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North Carolina Commission
Jamestown Exposition, 1907

North Carolina

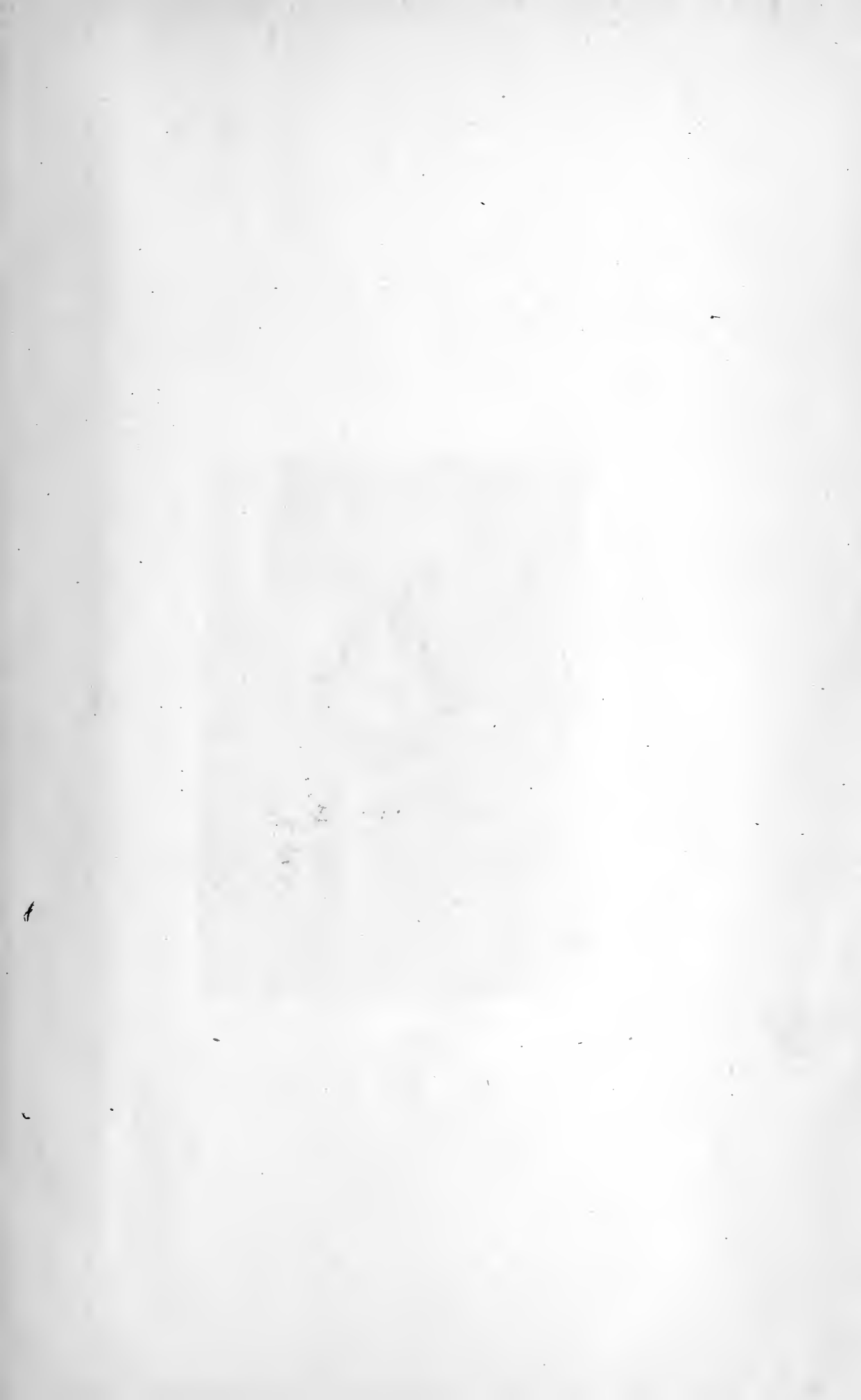
Historical Exhibit.

Jamestown Exposition - 1907.



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NORTH CAROLINA Historical Exhibit

JAMESTOWN TER-CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, 1907

*North Carolina. Commission, Jamestown
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DAVIDSON AND NASH ARCHES

Erected by the United States Government at the Guilford Battle Ground, 1906, at the cost of \$10,000, in accordance with the revival of an old act:

“November 4, 1777.—Resolved, That his excellency Governor Caswell, of North Carolina, be requested to erect a monument of the value of \$500, at the expense of the United States, in honor of the memory of Brig. General Francis Nash, who fell in the battle of Germantown, on the 4th day of October, 1777, bravely contending for the independence of his country. Vol. 2, p. 312.”

“Davidson, Brigadier-General, September 20, 1781.—On motion of Mr. Sharpe, Resolved, That the governor and council of the State of North Carolina be desired to erect a monument, at the expense of the United States, not exceeding the value of \$500, to the memory of, etc. Vol. 3, p. 669.”

North Carolina Historical Exhibit

Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition, 1907.

It has been the purpose of this exhibit to illustrate by portraits, maps, manuscripts, books, implements, and domestic utensils of all kinds the early history of North Carolina and her people. In order that the visitor may look with more intelligence and have a better appreciation of what is before him this little book is offered as a guide.

Beginning with the wall space on the right are the John White pictures. The original of these water colors, done by John White, Governor of the colony sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh, 1587, and portraying the habits of the North Carolina aborigines, hang in the British Museum. The United States government realizing the historic value of these water colors, commissioned Mr. Albert Sterner to copy them for the Smithsonian. A duplicate of this order was given by Colonel Benham Cameron and replicas of the pictures presented by him to the State of North Carolina.

The thirteen oil paintings done by Mr. Jacque Busbee, hanging directly under the John White pictures, give a good idea of the Roanoke Island of today, and presumably, of the Roanoke Island of long ago when the first English colonists sent by Sir Walter Raleigh landed there in 1584.

Next chronologically are photographic reproductions of the eight Lords Proprietors with the grant, to whom, in 1663, the real history of North Carolina may be said to have begun.

Mrs. Beal's splendid picture of Charles I. occupies the centre space, round which are grouped portraits of North Carolina worthies, among the number Penn and Hughes and Hooper, signers of the National Declaration of Independence from North Carolina.

General Joseph Graham (1759-1836): "Who possibly has done more than any one person to vindicate the truth of North Carolina's Revolutionary history."

Hon. W. A. Graham (1804-1875): "Had often been a member of the Legislature, represented the State in the United States Senate, was Secretary of the Navy and twice Governor of North Carolina."

Judge James Iredell (1788-1853): "He acted sometime in the office of Attorney General, was also appointed a member of the honorable Council of State, under the administration of Governor Johnston, likewise one of the judges of our Superior Courts, of Law and Equity. He was appointed by the General Assembly to revise the laws of North Carolina, which trust he executed with such fidelity and care as secured to him the approbation and esteem of the public at large. Such wisdom and integrity, however modest, cannot escape the public eye and must ever continue to rise by a rapid gradation. He was accordingly called to fill the seat of justice in a higher tribunal. By a federal appointment he was made one of the judges of that court. This was to him, I believe, a sphere of eminence from which he shone with peculiar lustre. I have often heard high encomiums on the merit of this great and good man, but never in a single instance have I heard his character traduced or his integrity called in question."

Judge Alfred Moore (1755-1810): "Captain in the first regiment of North Carolina Continental troops, elected Attorney General of the State, appointed by the President of the United States an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Of such a man our State may well be proud. His life and services, consecrated to the cause of liberty and the best welfare of his country, will ever render dear to every North Carolinian the name of Moore."

Hon. George Badger (1795-1866): "A Judge, a United States Senator, and Secretary of the Navy, esteemed the first lawyer and the most eloquent orator of his day in the State. When he spoke the rich musical tone of his voice, the perfection and eloquence of his language and his faultless pronunciation, charmed his hearers and persuaded all who listened to him. The attention became riveted and the spell was never broken till he chose to suspend and permit you to breathe again in freedom. One of the noblest traits of Mr. Badger's character was his fearless candor and indifference to popular applause. He supported every measure as it commended itself to his judgment and rejected everyone which met his disapprobation. He was a supremely great man."

William R. Davie (1756-1820): "A dashing cavalry officer, a patriot spending his entire fortune as well as his blood for his country, a lawyer of the largest attainment and an orator of superb intelligence, a member of the National Constitutional Convention of 1777 and of the North Carolina Convention of 1788, the founder of the State University, Grand Master of Masons, Governor of the State, and Minister to France."

Rev. Eli Caruthers (1793-1865): Eminent for his piety and fervent patriotism and his uncompromising love for his dear old

State, North Carolina. In his "Sketches of the Old North State, 1776, First and Second Series," he has done the State an infinite service.

Judge William Gaston (1778-1844): Nothing could give a better idea of the character of this loved North Carolinian than to copy the resolutions unanimously adopted by the General Assembly of his State on the occasion of his death: "The General Assembly of North Carolina has learned that since their last session one of the most distinguished of our citizens has died. On the 23rd of January, 1844, William Gaston, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, after an illness of a few hours, departed this life. The General Assembly of the State, from the unsullied character and inestimable worth of this distinguished citizen, is conscious that no acts or words can express their deep veneration for his character or their sorrow for his irreparable loss. 'Storied urn or animated bust' cannot remind us more sensibly of his exalted worth, for this is impressed deeply in every heart. Literally baptised in the blood of his distinguished ancestor, who fell in the revolutionary struggles of our country, he was early impressed with an abiding love of his native State, and devoted the whole energies of his well disciplined mind to its service. In all the varied stations of importance to which he was called by the confidence of his fellow citizens he devoted with untiring energy all the powers of his mind to the promotion of the public weal. As a man he was exemplary in all the relations of life; a devoted husband and affectionate father. As a statesman he was pure and patriotic; the honor of his country was the chief object of his heart. As an advocate he was faithful and zealous. As a judge he was learned and impartial; and he died, as the whole of his life had been spent, in the service of the State. When such a man dies, the State may well mourn. The sensation caused by his death testified the estimation in which he was held by his countrymen. Nothing could exceed his long, bright and glorious career in life, but the tranquil manner in which he left it. Full of years and full of honors, he left without a struggle or murmur a world of gloom for an eternity of glory. Truly was it said by one, who knew him long and knew him well, 'He was a good man and a great judge'. The General Assembly of the State of North Carolina feel their inability to express their own feelings or those of their constituents in view of the loss which the State has sustained; yet they deem it due to the memory of departed talents and gratitude of his long and faithful services to offer the following resolutions:


"Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, that in the death of William Gaston, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, the State has experienced a loss of one of its most

patriotic citizens, a faithful public servant, a learned and impartial judge. That in the course of a long and varied life his bright career is left to us as an example worthy of imitation and his unsullied character one of the brightest jewels of the State.

“Resolved, that the Governor of the State transmit a copy of these resolutions, with the preamble, to the family of the deceased and that they be spread on the journals of both branches of the General Assembly.”

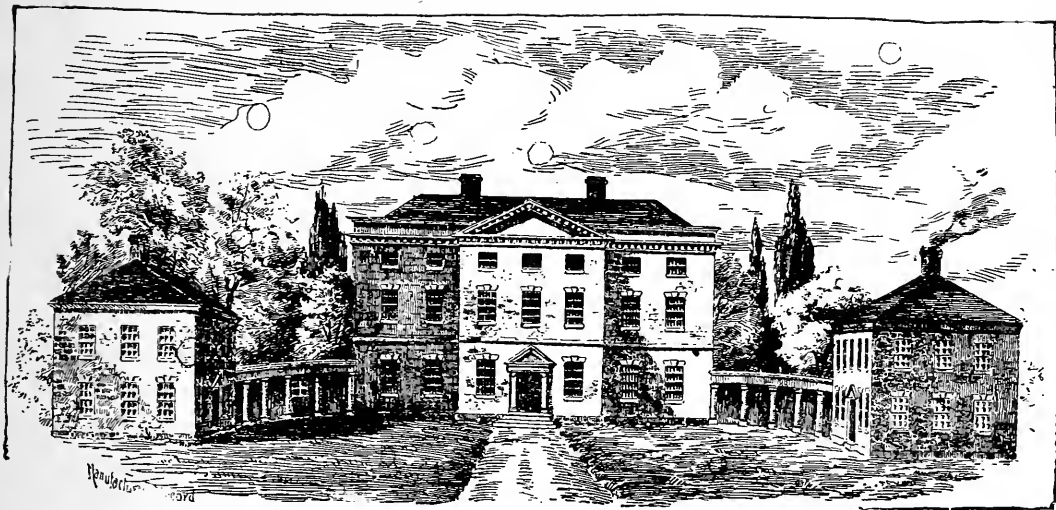
Judge Gaston is known and loved by all North Carolinians as the author of our State hymn, “The Old North State Forever”.

Besides these portraits there is a valuable collection of silhouettes, photographs and prints of other noted North Carolinians, both men and women, names that are dear to the heart of North Carolina and have so ably contributed to make her history what it is. A portrait of peculiar interest is that of Theodosia Burr, daughter of Aaron Burr and wife of Governor Alston, of South Carolina. Mrs. Alston met a horrible fate at the hand of pirates on the coast of North Carolina in January, 1813. This portrait of her was washed ashore at Nag’s Head and found by a fisherman there. Later it came into the possession of Mrs. Overman, of Elizabeth City, by whom it was loaned.

Beginning with the cases at the right, case A. contains historic silver. Chalice and paten presented to St. Paul’s Church, Edenton, in 1725, by Col. Edward Mosely, one time chief justice, and faithful commissioner from North Carolina, when the dividing line between Virginia and our own State was run, a man ever most active in promoting the prosperity and liberty of his State. Chalice and paten used in the First German Reformed Church in Alamance County, 1780. Part of Governor Eden’s tea service. Tea service belonging to Governor Samuel Johnston and the silver service belonging to the Cameron family. Part of the silver service given to Flora MacDonald by Prince Charlie. Set of massive tablespoons given by Louis XIV. to his court physician, Dr. de Brutz. Sheffield plate basket made  Loving cup won by the horse “Sparrow” at Pembroke, April 17, 1754. This horse was owned by Thomas Barker, the husband of Penelope Baker Barker, who was famous as being president of the Edenton tea party. A plate owned by George Durant, to whom a grant of land was given, by the King of the Yeopim Indians, March 16th, 1661-1662. A royal Sevres plate, one of the set given by Napoleon as a coronation gift to his brother Joseph Bonaparte, when he was created King of Spain. This is owned by Mrs. Lindsey Patterson, of North Carolina. A very quaint and massive ladle owned by Penelope Baker Barker.

Case B.: This case is filled with articles of vertu, among other things a pair of silver kneebuckles, set with brilliants, belonging to Judge James Iredell; black satin robe, worn by Judge James Iredell, while Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; a pair of silver kneebuckles, set with brilliants, belonging to Governor Gabriel Johnston; a silver snuff box, belonging to Governor Gabriel Johnston; a silver buckle, slide and badge, belonging to Daniel Morgan; Davy Crockett's powder horn, the one always seen painted with him in his portraits; a miniature of Thomas Amis, member of the Committee of Safety of North Carolina; two magnificent gold and pearl fans, and two quaint memorial locket, the making of which is a lost art; silver teaspoon made from Colonel Patrick Fergurson's kneebuckle.

Case C.: This is filled with costumes of the early colonial period, and those showing the influence of the French empire, with beautiful textiles, displaying the wonderful skill of the weaver's art. Specimens of pottery; including pieces of spode, Wedgewood German-Encaustic and French underglaze, and of particualar interest, two pieces of china and a tea caddy, used at the historical Edenton tea party. Surmounting this case is a model of the Edenton tea party house, presented by Dr. Richard Dillard. This is the house in which the famous Edenton tea party was held, October 25th, 1774, at which fifty-one patriotic women vowed to drink no more tea until the tax was repealed. Hanging immediately above this is a copy in oils of the picture, "The Edenton Tea Party." The history of the original of this picture has been given by Dr. Richard Dillard in his brochure, "The Historic Edenton Tea Party." I quote him in part: "Lieutenant William T. Muse, a United States naval officer, who became conspicuous during the civil war, and whose mother was a Miss Blount, of Edenton, while on a cruise in the Mediterranean stopped at Port Mahon on the island of Minorea, and accidentally saw hanging in a barber's shop there a picture, representing the Edenton tea party of 1774. It was purchased, and brought by him to Edenton in 1830. I have this date from an old Bible bearing the date of his return from the cruise. It was first placed on exhibition in the court house, and the representation of the characters was so distinct that many of the ladies were easily recognized. It then found a resting place in the old tailor shop of Joseph Manning, ancestor of Chief Justice Manning, of Louisiana, and finally in a cracked condition, was entrusted to the care of a lady. During the confusion of refugeeing incident to the civil war, it was by some misadventure broken in three pieces. It is a painting upon glass, twelve by fourteen inches. Upon one of the pieces is the declaration set forth by the ladies, that they would drink no tea nor wear any stuffs of British manufacture. Upon another is the picture of the lady, who presided upon that



GOVERNOR TRYON'S "PALACE" AT NEW BERN, N. C.

Begun in 1767, finished in 1770, costing 15,000 pounds, admitted to be the handsomest building in America.

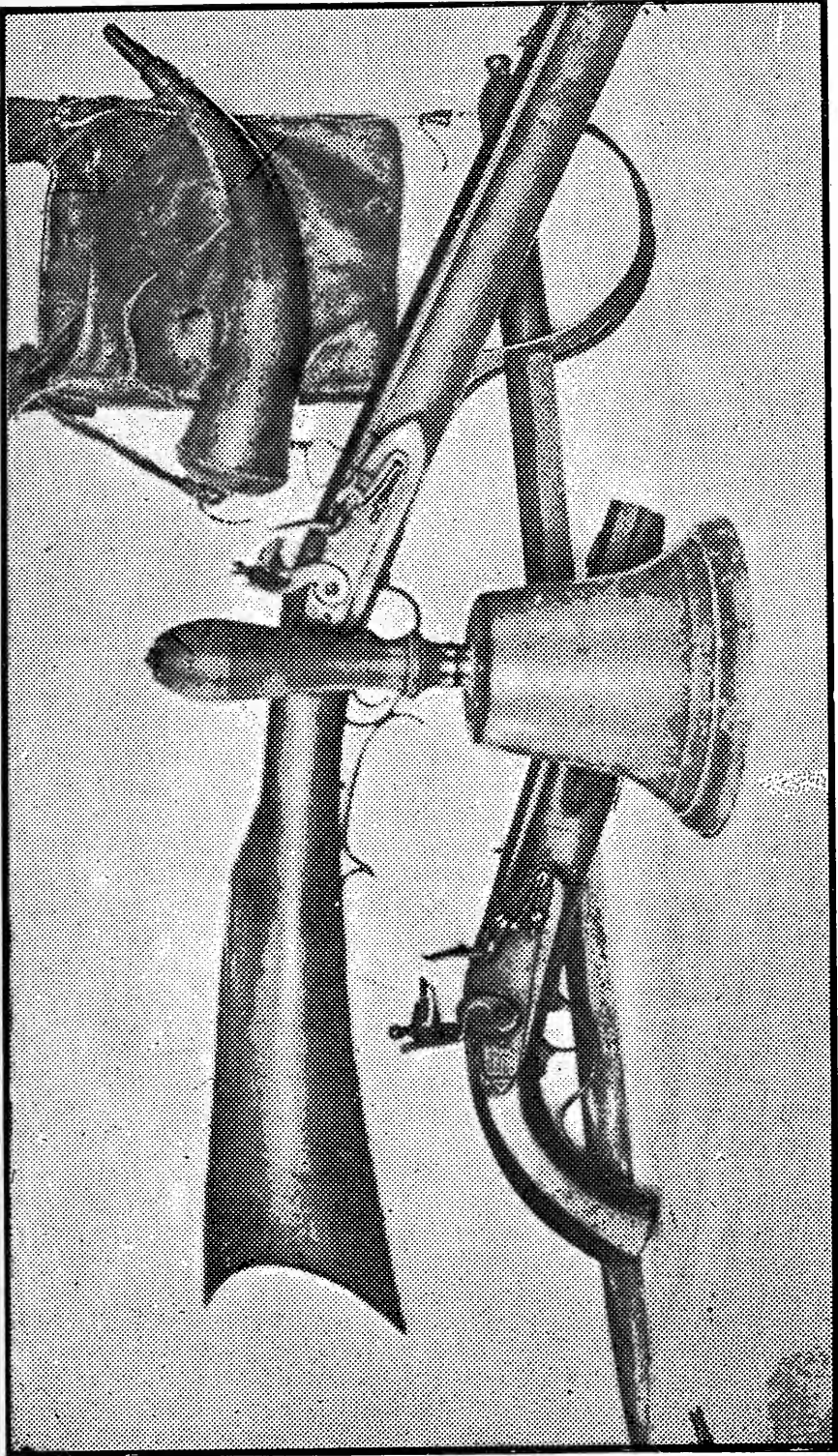
The erection of the Palace "in a province straightened in its finances, limited in its resources and sparsely settled as North Carolina was at that time", imposing as it did such a tremendous tax on an already overtaxed people, was one of the causes which led up to the Regulation troubles and had much to do with the odium attached to Tryon and his administration.

occasion. She is seated at a table with a pen in her hand, her maid, Amelia, standing behind her chair. This maid lived for many years after this incident, and is still remembered by some of the oldest citizens. By a singular coincidence her granddaughter is still living upon the very same lot where the tea party was held. Upon the third fragment of this picture in plain letters is written, 'The Town of Edenton.' It is not known how the picture of this party was obtained, or how it found its way to Port Mahon, or even into the barber shop. The printer's name in the corner of the picture is said to have been the same one who printed the celebrated letters of Junius in the reign of George III.'

Case D. is filled with autograph letters, including those from Penn. Hooper and Hughes, Governor Samuel Johnston, Judge James Iredell, John Paul Jones, Willie Jones, 'Hal Dixon' Lafayette, Rochambeau, Washington, Nathaniel Green, 'Mad Anthony Wayne', David Fanning, Richard Caswell, Jethro Sumner, John Hinton, and Andrew Jackson. In this case also is the ledger kept at Bute—afterwards Warren County—courthouse, in 1769, in which are found most interesting entries, among others a lengthy account "against Mr. Jethro Sumner", in which that favorite beverage of our ancestors, "bumbo", figures conspicuously. A day-book belonging to Patrick Mennaye, pioneer merchant of the "State of Franklin". These are merely incidents taken almost at random to show the character of the documents exhibited.

Case F. is a private collection installed by Miss Lida Rodman, of Washington, N. C., and contains valuable and beautiful articles belonging to the Rodman, Blount and Bonner families. Among other things is the original map of Washington, N. C., done in 1776 by James Bonner, Colonel of the Beaufort County regiment of Revolutionary troops.—Washington, N. C., is probably the first town so called.

Case G., "Battle Case": In this case is a varied collection of most interesting relics from the battlefields of Alamance, Moore's Creek, Ramsour's Mill, King's Mountain and Guilford Court House, assembled together after over a hundred years' obscurity. "Plan of the camp and Battle of Alamance, May 16th, 1771, between Provincials of North Carolina, commanded by his excellency, Governor Tryon, and the rebels, who styled themselves Regulators." Tablet: "The Battle of Alamance, the first battle of the Revolutionary War, was fought in Orange County, May 16th, 1771." Swords used at the Battle of Alamance. And of paramount importance, the first Liberty Bell. In absence of a drum, this bell was used to call the Regulators together at Alamance, May 16th, 1771, thus announcing that the battle for liberty had already begun, five years before the big bell



Liberty Bell used by Regulators at Alamance.

Firearms and accoutrements used at the Battles of Ramsour's Mill and King's Mountain.

1773 WITHOUT COURTS AND BEYOND THE GOVERNOR'S CONTROL, THE PEOPLE WERE A LAW UNTO THEMSELVES. THEY CORRESPONDED WITH ALL THE OTHER COLONIES AND WATCHED THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

1774 A CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE OF THE PROVINCE ASSEMBLED—"THE FIRST REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY THAT EVER MET IN NORTH CAROLINA OR IN AMERICA, SAVE BY ROYAL AUTHORITY." IT MET IN OPEN, FLAGRANT DEFIANCE OF THE CROWN, ITS GOVERNOR, AND HIS PROCLAMATIONS.

1775 APRIL THE 8TH ENDED THE LAST ROYAL LEGISLATIVE BODY THAT EVER MET IN NORTH CAROLINA. MAY 20TH THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION WAS MADE. AUGUST 20—A POPULAR GOVERNMENT FOR THE PROVINCE WAS ESTABLISHED, "EVERY COUNTY AND BOROUGH TOWN BEING REPRESENTED IN THE CONVENTION.

1776 FEBRUARY—THE FIRST VICTORY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR WAS GAINED AT MOORE'S CREEK BRIDGE, NORTH CAROLINA, BY THE PEOPLE OF THE PROVINCE.

APRIL 12TH—NORTH CAROLINA WAS FIRST TO DECLARE FOR CONTINENTAL INDEPENDENCE.

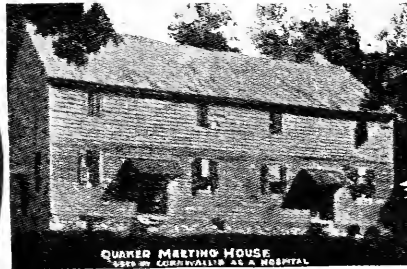
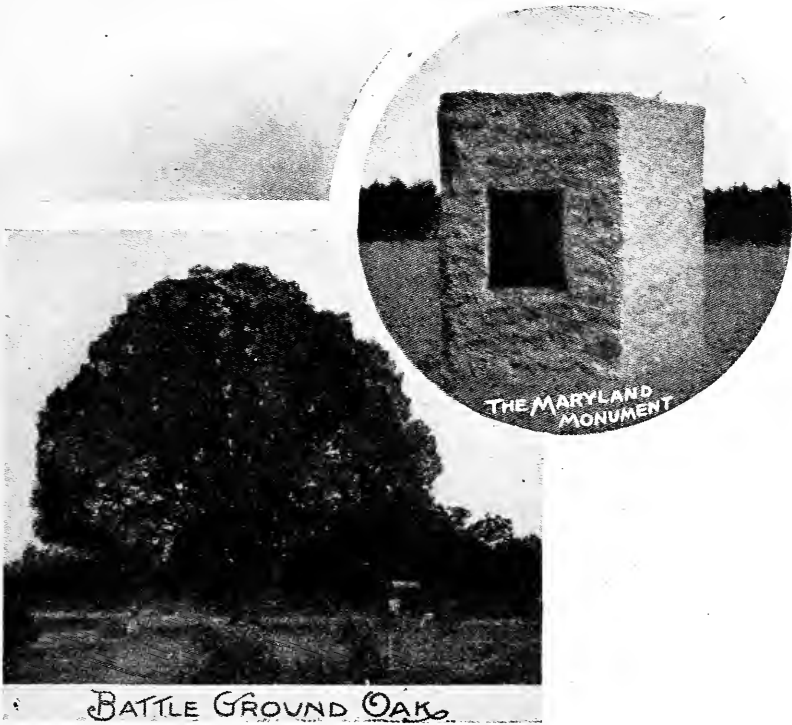
at Philadelphia proclaimed liberty throughout the world, July 4th, 1776. Swords, pistols, manual of arms, medicine case and cuff-buttons, picked up on the battlefield of Moore's Creek and Ramsour's Mill. Dumbbell belonging to Col. Patrick Ferguson, whose right arm was shattered by a bullet at Brandywine, but by constantly exercising his left it soon became as strong as the right arm was originally. Col. Ferguson was killed at the battle of King's Mountain, and this dumbbell with his other personal belongings fell to the American officers. Powder horns, one owned by John Sloan, one by George Davidson; both of these men were killed at King's Mountain. Canteen of John Morehead, used by him during the Southern campaign under Greene, owned by the Guilford Battle Ground Company. Gun and powder horn carried by Captain Jesse Franklin, afterwards Governor of North Carolina, throughout the Revolutionary War, and owned by the Guilford Battle Ground Company. Somewhat eroded, but skillfully restored, the Damascus blade of the Hon. Lieutenant Colonel Stewart, Commander of the second battalion of British Guards, may be seen, and the visitor may distinctly trace the armorial bearing of his ancient Scottish house. Lieutenant Colonel Stewart was killed at the battle of Guilford Court House March 15th, 1781, in a hand to hand encounter with Captain John Smith, of the First Maryland. A knife, carried by a Scotch Highlander at the battle of Guilford Court House. Shaving case, given by Nathaniel Greene to "My beloved companion in arms, Peter Francisco". This case was loaned by the Pescuds of Raleigh. And, unique in the horribleness of its history, a pitchfork. During the Revolutionary War one Powell, a Tory, with several companions, was endeavoring to break into the house of John Alexander, a staunch Whig. Jean Alexander, his daughter, seizing this pitchfork, thrust it through the crack of the logs into Powell's body. His companions bore him away shrieking in agony, where, two miles further on, he died. The place to this day is known as Powell's Ridge, near Pleasant Garden, Guilford County. Added to the above are guns, swords, cannon balls and the general and familiar waste of battle.

Cases H-K. contain the exhibit from the Wachovian Historical Society, Salem, N. C. This exhibit gives a most interesting picture of the life and customs of this famous Moravian settlement. Hardly anywhere else in the country could so much material illustrating the life of a people be found. One case contains "a century of illuminations", from the old candle wheel to the lights of today. Home-made utensils of every sort, used about the house or on the farm. "A century of musical instruments", including a quaint harpsichord, numerous brass horns, a queer old trombone and bassoon. No wonder "the wedding guest, he beat his breast, when he heard the loud bassoon", for judging from the appearance of this ancient instrument it must

have given forth ear-splitting sounds. These instruments were used in the serenade of welcome, "God Save Great Washington", on the occasion of his visit to Salem in 1791, and in the same case is the original manuscript music of this serenade. An ancient printing press, seized by Cornwallis, at Hillsboro, and used by him for printing his proclamations. The first fire engine brought to North Carolina, 1785, and a series of letters, showing the history of postage, from the time when it cost \$1.75 to send a letter, to the two cents postage of today. Among the most valuable possessions of this Moravian exhibit are the three original maps of Salem and vicinity, which occupy the wall space to the left.

Three historic chairs invite the visitor to rest, one belonging to Washington; one an ancient "split bottom", part of the furniture in the Hoskins house, taken possession of and used by Cornwallis as headquarters at the time of the battle of Guilford Court House, and one from Buncombe Hall, where, over the door, this hospitable inscription greeted the stranger, "Welcome all to Bucombe Hall".

Such, in a general way, is the material offered for inspection. It is all tabletted, so at a glance its history is known and its date clear.



SCENES AT GUILFORD BATTLE GROUND

The battle of Guilford Court House, fought on Thursday, March 15th, 1781, between the American forces under Major-General Nathaniel Greene, and the British forces under Lord Cornwallis, was second in its results to no battle of the Revolutionary War. "That battle made the capture of Yorktown."





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