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... YE SHALL KNOW THE TRUTH, AND THE TRUTH SHALL MAKE YOU FREE. — John viii:32.

EARLY NORTH CAROLINA HISTORY

(From The North Carolina Agricultural Review)

Numerous requests have reached the Editor of Publications, State Department of Agriculture, for materials concerning the early history of North Carolina. As many of these requests have come from students living on farms, the following sketch is given, with suggestion that it be filed away for future use:

North Carolina is inseparably connected with Sir Walter Raleigh and the beginnings of the English Empire in the New World. Raleigh formulated his plans for exploration and settlement in 1584 and sent out Philip Armas and Arthur Barlow in that year. July 4, 1584, they landed on what is now Roanoke Island and took possession of the new land in the name of Elizabeth. Their explorations in this vicinity lasted two months. They made friends with the natives, received glowing impressions of the land and the people, and, taking two natives, Manteo and Wanchese, back with them, gave Elizabeth the first authentic tidings of her new Empire, named Virginia, in honor of her, the Virgin Queen.

Raleigh immediately prepared a colonizing expedition of 108 men under Ralph Lane. This expedition landed on Roanoke Island, July 26, 1585. Lane's experience was the exact opposite of that of Armas and Barlow. He incurred the enmity of the Indians, and thus cut off his most important source of food. He spent his time searching for gold, and thus entered a hard winter without raising provisions. The result was death to the larger portion of his party and discouragement to the remainder. They abandoned the colony in 1586, and returned to England with Sir Francis Drake who came by at that time. Just after Lane had gone Sir Richard Greenville came with supplies and reinforcements. In order to hold the position he left a post of fifteen men. These have never been heard from since. Though disastrous as an attempt at permanent settlement, Lane's efforts produced the following results: a thorough study and description of the country and the natives by Harriot and White; the introduction of tobacco, the Irish potato, and Indian corn into Europe; the conclusion that the Eastern coast of North Carolina was not suitable for settlement; and the conclusion that the next colony should be an economic and social unit.

Raleigh immediately fitted out another colony of men, women and children, equipped with such cattle and implements as were necessary to begin farming. The colony, under John White, was instructed to settle on Chesapeake Bay. But the commander of the fleet which brought them over treacherously set this colony down to Roanoke Island, too. There they came to grief in much the same way as Lane's colony had. It was necessary for White to return to England for supplies. He was held in England for two years by the war then raging with Spain, and when he returned to Roanoke Island his colony was gone, leaving no trace except a few broken pieces of armor and the word Croatan carved on an oak, which words continue to conjure up romance and speculation about the fate of the Lost Colony, and particularly about Virginia Dare, born August 18, 1587, before White left his colony, the first English child born in the new world.

Raleigh failed in his personal attempts to settle in the New World, lost his fortune and his life. His spirit and wisdom, however, lived on in the London

Company which successfully settled Jamestown in 1607.

The Jamestown settlement naturally expanded Southeastward along the river to Albemarle Sound, and by 1663 there was a small settlement at the mouth of the Chowan River. Though at first an integral part of Virginia, this settlement fell into the boundaries of a grant called Carolina, which Charles II, in 1663, gave to eight of his courtiers. This little settlement became the nucleus around which the province of North Carolina grew. Carolina, as the new province was called, was a princely grant, extending from what is now the southern boundary of Virginia and Florida on the south, and from the Atlantic on the east to as far west as land went in the New World. The Lords Proprietors had many theories about the best way to settle their grants. They planned to set up at least eight separate governmental units. But the course of history was otherwise. Around Albemarle grew a body of people that eventually became North Carolina. Around a settlement made on the Ashley and Cooper rivers grew South Carolina. To the south of this eventually grew Georgia.

The Lords Proprietors were unable to hold their grants to the satisfaction of the King and Parliament. South Carolina revolted from them in 1715, and they sold North Carolina to the King in 1729. There is much interesting history concerning the fixation of the present boundaries of North Carolina, but there is not space enough to give it in this article!

North Carolina grew slowly in population and wealth because of natural and artificial difficulties, the most severe faced by any colony in the new world. The Indians of this section were fierce and unrelenting foes to the white men. The Tuscaroras came near wiping the colony out in 1711. It was saved only by prompt aid from South Carolina. The very next year North Carolina repaid South Carolina by aiding that colony against the great Yemassee conspiracy. The Cape Fear Indians remained a menace for years, and the powerful Cherokee Indians harassed the colony until after the Revolution. The colony had no free economic life because it had no ports, and because there was always trouble about getting land. Virginia harassed the colony by unfair law relating to the use of her ports and tobacco markets, by encouraging a band of Meherrin Indians to prey on it, and by disputing the jurisdiction of North Carolina over a large territory along the northern boundary. These disputes continued until North Carolina became a royal colony in 1729. The Lords Proprietors interested themselves solely in making money, and never established a stable government. The result was a series of wars and rebellions, few schools, churches, roads, or other internal improvements. Pirates infested the coast for the whole of the first fifty years of the colony's life, even capturing towns and hamlets. Even under royal government there was continual struggle for fair representation in the Assembly, just taxation, honest officials and adequate courts. Some of the greatest scoundrels that ever misgoverned held the office of governor for years. Sometimes the people were united in opposition to unjust government. Sometimes, as in the unfortunate War of the Regulation, they were divided against themselves.

It is, therefore, to the undying glory of the people that they won out under these difficulties. They conquered the Indians, maintained their stand-

ing against Virginia, preserved their chartered liberties against both Proprietary and Royal prerogatives, bore an honorable part in the French and Indian War, and, by the outbreak of the Revolution, put North Carolina as third in population and importance among the American colonies.

There were three great elements in the white population of North Carolina. Although a few Swiss, Germans and French came in about 1711, the East from the Piedmont to the Atlantic remained English in character. The second great element was the Scotch. By 1731 thousands of Highlanders settled on the hills of Cape Fear and in the Sandhill country. About the same time the Scotch-Irish poured into the center and the West. The third element was German from Pennsylvania. They settled largely in the Western portions of the province. Slavery was introduced into the colony at the very first. The following table shows the proportions of these elements in 1760:

English	45,000
Scotch	40,000
German	15,000
Negroes	31,000
Total	131,000

Since this time there has been immigration. The various white elements have blended into a homogeneous whole and have increased as follows:

Year	Population
1790	393,751
1800	478,103
1810	555,500
1820	638,82
1830	737,987
1840	753,419
1850	869,038
1860	992,622
1870	1,071,361
1880	1,399,750
1890	1,617,947
1900	1,893,810
1910	2,206,237
1920	2,559,123

North Carolina has furnished a great number of settlers to newer States to the West and Southwest. In fact, so great was the emigration to these new sections that from 1800 to 1830 the population of the State remained practically stationary. Nine hundred thousand heads of families are estimated to have gone out from North Carolina.

North Carolina's struggles under the Proprietors and Kings developed a people of sturdy spirit, resulting in this State's taking a leading part in declaring independence. The early rebellions under Durant and his associates around 1670 were successful battles for the same principles that animated the patriots of the Revolution in 1776. In 1776 the people openly by force of arms prevented the operation of the Stamp Act, August 25, 1774, the people, in open defiance of the royal government, held a convention at New Bern to formulate plans of resistance and to elect delegates to the Continental Congress, February 27, 1776, at Moore's Creek Bridge they defeated the royalists, and from that time on successfully defended the independence of North Carolina. In May, 1775, the people of North Carolina declared their independence. April 12, 1776, the Convention in Halifax instructed their delegates to join "with the other colonies in declaring independence." Our State flag bears the dates May 20, 1775, and April 12, 1776, in commemoration of these first steps of independence in America.

North Carolina troops helped drive Lord Dunsmore from Virginia in 1775-1776. They helped drive the British from Charleston. Her militia under Rutherford conquered the Cherokees in the West. Her continental regiments fought under Washington at Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth,

and were among the picked men to storm Stony Point under Wayne. Against Ferguson at King's Mountain and Cornwallis at Guilford Courthouse, her troops served faithfully and well.

The Revolutionary struggle left the State prostrate. Currency had depreciated to 800 to 1 in gold. Courts had been disestablished for years. There was hatred between Whigs and Tories that resulted in stern oppression of the latter. The chief problems before the people, however, were: (1) the relation of North Carolina to the Union; (2) the function of the State government in the matter of internal improvement. The jealous regard of the people for their newly-won independence made them chary of favor toward any federal scheme of government. In convention assembled at Hillsboro, July, 1788, they rejected the new federal constitution, making suggestions for its amendment, however, that were immediately put into effect. Opinion modified by Nov. 1789, to such an extent that at Fayetteville at this time North Carolina came into the Union, making the twelfth State. The long war for their rights against usurpatory royal and proprietary taxes and the memory of the Regulation made the people oppose any expensive government, and taxes for anything but the expense of keeping the peace. Though the minor problems of currency and politics were settled in a few years, the problem of education, roads, canals, as State enterprises, supported by taxation was unsolved until 1835 when the Constitution was revised, giving more power to the progressive West and the newly organized Whigs. Then came a large expansion of internal improvements. Public schools were opened in 1840. The present State capitol was built in 1840 at a cost of over \$500,000. The State Hospital for the Insane, and schools for the deaf, dumb and blind were founded. Canals and roads were built, and rivers and harbors were improved for navigation. The most important developments of the twenty years after the Convention were in railroads. By 1840 the Wilmington and Weldon and Raleigh and Gaston Railroads were in operation. Before 1857 the North Carolina Railroad extended from Raleigh to Charlotte. Before 1860 this road extended from Charlotte to the foot of the mountains, and from Goldsboro to the coast. A host of smaller roads connected with these lines uniting the State socially, politically and economically. Population and wealth increased by bounds.

NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES RESENT FIGHT ON WARREN

Raleigh, N. C., August 14. -- Daily papers of this State are giving considerable space to the protest being made by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other organizations and individuals against the possible appointment of Representative Lindsay C. Warren, of this State, as Comptroller General of the United States.

The comptroller generalship is a 15-year appointment and carries a greater degree of independence from any kind of control than any other federal office.

Representative Warren is being opposed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and others because as chairman of the House Committee on Accounts Mr. Warren has supervision over the restaurant in the Capitol and in this capacity he has refused to permit colored people to be served in the restaurant, although the white

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CANADIAN SYNODICAL YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

By Rev. Thos. B. Hargrave

The Synodical Young People's Conference met at Valliant, Oklahoma, August 3-10. The young people came from three States, with the usual vim and enthusiasm, and the Conference was not lacking at any point. The class room work was on a higher order and the general department was of the very best. Rev. and Mrs. Stanback spared nothing in making our stay pleasant and comfortable. The food was fine and the general atmosphere was restful. Those who missed the Conference missed a treat.

Drs. A. B. McCoy and L. B. West, also Miss Agnes B. Snively, representatives of the Board, were present and their contributions were inspiring. Rev. and Mrs. J. T. Douglass and the large delegation from Springfield, Mo., were greatly missed at the Conference this year, but their places were filled by the large delegation from Crockett, Texas, led by Dr. Byrd Smith. We were delighted to have Mary Allen Junior College so well represented and the enthusiasm reached its highest peak during the stay of Dr. Smith and his group.

Class Room Work

Much interest was manifested in the discussion of the Negro in Africa and America, led by Mrs. Snively. All the Conference was given the benefit of this discussion. Miss Helen G. Cousins was on the faculty this year and, as usual, the young people received much inspiration.

Mrs. Cecelia McCoy Jamison was a great inspiration to the whole Conference. She brought with her the old Atlantic spirit, and, useless to say, the enthusiasm was at its height at all times. Mrs. Jamison met with an accident while rallying her forces on the athletic field and was forced to leave. She was greatly missed by all and we pray for her early return.

Other members of the faculty were Mrs. B. L. Glenn, Miss Vivian Gamble, Dr. W. E. Houston, Rev. J. W. Starks, Mrs. McKenzie and Professor Locust.

The Rev. L. W. Davis, of Cotton Plant, Ark., spoke each day at the assembly period on the work of the Presbyterian Church. His talks were practical and helpful.

Two meetings were held on the beautiful lawn. Rev. McKenzie, of Lima, Oklahoma, made a masterful address on "How the Young People Think." This address was a credit to the Convention and we are proud of this new young minister and feel that he has the Canadian spirit.

Rev. L. N. McNeal, of McAlester, Okla., made a forceful address on the subject, "Four Anchors." These addresses were helpful and every one enjoyed them.

The Social

The social night was a lovely spectacle. The young people turned out in all of their splendor and gay colors. Many games were led by Mrs. Glenn and Miss Helen Cousins. One of the features of the social was the young men's quartette, composed of the following: Revs. W. E. Houston, T. C. Boyd, B. L. Glenn and Elder J. H. Crowell. In the selection of this quartette the committee went by activity and not by age. The refectory was decorated in bright colors and a gay evening was enjoyed by all.

Reds and Blues

One of the greatest battles ever fought was the contest between the Reds and Blues. Dr. H. C. Cousins and Rev. Boyd lined up against Rev. B. L.

Glenn and Rev. Kennedy as officials. The battle raged until Friday and ended in a victory for the Reds.

Young People's Night

We are proud of the talent displayed on Young People's Night under the direction of Miss Theopa Stanson and Miss Cousins. Miss Ruth Smith, daughter of Dr. Byrd Smith, played a great part in making this night a success. Everyone enjoyed the performance of the young people and it will be long remembered.

The Outing

We had our grand outing on Little River. The water was fine and the entire Conference went in for a swim. Rev. McKenzie and Rev. T. C. Boyd acted as handsome life guards but there was no occasion to test their skill; however, we had a little nurse present, Miss Glorine Kennedy, of Kansas City, who did have a chance to administer aid. A heart attack, derived from a desire to have her First Lady of the Manse, caused the pastor from McAlester to fall off a log. Well, this is one of the functions of the Canadian Conference, to furnish opportunity for our young Presbyterians to meet, and we can point to many happy homes as a result of such meetings.

Dr. Byrd Smith

On returning from the lake we were favored with a real treat. Dr. Smith gave a talk on the work at Mary Allen Junior College. We are proud of the record of Mary Allen and it stands as a monument in Canadian Synod. For a long time we wondered how Dr. Smith could go in the desert and make it blossom as a rose. We can see it now; personality with a special gift of gab and true power makes him a real college President. Indeed, he is a real mystery man, for he does things on a large scale. Hats off to Dr. Smith!

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors are as follows: The Sunday school missionaries, Dr. H. C. Cousins, Rev. C. N. Shropshire and Mrs. Cecelia Jamison; Rev. E. L. Glenn, Mrs. J. H. Crowell, Mrs. J. D. Stanback, Miss Vivian Gamble, Secretary-Treasurer; Rev. T. B. Hargrave, Chairman; Rev. T. C. Boyd, Rev. G. E. Caesar and Rev. W. E. Houston.

Sunday Service

Sunday morning at 6 o'clock the entire Conference was present at the celebration of the Holy Communion. The Evangelist had charge of this service, assisted by Dr. Starks, of Langston University. The elders were Mr. J. H. Crowell and Dr. C. P. Wallace. At 11 A. M., Dr. Starks delivered a powerful sermon as the closing message, and the delegation departed highly inspired.

Here a Little and There a Little

Dr. McCoy is a man of vision. He is training others to carry on the work of the Church.

Dr. H. C. Cousins was elected by the Board as associate Director of the Conference. As a missionary we think of Henry Cousins along with Wm. Carey, Robert Morrison and E. Stanley Jones.

We had a few new faces among us this year: Rev. and Mrs. McKinzie and a theological student from Lincoln University, Rev. Kennedy. These young people entered into the spirit of the Conference and their presence was enjoyed by all. We need more young pioneers in our Synod, men and women who are good mixers,

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