

# The Pinehurst Outlook.

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## HISTORICAL LECTURE.

### Gen. Carrington Tells of North Carolina in Olden Times.

Many Fine Stereopticon Views Used to Illustrate the Address.

An Appreciative Audience Fills the Village Hall and Enjoys the Entertainment.

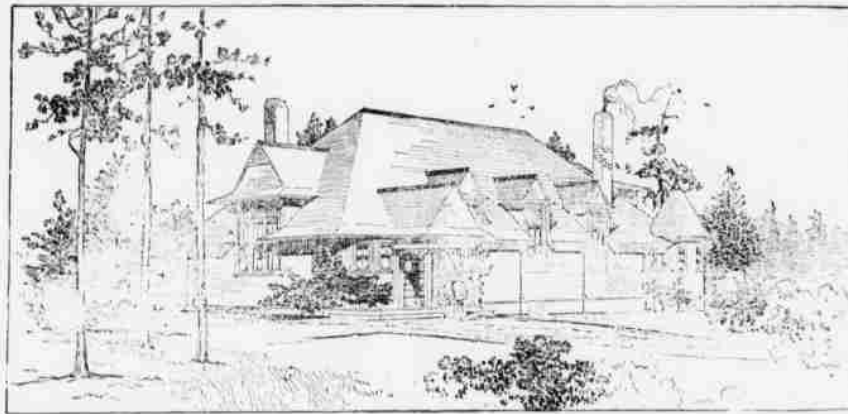
Early in the season our distinguished winter resident, Gen. H. B. Carrington, kindly consented to favor the people of our village with a historical lecture on the Old North State and its Indian and Revolutionary antecedents, and our villagers have been impatiently awaiting the date assigned to it. The general is well known throughout the country as a historical writer, and his personal surveys of the battlefields of this state and a study of American and British archives relating to them make him peculiarly well fitted to deal with this subject in an interesting and instructive manner.

Last evening was the appointed time, and a large audience gathered in the Village Hall in anticipation of the promised mental feast. The general was in his happiest vein and held the close attention of those present throughout the evening. The address was largely in the form of a familiar talk—a style that is peculiarly pleasing to our people, and in keeping with the delightfully semi-formal character of the Pinehurst entertainments—and was replete with interesting facts. A large number of stereopticon views of Indians and Indian life that were taken by the general during his visits among the several tribes of red men, were thrown upon the screen with good effect. The entertainment was one of the pleasantest in the series of Pinehurst evening recreations and the orator's efforts met with the warm approval of all those who had the good fortune to attend. Below we give the address in full.

"We are gathered in this beautiful hall from many sections, Canada included, for rest, recuperation and health. But I do not propose to dwell upon the climatic features of the Old North State, nor to usurp the place of your medical confidant and intimate that you will find the true elixir of lengthened life in the aroma of its pines or the fragrance of its flora which are so grateful and refreshing. My purpose is simply to illustrate in a familiar manner some of the incidents which impart significance to its early history.

Unlike all other Atlantic coasts, its seaboard was so cut by inlets from the ocean and fringed by sub-marine shoals,

that its chief intercourse with Great Britain and the West Indies was largely through the ports of Norfolk, Virginia, and Charleston, South Carolina. The adventurous Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Humphrey Gilbert, between the years 1578 and 1584, and of associated explorers immediately after, established permanent settlements, and its Capital city still honors the memory of its pioneer founder. But the spirit of adventure which characterized those pioneers revealed to the people of England a region of such equable climate and such variety of production upon the land and in rivers and adjacent waters, as to secure for permanent occupation and settlement a population of sturdy, conscientious and liberty-loving people who have ever left their impress upon its development and growth. The Quaker, the Baptist, and the Presbyterian, who had been subjected to persecution elsewhere, appreciated a land of toleration and independence. Even the stately forms of the



THE VILLAGE HALL.

English church found tardy welcome. The old stock planted the mountains and valleys with precious seed; and the names of families and towns with which we are now familiar are full of glorious antecedents and spirited suggestions of a successful struggle for both civil and religious liberty.

I shall endeavor to illustrate by the stereopticon two phases only of North Carolina history. Aside from the jealousies of adventurers and the local political differences which are common to all new countries, North Carolina shared with other colonies a protracted contest with the Indian occupants of the soil, for the establishment of safe and permanent homes. And it is one of the peculiarities of North Carolina history, that with the exception of the Catawbas, the old Indian tribes which gave her the most trouble still retain their independence upon lands of their own, and compete with the white man in the exercise of civilized life.

In official visits to the Cherokees and the Tuscaroras, entering every house, I was able to secure representative pictures of living descendants of the original proprietors of the Old North State. Through the skill and artistic taste of Mr. Arthur C. Butler, the electrician of

Pinehurst, I am able to introduce them to your visible acquaintance; briefly stating that the Eastern Band of Cherokees own and occupy sixty-five thousand acres in the counties of Cherokee, Graham, Jackson and Swayne, where lofty mountains, narrow valleys, and purest springs and rivulets are well known by tourists and special visitors, as the "Land of the Sky." The present population is 2,385, of which 1,520 reside upon the lands mentioned. In Georgia there are 930; in Tennessee 318, and in Alabama 111 of the Eastern Band of Cherokees. Companies A and B of the 69th North Carolina regiment in the Confederate service 1861-65 came from this band, of whom nearly thirty or their widows survive.

#### ILLUSTRATIONS.

##### CHEROKEES.

Principal Chief, Nimrod J. Smith, (Cha-la-di-hib) "Charles the killer."  
Group, Rev. John Jackson, Morgan Calhoun, William Ta-la-lah, and Wesley.  
Group, Chiefs of Council.  
Group, Jesse Reed and Standing Deer.

Bryson City Court House, Swaine County.  
Donaldson Ridge and Gap.  
Group, Climbing Bear and Chief Smith's family.  
Group, James Blythe, son-in-law of Chief Smith, and Sampson George; Mount Noble in the distance.  
Valley of the Soco.  
Trout fishing.  
Soco School House.  
"Old Big Witch" at home.  
Councillor Wesley Crow at home.  
The "Hypocrite School House," Birdtown.  
"The Chapel Oak," Birdtown.  
An open grist mill.  
A closed grist mill.  
Plowing with a heifer.  
The "Mulberry Band Stand."  
Cherokee Training School and Band.

But the most warlike and wisest Indians of North America were the Iroquois tribes; then, as ever since, occupying both banks of the St. Lawrence river and parts of New York. They were so organized and so prolific in schemes for aggrandizement that Parkman says of this people, "If Europeans had not settled in New England, it is most likely that the Iroquois would have exterminated inferior tribes of red men." The "Hiawatha," of Longfellow, was not a mythical character. He was the "wise man" of this great people. Through his agency the Iroquois confederacy was established. From its system Thomas Jefferson caught the framework of the American Constitution.

Each of the tribes, or nations, was independent of all others in its local affairs; while one general council or congress of chiefs, selected by the mothers in each tribe or nation, administered all affairs which required of the confederacy its support whenever either tribe or nation was threatened from without. The Tuscaroras, belonging to this great family, drifted down the Mississippi and took lodgement at the headwaters of the Neuse and Tar rivers in North Carolina. Overpowered by the increasing numbers and better arms of the whites, they removed to the banks of the Roanoke. In 1717 they removed to New York. They sold their lands in North Carolina, and appropriated \$13,722 of the proceeds to purchase land in New York. In 1722 they were formally admitted by their Iroquois kinsmen, into the confederacy; and the "Five Nations" became the "Six Nations" of Revolutionary times and ever since. They now own and cultivate to the highest perfection, and with the use of all the latest machinery, 6,249 acres only a few miles from Niagara Falls, having their own churches and being absolutely independent, through the government of their chiefs, of all external authority, except as to crimes committed against the laws of New York, or those of the United States. They are Christian, generally speak English, and their churches, especially the Baptist, are well maintained, with good houses of worship with musical accompaniments in which they are proficient. The widow of their greatest modern chief, Mrs. Caroline Mountpleasant, Ge-keah-saw-sa, (the Peace Queen of the Senecas) sister of the late General Porter of Grant's staff, afterwards a police commissioner of New York City, lived among this nation until her recent decease. She was a woman of rare culture, dignity and grace, efficient in Sunday school work, and in all forms of social benevolence. Her picture, taken at her residence, illustrates her character. The present population of the Tuscaroras is 786, of which number 287 live on Grand river, Canada. It is of interest to all students of Indian history to notice this remarkable fact as to the Iroquois, viz: that their estimated numbers in 1660, Canada included, was 11,000; in 1690 increased to 12,850; in 1790, after the destructive waste of the French and Revolutionary wars, only 7,430; but in 1890 there were 15,870 as the result of civilization and peace. There is now a small net annual increase. It is also proper to add that the Cherokees themselves are to be credited to Iroquois stock.

#### ILLUSTRATIONS.

Caroline Mountpleasant, (Ge-keah-saw-sa) the Peace Queen of the Senecas.

##### TUSCARORAS.

Thomas Williams, (So-ker-ye-ter) President.  
Daniel Printup, (De-gua-ter-anh) Treasurer.  
Luther W. Jack, (Ta-wer-de-quoit) Clerk.  
Elias Johnson, (To-wer-na-kee) Historian.  
Grand Mountpleasant, (Ne-no-ka-wa) Sachem Chief.