

The Pinehurst Outlook.

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HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The Old North State and Its Choicest Gem, Pinehurst.

A Great Commonwealth with Immense Natural Resources.

A Model Village in the Heart of the Most Healthful Region on Earth.

It is said that once in Salt Lake City Brigham Young met a lady, who was stopped by the Mormon prophet, as she gave him a nod of recognition, with the remark; "Madam I ought to know you." "Surely you ought," was the reply, "for I am one of your wives." As unpardonable ignorance as this prevails among the sister states of our great country respecting each other. We of New England, before we visited the far West, or the extreme South, were accustomed to look at these further limits with the inverted telescope. A mathematical demonstration of the number of people the empire of Texas would contain failed to make any deep impression. Travel and a sojourn or residence in these other states have changed all this, and the evidence of our senses convinced us of error and perhaps injustice.

North Carolina has been very modest in sounding her own praises. Town sites on paper have not been spread out before northern capitalists and small investors, and therefore there are no collapsed booms hereabouts. But capital seeking investment has been content to look no further than this beautiful state; and the man of average means, driven from New England by its hard climate, can make a home here and find health and comfort. A few plain facts may both interest and instruct. North Carolina aims at nothing but the best, and has a history of which it may well be proud. Sir Walter Raleigh's work was not in vain, nor did he spend his fortune in vain. Well does this state keep his name in perpetual remembrance. Peregrine White need not be deprived of his unique honor; but let it not be forgotten that Virginia Dare

was born here in August, 1587. Immigration from New England began early. A small colony settled on the Cape Fear in 1660. The spirit of compulsory education so possessed its members that they incurred the resentment of the Indians, it is said, by kidnapping their children under pretence of sending them to Boston to be educated. For some reason the settlement broke up and returned North, not, however, until they had attached to a post a writing discouraging "all such as should hereafter come into these parts to settle." It will not do to forget that the first declaration of independence in America was declared at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county; or that the Provincial congress of North Carolina, at Halifax, this state, declared for independence April 12, 1776. We are shown a North Carolina state

tion. As an advance is made westward this is entirely superseded by grain of almost every species cultivated in the United States, except rice. The fig tree flourishes on lower Cape Fear river, and in the western and central counties the apple is produced in abundance. The peach succeeds over the whole state, precarious as it is in every other section of the United States. The soil and productions in the hilly country are nearly the same as in the northern states. Wheat, rye, barley, oats and flax, are the crops generally cultivated, and they seem to suit the nature of the soil. Throughout the whole state, Indian corn and pulse of all kinds are abundant. Cotton is raised in considerable quantities." As to climate, the same writer remarks: "At a distance of sixty or seventy miles from the coast the land

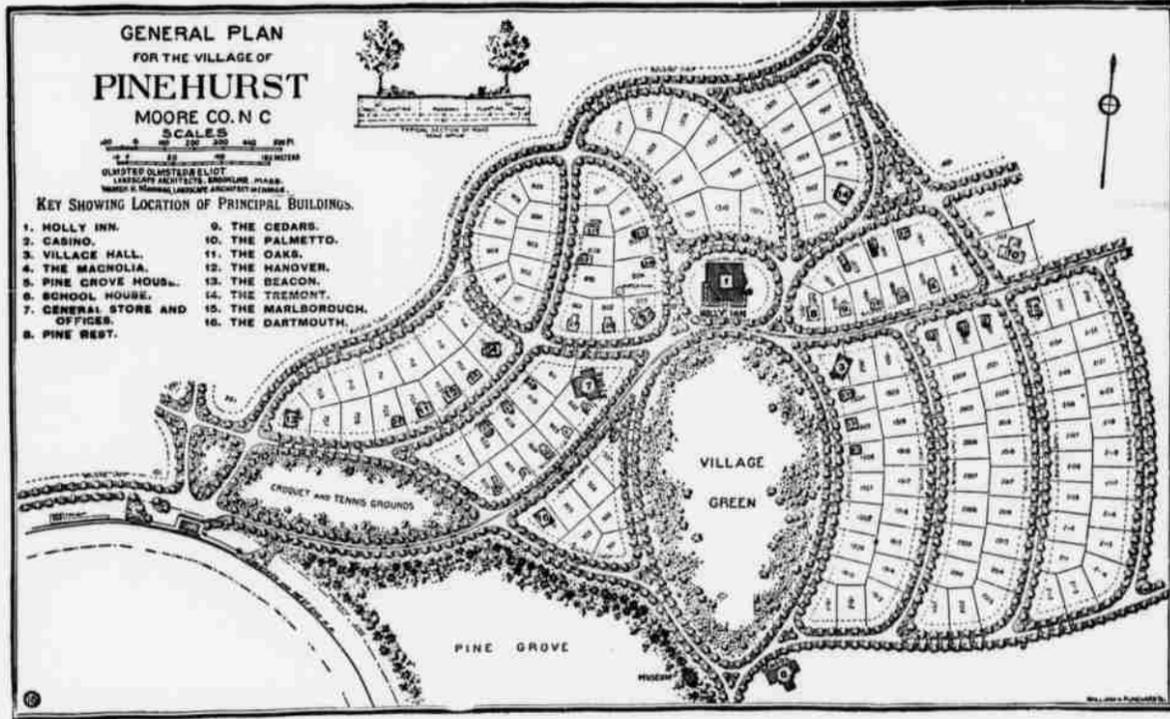
that the climate must be healthy." Mark that this was said nearly a half century ago, by one writing on the topography of the United States with no special bias towards any particular state or community. To-day we read: "The palmetto, the magnolia and the live-oak are at home in the coast region, while among the mountains of the west the sugar maple, the hemlock and white pines, the tamarack, balsam and rhododendron find congenial soil and climate for perfect development. In the first case depression of level has associated the eastern section with the influences of the tropics; in the other the elevation has thrust it into association with Canadian atmospheric conditions. It will be readily understood, then, what a broad and fruitful field North Carolina presents, between the extremes presented, for the

profitable culture of nearly all the field crops, vegetables and fruits grown in the United States—the rice of the coast and the buckwheat of the mountains; the cotton of the South and the flax of New England, the corn, the wheat, the rye and the oats, the potatoes, peas, sorghum, the tobacco, vegetables, fruits, grapes, grasses, everything,—which if North Carolina knew herself, and if the stranger knew her as she ought to be known, would make her the most coveted and most prosperous country on which the sun sheds his fertilizing beams."

In respect to temperature, an authority says: "Middle and eastern North Carolina correspond to middle and southern France; and western North Carolina to north France and

Belgium. All the climates from Palermo to Milan and Venice are represented. We have been greatly interested in the comments of A. K. McClure, who wrote: "Every part of North Carolina has some one thing that will make it distinctively a great section." The late Hon. W. D. Kelley, another Pennsylvanian, said: "North Carolina is the finest portion of God's earth on which my feet ever rested."

It will take a volume to but touch upon many facts of importance. The value of the tobacco crop in North Carolina is greater than that of any other state. We are not surprised to find flourishing factories in several portions of the state. There are two hundred cotton mills ranging in capacity from four to 2,000 looms. No attempt can be made to speak of the flora or fauna, and, in passing, but a word can be said about



GENERAL PLAN OF PINEHURST.

flag "red, white and blue," and with the "lone star," on which both these dates are inscribed.

But what is of special interest to us of to-day? If the coast line were the base on which the state could rest, a defaulter in the extreme upper limit could easily escape into Canada; for North Carolina now stretches from east to west more than 500 miles. It was not a boomer, but an impartial historian, who said in 1853:

"No state differs more in soil than North Carolina. The variety of the climate is fully evinced by the indigenous vegetables. The dwarf palms and the live-oak grow around the mouth of Cape Fear river, whilst in the western counties the forests mark a climate of much lower temperature. In the southeastern counties, and partially on the whole seaward zone, cotton is the staple produc-

tion. As an advance is made westward this is entirely superseded by grain of almost every species cultivated in the United States, except rice. The fig tree flourishes on lower Cape Fear river, and in the western and central counties the apple is produced in abundance. The peach succeeds over the whole state, precarious as it is in every other section of the United States. The soil and productions in the hilly country are nearly the same as in the northern states. Wheat, rye, barley, oats and flax, are the crops generally cultivated, and they seem to suit the nature of the soil. Throughout the whole state, Indian corn and pulse of all kinds are abundant. Cotton is raised in considerable quantities." As to climate, the same writer remarks: "At a distance of sixty or seventy miles from the coast the land

begins to rise into small hills, stones appear on the surface, and the streams ripple in their course. As we advance a little further to the westward we find all the variety of hills and dales that may consist with a fertile country fit for cultivation. In that happy climate where the soil is fine, and the water pure; where the inhabitants enjoy the desirable effects without suffering by the rigorous severity of colds; there are few of the diseases which are most painful and destructive in cold climates; neither are the inhabitants wasted by the fatal diseases of warm climates."