, as illustrative not only of the subject matter, but also of the work of one of our best North Carolina artists in photography.

Select one of the plays in *Folk Plays of Eastern North Carolina*, to be read or reported on.

Discuss this play from the point of view of its use of local customs and superstitions.

Report on any interesting customs or superstitions of your own locality.

2. AND THEIR CRAFTS

A Guide to the Old North State, p. 118-121.

Handicrafts of the Southern Highlands, by Allen H. Eaton.

Report on this section of the *Guide*, and those parts of *Handicrafts of the Southern Highlands* which refer to North Carolina.

Refer especially to such centers of North Carolina crafts as Jug Town, Brass Town, Penland, Crossnore, etc.

Show what is being done to preserve these crafts.

Arrange an exhibit of North Carolina crafts, especially those belonging to your own region.

Additional Readings:

Backwoods America, by Charles Morrow Wilson.

Our Southern Highlanders, by Horace Kephart.

The Return of Buck Gavin, by Thomas Wolfe in *Carolina Folk Plays*, Second Series. (A play of the mountain folk)

WRITERS OF NORTH CAROLINA (1)

In agriculture, in industry, and especially in education, we have seen that the Civil War caused a tragic halt and lapse in the progress of the State. The same can not be said of literature, since, along with the rest of the South, the State had shown very little literary development up to that time. "From its beginning, three hundred years ago, until the present, North Carolina has made no lasting contribution to the art of the world. Several millions of people have lived and died here, and no one has set himself aside in high-minded and intelligent devotion to record a single one of these lives." So wrote Paul Green in 1928.

At the very time, however, when H. L. Mencken was taunting the South with being the "Sahara of the Bozart," there were at least two young men in North Carolina who were destined to make the vituperative editor of the *American Mercury* take back his words. Until their rise to fame, North Carolina had been able to say very little in repudiation of the charge. Remembering with pride our shining exceptions, we have nevertheless to admit that our earlier literary efforts were meager, amateurish, and untouched by genius. Within the past two decades there has been an extremely interesting literary awakening of the South in general and of North Carolina in particular.

It scarcely falls within the scope of this bulletin to devote much time to the literature of the earlier period, since the better writings of that time are scientific or historical, and the rest are *curiosa* rather than literature, museum pieces as out-of-date as a rose-flowered china water pitcher. Enough here to suggest the existence of some of these writers, and to indicate sources where they may be studied in more detail if desired.

We are not always sure what we mean when we speak of North Carolina writers. Writers born in the State? Those who write especially about North Carolina? Those born elsewhere who live and write in North Carolina? There are groups of all these and more. For the purposes of this bulletin we have chosen to emphasize, with the one exception of O. Henry, those North Carolina writers whose work has been especially rooted in the traditions and the ways of living of the State.

1. SOME EARLY WRITERS

A Guide to the Old North State, p. 107-109.

Summarize the brief outlines of early North Carolina literature given here.

Discuss R. D. W. Connor's description of southern literature on page 107; does it apply to North Carolina?

Describe briefly the significance of the following books, as indicated in the *Guide*:

History of Carolina, by John Lawson.

Impending Crisis of the South, by Hinton Rowan Helper.

A Fool's Errand, by A. W. Tourgee.

The Leopard's Spots, by Thomas Dixon.

The Clansman, by Thomas Dixon.

2. GREENSBORO'S TWO GREAT SHORT STORY WRITERS

Voice of the City, and Other Stories, by O. Henry.

The Man Who Saw through Heaven, by Wilbur Daniel Steele.

1. Brief outline of O. Henry's life; this may be obtained from an encyclopedia, if available, or from C. Alphonso Smith's *O. Henry Biography*.

Characteristics of his work: the tightly plotted story with the surprise ending, in the tradition of Maupassant and Poe. Show how different is the fashion in the short stories of the present day; a glance at the stories in any recent volume of the O. Henry Memorial Prize Collection will suggest the contrast.

O. Henry as an interpreter of Manhattan, "Bagdad on the Subway." Does his work show any interest in or influence of his North Carolina background?

Read the title story in this collection, or any other selected from his work, to illustrate the points brought out here.

2. Brief outline of Wilbur Daniel Steele's life. This may be obtained from *Who's Who in America*, or supplied by the Extension Library.

Characteristics of his work; the terse yet richly suggestive phrase; the vivid characterizations, the strong sense of story.

Comparison with O. Henry; with more recent short story writers; Saroyan, for instance.

Local influences, if any; does his work seem to you to reflect his North Carolina background?

Read the story suggested above, or any other from his works to illustrate the points discussed above.

Additional Readings:

O. Henry Biography, by M. S. Harrell.

Quiet Lodger of Irving Place, by W. Williams.

Tower of Sand, and Other Stories, by Wilbur Daniel Steele.

WRITERS OF NORTH CAROLINA (2)

When future literary historians come to write the history of American literature in the first half of the twentieth century, they will have to devote a special section to the flowering of Southern literature in that period. And in that flowering North Carolina has had no small share; if we find little to dwell upon in our early literature, when we come to writers of the present time we have a genuine embarrassment of riches; among the many whose work is interesting and significant, it is difficult to single out one or two for a short study.

One of the most notable trends in this present day development of writing in the South is an increased appreciation of local and regional elements. Our earlier writers, even the best of them, tended to run away from the local, or to romanticize it until it was unrecognizable. True, George Cable wrote of a real New Orleans, and Sydney Lanier of real southern marshes and live oaks, but these were exceptions. In all of Poe's world of phantasmagoria, inhabited by unimaginable Madeleines and Ligeias, there is no trace of his familiarity with Richmond, Baltimore, or the University of Virginia. The reasons for this escape lie too deep for us to attempt to trace them here; suffice it for our purposes to note that in the present awakening of southern literature, our writers have returned to their native earth, and from that contact have gained strength. Paul Green, Thomas Wolfe, Olive Tilford Dargan, derive their themes, their background, their substance, directly from North Carolina, and to this fact is due much of the authenticity and power of their writing. From his brooding love of the mountain country Tom Wolfe developed that strong devotion to the entire nation whose intensity has only been matched in some of Walt Whitman's sweeping lines. The people in Paul Green's books come from the farms of Harnett County; they may achieve an unregional significance, but they have the strength of being deeply attached to some especial spot of earth. Jonathan Daniels' least successful book dealt with a world of fantasy; he is at his best in re-discovering his own world. These writers, and many more whom we shall try to touch on briefly, derive from North Carolina; they are essentially products of the history, the environment, the par-

ticular set of conditions, which we have been studying. Their books taken together are the composite book of North Carolina, the book that the State itself has written.

1. NORTH CAROLINA AS SEEN BY HER WRITERS OF FICTION

A Guide to the Old North State, p. 109-111.

Characterize briefly each of the following writers, emphasizing especially their local qualities, the influence of the State on them, the part of the State with which each is identified:

Thomas Wolfe, *Look Homeward Angel; Of Time and the River; The Web and the Rock; You Can't Go Home Again.*

Paul Green, *Out of the South* (a collection of his plays); *This Body the Earth* (a novel).

Gerald Johnson, *The Wasted Land; By Reason of Strength; A Little Night Music; Andrew Jackson, a Biography in Homespun.*

Olive Tilford Dargan (Fielding Burke), *Call Home the Heart.*

Bernice Kelly Harris, *Purslane.*

Marian Sims, *The City on the Hill.*

Carson McCullers, *The Heart is a Lonely Hunter.*

Ida L. Moore, *Like a River Flowing.*

The titles given here after each author's name do not represent a complete list of the works of each, but are simply intended to suggest their scope. Some material about all of them can be obtained from the Extension Library.

We have seen eastern North Carolina through the eyes of Gerald Johnson and Paul Green, mill folk through the eyes of Olive Tilford Dargan, farm life as interpreted by Bernice Kelly Harris. If a longer program is desired, the following topics may be added:

Asheville as Seen by Thomas Wolfe.

The University as Seen by Thomas Wolfe.

A North Carolina City as Interpreted by Marian Sims.

A North Carolina Town as Carson McCullers Sees It.

2. NORTH CAROLINA AS A HOME FOR WRITERS

In addition to those native writers who have brought literary fame to the State, there is an increasing number who have found it a congenial place in which to live and work.

Comment briefly on the following:

Struthers Burt; James Boyd; Hamilton Basso.

Show whether or not their work deals with North Carolina, and with what section of the State each has identified himself.

Additional Readings:

The Delectable Mountains; Entertaining the Islanders; Powder River,
by Struthers Burt.

Drums; Marching On, by James Boyd.

Cinnamon Seed; Days Before Lent, by Hamilton Basso.

3. WRITERS OF NON-FICTION

This very large and important group can only be touched on here. Some important North Carolina contributions in the field of biography have already been listed in Chapter III. To these names should be added those of Archibald Henderson, biographer of Bernard Shaw, and Phillips Russell, biographer of Benjamin Franklin.

Suggested topics for additional discussion:

Writers at the Universities: Howard Odum, Newman I. White, Rupert Vance, and others.

The Work of the University Presses in the State; Type of Publications, etc.

The Mayflower Cup: for what and to whom it has been given.

CHAPTER X

THE THEATER IN NORTH CAROLINA

In ante-bellum days, as Guion Johnson tells us in her treasure-house of information, *Antebellum North Carolina*, the theater was not looked upon with favor by the best people in the state. "Most of the churches, through their rules of conduct or through influence of their pastors, disapproved of dancing, fiddling, and theater-going." When a group of young men in New Bern erected a brick building for a theater, Bishop Asbury thought it would make a fine church. And in 1823 the *Raleigh Register* editorialized thus in reference to a theatrical performance: "Every time we indulge in these amusements we run the risque of giving nature a victory over conscience." It was a stern world, that of our forebears, a world which would have looked with a very wry mouth on the neon signs that entice every village to nightly dissipation at the movies; a world too close to the austere and absorbing business of making a new state out of the wilderness to waste time on frivolities. Under the shadow of such disapproval, it is a wonder any one dared to look at a play, yet there was a persistent strain of interest in the theater. This is evidenced by such early "little theater groups" as the Thalian Association in Wilmington, organized before 1800, the Thespian Association in Raleigh which followed in 1807, and many others, usually bearing one of these favorite names, which sprang up in the early years of the nineteenth century in Fayetteville, Salisbury, New Bern, and Warrenton. It was these amateur groups, rather than the occasional road companies from the North, which kept alive interest in acting and seeing plays, and it is to them that we must look as the forerunners of our present very lively interest in drama. North Carolina today can boast of one Pulitzer Prize dramatist, several other successful dramatists, and some of the most active collegiate theater groups to be found anywhere in the country.

1. BEGINNINGS AND EARLY EFFORTS

A Guide to the Old North State, p. 112.

The work of the early amateur theatrical societies, and their influence in maintaining a tradition of interest in the theater.

The disapproval of the churches throughout the nineteenth century.

Bring to this discussion if possible any first hand material or information about amateur theatrical societies in your locality.

Additional Readings:

Ante-bellum North Carolina, by Guion Johnson, p. 175-178.

2. THE CAROLINA PLAYMAKERS

Coming of Age of the Carolina Playmakers, edited by Archibald Henderson, (*Carolina Play Book*)

Do you observe any continuity here with an earlier tradition?

Professor Koch has always insisted that his students write about what they are most familiar with. Show how this advice is reflected in their work.

Summarize any of the articles in the *Coming of Age of the Carolina Playmakers* which are of special interest to your group.

Describe other groups in the State whose work is similar, at Duke, and at Greensboro, for instance.

The annual drama festival at Chapel Hill, and its possible influence on the future of drama in the State.

Additional Readings:

Drama in North Carolina, by Gertrude Carraway (*The Carolina Stage*, vol. 5, no. 3, May 1940).

American Folk Plays, edited by Frederick Koch. (The introduction will be especially helpful.)

3. PRESENT DAY NORTH CAROLINA DRAMATISTS

A Guide to the Old North State, p. 113.

Out of the South, by Paul Green.

Mention briefly the works of Lulu Vollmer, Hatcher Hughes, Anne Bridges, Lawrence Stallings.

Paul Green won the Pulitzer Prize in 1926 for *In Abraham's Bosom*. Discuss the growth and development of his work since then. Has he remained loyal to local scenes and characters?

Read over again the quotation from Green at the beginning of Chapter VIII of this bulletin, and show how it applies to his own work.

Illustrate from his work how he has followed Koch's dictum to write about familiar things.

Has he succeeded in giving these familiar things, the fields and farms and folk of Eastern North Carolina, universal appeal and significance?

Select one play from the collection *Out of the South* for a special report, or for reading aloud.

Additional Readings:

Paul Green, by Barrett Clark.

THE FINE ARTS IN NORTH CAROLINA

Although the fine arts in North Carolina did not fall, as did the theater, under the shadow of disapproval of the churches, they show no genuine development until very recently. In making such a statement one remembers of course that the same thing is true of the country as a whole. The arts flourish in times of peace and prosperity, and our nation's span of history is too brief, too absorbed in pioneering and war, to have attained as yet any great flowering of fine art. All the more reason to cherish that development as it does come.

The women's clubs of the state have played an important rôle, and can assume a still more important one, in encouraging the study and practice of the arts. Not too many years ago a boy who played a musical instrument or painted pictures was considered a sissy; the removal of that one powerful psychological handicap would do much to make it possible for gifted youngsters to express their natural abilities. We realize now that there is nothing effeminate about the practice of the fine arts; painting and music are no longer thought of as genteel parlor accomplishments for young ladies, but as austere professions for courageous souls.

In the early days of the nineteenth century "nearly every town of more than five hundred inhabitants had at least one band." The band played on all important public occasions, and in the summer gave open-air concerts. The fiddler was of course a traditional and necessary part of most country jollifications. And instruction in music was a requisite in academies for young ladies. But it was a very long time before any effort was made to bring these disparate evidences of an interest in music into any such organized expression of the whole State as the North Carolina Symphony.

1. MUSIC IN THE STATE

A Guide to the Old North State, p. 114-115.

Musical education:

In the public schools; Is there an increased opportunity here? School bands and music festivals.

In the colleges and universities; which of them give academic credit for courses in music? What opportunities are open to young musicians within the State?

Music clubs: the rôle of these in fostering an appreciation of music.

Music in your own locality.

Negro music in the State.

The State Symphony; its present organization and directorship.

North Carolina composers: Charles Vardell, Rob Roy Peery, Lamar Stringfield. If possible, have some of their compositions played as a part of this program.

2. PAINTING

A Guide to the Old North State, p. 115-118.

Art Education:

In the public schools; opportunities, development.

In the colleges and universities: courses offered, exhibits, opportunities for young artists.

Influence of women's clubs in developing and encouraging interest in art. What is your club doing?

State art exhibits; the State Art Society.

The Federal Arts Project; accomplishments; galleries established.

North Carolina artists: Daingerfield, Speight, Baskerville, etc.

OLD TOWNS AND HOMES OF NORTH CAROLINA

To round off a program that began with historic North Carolina, there could be no more fitting conclusion than a trip, either actual or imaginary, to some of the old towns of the State. For it is there that the historic past lingers in the present; time is for a moment telescoped, so that we may slip back into the New Bern of Baron de Graffenreid, or Wilmington when it was still the "New Town," or even to Brunswick before the Spanish pirates sailed up the Cape Fear. It is a long road from the ruined arches of Saint Phillips to the sky-scrapers of Charlotte, a road whose windings we have barely glimpsed in this cursory trip through the past and the present. But it is worth while to pause as often as we may in those spots where history becomes real; where we may read in the shape of a doorway, the line of a roof, the spice of a garden of box, or the stones of an old churchyard, more of the past than lives in any book. Some of our old homes and towns we learned to appreciate too late to save them from destruction; the ones that have survived deserve to be honored and cherished.

Unfortunately, available book material about the old houses and towns of North Carolina is for the most part meager and unsatisfactory. The beautiful *Old Homes and Gardens of North Carolina* was issued only in a limited edition, which was very soon exhausted. Until something else is published to take the place of this, we must rely for the study of old towns upon the *Guide*, and upon pamphlets and clippings.

1. ARCHITECTURE IN NORTH CAROLINA

A Guide to the Old North State, p. 122-133.

After reading this section, which is one of the most carefully prepared sections of the *Guide*, report on it in full, bringing out especially the following points:

Architecture of the early Tidewater settlements; what of this has survived?

Eighteenth century houses; examples; the vanished plantation houses of the Cape Fear. Relate these to your previous study of *Raleigh's Eden*.

The Moravian style.

The influence of Jefferson; examples?

New England influences; examples?

Present Day Architecture in the State; examples of the best that is being done now. Do you think the Gothic style appropriate to the State? Do we need skyscrapers? Does North Carolina show any influence of the modern style?

2. A TRIP TO THE OLD TOWNS OF THE STATE

A Guide to the Old North State.

Carolina Gardens, by Edward Terry Shaffer.

Select one town or locality, (for instance, Wilmington and the Cape Fear region) for especial study, presenting a detailed report on this, and using pictures if possible.

Interesting historical sketches of some of the older towns will be found in the *Guide*, and more material may be obtained by looking up the towns in the section on "Tours." This information will be supplemented by the Extension Library wherever possible. Club members who have visited the town to be reported on will of course supply first-hand information.

Report on those sections of *Carolina Gardens* which deal with gardens in North Carolina.

What is being done in the State and in your own locality to preserve old towns, houses and gardens?

Additional Readings:

New Bern, The Athens of North Carolina, by Charles Francis Hannigan.
New England Influence on North Carolina Architecture—New Bern, by Aymar Embury II.

The Smallwood-Jones Residence, An Eastern North Carolina Town House, by Kenneth Clark.

Old Salem—Now Part of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, by Hall Crews.

(All of these are Monographs in the White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs, published by Reinhold Publishing Corporation, 330 West 42nd St., New York, 50 cents each.)

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Federal Writers	<i>These Are Our Lives</i> . (4)	U.N.C.	2.00
Green, Paul	"The Last of the Lowries" in <i>Carolina Folk Plays, First Series</i> . 1922. (1)	Holt	2.00
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