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PROPOSED NATIONAL MONUMENT

AT

BENTONVILLE BATTLEFIELD

JOHNSTON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

Ralston Lattimore

January 8, 1936

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Enclosures

1. Bentonville Battlefield Map (Federal)
2. Soil Map, North Carolina, Johnston County
3. State Highway System, North Carolina, 1936 ed.
4. Johnston County, 2nd Dist., Road Survey Map, 1930.
5. Johnston County, Div. B., Dist. 1, School Road Map (blue print)
6. Topographical Survey Map Johnston County.
7. Railroad Map, North Carolina, 1922.
8. The Southern Magazine, Vol. II, No. 5. p. 33, article on Bentonville battle.
9. The Confederate Veteran, Vol. XXXVII, No. 12, p. 460.
10. Two sheets from The State, Mar. 16, 1935, pp. 7 & 24.
11. Three newspaper clippings.
12. Copy of a report on proposed national monument site at Bentonville Battlefield by E. B. Stone, Jr., State Park Division, National Park Service, July 19, 1935.

Diary Ralston Lattimore
Field Trip--Bentonville Battlefield, North Carolina

Dec. 11, 1935. Wednesday....

2:40 A. M.	Left Washington, D. C., via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad.
9:25 A. M.	Arrived Raleigh, N. C.
10:45 A. M.	Interviewed Mr. C.C.Crittenden, Sec. N. C. State Historical Commission.
11:15 A. M.	Purchased film, secured highway map, and made attempt to secure air photo of Bentonville Battlefield.
12:00 Noon	Lunch with Mr. Crittenden.
1:00 P. M.	Interviewed E. B. Stone, Jr., Project Manager, State Park Division, National Park Service, Raleigh, N. C.
1:30 P. M.	Met Mrs. John M. Anderson, Chairman, N.D.C. Bentonville Battlefield Committee.
1:45 P. M.	Was taken to Smithfield, N. C., by Mr. Crittenden and thence to Bentonville Battlefield in company with C. L. Thornton of Smithfield.
8:00 P. M.	Called on Senator Josiah William Bailey.
9:00 P. M.	Interview with Mrs. John M. Anderson.

Dec. 12, 1935. Thursday....

9:00 A. M.	Spent half a day touring Bentonville Battlefield area with Mrs. Anderson and local authorities. Transportation furnished by State Park Division, National Park Service.
1:00 P. M.	Called on Mrs. Sanders, a member of N. D. C. Bentonville Battlefield Committee, in Smithfield, N. C.
1:30 P. M.	Lunch
2:00 P. M.	Interviewed H. F. Rose, Clerk of Council, Smithfield, N. C.
2:30 P. M.	Interviewed tax auditor, Johnston County, N. C.
3:00 P. M.	Interviewed Mr. Abell of Abell and Gray, Realtors, Smithfield, N. C.
5:15 P. M.	Returned to Raleigh via bus.
6:45 P. M.	Dinner with Mrs. John M. Anderson.
9:00 P. M.	Interview with Mr. E. B. Stone, Jr., State Park Division, National Park Service.

Dec. 13th, 1935. Friday.....

10:00 A. M.	Called at office of Gov. John C. Ehringhaus.
10:30 A. M.	Interview with Mr. Crittenden.
11:30 A. M.	Interview with Mr. Stone
12:00 Noon	Discussion with research workers North Carolina Historical Commission.
1:00 P. M.	Lunch.
5:30 P. M.	Left for New Bern, N. C., via bus.

Summary of Report on Bentonville Battlefield

1. That the Bentonville Battlefield should be included in the National Monuments of the Civil War Period.

2. That the battlefield should not be acquired or treated as a resettlement project. Cultivation of the land was in progress during the battle, and moving farmers off the land would change the character of the area.

3. That it would not be practical or desirable to acquire the entire battlefield (8,000 to 10,000 acres), due to difficulties connected withe the purchase, high cost, and burden of maintenance.

4. That the area can be treated in a satisfactory manner by a plan of roadside marking and sample areas including breastworks.

5. That the area, if designated as a National Monument, should include Stevens Farm Yard, a group of farm buildings in the northern part of the battlefield typical of the small southern farmer in ante-bellum days.

6. That the proposed National Monument should include Sherman's Headquarters on the Newton Grove-Goldsboro Highway, the Bridge over Mill Creek near Bentonville oxer which Johnston's forces had to retreat, and the site of Johnston's surrender at Durham, N. C.

Bentonville Battlefield
Johnston County, N. C.

Proposed National Monument Site

Investigated by Ralston Lattimore, Junior Historian,

National Park Service

December 11-13, 1935.

The Battle of Bentonville is the name given to designate a series of engagements between Confederate forces under General Joseph E. Johnston and Federal forces under General W. T. Sherman, March 19, 20, and 21, 1865, which took place near the hamlet of Bentonville, North Carolina. The battle is particularly significant in that it was the last offensive measure of the Army of Tennessee to delay Sherman's advance through the Carolinas toward the Roanoke River. It resulted in heavy losses on both sides and was terminated by the withdrawal of Johnston to Smithfield, N. C., on the night of March 21. On the 11th of April Johnston retreated across the Neuse River, abandoned Raleigh, and continued his retirement toward Greensborough, where on April 13, he applied to Sherman for a cessation of hostilities. Johnston surrendered at Durham, N. C., April 26.

(For a more detailed account of the battle see Appendix No. 1 of this report: "The Battle of Bentonville, N. C., March 19-20, 1865", by E. Steere, Historical Assistant, Historical Division, Branch of Research and Education.)

Location and Accessibility

Bentonville Battlefield is situated in the southeastern part of Johnston County, North Carolina, fifteen miles south of the town of Smithfield, and is three miles east of United States Highway No. 701. The battlefield lies within the upper section of the Coastal Plain and the topography is typical of this region. It is drained by the waters of Mill Creek, a tributary of the Neuse River. It is easily accessible in good weather by way of secondary roads extending eastward from Federal Route No. 701.

For location see "Map of the State Highway System of North Carolina, 1936", and "Railroad Map of North Carolina, 1922," enclosed with this report. See also blueprint of school road map of Johnston County, and small printed map of Johnston County enclosed. See also soil survey map of Johnston County enclosed.

Character of Land in Area

The terrain of the battlefield, which embraces an area of from 8,000 to 10,000 acres, is slightly rolling, and is cut by several swampy draws in the northern section in the vicinity of Mill Creek. About two thirds of the area is densely wooded with second growth pine and hardwoods. Nearly all virgin timber has been culled out, and in one small portion of the area timbering operations are now in progress. About one-third of the battlefield area is open and for the most part under cultivation, the better lands in tobacco, the poorer lands in corn and cotton. It is said by local residents that the area now in cultivation is

slightly greater than was cultivated in the pre-Civil War period.

Condition of People in Area

From observation and from local residents I learned that the effects of the depression havee been less felt in Johnston County than in other parts of North Carolina and comparatively few people are here on the relief rolls. While improvements on farms in the Bentonville district are for the most part dilapidated in appearance, they are no worse that are seen throughout the South Atlantic, and the people seem well satisfied, if not prosperous.

Ownership of the Land

In the battlefield area land is held in small parcels by a hundred or more owners, white and Negro. There are only a few tracts that exceed 200 acres in extent. Cultivation is carried on both by farmer-owners, and by tenant farmers.

No property or tax map of Johnston county has yet been made, and to discover ownership of individual tracts in the Bentonville Battlefield area, it will be necessary to have a farm to farm canvass. In my opinion, however, such a project should not be undertaken by a stranger. If the department wishes to secure a list of all property owners in this area, it might employ Mr. C. E. Thornton of Smithfield, a retired furniture dealer, who is a property owner in the

Bentonville district and is well known and respected there.

Probable Purchase Value of land

E. B. Stone, Jr., State Park Division, National Park Service, estimated the average purchase price of land in the area on July 19, 1935, as $15.00 per acre. (See Mr. Stone's report enclosed) This estimate, in my opinion, is much too low. Judging by the height of tobacco and corn grown in the region, the quality of the land is good. The wooded sections, being largely cut over, should not command a greater price than $15.00 per acre, but the open lands would be much more costly, and there are numberous farm buildings, barns, sheds, etc. Mr. Abell, of Abell and Gray, real estate brokers in Smithfield, N. C., estimated from recent sales in the neighborhood that the average per acre price would be about $30.00.

In numerous instances, judging from conversations with local people, it would be most difficult to get people to sellat any price. The past two years have been good tobacco years, and some of the finest tobacco in the State is said to be grown in the Bentonville district. Some owners have been on the land for generations.

Physical Remains of Battle

Several miles of breastworks and many rifle pits remain as evidence of the battle. These are well preserved

wherever protected by forest cover. Federal breastworks on the first day of battle (March 19, 1865) were hastily constructed largely of logs, and these have disappeared through natural decay and forest fires. Some of the timbers used in construction of breastworks, however, are still intact. In the area are a number of small farm groups, which were built before the Civil War. Two of these were used as military hospitals during and after the battle (see picture section of this report.)

Organizations Interested in the Preservation of the Bentonville Battlefield.

Interested in Bentonville Battlefield and desiring it recognized as a National Military Park are: the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the North Carolina Historical Commission, the State Conservation and Development Commission, the North Carolina Forestry Association, the Governor of North Carolina, Hon. Josiah William Bailey, U. S. Senator from North Carolina, Hon. Harold D. Cooley, U. S. House of Representatives. No local funds, however, are available for development of the project.

Monuments and Markers on Battlefield

The United Daughters of the Confederacy have placed a marker near the center of the battlefield giving a brief account of the battle (see picture section of this report and appendix no. 2.) A monument has also been erected at the Confederate Cemetery by the Goldsboro Rifles, an

organization which took part in the engagement. These are the only markers within the area. The North Carolina Historical Commission will place a metal marker at the intersection of U. S. Highway 701 and one of the secondary roads that lead into the area.

The quarter acre plot on which the memorial marker is located has been deeded to the Historical Commission of North Carolina by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The plot of one-fourth acre, occupied by the Confederate Cemetery, is held by the Goldsboro' Rifles of Goldsborough, North Carolina.

Recommendations and Suggestions

On the premise that the Battle of Bentonville was of sufficient national importance to warrant permanent preservation of the scene by the Federal Government, the following suggestions are offered:

1. That the acquisition of the entire battlefield area is impractical. It would be difficult to obtain the land by purchase from so great a number of property holders, and condemnatory proceedings would be unpopular. A large expenditure of money would be required for the purchase of the land and improvements, and burdensome annual appropriations would be necessary for the maintenance of the area.

2. That the purchase of 3,500 acres including all surviving breastworks (as suggested in Mr. Stone's report)

is also impractical and undesirable for the same reasons as stated above. A vast permanent labor force would be required to maintain the several miles of breastworks, for once they are stripped of underbrush and forest cover for exhibition purposes they will deteriorate rapidly.

3. That the purchase of the entire area or any large part of it for use as a recreation-demonstration or resettlement project would completely change the character of the battlefield and would therefore not be desirable. At the time of the civil war very nearly the same amount of land was cultivated as at present. If the original aspect of the battlefield is to be maintained, the small farmers should not be removed from the area. The Raleigh section of North Carolina is already served by the Crabtree Creek Recreational Demonstration Project in Wake County. This project is only 20 miles from Bentonville. Open land in cultivation at Bentonville is not sub-marginal in character and occupies one-third or more of the whole area. The wooded lands serve as pasture for cattle and hogs. (See photograph showing character of hogs raised in the district.)

4. That a very careful survey of all breastworks, rifle pits, and other earthworks on the battlefield be made, and that a topographical map or relief model of the area be prepared. This will necessitate a careful study of all surviving battle maps.

5. That the area be designated as "Bentonville Battlefield National Monument".

6. That Bentonville Battlefield Monument embrace:

a) An entrance lodge on the old Averasboro'-Goldsboro' Road constructed in the vicinity of Harper's Farm, (see Bentonville Battle Map enclosed).

b) A skeleton roadside development as indicated on Battle Map enclosed.

c) The Confederate Cemetery.

d) The United Daughters of the Confederacy-North Carolina Historical Commission marker near center of battlefield.

e) The farm house and other buildings on Steven's farm near northern end of battlefield area.

f) The bridge over Mill Creek in the rear of Bentonville.

g) Sherman's Headquarters (Grantham's Store on the Newton Grove-Goldsboro' Highway about five miles from the battlefield.

h) Site of Johnston's surrender at Durham, N. C.

Explanation and Elaboration of the Above Plan

a) Entrance Lodge

The logical entrance to the area is from the southwest on the road along which General Slocum's column was advancing toward Goldsboro'. Hostilities began in the vicinity of Harper's farm; Harper's farm house was used as a hospital during the battle.

The entrance lodge should have topographical map or relief model illustrating Battle of Bentonville, map showing Sherman's route through Georgia and the Carolinas with explanation of what he was attempting to do, and map illustrating what Johnston expected to accomplish by opposing Sherman at this point. The lodge might also contain a collection of Harper's and Leslies drawings illustrating the Carolina Campaign. An attendant should be stationed here to explain the battle, supply information, directions, and road maps.

b) Skeleton Roadside Development in Battlefield Area

The most important feature of the battlefield, especially on the first day, was the Averasboro'-Goldsboro' Road. Over it General Slocum's columns was advancing toward Goldsboro', when they ran into the whole of the Confederate army under Johnston, himself. Johnston's forces were entrenched so as to enfilade the road in the expectation of catching Slocum's column in a trap and crushing it before reinforcements could be brought up.

Remnants of the lines occupied by the Michigan Engineers (see map) still exist, and portions of the Confederate and Federal lines of breastworks paralleling the Averasboro'-Goldsboro Road, which have been protected by forest cover.

On the second day of the battle, March 20, 1865, the right wing of the Federal lines rested on the Averasboro-Goldsboro Road, and a "bastion" formation of the Confederate Line crossed the road at a point occupied today by the U. D. C. memorial marker.

All battlelines, breastworks, etc., should be marked wherever they cross or parallel the road. Roadside map markers should be used liberally.

Beginning at the entrance lodge narrow strips (about 50 to 75 feet in width) should be purchased on both sides of the Averasboro-Goldsboro road eastward to the road turning north beyond the house marked "H. Flowers", in order that modern roadside development might be controlled.

Sample areas containing typical breastworks and rifle pits (2 or 3 acres each) on the principal roads leading from the Averasboro-Goldsboro Road to Bentonville should be purchased. (See Battle Map enclosed.)

c) The Confederate Cemetery

This cemetery, one-fourth acre in area, is owned by the Goldsboro' Rifles of Goldsboro, N. C., an organization which took part in the battle. The known dead in the cemetery are from many southern states. It is located on the Goldsboro-Averasboro Road a few hundred yards from Harper.

d) Memorial Marker placed by the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the North Carolina Historical Commission near the center of the battlefield. This is situated on one-fourth acre of land on the Averasboro-Goldsboro Road, and is owned by the North Carolina Historical Commission.

e) Stevens' Farm

The central farm house, barns, sheds, brandy and wine house, well, etc., on John Steven's farm, constitute a group typical of the small southern farmer in ante-bellum days. This farm was used as a military hospital during the battle. About 5 acres of land would take in all farm buildings. It would be possible to purchase this property for a reasonable sum.

f) Bridge over Mill Creek in rear of Bentonville.

It was over this bridge after the battle that all Confederate forces had to retreat. A marker would be sufficient.

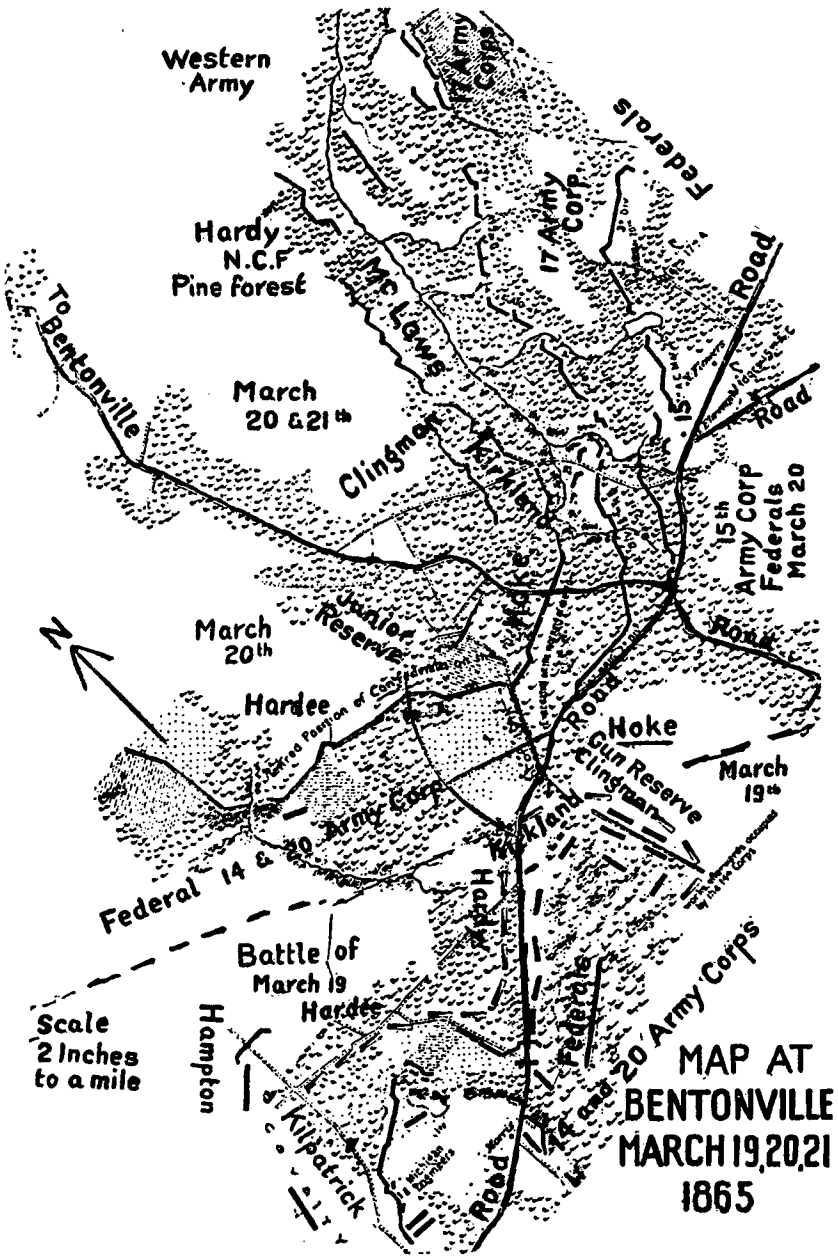
g) Sherman's Headquarters at Grantham's Store

During the battle Sherman maintained headquarters at Grantham's store on the Newton Grove-Goldsboro Road, about five miles from Bentonville Battlefield and about fourteen miles from Goldsboro. I was told that this store still exists. It should be acquired and restored as an ante-bellum southern cross-roads store.

h) The site of Johnston's surrender at Durham is already marked and cared for by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Here the Civil War was ended. The site, while detached, should be tied in with the Bentonville project.

Land required for the above project should not exceed 100 acres.

For roadside protection.....approximately 60 acres.
(It might be possible to control roadside development by zoning, in which case the acreage would be unnecessary.)
Small areas including examples of breastworks....20 acres.
Steven's Farm Yard.....5 acres.



MAP AT BENTONVILLE MARCH 19,20,21 1865

Letter from G. E. Thornton, Smithfield, N. C., to R. B. Lattimore in reference to the Harper and Stevens Farms.

THORNTON FURNITURE CO.
PIANOS, SMITHFIELD, N. C.
Jan. 4, 1936.

Mr. Ralston Bond Lattimore
National Park Service
Fort Pulaski
Box 948
Savannah, Ga.

Dear Mr. Lattimore:

I am writing in regard to the old Steavens home and the Harper place, which was the old hospital, on the Bentonville battle-ground.

The Steavens place could be bought with a clear title, I think. The lady that lives in the house has a life time half interest in it. She said that all the heirs would be glad to sell their interest in the place and maybe it could be arranged with the minor heirs. The place, she said, could be bought cheap. It would be a lot of trouble to get a title to this place but I think it could be done.

I have seen the man that owns the Harper place; that was the first place we went while we were down there. I asked the price of that house and a few acres of land. The man said he would not sell unless he could sell the whole track which is about 155 acres. He would not set a price either.

If you are interested in the Harper place I will look into it. I am sure you can get a clear title to this place without any trouble and it covers right much of the battleground.

If there is anything else I can do for you I will be glad to do so.

Yours truly,

Sgd. G. E. Thornton.

INSCRIPTION ON THE MARKER
AT THE BATTLEFIELD OF BENTONVILLE

THIS MEMORIAL MARKS THE BATTLEFIELD OF BENTONVILLE WHERE, ON MARCH 19-20, 1865, GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, WITH ABOUT 15,000 CONFEDERATE TROOPS, PRINCIPALLY FROM NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, TENNESSEE, ALABAMA, AND MISSISSIPPI, CHECKED THE ADVANCE OF MAJOR-GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN'S ARMY OF UNITED STATES TROOPS UNTIL CONFRONTED WITH OVERWHELMING NUMBERS. CONSPICUOUS IN THIS BATTLE WERE THREE REGIMENTS AND ONE BATTALION OF NORTH CAROLINA JUNIOR RESERVES IN MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT F. HOKE'S DIVISION.

ERECTED 1927 BY

THE NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

AND

THE NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

Very respectfully yours,

Ralston B. Lattimore,
Junior Historian.

Appendix No. 1 .

THE BATTLE OF BENTONVILLE, N. C.
MARCH 19-20, 1865

By E. Steere

(From Study File)

At daybreak of March 18, 1865, General Joseph E. Johnston, commanding the Confederate Army of Tennessee, received information from Lieutenant General Wade Hampton, his chief of cavalry, that precipitated the Battle of Bentonville. As recorded by General Johnston, this information was to the effect that:

"...The Federal army was marching toward Goldsboro': the right wing, on the direct road from Fayetteville, had crossed Black River; the left wing, on the road from Averasboro' had not reached that stream, and was more than a day's March from the point in its route opposite to the hamlet of Bentonville, where the two roads, according to the map of North Carolina, were ten miles apart.... According to the reports of our cavalry, the Federal right wing was about half a day's march in advance of the left; so that there was probably an interval of a day's march between the heads of the two columns."(1)

(1) Johnston, J. E., Military Operations During the Late War, p. 384-385. W.R. 98-1054

With the opportunity thus presented for striking Sherman's dispersed columns, Johnston hurried the concentration of his forces, screened by Hampton's cavalry, at Bentonville.

It was not, however, until the morning of the

19th that Hardee's corps joined the attacking column. Hardee took position on Bragg's right, who launched the thrust with a movement by the left toward Sherman's left wing.(2)

(2) Johnston, op. cit. p. 385.

To understand the bearing of Johnston's attempt at Bentonville, it becomes necessary to glance quickly over the strategic program defining the objectives that were sought by the army group under Grant's personal direction--the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the James--and the forces commanded by Sherman--the Army of the Tennessee. Briefly, the forces commanded by Grant were to hammer the Army of Northern Virginia on the anvil of Richmond, while Sherman entered the Rossville Gateway to Georgia and cut a deep gash through the vitals of the Confederacy. In Virginia the strategic program took the form, tactically speaking, of a persistent endeavor to pass the right wing of the Army of Northern Virginia. This movement began at the Wilderness and carried the two armies in a vast semi-circle to the east and south around Richmond to Petersburg, where, after a ten-months' near-stalemate, Sheridan's successful blow at Five Forks crushed Lee's right and hastened the westward race to Appomattox. Sherman's role in

execution of the program involved the greatest march in modern history,[3] - from Eastern Tennessee by way of Atlanta to Savannah and from thence northward through Georgia and the Carolinas to the Roanoke River. Complementing Grant's relentless hammering in Virginia, was Sherman's policy of devastation in Georgia and the Carolinas. Living on the country, he marched in parallel columns, widely separated. To subsist, as well as to carry out its work of destruction, the devouring host must move. Yet its manner of march courted the danger of shrewd blows from a small but compact and mobile enemy. Thus Sherman was obliged not only to meet but to decisively defeat any threat of opposition to his continued advance. This demand corresponds, in a tactical sense, to the need Grant felt for unremitting effort against Lee's right flank.

(3) Hart, B.H.Liddell, Sherman, The Genius of the Civil War, 391.

An overwhelming preponderance of strength enabled the Federal armies to support these difficult exertions. Both Lee and Johnston foresaw the impending danger. On the 11th of March, eight days before the stroke at Bentonville, Johnston informed Lee: "I will not give battle to Sherman's united army, unless your situation may require such a course; but will if I can

find it divided. Of this please advise me."(4)
On the 15th Lee replied: "If you are forced back from Raleigh, and we be deprived of the supplies from East North Carolina, I do not know how this army can be supported.....I think you can now understand the condition of affairs and correctly estimate the importance of resisting the farther advance of Sherman."(5)

(4) W. R. 99 - 1373

(5) W.R. 99 - 1395

At Bentonville the conditions of battle desired by Johnston were present. And the demand for action so urgently required by Lee's plight could no longer be postponed. Johnston stuck.

Hoke's division of Bragg's corps led the advance. A spirited opposition brought Hoke to a temporary standstill. Bragg then threw the operation into disorder by diverting Hardee's leading division, McLaw's, from its appointed mission in order to reinforce Hoke. McLaws arrived "just in time to see the repulse of the enemy by Hoke."(6)

(6) Johnston, op. cit. p. 387.

Hardee, on Bragg's right, continued the advance, gaining about a mile.(7) "We were able," reports Johnston to Lee, "to press all back slowly until 6, [illegible] when receiving

(7) W.R. 89 - 4045.

fresh troops, apparently he attempted the offensive, which we resisted without difficulty until dark. This morning he is entrenched."(8)

(8) W. R. 98 - 1054

In his memoirs Johnston explains his lack of success onthe following grounds:

"The impossibility of concentrating the Confederate forces in time to attack the Federal left wing while in column on the marsh, made complete success also impossible, from the enemy's great numerical superiority. One important object was gained, however,- that of restoring the confidence of our troops, who had either lost it in the defeat at Wilmington, or in those of Tennessee. All were greatly elated by the event." (9)

(9) Johnston, op.cit., p. 389.

The confidence thus restored was insufficient to compensate the disparity of numbers on the day following, when Sherman's columns gathered for the counter-attack. Johnston took up his retrograde movement.(10)

(10) W.R. 98 - 26

Sherman was also gratified over the results of March 19-20. In his general report of operations he writes: "I had expected just such a movement all the way from Fayetteville and was prepared for it.....I am well satisfied that the enemy lost heavily, especially during his assault on the Left Wing during the afternoon of the 19th."(11)

(11) W.R. 98 - 27

On the 21st Sherman pushed forward and en-

tered Goldsboro'. His own opinion of the significance of this achievement carries considerable weight:

"Thus, as I have endeavored to explain, we had completed our march on the 21st, and full possession of Goldsborough, the real objective with its two railroads back to the sea-ports of Wilmington and Beaufort, N. C. I....directed General Howard and the cavalry to remain at Bentonville during the 22nd, to bury the dead and remove the wounded, and on the following day all the armies to move to the camps assigned them about Goldsborough, there to rest and receive the clothing and supplies of which they stood in need." (12)

(12) W. R. 98 - 27

Subsequent events strengthened the soundness of Sherman's opinions, as stated in the foregoing. The Confederate Army of Tennessee never fought another battle. Just ten days after Sherman's occupation of Goldsborough, Sheridan overwhelmed Pickett at Five Forks - a circumstance which compelled Lee's immediate evacuation of Petersburg under fire, on April 1-2. During the night of April 6-7, Lee's marching columns were scattered at Sailor's Creek; Ord's Army of the James, reinforced by Sheridan's cavalry, reached Appomattox, thereby blocking Lee's only remaining avenue of retreat. Lee entertained proposals of surrender the day following Sailor's Creek and actually signed the articles of capitulation on April 9th.

Meantime, in North Carolina, Johnston endeavored to interpose his forces between the Roanoke and Sherman's army. On the 11th of April he retreated rapidly across the Neuse River,(13) abandoned Raleigh, and continued his retirement toward Greensborough. There on April 13th, Johnston asked for a suspension of hostilities, applicable to the remaining Confederate armies in the field, pending negotiations for peace.(14) Addressed to Sherman, the request states:

(13) W.R. 98 - 30

(14) Davis, Jefferson, Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government, II, p.679 ff.

"The results of the recent campaign in Virginia have changed the relative military condition of the belligerents. I am therefore induced to address you, in this form, the inquery whether, in order to stop the further effusion of blood and devastation of property, you are willing to make a temporary suspension of active operations, and to communicate to Lieutenant-General Grant, commanding the Armies of the United States, the request that he will take like action in regard to other armies - the object being to permit the civil authorities to enter into the needful arrangements to terminate the existing war." (15)

(15) Johnston, op. cit., p. 400.

The decision of Appomattox on April 9th forced Johnston's plea of the 13th. To have offered battle would only have invited another Sailor's Creek, and without the measure of justification that Lee had in

hoping he might still elude Grant and join hands with Johnston.

Bentonville thus acquired the importance of being the last offensive measure of the Army of Tennessee to delay Sherman's advance towards the Roanoke. Similarly Five Forks marks Lee's last offensive - defensive effort to thwart Grant's finally successful endeavor to pass the right wing of the Army of Northern Virginia. In short, Bentonville is one, and first in point of time, of the last two strokes launched by Confederate arms to arrest the doom that convergence of overwhelming force made inevitable.

Submitted by:

Historical Division,
Branch of Research and Education

Sgd. E. Steer
Historical Assistant
Dec. 6, 1934.

Photographs

Bentonville Battlefield



Harper's Farm House, Used as Hospital During Battle



A few of the Farm Buildings at Harper's



Monument Erected by Goldsboro
Rifles at Bentonville Cemetery

Confederate Memorial at Bentonville Battlefield



Plaque on the Confederate Memorial



Typical Sand Road in Battlefield Area. The crown only is hard.

Sherman had to corduroy many of the roads in order to move through this section.



Same road as shown in view page 24 looking in oppositedirection. Note portion of Federal breastwork in lower right corner.



Close up view of breastwork shown in above photograph.



Typical example of breastworks, which have survived on the battlefield of Bentonville. Note heavy forest cover.



Breastworks at Bentonville protected by forest cover.



Front view of Stevens' Farm House at Northern end of Bentonville Battlefield, used as a military hospital during battle. The group of buildings here forms a fine example of the activities and home life of the small farmer in the South of Ante-Bellum Days.



Rear View of House Shown Above. Well in foreground.



Wine and brandy house and wagon shed at Stevens' Farm in the north portion of Bentonville Battlefield.



Hog killing at Stevens' Farm. These hogs weighed better than 450 pounds each. A farm producing pork like this cannot be classed as sub-marginal.

CASTLE PINCKNEY

CHARLESTON HARBOR, SOUTH CAROLINA

Rogers w. Young

1936

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SILENT SENTINEL OF CHARLESTON HARBOR

By
Rogers M. Young

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This brief study has been made as an attempt to organize the few and widely scattered facts about Castle Pinckney, Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, into an intelligible outline of its history. The sources upon which the study is based are of unequal value, but have been the most reliable ones available at this time. It should be noted that we had no access to the early files and records of the Treasury and War Departments, or to the later material of the Department of Commerce, being forced to rely on the printed records of the departments as were locally available, or to use information received by correspondence. However, it is believed that a generally accurate resume of the significance of this fortification is here presented.

Rogers W. Young
Fort Pulaski National Monument
December, 1936.

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Long a witness of the stirring and colorful events which have transpired in Charleston Harbor, the area now known as Castle Pinckney National Monument has ever enacted the role of spectator and bystander at such scenes, or, at best, been a passive participant. Sole occupant of little Shute's Folly in the harbor, the history of the Castle Pinckney area is closely identified with the story of the island, which is readily traceable through portions of three centuries. Since late in the eighteenth century, with the establishment on the island of the first of the two fortifications which were to bear the name of Pinckney, the history of island and of the area has been inseparable.

Opposite the southern extremity of the city of Charleston, in the harbor, lies a small sandy marsh island known since colonial times as Shute's Folly.[1] Originally little more than a sandbank and shoal at the mouth of the Cooper River, the island is approximately a mile slightly northeast of the East Battery. Around its seaward point swirl the "meeting waters of Rebellion Roads."[2]

Information on the island's early history is quite meager. On August 8, 1711, the island was granted to Colonel Alexander Parris, and was then described as containing two hundred and twenty-four acres at low tide. Following its ownership for a number of years by the Parris family, it was sold to Joseph Shute on May 28, 1746, from whom part of its present name was derived. The use of the word "folly" in describing the Carolina sea islands appears to have commenced in colonial times. An old English word, "folly" was originally defined as a "clump of fir trees on a hill," or "an object in thick woods." Gradually it was applied to any thicket or densely wooded spot, and the buccaneers who infested the Carolina coasts and the coastal inhabitants became accustomed to speak of the Carolina sea islands as "follies." Following such a definition, it would appear that Shute's Folly, despite its sandy and marshy character, was then overgrown with native coastal plants, trees and shrubs.[3]

Following the Revolution, in which Shute's Folly had played a part little worthy of note, more than a decade was to elapse before the small marsh island assumed its first real importance, with its selection as the site of one of the new fortifications in the seacoast defense system then being developed. Spurred by Washington's warning of December 3, 1793, regarding the dangers of a defenseless Atlantic coast, Congress passed an act, approved March 30, 1794, providing for the early establishment of a system of fortifications, at certain ports and harbors, from Maine to Georgia.[4] Charleston was one of the key harbors to be fortified under this act. To this city, in April, 1794, Secretary of War Henry Knox dispatched P. C. Perrault, a civilian engineer temporarily attached to the War Department. Perrault was instructed to select the sites for the new harbor fortifications, acting under the direction of Governor Moultrie, and to plan and supervise the erection of these fortifications in the shortest period practicable. Due to the fact that the comparatively low amount of some $11,000 had been set as the estimated cost of the projected harbor works, Secretary Knox suggested that their construction be of earth and timber.[5]

This small amount, which soon became available for the Charleston works, proved so entirely inadequate that actual erection of the new works was to be postponed nearly three years. Perrault had arrived in Charleston early in May, 1794, and immediately a disagreement arose with Governor Moultrie over the selection of the fortification sites. However, by mid-June the Engineer notified Secretary Knox that four "places designed to be fortified," including a site at "Chutées folly," had been "appointed" by the Governor; selections with which Perrault apparently reluctantly concurred.[6] At this time the Engineer also stated that the proposed forts and batteries were to be constructed of timber and earth.[7] Estimates based on hastily prepared plans for these proposed earth and timber works were soon found to exceed the available funds, and none of the new fortifications was "attempted" during 1794.[8] Due to the poor additional amounts made available for this work at Charleston in the next three years, little further

was done on the four sites during this period.[9]

Repercussions from chaotic existing European conditions, with which the United States involuntarily became involved, suddenly caused aggressive steps to be taken toward the completion of the proposed fortifications at Charleston. Embroiled in a bitter commercial warfare upon the sea, both France and England had for several years prior to 1797 disregarded Washington's neutrality proclamation of 1793, repeatedly committing acts of aggression and spoliation upon American commerce and nationals. The French revolutionists were doubly resentful of the United States due to its failure to give them open support, and on the score that they considered Jay's Treaty of 1794 with England to be discriminatory against France.

At the height of this feeling, Washington recalled the popular American minister to France, James Monroe; sending in his place, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, an eminent South Carolinian, who landed in France early in the fall of 1796. Pinckney, of a distinguished line of Southern aristocrats, and a delegate to the Constitutional Convention from South Carolina, had long been prominent in the public affairs of that state and was held in high regard and esteem in Charleston. The disquieting news that the French Directory had refused to treat with Pinckney soon reached the United States, causing the newly inaugurated Adams to send a commission a commission, of which Pinckney was to be a member and including John Marshall and Elbridge Gerry, to Paris for the purpose of renewing negotiations. From October, 1797, until March, 1798, the commission waited in vain to be received formally by the Directory. Instead, the Americans were visited by mysterious emissaries, who suggested that the United States should pay a rather large sum to members of the French Directory in order that peaceful negotiations with the French Government might be opened. The American commission refused these importunities, and its relation with the secret French agents ended abruptly. For months feeling had been growing in the United States against France, and in the spring of 1798 when Adams laid the report of the commissioners, in which the names of the French agents were replaced by the letters X, Y and Z, before Congress, the intense excitement

produced spread throughout the country, which began preparations for war with France.[10]

Exposed to the French West Indies, and with her harbor defenseless against attacks from that quarter, Charleston for some months past had been increasingly disturbed by the possibility of war with France. So concerned were the citizens of Charleston over the implications of the French affront to Pinckney that they could no longer wait for the Federal Government to commence the new harbor works, the construction of which it had so long delayed. Late in 1797 a "meeting was held in St. Michaels Church and funds were subscribed for fortifications."[11] This was an interesting revulsion of feeling for a city which only a few years previously had overwhelmed the French emissary Genet with warm and sympathetic hospitality upon his landing at Charleston. Together with the small appropriation allotted from Washington that year, these funds were applied immediately and during 1798, toward the strengthening and erection of several batteries in the harbor.[12]

The most important of the works then erected was placed on the southeast tip of Shute's Folly, and named Fort or Castle Pinckney, in honor of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, the American storm center of the unhappy "X.Y.Z. Affair." Referred to in government records as "Fort Pinckney," this structure was apparently a small earth and timber battery constructed on a foundation of wooden piling. Hurriedly erected in the emergency confronting Charleston, Fort Pinckney was built in palisaded style, and in some too stable a manner, its foundation being especially weak.[13]

Erected on the privately owned land of the Shute family, and in such a temporary manner, Fort Pinckney was destined for a brief existence. During the years immediately following 1799 but very little money was expended on the Charleston fortifications and nothing further was done to strengthen and enlarge Fort Pinckney. After 1800 there is no record of funds being expended at Fort Pinckney, or of a military garrison occupying this post.[14] It was quite fortunate

that no garrison occupied Fort Pinckney early in September, 1804. During the early morning of September 8, a violent gale struck the coasts of South Carolina and Georgia, continuing its fury until the next day. Fort Pinckney was undermined, many of its foundation timbers giving way, and, as later stated in a government report, the whole work was left "almost in ruins."[15]

Failure of the State of South Carolina to acquire, designate and cede the site of Fort Pinckney to the United States, as required by the fortification act approved March 20, 1794, coupled with the delays of the War Department, postponed for several years the rebuilding of the fortification on Shute's Folly.[16] On December 19, 1805, however, the State of South Carolina, by legislative act, conveyed to the United States full title to "an area of about 7.50 acres," which was "situated on Shutes Folly Island" at the site of Fort Pinckney.[17] Secretary of War Henry Dearborn reported in February, 1806, that should the cession of the Fort Pinckney site, together with the others in Charleston Harbor meet the approbation of Congress, improvements on the fortifications --- ought, without delay, to be commenced."[18] Nothing further was done that year, however, toward the rebuilding of Fort Pinckney. Not until April, 1807, were the first steps made to this end. Lieutenant Colonel Williams then reported that it was not practicable to rebuild the old work, as it "could not be effectually repaired without taking it down to the foundation, and sawing off the remnants of the heads of piles at low water mark."[19] In August, 1807, the site of Fort Pinckney was designated by South Carolina as an area in Charleston Harbor requiring fortification, and as having previously been ceded to the United States for such a purpose.[20] The government engineer and the South Carolina commissioners were mainly occupied during the fall reaching a satisfactory agreement over the final designation of the Charleston fortification sites, including that of Fort Pinckney. By December 8, 1807, Secretary of War Dearborn, in a report concerning the proposed Charleston fortifications, stated that in the "few months past ---all necessary measures of preparation have been pursued for commencing and completing

the contemplated works, on the most permanent and durable principles."[21] Still another year was to elapse, however, before actual work was underway on the Fort Pinckney site. Late in 1808 the construction of a new brick fort was begun on this site, and on January 6, 1809, Secretary Dearborn reported that a " new fort of mason work on the site of old Fort Pinckney is commenced, and in a rapid state of progress."[22]

Once underway, construction operations on the new work progressed throughout the year 1809 "with all possible despatch." Major Alexander Macomb, then one of the most efficient officers in the United States Corps of Engineers, and later Chief Engineer, had direct supervision over the new work on Shute's Folly, as well as over the construction then underway at Forts Moultrie, Mechanic and Johnston, in the same harbor.[23] Temporarily, the new work was given the designation of the old, being called "Fort Pinckney." In reporting the progress of the construction on the site, Secretary of War Eustis, on December 19, 1809, listed the work as "Fort Pinckney, an enclosed work of masonry for two tiers of guns, nearly completed."[24]

A diagram, "Plan of Castle Pinckney in the harbor of Charleston, S. C. 1810," as copied from the War Department files for the compilation, Charleston, S.C. The Centennial of Incorporation. 1783, 1884, gives an interesting view of the condition of the work in that year.[25] Apparently the word "Castle" had by that time been substituted for "Fort" in the name of the fortification. The diagram shows the floor plan and front elevation of a semi-circular brick structure, with eight gun casemates, a powder magazine, and a "powder room for filling cartridges," in the semicircular front. The rear of the structure was enclosed by a straight wall or "curtain" containing four soldiers' rooms and four officers' quarters; this wall being broken midway by the sole entrance or sally port. The structure is shown fully completed with the exception of the parapet wall of the barbette platform.

By the next year, 1811, the construction of the parapet wall apparently

had long been completed, and Secretary Rustis reported on December 10 of that year, that Castle Pinckney was "considered the most important [fortification] in the harbor [of Charleston]." His report described the completed work as "an elliptical form, built of brick; has two tiers of guns, and has thirty mounted. There is also in the castle a good magazine, which will contain two hundred barrels of powder, and quarters for two hundred men and officers."[26] Another source states that the thirty guns were then mounted "eight in casemates and the remainder [22] en barbette."[27]

Playing no part in the slight coastal operations of the War of 1812, Castle Pinckney continued a routine existence for many years following its completion. During this period, only in the years 1818-1819 does it appear actually to have been garrisoned; then sharing with Fort Moultrie "a small guard of artillery, 1st. and 2d battalions," under Lieutenant Washington.[28] From the time of its completion, until 1829, no further construction work was carried on at Castle Pinckney "except to make minor repairs and to protect the foundations by depositing around it a quantity of large stones."[29] By 1826 the War Department was already looking upon Castle Pinckney as a fortification of merely secondary importance in the defence of Charleston Harbor. On March 24, 1826, the Board of Engineers on the Defence of the Seaboard, in its revolutionary report on the projects for a proposed new system of coast defenses, informed the Secretary of War that:

> "Castle Pinckney, which stands upon a small island a little below the city, should be maintained as an auxiliary in the defense of the harbor, and as serving as a sort of citadel in case on internal commotion."[30]

Further reports of the War Department, in 1826, listed Castle Pinckney merely as an "existing work --- which it is advisable to preserve and retain as accessories to the proposed system of defence." It was not then to be "modified by the new system" or "to give place to new works."[31]

Castle Pinckney was considered of enough importance, nevertheless, to maintain in a state of repair, and soon afterwards a program of general

repair work was begun there. Late in 1828, Lieutenant Henry Brewerton, United States Corps of Engineers, arrived in Charleston to supervise the fortification construction in that harbor.[32] After examining Castle Pinckney, he recommended in April, 1829, "the construction of a seawall, to strengthen the foundation" of the work.[33] Later in 1829, he was instructed by the Engineer Department to place Castle Pinckney "in a state of thorough repair" due to the fact that it then entered "into the system of defences projected for Charleston Harbor."[34] Repairs costing "about ten thousand dollars," and work on the sea wall continued until late in 1831, when the Engineer Department reported that Castle Pinckney near the city of Charleston, has been thoroughly repaired and is ready to receive a garrison."[35]

The reconditioning of Castle Pinckney had been completed barely a year, when the structure approached closely to actual use at the height of the 1832-1834 nullification movement in South Carolina. The rising agitation of the South Carolina nullifiers, after the opening of the year 1832, perhaps had a direct relation to the garrisoning of Castle Pinckney, in January of that year, by a detachment of the Second United States Artillery, under the command of Captain Thomas C. Legate.[36] Inflamed by the passage of the Adams Tariff in the spring of 1832, which they considered discriminatory against the South's cotton trade, the South Carolina nullifiers met in convention on November 19, passing a "Nullification Ordinance declaring the federal tariff act of 1832 to be null and void." Also called upon by this convention, the South Carolina Legislature authorized the raising of a volunteer military force and the purchase of arms to resist Federal enforcement of the act.[37] Conditions in South Carolina had been under the shrewd observation of President Jackson for many months, but even in the face of the dangerous state of affairs there, he was determined to preserve the Union, and to meet force with force, if necessary.

Prior to the meeting of the Nullification Convention, the United

tates Army had already taken measures to prevent the seizure, by the South Carolina nullifiers, of Castle Pinckney, and the other fortifications in Charleston Harbor. Acting under the direction of President Jackson, Major-General Alexander Macomb, as early as October 29, 1832, issued an order warning Major J. F. Heileman, in command at Charleston, that he would be "held responsible for the defence, to the last extremity" of the Charleston fortifications, including Castle Pinckney. This grave duty was to be exercised in the event, of which there then existed a possibility, that an attempt would be made by the South Carolina militia "to surprize, seize and occupy" these posts.[38] By mid-November, preparations to complete the armament of Castle Pinckney were underway and carriages for its barbette guns were rushed to Charleston. Armament operations were continued during the next year, 1833, and a "heavy battery --- of twenty four pounders" was mounted at Castle Pinckney. During this year, Captain . A. Allison, Corps of Engineers, erected a temporary palisade to protect the gorge or rear wall of the work. By November 23, 1833, Castle Pinckney had "been much improved as regards" its "ability for defence."[39]

Before the crisis of the nullification agitation had subsided in 1833-1834, Castle Pinckney had been designated by the Federal government to serve other functions than merely that of the defense of the Union. Along with Fort Moultrie, Castle Pinckney was to have been utilized as a storehouse for the valuable United States property in Charleston, should the Army have been forced to retire from the city.[40] Lieutenant Colonel James Bankhead, commanding a detachment of the Third United States Artillery, by January, 1833, had replaced Captain [illegible] at Castle Pinckney.[41] On January 25, 1833, he was instructed by General Macomb to be prepared, should it become necessary, to receive, either at Castle Pinckney or Fort Moultrie, the collector and other customs officers, with their equipment and office files, in order that a customshouse could be maintained at Charleston under the protection of the

United States.[42] However, Castle Pinckney apparently was not forced to serve either as a storehouse or customshouse in this crisis, which soon afterwards abated. A slight increase in the military and naval forces of the United States at Charleston, the appearance of the famed General Winfield Scott, ostensibly on an inspection tour, together with the passage of Clay's Compromise Tariff, had chastened the rabid nullifiers and removed their immediate cause for complaint.[43] Castle Pinckney thus passed unscathed through its first near military encounter.

During the several years immediately following the nullification crisis, Castle Pinckney was maintained as a regularly garrisoned and fortified post.[44] By the end of 1833, Lieutenant Colonel Bankhead had been replaced at Castle Pinckney by Major William Gates, commanding one company of the First United States Artillery. Major Gates continued as commander of the work until the middle of the year 1835.[45] Under his command, at the end of the year 1834, the armament of Castle Pinckney consisted of six pieces: two, 5 1/2 inch brass howitzers; one, 8 inch brass mortar; two, 24 pounder iron howitzers; and one, 10 inch seacoast iron mortar.[46] A post hospital was maintained at Castle Pinckney during this period, and the Surgeon General, Joseph Lovell, reported on December 28, 1835, that it then afforded "sufficient accommodations for the sick," and was "in good order," with the exception of certain "trifling repairs" needed.[47] Soon after the middle of the year 1835, Major Gates was replaced in command of Castle Pinckney by Brigadier-General A. Eustis when the latter assumed command of the entire United States forces at Charleston. By the beginning of the year 1836, General Eustis had placed Captain Giles Porter in command of the one company of the First United States Artillery then garrisoning Castle Pinckney.[48]

The withdrawal of the garrison from Castle Pinckney, early in 1836, marks the beginning of twenty-five years of inactivity for this work, an uneventful period that was not to be terminated until the opening days of

the War Between the States. The outbreak of the Second Seminole Indian War, on December 28, 1835, necessitated the transfer of Captain Porter and his command to the scene of that conflict, during January and February, 1836.[49] Castle Pinckney apparently was not regarrisoned by the United States Government prior to its occupancy by South Carolina State troops in December, 1860.[50]

That the War Department considered Castle Pinckney to be of only secondary importance in the defense of Charleston Harbor became increasingly clear during this period. Following the year 1836, no major construction was undertaken at the work apparently. Reports made during the years 1836-1838 on its status as a fortification, show Castle Pinckney as a completed work which was to mount twenty-one guns, and to contain a peace time garrison of fifty men, or one hundred and five during war. However, its armament was then far from complete, and it contained no garrison. A report of Secretary of War Lewis Cass, dated April 7, 1836, in listing the coast defenses of the country, did not mention Castle Pinckney as forming a definite part of the defenses of Charleston Harbor.[51] The site of Castle Pinckney was resurveyed in 1846, and it was "regranted to the United States by an act of the State legislature passed December 18, 1846."[52] One of the main services rendered Charleston Harbor from the site of Castle Pinckney was begun as early as 1850. On August 3, 1854, Congress appropriated "one thousand five hundred dollars" to establish "a small light on Castle Pinckney, to mark the Channel from the bar to the city and up the Cooper River."[53] Early in the following year a light with "5th order Fresnel lens" was installed "on some part of the fortifications." It was " described in the early light lists as a yellow tower with the light 50 feet above the level of the sea."[54] Continuously since 1855, with the exception perhaps of several years during the War Between the States, the Castle Pinckney light has been a well known aid to harbor navigation at Charleston.

Long inactive, by the year 1860, Castle Pinckney was to pass through the most important period of its history during the ensuing five years. Under fire for th

first and only time, during the War Between the States, it was only in this period that the work saw actual service as a fortification. General repairs were made at Castle Pinckney in 1858 to preserve the structure, but it was not then placed in condition for war service.[55] As reported to Washington in November, 1860, the work had long been ungarrisoned, and had served for many years, under the supervision of an army ordnance sergeant, merely as the powder storehouse of the city arsenal.[56]

November and December, 1860 were crucial months for Castle Pinckney. With the secession of South Carolina obviously imminent, the United States began to take measures to protect and hold the fortifications in Charleston Harbor. Reporting on the condition of Castle Pinckney, the Assistant Adjutant-General, on November 11, 1860, noted that while "its armament is complete," it was ungarrisoned and required repairs to the quarters and magazine. He also stated that "while a small force under an officer would secure it against surprize," he "would not recommend its occupation."[57] Increasing unrest in Charleston soon convinced Major Robert Anderson, commanding there United States troops there, that Castle Pinckney should be prepared for immediate occupation. On November 23, he reported that "Castle Pinckney --- perfectly commanding the city of Charleston," required a few repairs, and strongly recommended its immediate occupation by a garrison, or at least, by a repair party "if the Government determines to keep command of this harbor." He then believed it apparent that South Carolina would leave the Union and seize the harbor fortifications, observing that "Castle Pinckney, being so near the city, and with no one in it but an ordnance sergeant, they [the South Carolinians] regard as already in their possession."[58] Three days later the War Department authorized Captain J. G. Foster, Corps of Engineers, at Charleston, to send a working party under an Engineer Officer to make the necessary repairs at Castle Pinckney.[59] On December 2, Lieutenant J. [illegible]. Davis and twenty laborers were placed in the work, ten additional laborers arriving

next day.[60] Lieutenant R. K. Meade relieved Lieutenant Davis on December 11, and continued repair operations until South Carolina took possession of the work on December 27, 1860.[61]

South Carolina formally seceded from the Union on December 20, 1860, and within a week, Major Anderson's fears, as to South Carolina's intentions regarding Castle Pinckney, were justified. On December 26, Major Anderson abandoned Fort Moultrie and occupied Fort Sumter.[62] South Carolina then acted swiftly to prevent further occupation of Charleston fortifications by United States forces. About the mid-afternoon of the next day, December 27

> "--- a detachment of the First Regiment Rifles, South Carolina Militia, consisting of the Washington Light Infantry, Captain C. H. Simonton, the Carolina Light Infantry, Captain B. H. Pinckney, and the Meagher Guard, Captain Ed. McCrady, Jr., under the command of Colonel J. J. Pettigrew and Major Ellison Capers, proceeded --- to Railroad Accommodation Wharf, where the battalion embarked on the steamer Nina; landing at Castle Pinckney, the command scaled the walls with ladders and took possession of the fort, which was occupied at the time by a working party under Lieut. Meade, United States Army."[63]

Lieutenant Meade made no resistance, and he and the workmen were allowed to leave for Fort Sumter later in the afternoon.[64]

Castle Pinckney was in excellent condition at the time of its seizure. Its armament, which was "all mounted, except two or three guns on the barbette tier, and one 42-pounder in the casemate tier," included: "fourteen, 24-pounders, four, 42-pounders, four, 8-inch seacoast howitzers, one 10-inch and one 8-inch morter, and four light [artillery] pieces for flank defence," a total of twenty-eight pieces. The gun "carriages were [then] in good order, and pretty good," while the "magazine was well furnished with implements, and also contained some powder."[65] However, with the exception of Major Robert Anderson, Castle Pinckney was not then regarded in military circles as an important fortification. Since the work was located only a mile from Charleston, Major Anderson regarded it as "perfectly commanding the city," and, in his opinion, "it was essentially important that this castle be immediately occupied" in order to hold Charleston.[66] Colonel, later General Q. A. Gillmore, United

tates Corps of Engineers, who conducted the Federal sieges of Fort ulaski and the Charleston forts, then considered Castle inckney to be "an old-fashioned work" of much small importance that even "its armament was not heavy at the opening of the war."[67] Captain, later Major John Johnson, a Confederate engineer officer on the staff of General G. T. Beauregard, presented the viewpoint of the South Carolinians in 1861, regarding their prize, when he later stated that Castle inckney "was then a complete little casemated work of that period, but on so small a scale and so near the city as to be of little value in the defense of the harbor."[68]

hile tension increased at Charleston, early in 1861, the outh Carolinians were engaged busily in reorganizing their defenses of the harbor, including certain changes in the armament of Castle Pinckney. Colonel J. J. etigrew, who had commanded the outh Carolina troops which occupied Castle inckney on December 27, 1860, remained in charge of the fortification until January, 1861, when he was succeeded by a Captain aker of the First outh Carolina Regiment of Infantry.[69] uring January Castle inckney remained practically "as it was when taken," except that sand bags were "placed around the parapet apparently for the purpose of protecting the heads" of the outh Carolina "sharpshooters." By January 31, it had been reported to the ederal officers at Fort umter "that some of the guns have been taken [by the outh Carolinians] from the Castle to arm the new earth batteries on orris Island and other places."[70] Actually, it was not until arch that seven guns with carriages, two seacoast howitzers and five twenty-four pounders, were really seen being removed from Castle inckney.[71] ith the beginning of april, 1861, the uncertainty in Charleston over the possible outcome of ajor Anderson's continued occupation of ort umter soon precipitated a crisis. This ended abruptly when General Beauregard's batteries opened on Fort umter at 4:30 o'clock on the morning of April 12. Fort umter's guns replied in turn, mainly

at the South Carolina batteries on Morris, James and Sullivan Islands, no shots being fired apparently at Castle Pinckney or the city. Early in the afternoon of April 13, Major Anderson surrendered, and agreed to evacuate Fort Sumter on the next day.[72] South Carolina has struck the first blow for the South. Castle Pinckney had commenced its role of an incidental participant in the only war to which it ever was to be directly exposed.

The events of the war passed lightly over Charleston and Castle Pinckney during the remainder of the year 1861. Captain Baker was succeeded as commandant of Castle Pinckney, in the spring, by Captain Joseph A. Yates, with a detachment of the First South Carolina Regiment of Artillery. Captain H. F. Farley, of the same command, appears to have succeeded Captain Yates for a brief period in the early summer.[73] By mid-summer a detachment of the Zouave Cadets, from a local militia company in Charleston, under the command of Captain C. E. Chichester, had become the permanent garrison at Castle Pinckney. Their first important detail was the guarding of Federal prisoners taken by the Confederates during the rout at First Manassas or Bull Run on July 21, 1861. The young soldiers continued this uneventful duty during the several months that Castle Pinckney was relegated temporarily to the status of a military prison.[74] Late in the year, the ordnance remaining at Castle Pinckney was overhauled, remounted and generally prepared for service.[75] Federal blockading operations at Charleston during December, 1861, and January, 1862, included the sinking of stone fleets in the main ship channels at the entrance to the harbor—the main war operations at Charleston during this time, these actions in no way involved Castle Pinckney.[76]

Throughout the year 1862 the defenses of Charleston Harbor were being reorganized and strengthened, and careful plans formulated by the Confederates to withstand the long impending Federal attack upon this strategic port. As these operations and plans developed, however, it became readily apparent that Castle Pinckney could be assigned but a secondary part in any scheme of major defense designed to protect the harbor. The first half of the year found

affairs very quiet at Castle Pinckney. Captain Chichester's command of Zouave Cadets were relieved in March, 1862, by a detachment from the First South Carolina Regiment of Artillery, under Major Ormsby Blanding.[77] By September the armament of Castle Pinckney had been considerably reduced. Late in that month, the work mounted only ten guns, three 24 pounders in the casemates, and an barbette battery consisting of six 24 pounders and one 24 pounder rifled cannon.[78]

During September and October, 1862, prior to the adoption by the Confederates of a detailed defense plan for Charleston Harbor, they detailed General G. T. Beauregard to make a final and conclusive inspection of the fortifications of this valuable port. That he regarded Castle Pinckney to be of little value as a fortification, is obvious from his report of September 24, in which he emphatically states

> "I did not visit Castle Pinckney, the armament of which is nine 24-pounders and one 24-pounder rifled, as I am acquainted already with this work, and considered it nearly worthless, capable of exerting but little influence on the defenses of Charleston."[79]

General Beauregard reiterated this stand regarding the military effectiveness of Castle Pinckney on October 5, and next day, when an official Confederate report was issued, describing the defense plan and the defenses of Charleston Harbor, Castle Pinckney was not even included.[80] About this time, Major Ormsby Blanding was relieved by Captain E. H. Perronneau, who assumed command of the one company of the First South Carolina Regiment of Artillery then garrisoning Castle Pinckney.[81] Late in December, 1862, when the Confederate defense plan for Charleston Harbor had finally been formulated and was issued, Castle Pinckney was definitely assigned a function in the second and third lines of defense, and in no way was to be concerned with the major defense measures of the first line of fortification.[82]

The first major Federal attacks upon the defenses of Charleston Harbor began in 1863, continuing throughout the year. Detailed official reports, from both Confederate and Federal commanders, fail to show Castle Pinckney actively engaged in the bloody assaults of that year, which the Federals concentrated

mainly upon the outer or first line of defense. By March 15, 1863, Captain Perronneau had been succeeded by Captain H. S. Farley as commandant of Castle Pinckney. The garrison of the work the consisted of Company H, First South Carolina Regiment of Artillery.[83] Castle Pinckney is reported to have been then "considered too small and too near the city to be counted upon for anything more than a part of second line defense."[84] Beginning with the abortive Federal naval attack upon Forts Sumter and Moultrie, April 7, 1863, Castle Pinckney was to be indirectly exposed to successive Federal assaults during most of the year.[85] As in this April engagement, the Federal descent on Morris Island, their assaults on Fort Wagner and opening bombardment of Fort Sumter, during July and August, 1863, were actions comparatively remote from Castle Pinckney, which barely received incidental mention in the official Confederate and Federal reports of these operations.[86] During the fall and early winter of 1863, similar attacks were continued by the Federals upon Morris Island and Forts Moultrie and Sumter, with which actions Castle Pinckney had little relation.[87] However, at the end of the year 1863, the work still retained the status of a defensive harbor post.[88] At the height of the Federal attacks upon Charleston Harbor's outer line of defense in 1863, Captain Farley had been relieved from the command of Castle Pinckney by Captain J. C. King. Captain King continued in command of the one company of the First South Carolina Regiment of Artillery garrisoning Castle Pinckney, until that force evacuated the work in the face of the Federal advance in February, 1865.[89]

With Fort Sumter badly shattered and other works in the Confederate first line of defense weakened or captured, the early months of 1864 found the Confederates industriously strengthening their second line of defense. By spring the character of Castle Pinckney as a fortification had considerably changed. On April 6, Colonel W. H. Davis, Federal Commander on Morris Island, reported the Confederates to be occupied in "strengthening Castle Pinckney," stating that

"A great amount of work has been done at Castle Pinckney in the

past month, but it is not yet possible to tell the object of it. There has been a large amount of sand and turf carried inside the fort, and from present appearances they have commenced a wall of sand and turf within the present wall of the fort."[90]

Soon the Confederates had placed

> "--- an embankment of earth against the scarf [scarp wall] of the sea front, thus closing the casemate embrasures and converting it [Castle Pinckney] into a barbette battery, with empaulements [emplacements] for four guns-- three 10-inch columbiads and one Brooks rifle on centre pintle carriage."[91]

Castle Pinckney's new barbette battery was not completed in 1864, and saw no actual service in the Federal siege operations at Charleston during that year.[92]

The desperate but futile strengthening of Castle Pinckney continued during the Confederacy's last tragic months in early 1865. During January, 1865, heavy working parties were engaged in banking, sodding grass, and apparently in making slight changes in the positions of the guns. By the end of the month, Castle Pinckney, "from the outside," presented "all the appearance of an earthwork," and "its casemates were dismarmed, its front wall covered with an exterior wall of sand, well sodded, and its ramparts furnished with merlons and traverses."[93]

The remodeling of Castle Pinckney was completed too late for it to be of any value to the desperate Confederate force in Charleston Harbor. Practically surrounded by an overwhelming Federal force, and with Sherman already ravaging the state, the Confederates were forced to evacuate the harbor and city of Charleston during the night and early morning of February 17 and 18, 1865.[94] Leaving his garrison flag proudly aloft, Captain J. M. King, in command of the one company of the First South Carolina Regiment of Artillery at Castle Pinckney, had removed his garrison under cover of darkness, along with the other Confederate forces in the harbor.[95] By the middle of the morning, on February 18, Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Bennett, commanding the Twenty-first United States Colored Troops, had taken possession of Fort Sumter, and he then

> "--- pushed for the city, stopping at Fort Ripley and Castle Pinckney, from which works rebel flags were hauled down and the American flag substituted. The guns in these works were in good order."[96]

The only war it ever actually experienced was at an end for Castle Pinckney, a war, incidentally in which it barely fired a shot. Due to its location in the inner harbor, and the weakness of its armament and garrison, Castle Pinckney had been forced to occupy a position of secondary importance throughout the war. The position and importance of Castle Pinckney in the war is well characterized by Thomas Petigru Lesesne, the historian of Charleston County, who states in his recent Landmarks of Charleston, that in the "War for Southern Independence, it [Castle Pinckney] lacked opportunity to contribute materially to the defence of Charleston."[97]

The period between 1865 and 1878 was very uneventful for Castle Pinckney. Apparently having passed under the control of the Engineer Department, United States Army, immediately following the termination of hostilities in April, 1865, the fortification had been placed under the direct supervision of Major C. A. Gillmore, Corps of Engineers.[98] Late in the fall of 1869, the Chief Engineer reported that

> "The works for the defense of --- Charleston, South Carolina [including Castle Pinckney] --- remain very much as they have for several years past. Nothing beyond some cleaning away of the rubbish has been undertaken ---"[99]

In 1870 Major Gillmore recommended that Castle Pinckney be maintained in its existing condition, with moderate repairs, and that guns of medium caliber be mounted on the wooden platforms already erected.[100] Later he recommended the mounting of 10 inch smooth bore or rifled cannon on barbette at this work, but between 1870 and 1877 no operations were undertaken as no funds were available.[101]

Another novel period of usefulness opened for Castle Pinckney and its reservation in 1878. While then still looked upon, by Lieutenant Colonel Gillmore, as "one of the interior works in the system of defense" of Charleston Harbor, to all intents Castle Pinckney had been abandoned for such a purpose since the close of the war.[102] Meanwhile, the Light House Board of the Treasury Department, was seeking a convenient site in Charleston Harbor upon which to

establish a light station and depot of supplies. On April 11, 1878, the Secretary of the Treasury wrote the Secretary of War requesting "that Castle Pinckney be transferred to the control of the Light House Board for use as a depot." His letter was referred to Lieutenant Colonel Gillmore, who immediately approved the plan, and on April 30, Brigadier-General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, reported to the Secretary of War, that

> "It is recommended that authority be granted to the Light House Board to use Castle Pinckney, Charleston Harbor, as a depot for buoys and other material, and to construct wharves and temporary buildings in the vicinity in such positions as may be approved by the Officer of Engineers in charge of the work- It being agreed that the premises shall be vacated when required by the War Department."

The Secretary of War approved this recommendation on April 24, 1878, and on the same day notified the Secretary of the Treasury that favorable action had been taken upon the latter's request. Copies of this official correspondence were forwarded to Colonel Gillmore for his "information and guidance" on May 1.[103]

Soon afterwards apparently, the Light House Board began the establishment of its depot at Castle Pinckney. However, two years elapsed before the Chief of Engineers officially recognized this transfer of the reservation. His annual report for 1880, in commenting on the existing conditions at Castle Pinckney, stated that

> "This work, situated on Shute's Folly Island, about one mile east of the city of Charleston, is one of the interior works in the system of defense of the harbor --- In its present condition it is useless for defensive purposes, and is now in charge of the Light House Board for lighthouse purposes."[104]

While the Corps of Engineers naturally expended no money on operations at Castle Pinckney between 1878-1884, the Light House Board appears to have been quite busy with construction at the reservation during this period.[105] During 1880 a new harbor light was established on the Castle Pinckney reservation. This light was placed at the end of the wharf or pierhead on the south side of the island.[106] By the early summer of 1884, it was reported to the Corps of Engineers that the "frame buildings near the fort, one large store house and the

[light] keepers dwelling," previously completed and "belonging to the Light House Dept.," were in"excellent condition," presenting a "trim appearance." A wharf, also belonging to the Light House Board, was then"in very good condition" with "16 ft. at the head at m. l. w."[107]

The fortification structure and the rest of the reservation, however, presented a neglected and abandoned appearance at this time. Lieutenant Thomas N. Bailey, of the district United States Engineer Office at Charleston, inspected Castle Pinckney on June 8, 1884, and two days later reported to Colonel Q. A. Gillmore that

> "The fort is in a dilapidated condition; the walls have settled and cracked; there are no slopes, except accidental ones; the gun carriages have rotted away and only parts of the guns are exposed by the rubbish in which they are buried.[108] The roofs of the magazines have fallen in. That [part of the district] which was the barracks is a dangerous wreck, gradually falling to pieces. A frame building, North of the Fort, believed to be Engineer Property, is unserviceable, not worth repairs, and repairs are not needed as it answers well as a wood yard and potato cellar for the Light-House Attendant.
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> **
>
> "A coat of limewash on the outside walls of the fort, might destroy its tone as an interesting ruin but would place it more in keeping with the trim appearance of the Light House Buildings."[109]

That the War Department had long since ceased to regard Castle Pinckney as an effective fortification worthy of maintenance is evident from Lieutenant Bailey's report and his solicitude toward the preservation of the crumbling structure's "tone as an interesting ruin."

The status of Castle Pinckney remained unchanged throughout the movement begun by the Federal Government in 1885 to reorganize and rebuild the vast coast defense system of the United States. In 1885 the President was authorized by Congress to appoint a Board on Fortifications and other Defenses which was to make a survey of the coast defenses and to recommend improvements. This board, generally known as the Endicott Board, published its report in 1886, and pursuant to its findings, the Chief of Engineers on March 29, 1887 instructed the Board of Engineers to undertake the study and preparation of new defense pro-

jects for the principal ports of the country, including Charleston.[110] Meanwhile, Colonel Q. A. Gillmore, who had continued to exercise general supervision over Castle Pinckney, died, and early in 1888 was succeeded in this duty by Captain Frederic V. Abbot, Corps of Engineers.[111] By 1894 the Board of Engineers had prepared a project for the erection of three batteries on Sullivan's Island at Charleston, but the fortification of the rest of the harbor, including the Castle Pinckney reservation was ignored.[112] Two years later, however, work was commenced on the erection of a modern battery at Fort Sumter.[113] It was during this period of the early 1890s that the crumbling walls of Castle Pinckney were reported to have been razed to provide sufficient space for the supply depot and light station of the Light House Board.[114] While the Engineer Department commented upon the "bad condition" of Castle Pinckney, during this time, its official reports contain no record of the actual razing of the structure's walls.[115]

The Spanish-American War, which created intense excitement along the South Atlantic coast in 1898, produced no changes at Castle Pinckney. Under the Act for National Defense of March 9, 1898, special batteries were erected at Charleston, but none was placed in Castle Pinckney. During the summer of 1898 Charleston Harbor was mined near Castle Pinckney, but early in the next year the mines were removed, having never been of use.[116]

Castle Pinckney since 1900 has had a rather prosaic history. In 1911 the Castle Pinckney pierhead light, which had been established in 1880, was rebuilt.[117] The reservation continued as a supply depot for the Lighthouse Service until January 8, 1917, when it "was abandoned" for this purpose, and "the keys of the various buildings turned over to the U. S. District Engineer Officer, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.," at Charleston, S. C.[118] Upon being returned to the War Department on this date, "Castle Pinckney was placed in charge of the Engineer Department, under the custody of the District Engineer at Charleston," and since that time "has been used continuously as a supply depot

by the Engineer Department."[119]

Since 1924, Castle Pinckney, in addition to functioning mainly as a warehouse for the Engineer Department, has occupied the more dignified status of a national monument. Under the authority of "Section 2 of the act of Congress approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225)," President Calvin Coolidge on October 15, 1924, by proclamation declared as a national monument:

> "Castle Pinckney, Charleston Harbor, S. C.- The entire reservation comprising three and one-half acres situated on Shutes Folly Island at the mouth of the Cooper River opposite the southern extremity of the city of Charleston and about one mile distant therefrom."[120]

Only that small portion of Shute's Folly actually in the Castle Pinckney reservation, at the higher southern point, thus became a national monument, the rest of the island remaining in private ownership.[121]

When established Castle Pinckney National Monument was under the control of the War Department, which continued to supervise the area for several years.[122] However, soon after the beginning of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration, it was determined to consolidate under one bureau the functions of several departments having supervision over various national historic areas. Late in the summer of 1933, pursuant to Executive Order No. 6166, June 10, 1933, issued under "the authority of Section 16 of the Act of March 3, 1933 (Public No. 428- 47 Stat. 1517)," and Executive Order No. 6228, July 28,1933, Castle Pinckney National Monument, along with various other historic areas, was transferred from the War Department and placed under the supervision of the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior. Although still serving as a warehouse and supply depot for the Engineer Department, the Castle Pinckney National Monument is now under the control of the National Park Service, and since December 15, 1935, has been under the general supervision of Herbert E. Kahler, Superintendent of Fort Marion and Fort Matanzas National Monuments, St. Augustine, Florida.[123]

The Castle Pinckney pierhead light was again rebuilt in 1933, and is now an unwatched, four second red flashing light on a white wooden skeleton tower, twenty-six feet above high water. This light at Castle Pinckney serves not only to mark the end of the wharf at that point but is also a guide for vessels using the Folly Island Channel when passing between Charleston and the Intracoastal Waterway entrance just north of Sullivan's Island. Near Castle Pinckney for a number of years has been located the Castle Pinckney Lighted Buoy, a ten second red flashing gas light, placed in twenty-two feet of water in the Folly Island Channel.[124] Castle Pinckney is perhaps best known in Charleston Harbor today, not for the significance of its history, but for the service rendered by these two lights.

The light in which Castle Pinckney and its significance is regarded today, even in Charleston, is perhaps best obtained from the observations of two recent local writers upon this subject. It was with regret that Katherine Drayton Simons, in 1930, found Castle Pinckney, along with the other great forts that once defended Charleston Harbor, to be in such a forlorn and forgotten condition, as only to be "counted among the [illegible] lights and buoys which serve to guide the ships of every nation through her [Charleston's] Channel to her docks." However, she observed that Castle Pinckney was more fortunate than the other historic forts, since it had at least been made a national monument.[125] Thomas Petigru Lesesne, author of the History of Charleston County, and well known local historian, writes frankly comments in his Landmarks of Charleston, 1938, that

> "Really there is more legend than history about Castle Pinckney, but long it has been a well-known landmark --- An excuse for including it among Landmarks of Charleston is that many strangers promenanding on the High Battery wish to know what Castle Pinckney is."[126]

Notes

1. The spelling of the proper name "Shute," from which the island derives its name, varies in different accounts, but in the possessive form, "Shute's" is apparently more commonly accepted. However, the compilation, Charleston, S.C. The Centennial of Incorporation. 1883, Charleston, 1884, p. 162, uses the form "Schultes'" while Thomas Petigru Lesesne in his Landmarks of Charleston, Richmond, Va., 1932, p. 37, spells the word "Schulze's," in the possessive form. Since Joseph Shute, from whom the island derives its name, spelled the word as given, the spelling in the two works cited is incorrect.

2. See Katherine Drayton Simons, Stories of Charleston Harbor, Columbia, S.C., 1930, p. 63; United States Military Reservations, National Cemeteries, and Military Parks --- Washington, 1916, pp. 375-376; Q. A. Gillmore, Engineer Operations against the Defenses of Charleston Harbor in 1863 --- N. Y., 1865, p. 9, and "Plate I: Preliminary Chart of Charleston Harbor and its Approaches, From a Trigonometrical Survey under the direction of A. D. Bache, Superintendent of the Survey of the Coast of the United States --- 1858," facing p. 354 in ibid.

3. See Proprietory Grants, vol. 39, p. 110, and M. C. C. Charleston, Bk. C.C. p. 437, cited in Henry A. M. Smith, "Hog Island and Shute's Folly," The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, XIX, No. 2, p. 91, footnotes 12 and 14. Cf., Mabel L. Webber, "Colonel Alexander Parris, and Parris Island," ibid., XXVI, No. 3, p. 140; also Simons, op. cit., pp. 63-65.

4. "An Act for the defence of certain ports and harbors in the United States," March 20, 1794, Laws of the United States of America --- Philadelphia, 1815, II, p. 381.

5. Secretary of War Henry Knox to P. H. Perrault, April 11, 1794, American State Papers, Military Affairs, I, pp. 101-102. This series henceforth to be cited as Am. St. Pa., Mil. Aff., with pertinent volume.

6. P. H. Perrault, Charleston, S. C., to Secretary of War Henry Knox, May 4, 1794; Perrault to Knox, May 31, 1794; Perrault to Knox, June 16, 1794, in Am. St. Pa., Mil. Aff., I, pp. 102-103.

7. P. H. Perrault to Secretary Knox, June 16, 1794, in Am. St. Pa., Mil. Aff., I, pp. 103-104.

8. Secretary of War Thomas Pickering, "State of Fortifications of the United States, War Office, January 15th, 1795," Am. St. Pa., Mil. Aff., I, pp. 110-111.

9. Am. St. Pa., Mil. Aff., I, pp. 153, 162; see also the compilation, Charleston, S. C. The Centennial of Incorporation. 1883, Charleston, 1884, p. 162. Latter work hereafter to be cited as Charleston Centennial.

10. An accurate and able discussion of the unhappy "X.Y.Z. Affair" and of the events preceding and following it, is given by Edward Channing in A History of the United States, N.Y., 1920, IV, Chapter V, pp. 116-147, Chapter VII, pp. 176-209

11.
Mrs. St. Julien Ravenel, Charleston, the Place and the People, N. Y., 1927, pp. 373-374/

12.
Ibid., Cf., Simons, op. cit., p. 65; and Am. St. Pa., Mil. Aff., I, pp. 153, 195.

13.
This structure is referred to as "Fort Pinckney," in the Am. St. Pa., Mil. Aff., I, pp. 192, 195, 219, 224, and 237; see also Simons, op. cit., p. 65; Charleston Centennial, p. 162, and Ravenel, op. cit., pp. 373-374, which refer to this structure as "Castle Pinckney."

14.
Am. St. Pa., Mil. Aff., I, pp. 153, 158, 175, 184, and 195.

15.
Vivid contemporary descriptions of the effects of this severe gale can be found in the Charleston City Gazette, (Charleston, S.C.), September 19, 1804, and the Columbian Museum and Savannah Advertiser, (Savannah, Ga.), September 15, 1804, cited in Ralston Lattimore's Biography of a Blockhouse, 1935, (bound typewritten mss., Fort Pulaski National Monument, Savannah, Ga., files), pp. 69-72; Cf., Am. St. Pa., Mil. Aff., I, pp. 195, 224; Simons, op. cit., p. 65; Charleston Centennial, p. 162.

16.
Under this act, sites for fortifications had to be ceded outright to the Federal Government prior to the erection of permanent fortifications. See Laws of the United States of America --- Philadelphia, 1815, II, p. 381.

17.
Am. St. Pa., Mil. Aff., II, p. 286; Cf., United States Military Reservations National Cemeteries and Military Parks --- Washington, 1916, pp. 375-376.

18.
Am. St. Pa., Mil. Aff., I, p. 195

19.
Charleston Centennial, p. 162

20.
Am. St. Pa., Mil. Aff., I, p. 224

21.
Ibid., pp. 219, 224.

22.
Ibid., pp. 236-237

23.
Ibid., pp. 237, 246, 250-251

24.
Ibid., p. 246

25.
Between pages 162-163

26.

Am. St. Pa., Mil. Affs, I,p311; Cf., Charleston Centennial, p. 162, and Simons, op. cit., p. 65.

27.

Charleston Centennial, p. 162. Such an armament, if actually mounted then, would appear unusual, in the light of the fact that later reports from the War Department state that Castle Pinckney was originally planned to mount only twenty-one guns. See Am. St. Pa., Mil. Aff., VI, pp. 115, 167.

28.

Am. St. Pa., Mil. Affs, I, p. 819; Cf., ibid., II, pp. 455, 558, 706, 837; and III, pp. 115, 340, 623; and IV, pp. 9, 159.

29.

Ibid., III, p. 254; Cf., Charleston Centennial, p. 162.

30.

"Revised Report of the Board of Engineers on the Defence of the Seaboard, Washington, March 24, 1826," in Am. St. Pa., Mil. Aff., III, pp. 283, 292-293.

31.

Am. St. Pa., Mil. Aff., III, p. 302.

32.

Ibid., IV, pp. 13, 164, 175.

33.

Charleston Centennial, p. 163

34.

Am. St. Pa., Mil. Aff., IV, p. 164.

35.

Ibid., pp. 164, 175, 183, 601, 729, and 745; Cf., Charleston Centennial, p. 163.

36.

Am. St. Pa., Mil. Aff., IV, p. 847.

37.

Channing, op. cit., V, pp. 427-432.

38.

Major-General Alexander Macomb to Brevet Major J. F. Heileman, Charleston, S.C., October 29, 1832, in Am. St. Pa., Mil. Aff., V, pp. 158-159.

39.

Macomb to Heileman, November 12, 1832, Am. St. Pa., Mil. Aff., V, p. 158; see ibid., pp. 185, 193, and 227; Cf., Charleston Centennial, p. 163. The number of cannon in the 24 pounder battery is not given.

40.

Macomb to Heileman, November 12, 1832, in Am. St. Pa., Mil. Aff., V, p. 158.

41.

Am. St. Pa., Mil. Aff., V. pp. 151, 160.

42.
Macomb to Lieutenant Colonel James Bankhead, Charleston, S. C., January 25, 1833, in Am. St. Pa., Mil. Aff., V, p. 160.

43.
Am. St. Pa., Mil. Aff., V, pp. 156-157, 158, 159-160; Cf., Channing, op. cit., V, pp. 430-431.

44.
See "Map of Charleston Harbor, S. C.," December, 1834, between pages 464-465, in Am. St. Pa., Mil. Aff., V; and the drawing "Sketch of Shute's Folly Island By Capt. Elliason, 1863," facing page 164 in Charleston Centennial. These show the location of Castle Pinckney, as a fortified work in Charleston Harbor.

45.
Am. St. Pa., Mil. Aff., V, pp. 178, 294, 366-368, and 607.

46.
Ibid., pp. 855-856.

47.
Ibid., pp. 736-737.

48.
Ibid., p. 636, and ibid., VI, p. 54.

49. Ibid., V, p. 737; VI, pp. 57, 167, 823, 1004; VII, pp. 597, 927.

50.
Ibid., Cf., The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series I, Volume I, pp. 4, 72. This compilation henceforth to be cited as O.R. with pertinent series and volume numbers.

51.
Am. St. Pa., Mil. Aff., VI, pp. 112-118, 121, 167, 365, 386, 823, 963, and 1004; VII, pp. 580, 597, 853, and 927.

52.
United States Military Reservations, National Cemeteries and Military Parks --- Washington, 1916, p. 376.

53.
Statutes at Large and Treaties of the United States of America --- Boston, 1856, X, p. 349.

54.
Charleston Centennial, p. 173; Cf., W. P. Harman, Administrative Assistant, Bureau of Lighthouses, U. S. Department of Commerce to Rogers W. Young, Junior Historian, Fort Pulaski National Monument, December 9, 1936, in files of Fort Pulaski National Monument, Savannah, Ga.

55.
O. R., Ser. I, I, p. 4.

56.
Ibid., pp. 70-72.

57.
F. J. Porter, Assistant Adjutant General to Colonel S. Cooper, Adjutant

General, November 11, 1860, in O. R., Ser. I, I, p. 72.

58.
Major Robert Anderson to Colonel S. Cooper, November 23, 1860, in O. R., Ser. I, I, pp. 75-76.

59.
O. R., Ser. I, I, pp. 77-78

60.
Ibid., pp. 78, 84-86.

61.
Ibid., pp. 3-4, 90-91, 109, 179.

62.
Ibid., p. 2.

63.
Charleston Centennial, p. 163. This source gives the hour of the occupation to have been shortly after 4:30 P. M., while O. R. Ser. I, I, p. 109 gives the hour as "about 4 o'clock [P.M.]"

64.
O. R., Ser. I, I, pp. 3-4, 109, 179.

65.
Ibid., pp. 4, 75, 129-130, and 179; Cf., Am. St. Pa., Mil. Aff., V, pp. 853-856; Gillmore, op. cit., pp. 8-9; John Johnson, The Defenses of Charleston Harbor --- 1863-1865, Charleston, 1890, p. 21; Charleston Centennial, p. 163.

66.
O. R., Ser. I, I, pp. 74-76.

67.
Gillmore, op. cit., p. 9; Cf., O. R., Ser. I, XXVIII, Pt. I, pp. 3-4.

68.
Johnson, op. cit., p. 21.

69.
Charleston Centennial, p. 169.

70.
Captain J. G. Foster, Fort Sumter, to General J. G. Totten, Chief Engineer, January 21, 1861, in O. R., Ser. I, I, p. 207.

71.
Major W. H. C. Whiting, Charleston, S.C., to General G. T. Beauregard, Charleston, March 6, 1861, in O. R., Ser. I, I, pp. 27-28; Cf., Captain J. G. Foster, Fort Sumter, to General J. G. Totten, Washington, March 29, 1861, in Ibid., pp. 209-210.

72.
O. R., Ser. I, I, pp. 14-15, 18-19, 306.

73.
Charleston Centennial, p. 169.

74.
Ibid., pp. 163, 169; Cf., O. J. Bond, The Story of the Citadel, Richmond, Virginia, 1936, pp. 49-50.

75.
Charleston Centennial, p. 163.

76.
O. R., Ser. I, VI, pp. 42-44, 810.

77.
Charleston Centennial, pp. 163, 169.

78.
O. R., Ser. I, XIV, pp. 605-606, 610.

79.
Ibid., p. 610.

80.
Ibid., pp. 619-620, 627.

81.
Charleston Centennial, p. 169; Cf., O. R., Ser. I, XIV, p. 624.

82.
"Circular, Hdqs. First. Mil. Dist. S.C., Ga., and Fla., Charleston, December 26, 1862," signed by Brigadier-General R. S. Ripley, commanding, in O. R., Ser. I, XIV, pp. 732-735.

83.
O.R., Ser. I, XIV, pp. 822-823, 929; Cf., Simons, op. cit., p. 66; Johnson, op. cit., pp. 36-37.

84.
Simons, op. cit., p. 66

85.
O. R., Ser. I, XIV, pp. 240-280; Cf., Johnson, op. cit., pp. 44-56; Report of General G.T. Beauregard of the Defence of Charleston, Richmond, Virginia, 1864, pp. 6-9.

86.
O. R., Ser. I, XXVIII, Pt. I, pp. 1, 3-4, 15-20, 30-39, 55-116, 199-580; Cf., Gillmore, op. cit., pp. 11-22; Johnson, op. cit., pp. 76-114, 115-144; Report of General G. T. Beauregard --- Richmond, 1864, pp. 52-56, 57-66.

87.
O. R., Ser. I, XXVIII, Pt. I, pp. 30-39, 116-189, 596-679; Cf., Gillmore, op. cit., pp. 11-22; Johnson, op. cit., pp. 145-164, 166-183, 208.

88.
See "Map of Charleston and its Defenses. Compiled from Surveys of portions of St. Andrews and Christ Ch. Parishes By Lieut. John Johnson C.S. Engrs --- Charleston, S. C. November 28, 1865," between pages 352-353 in the Year Book-1885 City of Charleston So Ca, Charleston, 1886. Accompanying an article:

"Charleston and its Defences in the late 'War Between the States,' with a map showing all military posts and line of defence- 1860-65," pp. 347-352, in ibid. by General R. S. Ripley, former Confederate commander of the Charleston district, the Johnson map shows Castle Pinckney to have been a defensive post late in 1863.

89.
Charleston Centennial, p. 169.

90.
Colonel W. W. H. Davis, Morris Island, S. C., to Captain Adrian Terry, Assistant Adjutant General, Northern District, Department of the South, April 6, 1864, in O. R., Ser. I, XXXV, Pt. II, pp. 39-41.

91.
Ibid. Cf., Charleston Centennial, p. 163, and Johnson, op. cit., p. 21.

92.
O. R., Ser. I, XXXV, Pt. I, pp. 1, 3-372.

93.
Ibid., Ser. I, XLVII, Pt. I, pp. 1009-1011; Cf., Johnson, op. cit., p. 21.

94.
O. R., Ser. I, XLVII, Pt. I, pp. 1018, 1049, 1071; Cf., Johnson, op. cit., pp. 244, 256.

95.
Charleston Centennial, p. 163. The exact hour of the evacuation of Castle Pinckney could not be determined.

96.
Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Bennett to Captain J. W. Dickinson, Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Charleston, S.C., February 24, 1865, in O. R., Ser. I, XLVII, Pt. I, pp. 1018-1019. The guns at Castle Pinckney consisted of three 10 inch columbiads and a Brooke rifle. See O. R., Ser. I, XXXV, Pt. II, pp. 30-41; Charleston Centennial, p. 165; Johnson, op. cit., p. 21.

97.
Lesesne, op. cit., p. 38.

98.
Brigadier General A. A. Humphreys to the Secretary of War, April 20, 1878, quoted in the letter of Major H. J. Twining, Corps of Engineers, to Lieutenant Colonel [illegible] A. Gillmore, Corps of Engineers, May 1, 1878, File No. 159-F-1878, District United States Engineer Office, Charleston, S.C; Cf., Report of the Secretary of War --- Washington, 1869, p. 10; and Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers --- Washington, 1870, p. 25.

99.
"Report of the Chief of Engineers," in Report of the Secretary of War --- Washington, 1869, p. 16.

100.
Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers --- Washington, 1870, p. 23.

101.
Ibid., 1871, 1872, 1874, Pt. I, 1875, Pt. I, 1877, Pt. I, respectively pp.

20, 17, 22, 22, 19.

102.
Ibid., 1877, Pt. I, 1878, Pt. I, respectfvely pp. 19, 22.

103.
This entire official correspondence is summarized in a letter written by Major W. J. Twining, Office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington, to Lieutenant Colonel Q. A. Gillmore, May 1, 1878, File No. 159-F-1878, District United States Engineer Office, Charleston, S. C.

104.
Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers --- Washington, 1880, Pt. I, p. 43.

105.
Ibid., 1878, Pt. I, 1879, Pt. I, 1880, Pt. I, 1881, Pt. I, 1882, Pt. I, [illegible], 1883, Pt. I, 1884, Pt. I, respectively pages 22, 26, 43, 43, 40-41, 37 and 43.

106.
U. S. Department of Commerce Lighthouse Service Light List --- Atlantic and Gulf Coasts of the United States --- Washington, 1938, p. 332; Cf., U. S. Department of Commerce Lighthouse Service Local Light and Buoy List --Cape Lookout to Dry Tortugas --- Washington, 1936, p. 300.

107.
First Lieutenant Thomas M. Bailey, Corps of Engineers, Charleston, S. C., to Colonel Q. A. Gillmore, June 10, 1884, in files of District United States Engineer Office, Charleston, S. C. "M. l. w." is the abbreviation for "mean low water."

108.
The guns referred to were apparently the three 10 inch columbiads and the Brooks rifled cannon, which were in Castle Pinckney at the end of the War Between the States. See Charleston Centennial, p. 163, which states that these guns were in the work in 1885.

109.
Bailey to Gillmore, June 10, 1884; and Bailey to Gillmore, December 9, 1884. Both letters in the files of the District United States Engineer Office, Charleston, S. C.

110.
Annual Report of the War Department --- Part I --- Washington, 1897, p. 7.

111.
Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers --- Washington, 1885, Pt. I, 1886, Pt. I, 1887, Pt. I, 1888, Pt. I, 1889, Pt. I, respectively pages 36, 36, 347, 4-5, 8-10, 408.

112.
Ibid., 1894, Pt. I, pp. 15, 168, 172.

113.
Ibid., 1896, Pt. I, pp. 9, 17, 302.

114.
Simons, op. cit., p. 66; cf., Smith, op. cit., p. 91. These sources state that the walls were destroyed in ....

order that a light station could then be built. However, the Light House Board had been in possession of the reservation since 1876, and had erected its new light there in 1880, as well as it buildings, by 1884, as previously noted. No record is now available of the building of a light station here in the 1890s, or of the razing of the walls for such a purpose.

115.
Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers, --- Washington, 1890, Pt I, pp. 4-5, 374; 1891, Pt. I, pp. 453, 471; 1892, Pt. I, pp. 427, 444; 1893, Pt. I, pp. 491, 508-509; 1894, Pt. I, pp. 13, 168, 172; 1895, Pt. I, p. 10; 1896, Pt. I, pp. 17, 502; 1897, Pt. I, pp. 16-17; 1898, Pt. I, pp. 24-25; 1899, Pt. I, p. 26.

116.
Ibid., 1898, Pt. I, pp. 24-25; 1899, Pt. I, p. 26.

117.
U. S. Department of Commerce Lighthouse Service Light List --- Atlantic and Gulf Coasts of the United States --- Washington, 1932, p. 332.

118.
See endorsement of T. H. Gregg, Superintendent, Office of Inspector, 6th District, Charleston, S. C., October 10, 1917, on [illegible] of letter, "Acting Commissioner," Bureau of Lighthouses, Department of Commerce, to Lighthouse Inspector, Charleston, S. C., October 9, 1917, requesting "the actual date on which the transfer [of Castle Pinckney] to the War Department was made." Letter and endorsement in the files of the Office of the Superintendent of Lighthouses, Charleston, S. C. See also "11th Ind. U. S. L. O., Charleston, S.C., Apr. 4, 1918- To the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, Thru the Division Engineer, S. E. Div., Savannah, Ga.," signed by James P. Allen, Assistant Engineer in Charge; which letter confirms January 8, 1917, as the date of the transfer. Latter letter in District U.S. Engineers Office, Charleston, S. C.

119.
Ibid. Cf., Fred T. Bass, Captain, Corps of Engineers, District Engineer, Charleston, S. C. to Rogers M. Young, Junior Historian, Fort Pulaski National Monument, November 28, 1936, in files of Fort Pulaski National Monument, Savannah, Ga.

120.
The Statutes at Large of the United States of America from December, 1923 to March, 1925. Vol. XLIII, Part 2, Washington, 1925, p. 1968.

121.
Simons, op. cit., p. 66.

122.
National Military Park, National Park, Battlefield Site and National Monument Regulations, War Department --- Washington, 1931, p. 88.

123.
Arno B. Cammerer, Director of the National Park Service, to Herbert E. Kahler, December 15, 1935, in files of Fort Marion National Monument, St. Augustine, Florida.

124.
U. S. Department of Commerce Lighthouse Service Light List --- Atlantic

and Gulf Coasts of the United States --- Washington, 1932, p. 338; Cf., U. S. Department of Commerce Lighthouse Service Local Light and Buoy List --- Cape Lookout to Dry Tortugas --- Washington, 1936, p. 390; Cf., W. P. Herman, Administrative Assistant, Bureau of Lighthouses, Department of Commerce, to Rogers W. Young, Junior Historian, Fort Pulaski National Monument, December 9, 1936, in files of Fort Pulaski National Monument, Savannah, Ga. See also the United States Department of Commerce, Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 470, United States- East Coast, South Carolina, Charleston Harbor and Approaches, which shows the location of the Castle Pinckney lights. The pierhead light flashes every 4 seconds, for 0.4 seconds while the buoy flashes every 10 seconds for 1 second.

125.

Simons, op. cit., p. 66.

126.

Lesesne, op. cit., pp. 37-38.

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2. Thomas N. Bailey, First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, United States Engineer Office Office, Charleston, S. C. to Colonel Q. A. Gillmore, Corps of Engineers, June 10, 1884. A copy of this letter is in the files of the District United States Engineer Office, Charleston, S. C.

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4. "11th Ind. U. S. E. O., Charleston, S. C., Apr 4, 1918.- To the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, THRU the Division Engineer, S. E. Div., Savannah, Ga.," signed "James P. Allen, Assistant Engineer in Charge." A copy of this letter is in the files of the District United States Engineer Office, Charleston, S. C.

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6. Arno B. Cammerer, Director of the National Park Service, Washington, to Herbert E. Kahler, Superintendent, Fort Marion National Monument, St. Augustine, Florida, December 15, 1935.

7. Fred T. Base, Captain, Corps of Engineers, District Engineer, Charleston, S. C., to Rogers W. Young, Junior Historian, Fort Pulaski National Monument, Savannah, Georgia, November 28, 1936. In files of Fort Pulaski National Monument, Savannah, Georgia.

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REPORT OF AN INVESTIGATION OF SEVERAL HISTORIC HOUSES IN WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA

Ralston B. Lattimore

1935

REPORT

OF AN INVESTIGATION OF SEVERAL HISTORIC HOUSES IN

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA

By Ralston B. Lattimore, Junior Historian, N. P. S.,

November 27-28, 1935.

"Cornwallis's Headquarters"

Referred to locally as "the Burgwin house", the "Cornwallis House", the "Old Wright House", and the Mary Rowe Wiggins property, this house stands on the southwest corner of Third and Market Streets (No. 224 Market Street) in the City of Wilmington, N. C.

Court House Records

Lack of time prevented an examination of court house records in Wilmington, but I was told by Miss Mabel Webber, librarian, that the greater part of the earlier records of Wilmington had been removed to Raleigh.

History

Built prior to 1771, this house was the residence of John Burgwin, who went to England just before the outbreak of the Revolution not to return. After the Revolution the house was occupied by Judge Joshua Wright and family until after the Civil War (Judge Wright received title by deed, April 10, 1799,) when it became the property of Wm. H. McRary, and after his death the property of his widow, and upon her decease the home and property of Miss Rowe Wiggins, the sister of Mrs. McRary, until Miss Wiggins death in the early fall of 1930.

Before leaving Winnsboro, Cornwallis ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Balfour at Charleston to send a competent force by water to seize Wilmington and to establish a base of supplies there. In consequence of which Major James H. Craig took possession of Wilmington, Jan. 28, 1781. His force consisted of eighteen vessels, carrying a full supply of provisions, munitions, and 400 regular troops, artillery and dragoons. At that time Wilmington contained but 200 houses and a population of 1,000 people. The whole Cape Fear region was defenseless. Tradition, which was well established as early as 1854, claims that Major Craign selected and occupied the Burgwin residence as headquarters. After the Battle of Guilford Court House, Cornwallis withdrew to Wilmington, arriving there April 7, 1781, and remained there eighteen days

for the purpose of reorganizing his shattered forces. On April 25, 1781, Cornwallis began his march toward Virginia. During the eighteen days that he remained in Wilmington, it is said that he occupied the Burgwin residence as headquarters. (I could find actual proof of this. The printed state and colonial records of North Carolina are silent on the subject. Various data was said to be in possession of Mrs. John D. Bellamy, Jr., but she was not in Wilmington and the data was not available to me.) Major Craig, left in command at Wilmington after the departure of Cornwallis , remained in the Burgwin house until toward the middle of November when he left Wilmington by sea with his forces.

Description of House

The Burgwin house, built on the down slope of a hill, is a two story frame structure, with cellar and attic, in a style of architecture, locally known, as Carolina Colonial. The best feature of its exterior is a very fine paladian door on the front facing Market street. The side lights and fan light were removed at a relatively late period and replaced with ornamental chased glass. (The original fan light can be found in the east room of the attic.)

An addition seems to have been built on the rear on the Third Street side of the house (interior finish much more simple), and a part of the back verandas (upper and lower) has been enclosed.

On the first floor, there is a stair hall of good proportions; the stair makes a double turn with a landing to the second floor; handrail and balusters carved mahogany of simple design, cornice in tact. Two rooms to east, small and not well proportioned, contain original cornice and simple mantels of wood. Drawing room to west of entrance contains very beautiful cornice, again of simple design--original mantel removed and replaced by white marble mantel (mid 19th century). This room is of excellent proportions. The hall and rooms on second floor duplicate the first floor plan. However, the west bedroom located over the drawing room, has the most elaborate finish of any room in the house. The present entrance seems to be through what was at one time a closet, the old entrance having been blocked up with some kind of wall board. Cornice, panelling, mantel, and doors of this room are intact. An originall door knob and lock in this room would lead one to suspect that all hardware was at one time brass. The two or three small rooms on the second floor located in the newer part of the house are of no particular interest. Two storage rooms are located in the attic and several rooms in the cellar; in the latter are very simple wood mantels. Tradition claims that there are dungeons under the cellar, used at one time as a military prison. There is a deep bricked pit

at the front end of the cellar, but the construction of this feature appears to have been a necessary part of the foundations due to the slope of the land. It is also said that a large brick sewer leads from St. James church under the Burgwin residence to the river.

To the rear of the house is an old garden on the edge of which is contained the brick kitchens, now occupied by a negro caretaker, Matilda Oscar, and to the west of the garden is a brick stable building (probably dating from mid-19th century) and a one story frame structure containing three small rooms, said to have been slave quarters.

The brick and stone foundation under the kitchen building is massive and the details of its construction are of interest.

State of Preservation

Roof, tin in bad repair, a number of leaks being visible in the upper rooms and in the attic. The floors in nearly all of the rooms have sagged, which would lead one to suspect that the house has settled to a great extent, the woodwork and floors of the cellar rooms are in an advanced state of decay and would necessitate rebuilding. A large hot air furnace in an unfinished part of the cellar also appeared to be in a state of decay. The kitchen building and the slave quarters are also in a state of decay. Estimating roughly, I would expect that it would require from $10,000 to $15,000 to restore the property.

At the present time the property is owned by the heirs of Miss Rowe Wiggins (see will attached).

Trustees for the Estate of Miss Rowe Wiggin

The Safety Deposit and Trust Company are of Baltimore, Maryland, are trustees and executors for the above estate. The Wilmington Savings and Trust Company, Wilmington, N. C., Richard Rogers, Trust Officer, are trustees for the property located in Wilmington. They represent the estate and not the heirs. They have the right to sell the property, but the sale must be approved according to the terms of the will of Miss Wiggins.

Asking Price

The nephews of Miss Wiggins, who have power under the will to approve or disapprove a sale of the property by the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company, have indicated that they wish a total of $72,000 for the property located at Third and Market Streets. This property, in its entirety, consists of a plot of land, 146 feet on Market Street, 198 feet on Third Street, two small

one story brick stores on Market Street, the old residence on the corner of Market and Third, and the outbuildings mentioned above.

Tax Assessments (City and County--no State)

New Hanover County Court House..Assessment Book, 1932-1935, Vol. I, Block 153.

"Land.....$25,740	Rates...City $1.50 per hundred
Buildings... 9,000	County .65 " "
Total.....$34,740	

Insurance carried on the buildings amounts to approx. $8,000

Value of property

The Standard Oil Company has a filling station on the northwest corner of Market and Third--the northeast corner is occupied by an obsolete apartment house, and the southeast corner by St. James' Episcopal church.

An oil company, according to Richard Rogers, Trust Officer, has offered $25,000 for the corner site occupied by the Burgwin house. This amount was offered for a plot of land, 100x100 ft. Obviously this offer is more than the property is worth. The two one story stores on Market Street located on the Wiggins Estate property bring in a gross revenue of not more than $25.00 per month each. The main business district is several blocks away, and no tendency of business to move eastward on residential Market street can be noted at present. The offer of the oil company was turned down by Miss Wiggins nephews--one of whom wished $35,000, and the other $47,500. The Oil Company might be willing to pay $30,000. An offer made by the Colonial Dames several years ago, $20,000 for 66 ft. on Market street, the entire frontage on Third Street, and an "L" shaped piece of land in the rear including the stable and slave quarters, was also turned down.

Cooperation by Colonial Dames of North Carolina.

The North Carolina Society of Colonial Dames is most anxious to save the Burgwin house. If they are made custodians of the property and allowed to maintain headquarters in the building, they will attempt to raise from $12,500 to $15,000, which would be about their limit at the present time. The City of Wilmington might contribute a small additional sum, according to J. F. L. Wade, City Commissioner of Public Works. But to purchase the property and restore it would require a minimum outlay of approximately $50,000.

Bellamy Mansion

A great frame house on the northeast corner of Market and Fifth Streets, four stories including a brick basement, constructed 1857-1859 by the late Dr. John D. Bellamy, planter and merchant. The residences is said to have been built out of one year's profits from the sale of tar, pitch, and turpentine.

This house is in good repair, and is complete even to its furnishings (mid-Victorian) and is an excellent example of the town house of a plantation owner.

It is now occupied as a residence by Miss Ellen D. Bellamy, 84 years of age, and will not be sold during her lifetime.

Masonic Hall

Small brick building on Orange street, between Front and Second Streets. Constructed 1803 and used as a Masonic hall until circa 1843, when it was sold to Thomas W. Brown as a residence.

Diary of Raleton Lattimore
Wilmington, N. C., Trip, November 26-28, 1935.

6:15 P. M., Nov. 26, 1935. Left Charleston, S. C., for Wilmington, N. C., by bus.
11:15 P. M., Nov. 26. Arrived Wilmington, N. C.

9 A. M., Nov. 27. Took snapshots of "Cornwallis House" and neighborhood, and "Bellamy Mansion".
10 A. M. Nov. 27. Interview with Mrs. J. Walter Williamson, president, North Carolina Society, Colonial Dames, and Mrs. W. N. Harriss, Recording Secretary. Also interviewed John D. Bellamy.
11:30 A. M. to 12 Noon. Walked through old part of Wilmington with Mrs. Harriss.

12 Noon to 12:30 P. M., Nov. 27. Interview with Richard Rogers, trust officer, Wilmington Savings and Trust Co., which is trustee for the Cornwallis property.

12:30 to 1 P. M., Nov. 27. Interviewed City Commissioner of Public Works and secured marked map of Wilmington.
1 P. M. to 1:15 P. M. Secured city and county tax assessments and rate from auditor's office.
1:15 P. M. to 1:30 P. M. Made arrangements to secure photographs.
1:30 P. M. to 2 P. M. Interviewed Lewis N. Moore, Chamber of Commerce in regard to photographs.
2 P. M. to 2:30 P. M. Lunch.
2:30 P. M. to 3 P. M. Looking over collection of books in Historical room, Wilmington, Public Library.
3 P. M. Second interview with Mr. Rogers.
4 P. M. Second interview with Mrs. Williamson and tour of Bellamy mansion.
6 P. M. to 7 P. M. Dinner.
7 P. M. to 9 P. M. Taking notes in Wilmington Public Library.

11 A. M., November 28. Inspected "Cornwallis Headquarters".
12:30 Pm M. to 1 P. M. Secured blue print of Wiggins property, and photographs.
1 P. M. to 1:30 P. M. Dinner.
1:30 P. M. to 5:30 P. M. Arranging report.
6:40 P. M. Left Wilmington, N. C., for Washington, D. C., via Atlantic Coast Line.
6:35 A. M., Nov. 29. Arrived in Washington, D. C.

Historical Notes on
Cornwallis's Headquarters
in Wilmington, N. C.

Lossing, Benson, Jr. The Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution In Two volumes. N. Y., Harper Brothers Publishers, 1860.

Vol. II., p. 407.

"Before leaving Winnsborough, Cornwallis despatched an order to Lt. Col. Balfour, who commanded at Charleston, to send a competent force by water to take Wilmington."

Vol. II, p. 575.

"Craig held undisturbed possession of Wilmington until the arrival of Cornwallis, on the seventh of April, after his battle with Greene at Guilford. He remained in Wilmington with his shattered army, eighteen days, to recruit, and to determine upon his future course. His residence was on the corner of Market and Third Streets; now, (1852) the dwelling of Doctor T. H. Wright. (Illustrated by small drawing of house). Apprised of Greene's march toward Camden, and hoping to draw him away from Rawdon, there encamped, Cornwallis marched into Virginia, and joined forces with Arnold and Phillips at Petersburg."

Hovell, Andrew J. The Book of Wilmington No imprint. 1930.

Pp. 61-67.
Tells of movements of Craig and Cornwallis at Wilmington. On page 62 is the statement that Cornwallis occupied the Burgwin house as his headquarters.

Sprunt, James. Chronicles of the Cape Fear River, Raleigh, Edwards and Broughton Printing Co., 1914.

Pp. 88-89. Relates incidents connected with occupation of Wilmington by Major Craig and Cornwallis, but does not mention headquarters.

Sprunt, James. Tales and Traditions of the Lower Cape Fear, 1661-1896. Wilmington, LeGwin Brothers Printers, 1896.

Contains nothing of value.

John Burgwin (a biographical sketch) by Marshall DeLancey Haywood in Biographical History of North Carolina from Colonial Times to Present, Vol. VIII. (Chas. L. VanNoppen, Greensboro, N. C. MCMXVII. No mention of house.

pp. 58-66.

Printed State and Colonial Archives of North Carolina contain no references to the Burgwin house or Cornwallis's headquarters in Wilmington.

Sketch Old Wright Home, Market and Third Streets, Wilmington, N. C. by John D. Bellamy, Jr. In Fortieth Annual Report of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of North Carolina, 1934. No imprint. Pp. 91-93.

*Records collected and compiled from true and authentic data by John D. Bellamy, Jr., for his wife Mary Wright Giles.

Feature article, illustrated. Historic Home Symbol of City's Age., by John C. Wessell, Jr. In The Sunday Star News Magazine, Wilmington, N. C., March 27, 1932.

Many errors in this article.

BELLAMY MANSION; FIFTH AND MARKET STREETS,

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA

(Sketch furnished by Mrs. J. Walter Williamson, President, North Carolina Society, Colonial Dames)

Was built by Dr. John D. Bellamy, then the wealthiest real estate and slave owner in the Wilmington section. Its construction began in 1857 and was finished in 1859 at a cost in excess of fifty thousand dollars. The design of the residence was made by the daughter of Dr. Bellamy, who was educated in Columbia, South Carolina, and who patterned the building after the old Colonial mansions of South Carolina. The architect was Mr. James F. Post, of Wilmington, N. C., who was the chief architect of that period. It is a fact that the labor in the construction of the building was done chiefly by negroes; in fact, nearly all the principal ante-bellum carpenters, masons, plasterers and interior finishers were negroes. Even the delicate and ornamental cornice work of plaster of Paris in the rooms was done by negro mechanics. The negroes Howes, Artises, Prices, Sadgwars, and Kellogs were all employed in the work. The residence was occupied by the family just a year prior to the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861. Many of the bills for the columns, gas fixtures, grates and other costly furnishings were unpaid when war was declared, and the Confederate government sequestered the debts due by Dr. Bellamy to the northerned creditors and forced them to be paid to the Confederate government, and after the Civil War terminated disastrously to the Confederate government Dr. Bellamy had to pay the debts over again to the northern creditors.

When Fort Fisher was bombarded and captured and Wilmington was evacuated, the Federal troops came into Wilmington and seized this residence for headquarters for the officers, and it was occupied by Generals Porter and Schofield successively, and finally by General Joseph R. Hawley, in command of the Wilmington district. The family have retained many of the painted signs that the officers tacked on the doors of the parlors and rooms of the home--general headquarters, orderlies' offices, private secretary's offices, etc.

It was when the residence was in the possession of General Hawley, in 1865, that Salmon P. Chase, who was Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court and who at the time aspired to become President of the United States, in opposition to the radical element of the North in congress who held that the Confederate states had gone out of the Union and should only be allowed to return under the most humiliating terms, took the position and declared that the Confederate states were never out of the Union, having unsuccessfully endeavored to go out, and that they were in the Union and

should be allowed to send members to Congress as usual to Washington. Judge Chase spoke from the piazza on Market Street to a crowd estimated to be about five thousand people. There were two military bands of music, which attracted the audience, composed chiefly of negroes, who were attracted by the music.

This building, as the other real estate of Dr. Bellamy, was seized by the Government, and was only restored to the Bellamy family after the Civil War, in 1866, when President Andrew Johnson extended a pardon to Dr. Bellamy on condition that he would make a bill of sale for his slaves to the Government and take an oath that he would never again own a slave or employ slave labor. This oath and pardon is now in th e possession of the United States Government in the office of the Secretary of State in Washington, and the writer has seen the original bill of sale and the oath that Dr. Bellamy was required to take, which is now on file in Washington. Upon the restoration of this property to Dr. Bellamy in 1866 there was a condition annexed that he should not claim compensation for the use and occupation of the property by the Federal Government while in their possession.

(The above sketch was written by John Douglass Bellamy.)

List of Enclosures

Accompanying Report of Ralston Lattimore, Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 27-28, 1935.

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1. Historical notes on Cornwallis's Headquarters at Wilmington, N. C., 2 pages.

2. Sketch (typewritten copy) of Bellamy Mansion by John D. Bellamy, two pages.

3. Fortieth Annual Report of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of North Carolina., 1934. (Containing sketch by John D. Bellamy on the "Old Wright House" also known as "Cornwallis's Headquarters".) One copy.

4. Addresses delivered under the auspices of the North Carolina Society of the Colonial Dames of America--1900-1926. Press of Jackson and Bell Co., Wilmington, N. C. Containing valuable information about Wilmington and vicinity. One copy.

5. Feature Article Historic Home Symbol of City's Age, by John C. Wessell, Jr. pages from the Sunday Star-News Magazine Section, Wilmington, N. C., March 27, 1932. One copy.

6. Map, Wilmington, North Carolina, compiled in the office of J. L. Becton, C. E., 1918, showing location of historic sites mentioned in report. One copy.

7. Blueprint--Showing plot of property owned by Estate of Rowe Wiggins, at Third and Market Streets, Wilmington, N. C., on which is located the "Cornwallis House".

8. Leaflet published by Wilmington Chamber of Commerce listing points of historic interest, many of which have been marked by tablets. Contains small picture of "Cornwallis House" on cover. One copy.

9. Colored postcard showing St. James Episcopal Church, on corner of Third and Market, in Wilmington, opposite "Cornwallis House".

10. Post Card--black and white drawing of Bellamy Mansion.

11. Panoramic photographs showing Cornwallis House, Bellamy House, Masonic Hall (1803), town residence of Mr. James Sprunt, which was the home of the first elected governor of North Carolina, and country house of Mr. James Sprunt, which was the plantation home of "King Moore".

FREDERICA

St. Simon Island, Georgia

Rogers W. Young

April 15, 1935

FREDERICA, ST. SIMON ISLAND, GEORGIA.

BY

ROGERS W. YOUNG

PRELIMINARY MEMORANDUM ON

FREDERICA, ST. SIMON, ISLAND

GEORGIA.

BY

ROGERS W. YOUNG.
HISTORICAL ASSISTANT, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.

Savannah, Georgia.
April 15, 1935.

George the Second, King of England, on June 9, 1732 granted a charter to a Board of Trustees empowering them to establish a new colony in America, to be known as Georgia. The area of the new colony was to include all the land lying between the Savannah and the Altamaha rivers, and lines drawn from their headwaters to the South Seas, including all islands not more than twenty leagues from the eastern coast of said colony. Two important navigable streams were thus fixed as the northern and southern boundaries of the colony; the Savannah on the north, and the Altamaha on the south The most active of the Trustees was James Edward Oglethorpe, who late in the same year sailed from England with the first group of colonists.

Arriving in Charleston early in January, 1733, Oglethorpe was befriended by William Bull, an important South Carolinian. On January 14, accompanied by Bull, Oglethorpe and his colonists departed for Beaufort, where the colonists remained for a few days while their leader pushed on to the Savannah to select a suitable site upon which to found their colony. After ascending the Savannah river for about eighteen miles, Bull and Oglethorpe located a suitable site on a high bluff, on the southern side of the river, which was then occupied by an encampment of Yamacraw Indians. Oglethorpe immediately returned to Beaufort and led his colonists to the site, which the whole group reached on February 12, 1733.

The northern part of the new colony occupied Oglethorpe's attention during the first year. Savannah and smaller communities were laid out, treaties were concluded with the Indians, and Fort

Argyle was erected to the southwestward of Savannah, on the Great Ogeechee river, to command the main passes by which the Indians had so recently invaded Carolina, and to afford the new settlers some sense of security against anticipated invasions by the Spaniards.

The southern frontier could not long be neglected, however. This whole southern ~~southern~~ region was a danger spot. As early as 1721, the Carolinians had erected Fort King George in the marsh, near the mouth of the Altamaha, in an attempt to forestall possible invasions from the French and Spanish to the southward. The Carolinians had claimed that their territory extended as far south as the Altamaha, despite Spanish protests, and had attempted to fortify this southern boundary; but Fort King George was abandoned in 1727, due mainly to the prohibitive cost of maintaining it. The way was thus left open for constant friction between the English and the Spanish, for clashes and for threatened invasions. The coming of Oglethorpe and his colonists six years later, promised the establishment of a strong, buffer state along this troublesome boundary.

The new colony had not long been established before Oglethorpe realized that it was going to have a military function as equally important as its philanthropic and experimental objectives. From the very fact that the colony lay south of St. Helena Sound, wholly within territory claimed by Spain, made it to an obvious degree a buffer against the Spaniards in Florida. Early in January, 1734, Oglethorpe left Savannah to explore the coast, and to select such settlement and fortification sites which appeared necessary for the protection

of the southern part of the colony. Looking for strategic points, he first selected a spot for settlement near the mouth of the Altamaha. Then,"forgetful of where his dominions stopped," he went on south of the Altamaha, crossed to St. Simon Island,[1] and reconnoitered the future site of Frederica, on the western side of the island. He also explored the next island to the south, which he named Jekyl. This expedition convinced Oglethorpe that it was urgently necessary, for the proper defense of the colony, to build at an early date a military station and settlement near the mouth of the Altamaha river and a strong fort on St. Simon Island, as an outpost.

Oglethorpe sailed for England from Charleston, in May, 1734, to enlist further aid for his colony, and support for his plan to fortify the southern frontier against the Spanish. He was well received in England, Parliament voted additional funds, and many new people left for the new colony during that year. Meanwhile the southern frontier was assuming more importance, and consequently a military flavor was given to much of this activity on behalf of the new colony. Encouraged by the reports from Georgia, a strong group of Scotch Highlanders, with their women and children, set forth for the new colony late in 1735. Arriving in Savannah in January, 1736, they proceeded southward to found a new settlement on the southern frontier. After "ascending the Altamaha river to a point about sixteen miles above St. Simon's Island," they landed and established a permanent settlement, which they called New Inverness. The settlement became known as Darien, and a village by that name still exists on the site today. Upon this site the Highlanders " erected a fort,-mounting

1. This is used interchangeably today with St. Simon's Island.

four pieces of cannon,-built a guardhouse, a store, and a chapel, and constructed huts," for living quarters; thus carrying out a portion of Oglethorpe's plan for the settlement and fortification of the southern part of the colony.

Near the end of 1735 Oglethorpe also set forth from England, with further settlers for the southern frontier of Georgia. His expedition, of two hundred and two persons, was conveyed in two vessels, which were also loaded with cannon, munitions of war, provisions and tools, and which sailed under convoy of a man-of-war. It was not until February 5,1736, that the expedition reached the mouth of the Savannah river. Oglethorpe had hoped to locate all of the new emigrants at St. Simon Island, but he finally had to allow the Salsburgers and Moravians to settle with their friends in other parts of the colony, and it was even with difficulty that he was able to persuade the remaining people to go to the southward. Meanwhile, the captains of the two vessels had refused to take their ships into the uncharted Jekyl Sound. To secure, for this emergency, the use of the light draft sloop Midnight, which had recently arrived in the colony, Oglethorpe purchased its cargo, directing that it be delivered at St. Simon Island. On the sloop he placed the two reluctant captains, so that they might gain a knowlegge of the waterways, and two of the leaders of the emigrants, a "Mr. Norton and Mr. Tanner, with thirty single men of the Colony, and cannon, arms, ammunition, and entrenching tools." Workmen were also engaged in Savannah to follow and assist this group. The sloop sailed on the morning of Febrauary 16, and late in the "same day Oglethorpe set

out in the scout boat to meet the sloop at Jekyl sound." Early in the morning, two days later, Oglethorpe and his few companions in the scout boat, reached St. Simon Island to find the sloop awaiting them. The colonization of the military town of Frederica had begun.

No time was lost, even on that first day, February 18, in immediately setting about establishing the settlement on the new site. Oglethorpe quickly set the whole group to work. The tall grass growing on the bluff at Frederica was burned off, and a booth was marked out "to hold the stores, [by] digging the ground three Foot deep, and throwing up the Earth on each side by way of Bank,-and a roof raised upon Crutches with a Ridge-pole and Rafters, nailing small Poles across, and thatching the whole with palmetto-leaves." Several other booths, each between thirty and forty feet long, and about twenty feet wide, were erected in a similar manner "without digging under Ground," in order to provide temporary homes for the families of the colonists on their arrival. Oglethorpe lost little time in beginning his fort. Early on the next morning, February 19,

> "Mr. Oglethorpe began to mark out a Fort with four bastions, and taught the Men how to dig the Ditch, and raise and turf the Rampart. This Day and the following Day were spent in finishing the Houses, tracing out the Fort."

On February 23, another small boat " with workmen, provisions, and cannon, for the new settlement" arrived from Savannah. In such manner was commenced Frederica, so named in honor of George the Second's eldest son, Frederick, Prince of Wales.

The arrival of the main body of colonists at Frederica was delayed until March 8. By February 26, the two captains had returned

to Tybee roads at the mouth of the Savannah river, but they still refused to pilot their vessels to St. Simon Island. Though Oglethorpe was much incensed at this action, he was compelled to send part of the cargo by a small vessel, and to make arrangements to transport the colonists in a number of small boats. His fleet of small boats, containing the colonists, finally set out from Tybee roads on March 2, and after an unrelenting row through the inland waterways, Frederica was reached six days later.

Work on the new town and fort then proceeded rapidly. By March 23, " a battery of cannon, commanding the river, had been mounted, and the fort was almost finished." The fort's ditches or moat had been partially dug, though " not to the required depth or width, and a rampart raised and covered with sod." The cellar and first story of the projected three story, sixty foot storehouse was completed. All necessary streets had been laid out, crossing each other at right angles, and along them each family had erected a palmetto shelter, each about twenty by fourteen feet. The town contained no squares, " but there was an esplanade." Oglethorpe had divided the colonists into working parties to prevent duplication of effort and lost time. Some gathered building materials, while others put them up. The whole group of colonists were instructed in methods of agriculture by men already accustomed to farming in the region. About the last of March the colonists were gratified to learn that Captain Hugh Mackay, post commander of the Darien Highlanders, with the assistance of Messers. Augustine and Tolme, and certain Indian aid, " had surveyed and located a road, practicable

for horses, between Savannah and Darien."

The location of the new military town was excellent, both from a military and healthful standpoint. The site was on a dry and sandy bluff, rising some ten feet above high water mark, about a central point on the western side of St. Simon Island, and overlooking an inland waterway leading into the Altamaha. The settlement faced the west, at a bend called the Devil's Elbow, on a small river then known as a southern arm of the Altamaha, but now called the Frederica river. The town "was located in the midst of an Indian field containing between thirty and forty acres;" the level expanse extending " about a mile into the interior of the island." The fort " fully commanded the reaches in the river both above and below" the settlement. The harbor was good, with a depth of twenty-two feet of water over the bar, and capable of containing a number of large ships. In the background of the town was a large forest of oaks, pines, and other native trees. The soil was fertile, and the climate moderate. Frederica was the most healthful of all the the coast settlements in the new colony. On the eastern outskirts of this settlement, Oglethorpe erected a simple cottage, the only home he ever had in Georgia.

With Frederica safely commenced, Oglethorpe began to consider plans for the erection of outposts still further south, as a part of the southern defenses of the colony of Georgia. In March, 1736, he landed on the northern point of Cumberland Island, just below Jekyl, and there selected a site for a fort, which he named Fort St. Andrews, and commissioned a group of Highlanders from

Carlen to build immediately. Continuing southward, he passed the mouth of the St. Marys river, and came to a large island below Cumberland, which he named Amelia. Tomo-Chi-Chi, Chief of the Yamacraws, and Oglethorpe's trusted friend, then conducted him to a small island known as San Juan[1], near the mouth of the St. Johns river. Here the old chief " pointed out the advanced post occupied by the Spanish Guard and indicated the dividing line " where " his Majesty's Dominions and the Spaniards joyn." Oglethorpe realised the value of fortifying this whole chain of islands, especially San Juan,

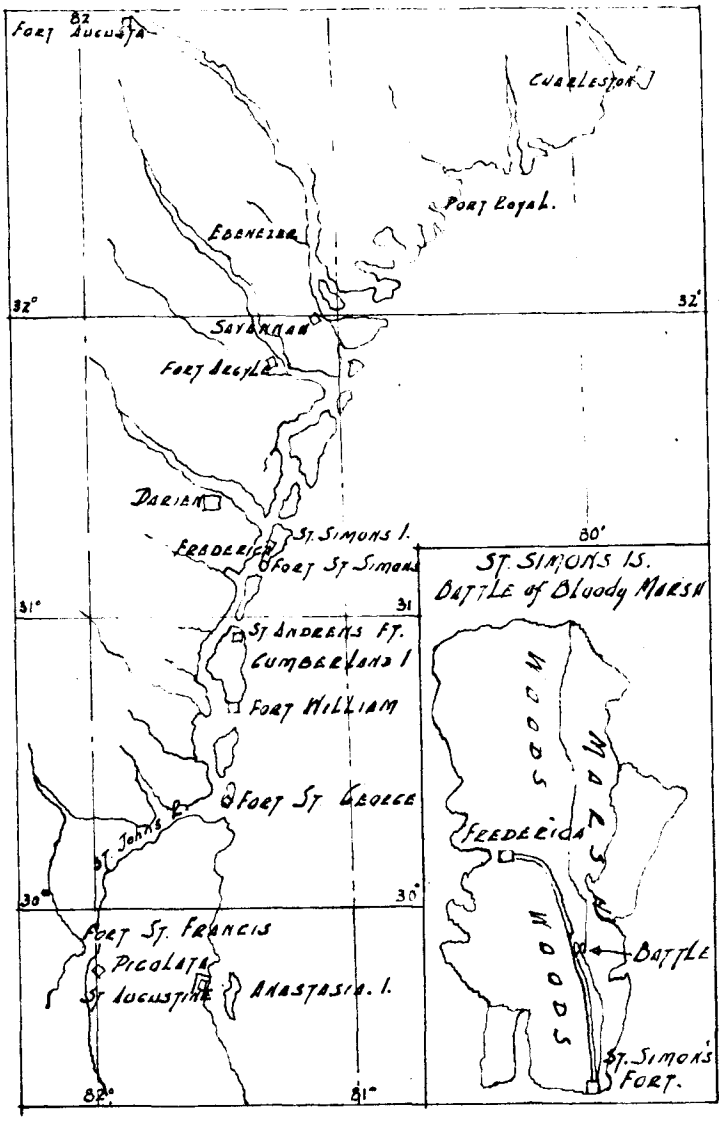
> " for by so doing he could block the inner passage to Georgia and force the Spaniards out into the open sea, if they should attempt to attack Georgia."

Accordingly, three more forts, in addition to Fort St. Andrews, were immediately commenced, to protect the coast and southern frontier. By the early part of 1737, Fort St. Simon had been built at the southern point of St. Simon Island, some nine miles below Frederica, to aid in the protection of that place. Fort William had also been erected at the southern end of Cumberland Island, and at the very edge of the Spanish defenses, had risen Fort St. George, on San Juan Island.

Work on the fortifications and public buildings at Frederica had continued energetically while Oglethorpe was on his expedition to the St. Johns in March, 1736. Since it was too late to plant a crop that year, most of the men had been "put upon pay and set to work upon the fortifications and public buildings." When Oglethorpe returned to Frederica, on March 26, he found the colonists busily

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1. This island was soon after named St. George by the English, and is known as such today.



COAST OF GEORGIA & FLORIDA IN THE SPANISH - WAR -

Blueprint of tracing of map on page 33 of E. Merton Coulter's A Short History of Georgia, 1933, after map in R. P. Brooks, History of Georgia, 1913.

engaged on the fort, the outer walls of which were being " palisaded with Cedar Posts to prevent our Enemies turning up the green sod." On the two bastions of the fort, platforms of two inch plank had been laid to support the cannon. Below the main fort, a piece of marsh had been

> " converted into a water battery, called 'the Spur,' the guns of which, being on a level with the water,- were admirably located for direct and effective operation against all vessels either ascending or descending the river."

Within the fort a well had been dug which supplied an abundance of " tolerable good water."

The Spanish had not taken lightly Oglethorpe's bold activities south of the Savannah. Not only did they lodge strong protests in England, but were said to have sent spies into the new colony to observe and report every move. As early as May, 1736, the colonists at Frederica were momentarily expecting an attack from the Spaniards at St. Augustine. They kept an unrelenting watch on the coast and inlets, and were constantly prepared to repel an invasion if it should come. Already the soldiers had begun "making brick and sawing wood for building," in preparation for constructing more permanent quarters. A powder magazine, made of heavy timbers covered with several feet of earth, was hastily constructed "under one of the bastions of the fort." Work was also continued on "a large storehouse, a smith's forge, a wheelwright's shop, and a corn-house." Each day Captain McIntosh, leader of the Darien Highlanders, trained the able bodied men in military drill. About this time another fortified point was established on the coast, when Lieutenant Delegal, commanding the King's Independent Company,

arrived to aid Oglethorpe, who located the new forces on the Eastern side of St. Simon Island. The state of alarm continued until early in the summer. It was then decided to continue at Frederica negotiations for a temporary settlement of disputes, which had been initiated earlier in the year at St. Augustine, by three English commissioners.

Oglethorpe decided to take advantage of this opportunity, to leave a profound impression with the Spanish commissioners of the English strength along the southern coast. Every available man was pressed into service to garrison the forts along the coast,"and as the Spaniards passed every available gun was fired"in salute. Upon their arrival at Frederica the Spaniards were greeted by a group of Indians, allies of the English,"apparently so enraged that they could not be restrained by Oglethorpe,"but burst in with bitter reproaches for the cruelty of the Spanish. The treaty of Frederica, concluded at the end of this conference, provided

> "that neither nation should occupy the mouth of the St. Johns and that all boundary disputes should be left to the home governments."

The elation of the English at this turn of events was short-lived, however. The Spanish King soon repudiated such an apparent surrender of his claims, and early in the fall sent a new official, one Don Antonio Arredondo, to Frederica to inform the English

> "that instead of the Spaniards receding to the St. Johns, Oglethorpe and his debtors must get out of all Georgia, for Spain owned the country as far as St. Helena Sound, beyond Savannah."

Such was the situation in November,1736, when Oglethorpe embarked on his second trip to England, this time to ask that Parliament take

over the defense of Georgia and give him a regiment."

The Trustees of the colony and Parliament were now thoroughly alarmed, and took immediate measures to defend the colony. Soon after Oglethorpe's arrival early in 1737, a company of regulars from the Gibraltar garrison was sent to Georgia. Subsequently, in June,1737, Oglethorpe was made a general, and "commander-in-chief of all His Majesty's forces in South Carolina and Georgia." Funds were voted, and by the fall of 1738 Oglethorpe had returned to the colony with the regiment he had been allowed to raise. The arrival of this military expedition, consisting of six hundred soldiers, some with wives and children, was accepted by the Spanish as a certain sign of Oglethorpe's warlike intentions.

Work had continued on the defenses of Frederica during Oglethorpe's absence in England. The settlement at Frederica was under the supervision of Captain Horton during this period. From his headquarters at Frederica, he made frequent inspections of the outposts on the southern frontier, of which he was also in charge. Upon the arrival of the first detachment of regulars in June, 1738, many of the soldiers were assigned to assist in the construction work which was still continuing at Frederica. Together with the carpenters, they were

> "continuously occupied in building clap-board huts, carrying lumber and bricks, unloading vessels,---in clearing the parade, burning wood and rubbish, making lime, and in other out-door exercises---"

The military town of Frederica was destined to become the English base of operations in the inevitable clash between the English and the Spanish on the southern frontier of Georgia. During the

year following Oglethorpe's return, with the aid of Mary Musgrove, his half-breed interpreter, he cemented his friendship with the Creek warriors. This was none too soon, as England declared war on Spain in October,1739, and soon afterwards hostilities began along the southern coast. Although this struggle was not precipitated by the Georgia boundary dispute, it is entirely possible that its colonial aspect might have been. However, the events which led up to the declaration of the War of Jenkins' Ear in 1739, were more far reaching, being bound up with the struggle between England and Spain for sea-power and world trade. English violation of the "Asiento," or trading privilege with the Spanish colonies in America, granted by Spain in the Treaty of Utrecht, and the consequent Spanish reprisals on British shipping, had culminated in the removal of the ears of a smuggling Englishmen, one Thomas Jenkins, and had provoked the declaration of war. The southern frontier of Georgia became the "principal land arena" for the struggle.

Meanwhile, in the face of the events which had all pointed to an impending struggle between the English and the Spanish, Oglethorpe had been forced to advance his own funds to further fortify the new town of Frederica. The finances of the Trustees were in a very bad condition, and late in 1739, we find him writing them that

> "I am fortifying the Town of Frederica & I hope that I shall be repaid the Expenses; from whom I do not know, yet I could not think of leaving a number of good Houses and Merch'ts Goods and, which was more valuable, the Lives of Men, Women and Children in an open Town at the mercy of every Party, and the Inhabitants obliged either to fly to a Fort and leave their Effects, or suffer with them."

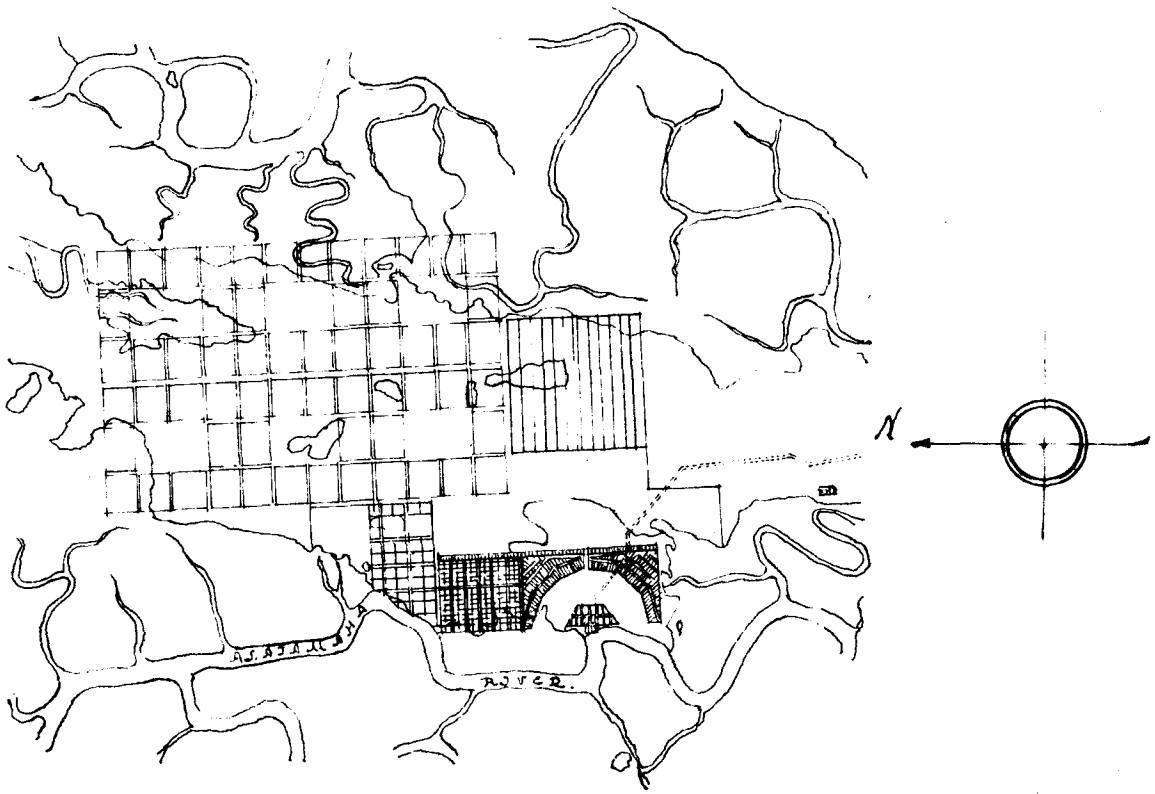
About the close of 1739 he sent Captain Norton to London with a letter informing the Trustees of the condition and needs of his colony. In the letter he conveyed the information that for the better protection of the town, he had resolved to enclose it with fortifications. At the same time he gave the following interesting description of the proposed fortifications:

> "It is [to be] half an Hexagon with two Bastions, and two half Bastions and Towers, after Monsieur Vauban's [illegible] method, upon the point of each Bastion. The Walls are of earth faced with Timber, 10 foot High in the lowest place, and in the highest 13, and the Timbers from eight inches to twelve inches thick. There is a wet Ditch 10 foot wide, and so laid out that if we had an allowance for it, I can by widening the Ditch double the thickness of the Wall and make a covered way. I hope in three months it will be [illegible] entirely finished---"

Late in 1739 the first clashes of the war occurred. Following the Spanish attack on the Highlanders' outpost on Amelia Island, in November, Oglethorpe hurried from Frederica to the mouth of the St. Johns. Proceeding up the river, he attacked the two Spanish forts, Picolata and St. Francis, located on its banks about forty miles directly west of St. Augustine. His capture of both forts on January 1, 1740, was rather disastrous to the Spanish, as their land connections with the Spanish settlement at Pensacola, in western Florida, were thus severed.

Late in the spring of 1740 Oglethorpe was ready to attack the Spanish stronghold at St. Augustine. Having swept the Spanish from the St. Johns, and learning that the ships at St. Augustine, had left for Havana to secure much needed supplies, Oglethorpe felt that the time was most opportune to give the Spanish a severe trouncing.

With a reluctant promise of some six hundred men from the jealous South Carolinians, Oglethorpe assembled a force of about "900 regulars and provincial troops and 1,100 Indians with which to invade Florida." Early in May, the whole force met at the rendezvous, near the mouth of the St. Johns, and then divided to march southward,"the South Carolinians and the Highlanders marching across country and Oglethorpe taking his forces by water." Oglethorpe's plans to surprise the city by a combined land and sea attack immediately failed, however. Although the land forces successfully pushed their way to Fort Moosa, at the edge of the city, the joint attack was frustrated when the shallowness of the harbor's bar, and the presence of unexpected Spanish ships prevented the English ships from directly attacking the town and Fort San Marcos. Oglethorpe now tried to institute a siege, with the idea of starving the Spanish garrison and town into submission, but again his plans went awry. A Spanish flotilla from Havana was allowed to slip in to the aid of the besieged city, and Oglethorpe's land forces at Fort Moosa were forced to abandon that position in a disastrous surprise raid by the Spanish. With the Carolinians in retreat on the mainland, Oglethorpe was forced to abandon the siege. By July 19, he had retreated to the St. Johns. The whole campaign, which had been so ill-organised, and had met with such misfortune, ended as a fiasco, as far as the capture of St. Augustine was concerned. Eventually, Oglethorpe matched his troops, many of whom were sick, back to Frederica; and here he lay ill during the next two months,"of a continued fever contracted during the exposures and fatigues" of the siege.



Blueprint of tracing of map facing page 45 in Charles C. Jones, The Dead Towns of Georgia, Collections of the Georgia Historical Society, IV.

The fortunes of war kept the Spanish on the defensive for the next two years, and Oglethorpe took advantage of this interim to strengthen all of his fortifications along the coast. Frederica and Fort St. Simon, at the southwest end of the island, became the headquarters for Oglethorpe's regiment after the attack on St. Augustine. From these two posts, detachments were sent to repair, strengthen, and garrison forts St. Andrews, William, and St. George, and the Amelia Island outworks. Oglethorpe realized that the Spanish would retaliate with a counter attack as early as possible, and prepared to meet it.

Frederica in 1740 was a well fortified village with an estimated population of one thousand inhabitants. The town was "regularly laid out in streets called after the principal officers of Oglethorpe's regiment." The whole settlement was embraced in an area "about a mile and a half in circumference." Included in this area was a military camp on the northern boundary, the parade ground and fort on the east, and

> "a small wood on the south which served as a blind to the enemy in case of attack from ships coming up the river."

By this time the fort was well armed, and its walls had been strongly built of tabby, a type of masonry made of a mixture of oyster shells, sand, and lime; the latter being produced by burning oyster shells. In front of the fort was a ravelin, or detached work, upon which several eighteen pounder cannon were mounted to command the river. Two of the garrison buildings, which were also made of tabby, were used as barracks; while "next to the Water Port [or town gate near the river] was the guardhouse, under which was the prison," a

brick structure. Near the fort were "twenty-seven brick houses" which had been erected for the officers of the garrison. On the land side, the town was now defended "by substantial intrenchments," which consisted of "a wall ten feet high, faced with timber, outside of which was a deep ditch---" Tidal water could be let in and out this ditch, thus providing if necessary, a moat completely encircling the town. In the wall were "two entrance gates---called the Town and Water Posts [or Landport and Waterport] ---," located respectively on the eastern and western sides of the settlement. At that time there were a number of permanent homes in the town, "several of which are Brick." Near the town were the parcels of farm lands upon which sufficient food was produced "to supply both the Town and Garrison." A town government was also in existence, with proper administrative officials, and there was

> "a Town-Court for administring (sic) Justice in the Southern Part of the Province, with the same Number of Magistrates as at Savannah."

Oglethorpe knew that the avowed intention of the impending Spanish invasion was the utter destruction of Georgia and South Carolina and their Indian allies. In 1741 he cast about for aid, but was left more or less to his own resources, when the disgruntled Carolinians refused further assistance, and the home government, engaged in futile West Indian attacks on the Spaniards, failed to heed his plea for reinforcements. The Spaniards apparently hoped to smash the Georgians and the Carolinians in one decisive campaign, and early in 1742 were organizing a great expedition for that purpose.

The Spanish assault on Georgia came early in July, 1742. Organising a large army and fleet, the expedition consisting of 1,500 soldiers and 1,000 seamen, moved northward along the coast in fifty vessels. Oglethorpe's outposts on the sea islands proved helpless in the face of such strength, and on July 4, the expedition had arrived off St. Simon Island. Passing Fort St. Simon with little difficulty, the expedition landed on the inner passage some distance below Frederica. The English garrison at Fort St. Simon thereupon spiked their guns, and, to prevent being captured, retreated up the island along the road to Frederica, which Oglethorpe had opened in 1736. This road, through the center of the island, subsequently "became the center of Oglethorpe's strategy," in repelling the Spanish invasion.

Account Below of Battle of Bloody Marsh Based on Coulter's History of Geo. and is Incorrect RWY 1/5/37

A series of skirmishes along this road finally culminated in the so-called battle of Bloody Marsh, and the eventual retirement of the whole Spanish force from Georgia. On July 7 a fairly large force of Spaniards approached within about a mile of Frederica along this road. The force was energetically attacked by Oglethorpe at the head of his rangers and Highlanders. The Spanish commander was captured, and most of the Spanish force either killed or captured. Oglethorpe then pursued the rest of the force, which retreated along the road. Reaching an open glade, the Georgians concealed themselves for the purpose of ambushing the Spaniards on their second attack. Oglethorpe then returned to Frederica for reinforcements. Meanwhile, another force of Spaniards had appeared, discovered the Georgians,

and had forced them to flee up the road toward Frederica. On the way back from Frederica, Oglethorpe discovered this group in flight and reorganized them. Meanwhile, two of his lieutenants, Southerland and Mackay had executed a flank movement and had stationed their force of Highlanders a few miles north of Fort St. Simon, and to the rear of the Spanish. Here the Highlanders waited in ambush for the return of the Spaniards from Frederica. The Spaniards unsuspectingly marched into this open glade, around which the Highlanders were hid, and began to stack "their arms better to rest from the excitement of their victory" near Frederica. Suddenly the Highlanders opened fire and rushed upon them, and in the resulting struggle about two hundred Spaniards were either killed or captured. This was the battle of Bloody Marsh, and though little more than a brush or skirmish, it did much "to unnerve the main Spanish force and led to its ultimate return to Florida."

Oglethorpe then worked a strategem which undoubtedly had much to do with the complete withdrawal of the Spanish force. Soon after the battle of Bloody Marsh, he learned that the main Spanish force, which had encamped to the northwest of Fort St. Simon, was rapidly becoming demoralized by internal dissension. Hoping to surprise this disorganized force, he hurriedly marched down the island with some five hundred troops, nearly his whole force. His plan was upset however when a French deserter fled to the Spaniards with the news that Oglethorpe's forces were comparatively weak. To counteract this situation, Oglethorpe desperately tried a timeworn ruse. He released a Spanish prisoner with a letter to the Frenchman, which made

the latter appear as a spy, rather than a deserter. The letter instructed the Frenchman

> "to lead the Spanish fleet up toward Frederica where masked batteries could better destroy it, and to induce the Spaniards to remain on St. Simons at least three more days, for by that time reenforcements of 2,000 infantrymen and six men-of-war would arrive."

This letter immediately found its way to the Spanish commander, as was hoped, who called a council of war. After discussing the whole situation, the disheartened Spaniards decided to give up their campaign, which now appeared hopeless in the face of Oglethorpe's vigorous resistance. About the middle of July, then, the remaining Spanish force withdrew to its ships and sailed away.

This remarkable withdrawal marked the end of Spanish participation on the North American continent in the War of Jenkin's Ear. The move afforded great relief in Georgia, and in the other English colonies. Oglethorpe's effective resistance to the great Spanish invasion had successfully forestalled Spain's most militant attempt to affirm her claim to the territory embraced by Georgia and much of South Carolina. Spain's desire to expand northward was definitely squelched. Never again did she make an active attempt to enforce her claim to any North American territory along the Atlantic coast, except in Florida.

The Spaniards had barely disappeared before Oglethorpe undertook measures to strengthen the fortifications at Frederica, and at other points along the coast. Apparently he momentarily expected the Spanish to renew their attack on the colony. After strengthening the works on Jekyl and Cumberland Islands, he con-

centrated his attention on the defenses at Frederica, and elsewhere on St. Simon. Late in January, 1743,

> "great numbers of Men were employed in compleating the Fortifications at Frederica, the Walls whereof are judged strong enough to be proof against Eighteen pound shot."

Frederica as an active military post and strategic fortified point, during these years, 1742 and 1743, experienced " the period of its greatest prosperity and importance."

A contemporary description of Frederica, shows that early in 1743, the town was "defended by a pretty strong Fort of Tapp[y] [tabby] ---" Immediately surrounding this fort was a

> "quadrangular Rampart, with 4 Bastions, of Earth, well stockaded and turfed, and a palisadoed Ditch which include also the King's Storehouses, (in which are kept the Arsenal, the Court of Justice, and Chapel) two large and spacious buildings of Brick and Timber---"

The whole settlement was also surrounded by

> "a Rampart, with Flankers of the same thickness with that round the Fort, in form of a pentagon---"

Following the great Spanish attack in the previous July, in the northeast and southeast angles of this wall had been

> "erected two strong cover'd pentagonal Bastions [or towers], capable of containing 100 men each, to secur the Flanks with Small Arms, and defended by a Number of Cannon---"

On the tops of these bastions were

> "Look-outs which command the View of the Country and the River for many miles: The Roofs are shingled, but so contriv'd as to be easily clear'd away, if incommodious in the Defense of the Towers."

Near the northern end of the settlement, within the walls, were

located

> "the Barracks, which is an extremely well contriv'd Building in the form of a Square, of Tappy-Work, in which, at present, are kept the Hospital, and Spanish Prisoners of War."

At that time some of the dwellings were "built entirely of Brick, some of Brick and Wood, some few of Tappy-Work, but most of the meaner sort, of Wood only." In this busy little settlement was held "a Market every Day." The population was made up of

> "Officers, Merchants, Store-Keepers, Artisans, and People in the Provincial Service; and there are often, also, many Sojourners from the neighbouring Settlements, and from New York, Philadelphia, and Carolina, on account of Trade."

The military life of the post was "regulated as in all Garrison-Towns in the British Dominions." The civil government of the settlement was "administered by three Magistrates, or Justices, assisted by a Recorder, Constables, and Tything Men." Such was Frederica in its heyday.

Oglethorpe launched only one more attack against the Spaniard from his base at Frederica. Taking a small force of his regulars, [illegible] and some Indian allies, he descended upon St. Augustine in March, 1743. He hoped to bestir the Spaniards to engage him in a pitched battle, but the Spaniards refused to leave their stronghold. His force being too weak to assault the city, Oglethorpe had to content himself with driving the Spaniards from their advanced posts in Florida. The whole campaign lasted only four days. Still unconvinced that the Spaniards would not again attack Frederica, Oglethorpe continued the strengthening of the southern defenses until he sailed away from Georgia, on July 23, 1743, never again to return.

No great changes occurred at Frederica in the four or five years immediately following Oglethorpe's departure from the colony. Major Horton was left at Frederica in charge of Oglethorpe's regiment , and the protection of the southern frontier. By 1744 the abortive War of Jenkins' Ear had merged in a greater European conflict, called the War of the Austrian Succession abroad, but known in America as King George's War. The scene of conflict in North America was transferred to Cape Breton and Acadia, and the southern frontier left undisturbed. Nevertheless, until 1748, the year the larger conflict ended, with the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, Frederica "retained its importance as a military post, and was regarded as the safeguard of the Province against Spanish invasion."

Frederica's commercial importance, which indeed was ever scanty, had begun to decline not long after Oglethorpe's departure in 1743. The authorities attempted for several years to maintain the town's prosperity, but soon rumors were widespread as to its decadence. It was also reported that the inhabitants were rapidly leaving the settlement. Two traders attempted to refute these rumors in an account dated June, 1747, which purported to describe actual conditions in Frederica. They pictured the town as a well fortified, prosperous settlement, important in trade, and surrounded by rich farms. New settlers were reported bound for the town. Despite the fact that the settlement was on the down grade after 1743, some of its most prosperous days were experienced between 1743 and 1748.

The ending of King George's War brought a great change at Frederica. With the Spanish quiescent to the south, there was no

longer any need for a large garrison on the southern frontier. Soon after April,1748, most of the troops on St. Simon Island were withdrawn and the regiment disbanded. Gone was Frederica's life blood now, and decay was soon to set in. Where once was the scene of great activity. After the departure of the regiment, few people other than the guard were left. Although the Trustees laboriously attempted to make the settlement a great commercial port, it began steadily to decline, to crumble, and to lose all importance. Having served its purpose as the main military outpost and stronghold of the southern frontier, its day had passed.

Six years after the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, Frederica already presented a melancholy scene of ruin. The Trustees had relinquished their control over the colony, and late in 1754, Captain John Reynolds, the first royal governer, arrived to assume his duties. One of the first reports he made, early the next spring, was on the condition of Frederica. On a tour of inspection,"he found the town 'in ruins; the fortifications'decayed'and the houses falling down.' "Along the walls some twenty cannon were dismounted, and were "spoiled for want of care." He was dismayed over

> "houses without inhabitants, barracks without soldiers, guns without carriages, and streets grown over with weeds."

A severe fire had long since destroyed all of the homes, which had not otherwise crumbled into ruins. He found the fort practically dismantled. Although he immediately recommended the construction of a new fort at Frederica, it was never built, and neither was any "effort made to repair the works then crumbling---"

The final blow to the life of the crumbling outpost came in

1763. The Treaty of Paris, in 1763, removed the Spanish from Florida, transferring that province to England. No longer was there an enemy to the south. Soon the fort at Frederica was abandoned as an active post, and by 1767 the last men of the Independent Company were withdrawn. No longer of any military significance, Frderica continued in its decline in oblivion. It had become a dead town, and "between 1760 and 1775 every foot of Frederica was acquired by purchase by Donald McKay." On December 20, 1773, Sir James Wright, then royal governor of Georgia, reported that what remained of the fort was "going to decay very fast," and only "some Remains of good Tabby Walls---were still standing." William Bartram, the famous naturalist visited St. Simon the following year, 1774, and found that at Frederica "the ruins of the town only remain," while the fort was greatly dilapidated.

The destruction of the crumbling houses and fort at Frederic was completed during the Revolution. Early in the conflict, "the Counsil of Safety ordered all guns at Frederica to be secured, and they were used in fortifying other points on the coast deemed of greater importance." Colonel Elbert, of the Georgia Colonel Forces, on landing at Frederica "by air" his troops in May, 1777, reported that

> "Frederica was once a pretty little Town, as appears by the Ruins, having been burned down some years since; the Fort at this place, with a little expence, might be made defensible, and might, if properly garrisoned, be a means of protecting great part of our Southern Frontiers. There are about twelve men that bear arms [in Frderica]; in my opinion all Tories. Their Captain, Ditter, says otherwise of himself, and informed me that about 6 or 8 of the inhabitants had lately gone to Florida for protection."

In 1778 an attempt was made by the colonists to repair the old dee

fensive works at Frederica, but the work was never completely carried out, being soon abandoned. During the war the whole coast was pillaged by the British. Frederica was taken by scouting parties from British ships in the sound. This time the walls of the fort were dismantled, the barracks burned, and the few remaining inhabitants driven away. At the end of the Revolution very little remained at Frederica except the ashes of burned houses and heaps of brick and tabby ruins.

The Georgia Legislature made several futile attempts between 1792 and 1802 to revive the corporate existence of the town of Frederica. Town commissioners were appointed, efforts were made to re-survey the town, and to raise taxes, but in vain. An effort to revive commerce at the place through special legislation also failed. In fact, as late as 1814, efforts were made to raise revenue by taxing town lots in Frderica. Its mission long since accomplished however, nothing came of these steps to revivify the once important settlement.

Nearly all of the signs of the old settlement at Frederica vanished during the nineteenth century. While the rest of St. Simon thrived and prospered during much of this period, Frederica only continued to disappear. In 1805 most of the old masonry material at Frederica was carted away to the southern end of the island to be used in building a lighthouse at that point. Late in the War of 1812, St. Simon was occupied by the British, but no significant event took place at Frederica, or at any other place on the island. The famous Fanny Kemble, English actress, who visited the site of

Frederica in the spring of 1839, has left the following interesting impression of her visit to the deserted spot:

> "This Frederica is a very strange place: it was once a town,-the town, the metropolis of the island. The English, when they landed on the coast of Georgia in the war destroyed this tiny place, and it has never been built up again. Mrs. Aïs and one other house, are the only dwellings that remain in this curious wilderness of dismantled gray walls compassionately cloaked with a thousand profuse and graceful creepers. These are the only ruins, properly so-called, except those of Fort Putnam, that I have seen in this land---"

St. Simon was hastily evacuated in December,1861, in the face of the advancing Federal forces. Federal troops occupied the island during most of the war, carrying on much pillage, even among the ruins at Frederica. The year 1866 ushered in a new era for St. Simon, and others of the sea islands, but not for old Frederica. In that year wealthy northerners began to use the sea islands as a pleasure resort, and a fine hotel (not the present one) was built near the beach on St. Simon.

The new century brought an attempt to preserve the last remaining fragment of Frederica. On February 25,1903, one Bell V. Taylor, of Glynn County, Georgia, who then owned the site of the old fort, and resided nearby, conveyed to the Georgia Society of the Colonial Dames of America, as a gift (i.e., in consideration of one dollar),

> "All that certain piece or parcel of land,situate, lying and being at Frederica, on the Island of St. Simons in the County of Glynn, and in the State of Georgia, on which is located the ruins of the old Colonial fort--- including the site of said ancient fort or water battery, and extending for a distance of sixty (60) feet in all directions therefrom, and surrounding the same: and also the said ruins of said ancient fort or water battery; and

> also a right of way, or easement, of suitable width for vehicles, for affording access to said above described and conveyed piece of land from the main or public road near the present Christ Church."

This patriotic act of Mrs. Taylor, and of the Society in assuming the care of the property, was not legally consummated however, until June 29,1914. Unfortunately, in 1903, the charter of the Georgia Society of Colonial Dames did not empower it to own real estate; and it was not until 1914, when the charter was amended, authorizing the Society to acquire and own real estate, that an indenture was finally entered into conveying the property to the Society.

The latest development in regard to this historic spot was initiated in January, 1935. Interested citizens of South Georgia instituted a movement to have the Federal government officially designate the site of old Frederica as a national monument. On January 21,1935, Congressman Braswell Deen, of the Eighth Georgia District, introduced in Congress

> "A bill (H.R. 4675) to provide for the establishment of a national monument at Fort Frederica, St. Simon, Ga., to be known as 'Fort Frederica National Shrine---.'"

On the same day this bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Meanwhile, old Frederica slumbers on its bluff, amid the memories of a nearly forgotten past.

Note:
Bill authorizing Secretary of the Interior to establish a National Monument at Fredenica when a certain acreage has been donated to the Government was passed by Congress ON

REPORT ON VARIOUS

FORTIFICATIONS ON THE GULF COAST

C. L. Johnson

A - PURPOSE OF THIS INVESTIGATION

This investigation was undertaken after approval by the Director to determine the conditions of the various masonry forts along the Gulf Coast in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. It was hoped that examination of these forts would prove valuable, as a number of similar forts in the District (Fort Clinch, Florida; Fort Morgan, Alabama; and Forts Pike and Macomb in Louisiana) are now included in State Parks and (Fort Pulaski, Georgia; Forts Marion, Matanzas and Jefferson in Florida) National Monuments. While none of these forts are identical, there are a large number of architectural, engineering and military features which are similar. Therefore, it was felt that a more complete knowledge of the chain of coastal forts (all of which were contemporaneous and built during the period 1816 to 1860) would be invaluable in the restoration and preservation of a number of forts which is now underway.

B - ITINERARY OF THE INVESTIGATION

In company with Mr. Ralston B. Lattimore, Acting Superintendent of Fort Pulaski National Monument (and who has had general supervision of the restoration of that fort), I followed the itinerary shown below:

Friday, July 17	-	En route to St. Marks, Florida from Atlanta, Georgia.
Saturday, July 18	-	St. Marks, Florida, Fort San Marco
Sunday, July 19	-	Forts Barrancas and San Carlos Pensacola, Florida
Monday, July 20	-	Fort Morgan, Alabama
Tuesday, July 21	-	Fort Gaines, Alabama
Wednesday, July 22	-	Fort Massachusetts, Mississippi
Thursday, July 23	-	Forts Pike and Macomb, Louisiana
Friday, July 24	-	Forts Jackson and St. Philip, Louisiana

Saturday, July 25 - Fort Livingston, Louisiana
Sunday, July 26 - En route to Atlanta

Each of the above forts will be treated in a separate section below. It is not felt that this report should cover the history of the forts visited, but the history of any of the forts can be submitted on short notice.

I - Fort San Marco de Apalache (St. Marks, Florida)

The historical study made sometime ago by E. Steere, Historical Assistant, and the study made by Dr. Mark F. Boyd of Tallahassee, Florida (copy of which was submitted with Mr. Kahler's report dated July 22) adequately covers the history of this fort.

On July 18 Mr. R. B. Lattimore and I met Mr. Kahler at St. Marks and visited the site of Fort San Marco.

The site of the fort is inaccessible except by boat. The town of St. Marks, which is reached from Tallahassee, a distance of about twenty-three miles, is a small village of about three hundred people. The town, which supports itself by selling seafood and catering to fishing parties, is a popular place for fishermen. Their principal interest in securing a park seems to be to attract more people to spend money there.

The entire area between the St. Marks and Wakulla Rivers has been surveyed and divided into lots. Anticipating the sale of these lots to people for summer and fishing cottages, the price is exorbitantly high. Mr. O. P. Shields, the owner of the site at Fort San Marco, set the price of the five acres needed at $5,000. The scheme of the townspeople to get a park devolves itself into one of promotion and advertising.

The town is making no concessions in order to receive a park or monument.

Aside from the above, it does not seem advisable for the National Park Service to acquire the property. The historical significance of the fort is primarily connected with the State of Florida, although it does have national ramifications. If the state acquires the property, the National Park Service could render valuable assistance in its development. The present remains of the fourth fort built on the site (1758) are so badly preserved that a restoration project is almost out of the question, except at a large cost. I recommend that the State take over the site, if possible, as it does not seem to be of National Monument calibre.

II - Forts Barrancas and San Carlos
(Pensacola, Florida)

Fort Barrancas is a square masonry fort on the Military Reservation just south of Pensacola.

The fort is unusual in several details.

1- The fort is built adjacent to and connected with an older fort, San Carlos (present part built 1781) by a tunnel and a portion of it is superimposed over the older fort.

2- The counterscarp of masonry which surrounds the fort on the two land sides is hollow and contains casemates for eight flanking howitzers to command the ditches. Magazines for the Ordnance mounted in the counterscarp, as well as a large number of rooms evidently for use of the troops, are found. A series of embrasures for rifles are in the counterscarp. This is the only occurrence of this use of the

counterscarp that I have ever seen in any fort except that Fort Livingston on Barataria Bay, Louisiana has a similar arrangement.

3- A drawbridge over a dry ditch is unusual. The machinery for operating the drawbridge is in fair condition.

4- A tunnel connects the interior of the fort with the hollow counterscarp. Another tunnel connects Fort Barrancas with Fort San Carlos.

5- The Fort has no bastions and no provision is made for mounting guns in casemate, all guns being mounted on barbette. The fort wall is pierced with loop-holes for musket fire.

Fort Barrancas is open to the public at regular hours (8 to 6) each day. Visitors enter at their own risk and no guide service is available. Except for policing the grounds, no care is given the fort.

The fort is not suffering any serious deterioration, and as it is on an active army post no recommendations are thought necessary at this time.

Fort San Carlos is a small, half circular work surrounded by a fosse. The only means of entrance is through a tunnel from Fort Barrancas. All guns were mounted en barbette.

If at all possible some work should be done on this old Spanish fort. The decorative cornice

and the decorations over the doors and around the weep holes which are made of plaster are falling off. Pieces of the decorations are lying around in the parade and in the magazines. Enough of the decorations are left to permit a restoration and this should be done before all of the evidence is destroyed.

III - Fort Morgan (Mobile Point, Alabama)

In view of the fact that this fort is being worked on by Alabama Transient Park Camp No. 2, it is thought advisable to make a rather detailed report including recommendations for work there.

No. 1 Casemate - (on left of entrance)

Remove brick from embrasure.
Remove partition between casemates No. 1 and No. 2. This partition was added after the Fort surrendered during the War Between the States.

No. 2 Casemate

Repair floor
Repair entrance, south side. Put bar across door to keep visitors from using, as it is dangerous.
Loose scales of brick caused by fire to be removed, as they are dangerous.
Loose bricks to be reset or repointed.

No. 3 Casemate

General cleanup.

N.E. Bastion, Room No. I
Point up brick in fireplace.

N.E. Bastion, Magazine No. I
Wall and floor framework and covering of wood gone. Fill with sand to

threshold level. Relay thresholds.

N.E. Bastion, Magazine No. 2
Same as No. I

N.E. Bastion, Room No. 2
General cleanup

No. 4 Casemate

Reset bricks in floor
Repair embrasure

No. 5 Casemate

Clean out embrasure

No. 6 Casemate

General cleanup

No. 7 Casemate

Remove wooden bars from embrasure

Nos. 8, 9 and 10 Casemates

General cleanup

S.E. Bastion
General cleanup
Repair fireplace
Original doors to magazine to be treated with hot linseed oil for preservation.
Iron work to be painted with red lead and black asphalt paint to preserve

S.E. Bastion, Magazine Nos. I and II
Hang doors which are down. Nail copper flashings down and also loose boards on floor.

This magazine is in fair condition, probably the second best on the coast next to that at Fort Massachusetts.

No. 11 Casemate

Remove old concrete machinery blocks of later date. Plug up hole to adjoining casemate which is blocked off by Battery Duportail

Nos. 12, 13 and 14 Casemates

Reset bricks in floor
General cleanup

S. W. Bastion
Repair fireplace
General cleanup

No. 15 Casemate

Repair fireplace

Nos. 16 and 17 Casemates

Remove partition between casemates.
Reset bricks in floor

There are a number of irons which go on the traverse circles; these should be put in place.

The parade is being leveled to grade except for the railroad from the entrance to the modern Battery. The bricks in the old drains are being salvaged as the drains never seemed to work. Entire parade except the railroad track to be greased.

All brick work to be gone over and any loose brick reset and scales caused by fire removed.

Battery Duportail which takes up almost one half of the interior of the fort and mounts two 12" disappearing rifles is rather unsightly at the present time because the original paint is scaling. It is planned to repaint the battery with black asphalt paint and use a grey trim (as done originally).

According to Colonel Arthur at Fort Barrancas, the two rifles were included in the transfer of the fort to the State of Alabama. But according to the quit claim deed executed between the United States Covernment and the State of Alabama, the guns and appurtenances were reserved by the Government. As the battery without the guns will be just a mass of steel and concrete, it is hoped that the rifles can be kept in place. If this is done, approximately one half of the fort can be treated and developed as of the period 1818 to 1865, and the other as semi-modern, and the contrast will be both interesting and educational.

Fort Morgan is a regular, pentagonal, bastioned work of masonry. It was designed to mount both barbette and casemate tiers of guns, the total number being 118. The bastions are used for magazines and have two chambers to mount flanking howitzers to sweep the fosse. A tunnel pierces the counterscarp on the entrance side. It has two doors as did also the entrance of the fort. A second tunnel pierces the counterscarp on the land side, but the interior end opens up to the top of the wall rather than into the fosse. No explanation can be given as to why it was so constructed.

The fosse has a small open brick drain twelve inches wide and fifteen inches deep. This drain is to be repaired so as to take care of the surface water on three sides.

A small outwork immediately opposite the southwest bastion contains traverses to mount twelve guns and also a hot shot furnace. This outwork (or ravelin) is not on state property. Because of its present unsightly condition and the interest that it would have if cleaned up and preserved, it is hoped that some arrangement for its use can be made with the Department of Commerce which now owns it as a part of their lighthouse property.

The small dummy engine on the reservation is rusting on a side track. This engine, if it can be secured, cleaned up, and painted would be interesting to visitors. It was used to haul supplies from the wharf to the fort and other parts of the reservation.

Maps and other data on Fort Morgan are badly needed. The entire series of maps and photographs on file in the office of the Chief Engineer of the War Department at Washington should be secured. They would be valuable for use now and for the museum later. Battery Duportail has a number of large rooms which could be used for museum and other purposes.

I hope that Mr. Appleman can visit this fort at some time in the near future, and go over the development plans as now conceived. This is one of the most interesting forts now under the administration of a state park and deserves careful study and planning. A base map of Fort Morgan was submitted to the Washington office on June 2, and will be useful in locating portions mentioned in the above.

IV - <u>Fort Gaines (Dauphin Island, Alabama)</u>

This fort is very similar to Fort Clinch, Amelia Island, Florida, and was built at the same time (1848).

It is a pentagonal, bastional masonry work with the gorge being somewhat longer than the flanks and faces. The bastions are hollow and designed to mount four guns each. Other than the guns mounted in the bastion, there are no casemate guns, the principal defense being a full barbette tier, the total number to be 118.

The fort is the property of the City of Mobile and is rapidly deteriorating. Two guns stamped 1821 and 1822 lie in the parade. These are 32-lb. smooth bore, and if possible should be secured from the City of Mobile by the State of Alabama and mounted at Fort Morgan.

A large amount of hardware, including doors, and ironwork, is suffering greatly from rust. I am of the opinion that this hardware would fit in Fort Clinch. Properly cleaned and painted, it would last indefinitely but under present conditions it will soon be useless. If it could be bought reasonably, it could be put to good use at Fort Clinch and it will soon be worthless where it is.

I made a report on this fort on August 8, 1935, and this report is on file in the Washington office.

As this fort is inaccessible except by a boat trip of about eight miles, no other recommendations are made other than that if possible such material as can be used at other forts, which are being preserved, be salvaged.

V - <u>Fort Massachusetts (Ship Island, Mississippi)</u>

Fort Massachusetts was the last fort to be constructed on the Gulf Coast. It was seized on January

20, 1861 by State troops and subsequently strengthened with three companies of Fourth Regiment, Louisiana Volunteers and several guns. Work continued on the fort until it was evacuated by an order issued on September 13, 1861, being considered untenable by the Confederate officers and difficult to provision because of the presence of Union boats in the Gulf. All Ordnance and stores were saved at the time of the evacuation.

The fort was occupied by Union forces under Brigadier General J. W. Phelps on December 3, 1861 and remained in their possession during the war. At this time the fort was finished only up to the top of the casemate tier and was damaged by the fire set by the Confederate forces when they evacuated. The fort was occupied by negro troops during most of the way.

A United States Military Prison was located on the Island from October, 1864 to July 1865. The largest number of prisoners was 4556 in April, 1865, and the smallest number 10 in June, 1865. During May most of the prisoners were paroled.

The fort is a half-circular masonry work designed for a garrison of 400 men. It has two half bastions and had full tiers of guns, both en casemate and en barbette. The fort was designed to mount twenty-three guns in casemate, ten en barbette on the semi-circular side and four en barbette on the gorge wall. One large 15" smooth bore gun is mounted on a heavy iron carriage on the gorge. This gun bears the inscription: "Fort Pitt, Pa., 1865". Portions of several other guns lie on the terreplein of the gorge wall. Three spiral staircases connect the parade with the terreplein. These stairs are similar to those at Fort Pulaski.

Completed by the Union forces, the fort stands at present in about 90% repair. All of the granite traverses with iron tracks, and pintles on the terreplein are in good condition, as are the traverses, pintles and some of the tongues in the casemates. All the iron shutters on the casemate embrasures are in place in good condition. The double entrance had a short drawbridge and some of the machinery for operating the bridge is in place. There is no indication that there was a moat or fosse. A portion of the moat touches the water, and a sea level moat would have been possible. A chec of the plans would reveal whether a moat existed or not.

I have what I consider a pardonable enthusiasm for this fort and consider it of National Monument calibre for the following reasons:

1- Located twelve miles from Biloxi, Mississippi, it can be reached twice daily by a boat which carries fifty people at a cost of $1.00 per person for the round trip. It is therefore very accessible, and is visited by a large number of people. Visitors go to the island to see the fort, for swimming and picnicking. The Mississippi coast has no good beaches because of its seawall and the island has an excellent beach.

2- The fort is the best preserved of any of the forts that I have seen in the South. It is a wonderfully preserved example of the smaller types of coast defense constructed on the Gulf of Mexico. Its magazine is in over 85% repair with original doors, floors and most of the wooded walls. It is called a dungeon at present and visitors are charged 5¢ for admittance. The hot shot furnace is in about 90% repair and is the best preserved one that I have seen.

3- The fort is at present owned by the American Legion of Gulfport, Mississippi and is used for dining

rooms, bar, gambling and dancing. Under present use it will deteriorate rapidly and it is worthy of preservation.

4- This location has the possibility of being one where historical, scenic and recreational values values can be combined so that one will not predominate at the expense of the others. Some of the abutting property is owned by the Department of Commerce for a lighthouse site probably in excess of actual needs.

VI - Fort Pike (on the Rigolets) and Fort Macomb (on Chef Menteur), Louisiana

These two forts are so nearly identical that they can both be discussed under the same head. Fort Pike Military Reservation was acquired from the United States by the State of Louisiana in February, 1928. The 125.4 acres in the Reservation are being developed as a State Park. Fort Macomb Military Reservation, comprising 16.03 acres, was also acquired by the State of Louisiana, and when some present litigation is over, it will be used for park purposes.

Fort Pike is thirty miles from New Orleans and Fort Macomb is about twenty-two miles from that city. Both forts are on U. S. Highway 90, which is well improved throughout its length. The State has a wide parkway proposed between the two areas so that they can be developed as a unit.

Fort Pike has been cleaned up so that it is very attractive and many people stop to see it as it is within a hundred yards of the highway. Fort Macomb is, however, completely overgrown. Of the two, Fort Macomb is much better preserved.

These forts are triangular masonry works designed for guns both en casemate and en barbette to the number of 48. Sea level moats with drawbridges and a heavy counterscarp are present. In both cases there is space between the moat and the counterscarp. At Fort Macomb a water battery was planned behind the counterscarp. The traverses and some of the casemate carriages are at both forts. At Fort Macomb four of the barbette carriages are present and one smooth bore 8" gun. Several of the original doors are in place at Fort Macomb.

The State of Louisiana is very anxious to secure a CCC camp to preserve these two forts and to develop the area. I trust that in the next allocation of camps this area will receive favorable consideration. Because of their favorable location, these forts will have many visitors.

VII - Fort Jackson - On the Mississippi River below New Orleans, Louisiana

Fort Jackson is a regular bastional pentagonal work of masonry with a moat and drawbridge. Its shape and interior arrangement compare with Fort Morgan, Alabama. This fort, with Fort St. Phillip, which is almost opposite it on the east bank of the Mississippi River, was built to protect New Orleans from an attack from the sea and to prevent vessels ascending the river.

It surrendered on April 28, 1862 as did Fort St. Phillip, not from the attack of the enemy (as the forts were still tenable after a heavy bombardment) but from mutiny of the garrisons.

The fort is now in private hands and is badly overgrown. Although deteriorating, it is still well preserved. The drawbridge machinery is complete and well preserved, being the best that I have seen.

Several complete, and portions of, modern carriages designed to mount 24-lb. flanking howitzers are in the casemates in the bastions. A considerable amount of the original hardware is present. I have written the Louisiana State Park Commission that it would be advisable to salvage the carriages and such hardware as would fit in Forts Pike and Macomb (which are now in a State Park). If they can secure permission from the owner, this will be done.

Fort Jackson is located on a poor road, off of any main thoroughfare, and therefore little visited. A large semi-modern battery of steel and concrete takes up a large portion of the parade. In building this battery, the citadel was demolished as was the case at Fort Morgan, Alabama.

Except for the suggestion that the above-mentioned material be salvaged, I have no recommendation in regard to this fort.

VIII - Fort St. Phillip at Plaquemine, Louisiana

This fort was partly built by the French and Spanish and later finished by the United States. One of the first descriptions (1809) says that it is "an enclosed work of masonry and wood, calculated for twenty guns, with a magazine and barracks for one company". In 1818 it mounted 49 guns. It was improved through the years, and at the time of the War Between the States, it is described as a "very irregular figure. It occupies a quadrilateral space about 150 x 100 yards". It had a moat with two entrances and drawbridges. Seventy-two channel bearing guns were mounted in the fort, which with the 105 channel bearing guns at Fort Jackson were calculated to successfully resist the passage of gunboats. All of these guns were mounted en barbette.

About 1906 the parade of this fort was filled with earth to the top of the arches of the casemates and the moat filled to the same level. With the abandonment of the military reservation, dense growth took the area except the parade which is now cultivated. Very little of the fort is visible, although such portions as can be seen are in good condition.

The fort is privately owned at the present. Its history goes back into the Eighteenth Century, and is most interesting. At the present the fort is not deteriorating greatly, and perhaps the State of Louisiana can at some time in the future acquire it. Properly cleaned up and preserved and with its history properly presented, it would make an interesting link in this chain of State Parks.

IX - Fort Livingston, Grand Isle, Barataria Bay, Louisiana

This fort is an irregular masonry work without bastions or casemates. It is in the shape of a diamond with two long sides, each 286 feet long, and two short sides, one 242 feet and the other 240 feet. It has a sea level moat with a double drawbridge. The counterscarp (on two sides only) is hollow and designed to mount flanking howitzers to sweep the moat. The sea has taken one of the sides and portions of two others, as well as a part of the counterscarp.

The property is owned by the Department of Commerce which maintains a lighthouse near the fort. Five smooth-bore 32-lb. guns lie on the terreplein. These are stamped 18[illegible]. I was informed that three other guns are in the water. The War Department once sold these guns for junk. The buyer used powder to break them up.

A fragment from one of the guns struck the lighthouse and he was told that he must move them whole. The eight guns mentioned were left, because they were too heavy for the buyer to handle.

These guns probably reverted to the War Department. If so, they should be transferred to Fort Pulaski National Monument at Savannah. They are the same type used at that place and Fort Pulaski has no guns at present. These guns would be a valuable addition to the monument. Some traverses and hardware might also be salvaged for Fort Pulaski.

The sea will eventually take the remainder of the fort and except for the salvaging of such material as could be used in National Monuments and State Parks, I have no other recommendations at the present.

LOCATION OF -

1- Fort Barrancas, Pensacola, Florida
2- Fort San Carlos, Pensacola, Florida
3- Fort Gaines, Dauphin Island, Alabama
4- Fort Morgan, Mobile Point, Alabama
5- Gulf State Park, Alabama SP-6

LOCATION OF -

1- Fort Massachusetts, Ship Island, Mississippi
2- Fort Pike, Rigolets, Louisiana
3- Fort Macomb, Chef Menteur, Louisiana
4- Fort Jackson, Louisiana
5- Fort St. Phillip, Louisiana
6- Fort Livingston, Grand Isle, Barataria Bay, Louisiana

OLD EBENEZER

James W. Holland

October 17, 1936

OLD EBENEZER

Name of site : Old Ebenezer .

Location: The site of Old Ebenezer is about one-fourth of a mile from Dixie Highway at a point known as Bird Mill Place.

Accessibility: Due to its proximity to the Dixie Highway, it may be considered accessible, even though there is no road to the site itself.

Description of Setting: The approach to the site of Old Ebenezer is through a marshy region, characterized by dense pinewoods.

Description of site: The old town was abandoned 200 years ago, and, at best, was only a group of crude shelters, which were in use somewhat less than two years. Hence all traces of its original character have passed away and, to all appearances, no town ever existed there.

Historical Narrative: During the three years prior to the settlement of Georgia (1733), a violent persecution by the Catholic clergy of the Lutheran inhabitants of the papal state of Salzburg forced some 30,000 Salzburgers to flee to various parts of Europe. A party of these exiles, chiefly through the efforts of Samuel Urlsperger, the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, and the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, was directed to the colony and its passage to that place provided. The Trustees of Georgia allowed each of the emigrants fifty acres of land in fee simple and provisions sufficient to sustain them until their land should yield crops.

Accordingly, forty-two Salzburgers and their wives and children - in all a party of seventy-eight - left Berchtesgaden for Rotterdam, where they were joined by their chosen religious teachers, the Rev. John Martin Bolzius and the Rev. Israel Christian Gronau. Thence they sailed for Dover, where they took the oath of loyalty administered by the Trustees of the Georgia Colony.

In March, 1734, the Salzburgers arrived at Savannah where the English settlers received them with cheering, the firing of salutes, and a feast featuring "very good and wholesome English strong Beer." Temporarily housed in tents at Savannah, the Salzburgers awaited the selection of the site of their settlement by Baron Christian Von Reck, their temporal director, and General James Oglethorpe.

The site chosen was on a crooked, sluggish little stream which writhed its way some 25 miles to the Savannah River which was only six miles distant in a straight line. Both the stream and the town site were named "Ebenezer", and there the energetic German refugees proceeded to build shelters and to clear the land. Before the work had been completed, the Salzburgers

had founded in their new settlement the first Sunday School (as opposed to catechetical) in Georgia and one of the first in the world.

Although doubtless cheered by the arrival, in 1735, of fifty-seven of their countrymen and, about a year later, by the addition of about eighty more in the "great embarkation," the Salzburgers were becoming increasingly aware that they had been mistaken as to the fertility of the land selected. Ill sickness prevailed and their isolation was depressing. In 1736, then, Bolzius and Gronau petitioned Oglethorpe to relocate their congregation on more suitable land. After some hesitation, Oglethorpe complied, establishing the Georgia Salzburgers at Red Bluff on the Savannah at the mouth of Ebenezer Creek. The new town was given the same name as its predecessor, which rapidly declined, soon to become a cow-pen and the first of the "dead towns" of Georgia.

Historical Evaluation: Old Ebenezer is definitely of interest as the refuge of a group of people who were persecuted in their own land; it is a site connected with the traditions of America as a land of liberty. More particularly it illustrates the philanthropic motives in the founding of Georgia by the Trustees and General Oglethorpe. The site is historically important, too, as the location of the first of the unfortunate towns of colonial Georgia, which have completely faded away, due to unhealthful qualities, barrenness and swampy condition of soil, and a combination of other causes. Among these are numbered Sunbury, Berwick, New Ebenezer, and others, but Old Ebenezer was the first of them.

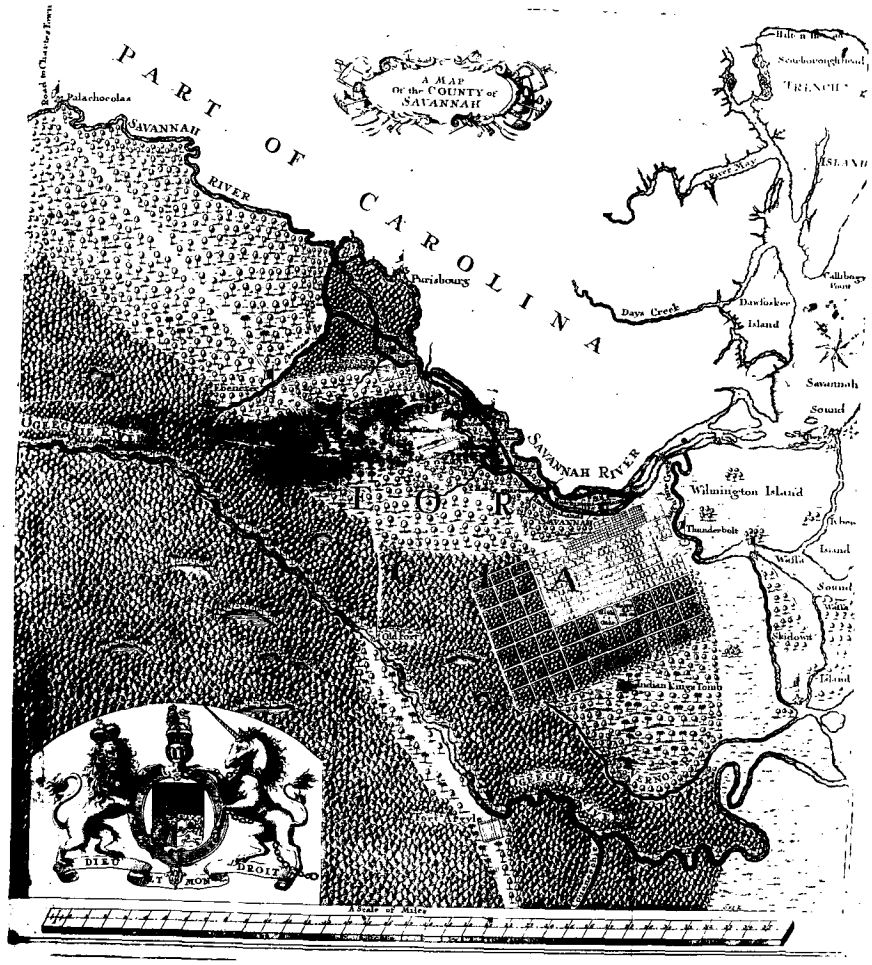
Sponsorship: The Georgia Salzburger Society doubtless is interested in this site, as is also the congregation of Jerusalem Church (Lutheran) at New Ebenezer; Rev. L. C. Dasher of Rincon, Ga., pastor. Dr. C. A. Linn, pastor of the Lutheran Church of the Ascension, Savannah, has made extensive studies in the history of the Georgia Salzburgers and, no doubt, may be considered among the probable sponsors of treatment of the site of Old Ebenezer.

Restoration and Repairs: Aside from the construction of a parking area, none would be practicable.

Previous treatment: None.

Suggested treatment: In view of the fact that the site marks the first home in America of a group whose descendants have become worthy citizens of our nation, and the fact that it was the first of Georgia's "dead towns", it is thought of sufficient importance to warrant the erection of a bronze marker.

Bibliography: (See bibliography for "New" Ebenezer -- there are no materials which deal with Old Ebenezer alone; hence most of the items in the bibliography of "New" Ebenezer are applicable to the Old as well).



A early map (circa 1735) "of the County of Savannah" showing location of Old Ebenezer. From Urlsperger Tracts, I, in Ga. Historical Society Library, Savannah.

"NEW" EBENEZER

Name of site: New Ebenezer

Location: In Effingham County, Georgia, about 25 miles up the Savannah River from the City of Savannah.

Accessibility: New Ebenezer is reached by turning off State road No. 21, either at Rincon or at a point five miles north, and proceeding over a fair sand road for a distance of eight miles. It has been announced in the press (Savannah Morning News, Oct. 16, 1936) that the road from Rincon to Ebenezer is to be paved by the state highway commission and "the work will be rushed to a finish." This action on the part of the state will, of course, make Ebenezer more accessible and will correspondingly increase its availability as an historic site.

Description of setting: The eight-mile road to Ebenezer from Rincon passes through a region of wild unkempt beauty. Except for an occasional very small cotton patch, it is not under cultivation and the living conditions of the few families which reside along the road approximate those of the American frontier. At the end of the road is a grove of giant virgin pines and live-oak, partly shrouded in long Spanish moss, and through through this vista a dark red brick structure is plainly visible.

Description of site: The only structure remaining of the many which once comprised the prosperous town of Ebenezer is the Jerusalem Church, the brick building mentioned above. Constructed in 1769, it is, nevertheless, in an excellent state of preservation. A clock on the north side, and the slave gallery of the interior are interesting features. In the churchyard is a small marker simply bearing the words: "Ebenezer 1734-1934". The site is on a high bluff overlooking the Savannah River and the point of confluence of Ebenezer Creek. West of the bluff is a cypress swamp.

Historical Narrative: After leaving the older Ebenezer, the Georgia Salzburgers proceeded, with the same energy and piety, to establish an orderly and prosperous society at the new. Among their first accomplishments at the new site was the establishment, in 1737, of an orphanage to which, in the following year, George Whitefield, later founder of Bethesda Orphanage, was an interested visitor. The first church building in the Georgia colony was built in 1741, and it was there that the Salzburgers welcomed, in the following year, Henry Muhlenberg.
In 1765, John Martin Bolzius, who had been the leader in their journey across the sea, died, and was succeeded by Herman Lemke. Under his administration the church building which still stands was begun, in 1767, and completed under his successor, Christian Rabenhorst, in 1769. In t this substantial brick

church the Jerusalem congregation, with 188 members, chiefly descendents of the original Salzburgers, still holds services on the second and fourth Sunday of each month. It is said to be the only colonial public building still standing in the State of Georgia and is the only building that remains of the once populous town of Ebenezer.

Throughout the colonial period of Georgia's history, the Salzburger town of Ebenezer was noteworthy for the industry and law-abiding qualities of its citizens. Under such leaders as Bolzius, Gronau, Lemke, and Rabenhorst, the political and social life of the people was controlled almost as much as their religion. There were no courts and no crime, disputes being adjudicated by a commission of three or four elders appointed for that purpose by the minister. At one time, when money was scarce in the settlement, Rev. Bolzius issued slips of ordinary paper with amounts of money written over his signature. These were circulated at face value as currency among the Salzburgers -- a striking commentary on their faith in their pastor and, likewise, on the inherent honesty of the community.

Near Ebenezer, the Salzburgers erected the first saw mill and the first grist mill in Georgia, and probably the first rice mill in America, with machinery of their own invention and construction. Perhaps the greatest industrial achievement at Ebenezer, however, was in silk culture, at which they excelled and in which they continued to engage long after it had been abandoned as unprofitable elsewhere in Georgia. That they did not rely wholly upon this "money crop", but were a self-sustaining people, seems apparent from the observations of DeBraham in 1751, when he found the Salzburgers raising "Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats; also Flax, Hemp, Tobacco, and Rice, Indigo, Maize, Pompions, Melons -- they plant Mulberry, Apple, Peach, Nectarine, Plumbs and Quince Trees besides all manner of European Garden Herbs."

The Salzburgers developed the most numerous single population element in Georgia during the period of the Trustees, which, in fact, made Georgia more German than English. The town of Ebenezer reached the height of its importance about 1774; it was then a flourishing town and supported a lively trade with Charleston and Savannah.

The absolute decline of Ebenezer dates rather definitely from January 2, 1779, when it was occupied by British forces under Col. Archibald Campbell, who threw up a redoubt within a few hundred feet of Jerusalem Church and fortified this position. The church was converted into a hospital and stable; the church and other buildings were subjected to acts of vandalism; certain lawless elements spread terror among the peaceable Salzburgers and many left their homes never to return.

200

Ebenezer, by reason of its central location, became the principal point on the thoroughfare from Augusta to Savannah, and remained in British hands until American troops under Gen. Anthony Wayne occupied the town in 1782. Soon thereafter, John Martin, governor of Georgia, and the legislature, met at Ebenezer, which thereupon became the capital of Georgia for a space of a very few days after which the government was moved to Savannah.

After the Revolution, with the aid of Dr. Muhlenberg, an effort was made to re-establish Ebenezer and to rebuild it to its former condition. This proved unsuccessful; the town never regained its former state of industry and seeming permanence. During the period when it seemed that its renaissance might become an actuality, it was designated the county seat of Effingham County but remained so only three years, 1796 to 1799. In the latter year the public buildings were sold and the county seat removed to Springfield.

Year by year thereafter Ebenezer became more sparsely populated, and in 1855, there were only two houses left and but one of those was occupied. In that year an ex-pastor of Jerusalem Church sadly viewed the ruins of the town and wrote: "Desolation seems to have spread over this once-favored spot its withering wing . . . scarcely anything is to be seen except the sad evidences of decay and death."

Yet again, Ebenezer was to play a part in the nation's history -- a very minor part this time -- when it became the scene of a series of skirmishes in the Civil War as Sherman's troops advanced upon Savannah. Fourteen years later, a Georgia historian placed both Old and New Ebenezer among the sites he called the "Dead Towns of Georgia."

Present Ownership: Congregation of Jerusalem Lutheran Church located on the site of Ebenezer. The church would not consider relinquishing title to the church building and its immediate grounds, including cemetery, but would probably be interested in having a memorial park established on the remainder of the site of the dead town.

Sponsorship: The Salzburger Society of Georgia would, in all probability be interested in any movement to perpetuate the memory of Ebenezer. This is not a church society, but a society of descendants of the Salzburger emigrants, many of whom have left the Lutheran denomination. However, the constitution of the Society provides that a majority of the directors shall be Lutherans. The Rev. L. C. Dasher is either president of this Society or is very high in its councils. He is also pastor of Jerusalem Church and resides at Rincon, Georgia.

Historical Evaluation: As the site of the place where a group of German settlers in Georgia developed a sturdy industrious citizenship, it is significant in Georgia colonial history. In a larger sense, the place is significant as the home of people driven from their own country who found in America freedom to follow their religion without political interference. The industry of the German Salzburgers at Ebenezer was shown by their construction of the first saw mill and grist mill in Georgia and what is thought to have been the first rice mill in America. Furthermore, the church which stands today is a memorial to their labor, and was built 1767-1769. It is the only colonial building now standing intact in Georgia. In addition Ebenezer is an example of one of Georgia's dead towns - those places where the wheels of progress seem to have been thrown in reverse until not a trace of a town remains.

Restoration and Repairs: No extensive program of restoration would be advisable here. The church is kept in good repair by its congregation, which uses it twice a month for services. The restoration of the town would be a project entailing an expenditure beyond that warranted by its historical importance, interesting and important though it is in Georgia's colonial history.

Previous treatment: None, except repairs from time to time on Jerusalem Church. Picnic parties from Savannah and vicinity sometimes are held on the site of Ebenezer, but there have been no efforts to exploit it or even to improve it.

Suggested treatment: The improvement of the road, which, it, seems, the state will undertake, and the clearing away of underbrush to make the site more accessible should be undertaken. The placing of a marker where the road turns off to direct tourists to Ebenezer, and to give them, in brief form, an idea of its historical significance. At the sites suitable markers should be placed indicating points of particular interest in the area.

Research required: Historical research should be undertaken, for the purpose of presenting an accurate non-sectarian account of the history of the region. The placing of the markers in the area would also require a considerable amount of research.

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Local Authorities

Perhaps the best informed local authority is Dr. Charles A. Linn, pastor of the Lutheran Church of the Ascension, Savannah. Dr. Linn has studied the subject of the Georgia Salzburgers intensively in this country and in Germany and has written a doctoral dissertation in that field. The dissertation is not available, but there is a paper of his authorship on the same subject on file at the Savannah Historical Research Association, Hodgson Hall, Savannah.

Judge Gordon Saussy, of Savannah, is in possession of much information especially as regards land records.

Another person possessing considerable information on the subject is Mrs. Marmaduke Floyd, Librarian of Georgia Historical Society, Savannah.

Rev. I. A. Nasher is the present pastor of Jerusalem Church and is best informed on current policies, present condition, etc. His residence is at Rincon, Ga.

Published plans and photographs

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TWO VIEWS OF JERUSALEM CHURCH
At Ebenezer. Completed in 1769, it is said to be the only colonial building in Georgia standing intact. The virgin pines in the foreground are approximately a hundred feet in height.

See file
GA
VII
B 5

See file
GA
VII
B 6

TWO VIEWS OF SAVANNAH RIVER
From Bluff at Ebenezer. (The river is approximately one-eighth mile from the church)



CEMETERY AT EBENEZER
about 100 yards west
of Jerusalem Church.

See File VII GA
B 7

SHARP NEAR EBENEZER
About one-eighth mile
northeast of church,
at base of bluff.



MONUMENT, EBENEZER CEMETERY
In memory of Salzburger leaders, Bolzius, Gronau, Lemke and Rabenhorst.

Annual Meeting of Salzburger Society at Ebenezer,
March 12, 1937
Clipping from Savannah Morning News, March 13, 1937.

MARCH 13, 1937

SPRINGFIELD MAN NAMED PRESIDENT

Georgia Salzburger Society Holds Election

DR. C. A. LINN SPEAKS

Settling of Ebenezer Great Historical Romance

Ernest B. Mingledorff of Springfield was elected president of the Georgia Salzburger Society yesterday at the annual meeting held at Ebenezer. The Rev. C. A. Linn, D. D., pastor of the Lutheran Church of the Ascension, Savannah, was the principal speaker.

Other officers elected at the meeting included J. B. Kessler of Rincon, vice president Fred B. Gnann of Stillwell, secretary, and Milton Arden of Guyton was re-elected treasurer.

New members of the executive committee elected for a term of three years were Blois C. Zeigler, replacing J. B. Kessler; W. E. Cramer, succeeding W. A. Exley, and Mrs. Gussie Pool to fill the place left vacant by Mrs. Katie Morgan.

A committee composed of Dr. R. L. Gnann and the Dr. Linn and Julian H. Shearouse of Springfield was appointed to confer with officials of the WPA relative to obtaining a project to trace the lineage of the Salzburger family in view of the valuable connections with early Georgia history.

The committee handling the work of having an ornamental iron fence erected around the old Zion Cemetery, containing the graves of two of the first ministers and several of the early members was continued.

Dr. Gnann, who is curator for the society, made a plea for all the members to seek contributions of historical documents for the society in order to build up its records.

Dr. Linn, Dr. Gnann and Mr. Arden were named as a committee to obtain an enlarged picture of St. Ann's Church in Augsburg, Germany, at which the Salzburger congregation was organized August 31, 1733 before coming to Georgia. The picture will have a summary of the history connected with it, condensed in fines underneath, and will be handsomely framed. The present congregation that now worships at Ebenezer has remained unbroken since 1733.

One other business matter taken up at the meeting was in regard to the branch line road from Georgia route No. 21 to the church. Dr. Gnann, Robert Creamer and Dr. Linn were appointed as a committee to see the proper officials about a slight change desired in the course.

Speaking on the romance that inspired the Salzburgers to leave the Austrian and Bavarian Alps for the wilds of Georgia, Dr. Linn delivered an inspiring address that brought out the true meaning of ideals, romance, life and self-denial.

"Romance may be described as the poetry of life," Dr. Linn said, "but rightly to appreciate the comparison we must remember that poetry is the cultivated, definitely controlled and measured use of language. Just so in life true romance is not haphazard indulgence in soft sentiments and passing pleasures, but it is a controlled and regulated experience, looking to the achievement of some noble objective. The adventure connected with it is not to be classed as recklessness but as self-denial."

In such a spirit of romance, Dr. Linn asserted, the Ebenezer colony of Georgia was established. He reviewed the hardships and the great difficulties and dangers they had to face and overcome. However, he said, "Their continual thanksgiving to God for His daily blessings is an indication that clouds did not hide the sunshine from them."

Continuing his discourse, the minister pointed out that when such an undertaking as that of the Salzburgers was carried out for the sake of faith in God and in the spirit of cheerfulness and thanksgiving, such as was manifest in their lives it is to be classed among the great historical romances of the world.

JOHNSTON NEEDS MORE LIVESTOCK

Agricultural Student Shows Need From Results Of A Survey Of Conditions

STUDY MADE AT STATE

(EDITOR'S NOTE: J. P. Woodard, now a junior in agriculture at State College, is a native of Johnston county. He graduated from Glendale high school in 1933. The article herewith published was prepared in connection with a course he is studying at the college).

By J. P. WOODARD

The agricultural conditions on the farm depend considerably on the diversification of crops, the percentage of foods and feeds produced, and the loyalty and support of the economic agricultural programs being conducted.

The farming system now practiced in Johnston county is anything but diversified. The principal consideration for wealth now lies in corn, cotton, and tobacco—tobacco being the crops of greatest value. There is practically no livestock included in this system of farming. This does not in any way comply with the "Live-at-Home" program that is now being so greatly advocated by the agricultural leaders of the country.

One of the greatest possibilities for diversification of the system of farming now carried on in the county is the promotion of livestock production. The new soil conservation program is in every way encouraging farmers to grow more livestock.

There are 8,071 rural farm families in Johnston county. How many of these families have a cow, a sow, and some hens? It is astonishing to note the small number of each found on these farms.

In connection with my work, I recently made a survey of this situation. The object of my survey was to find out how much the wealth of the county would be increased if every farm family were given one milk cow valued at $75, one brood sow valued at $25, and 50 hens valued at 75 cents each. The results were amazing. I found that there were only 12.5 hens to each family, about 1 brood sow so every two families, and slightly less than 1 cow to every two families.

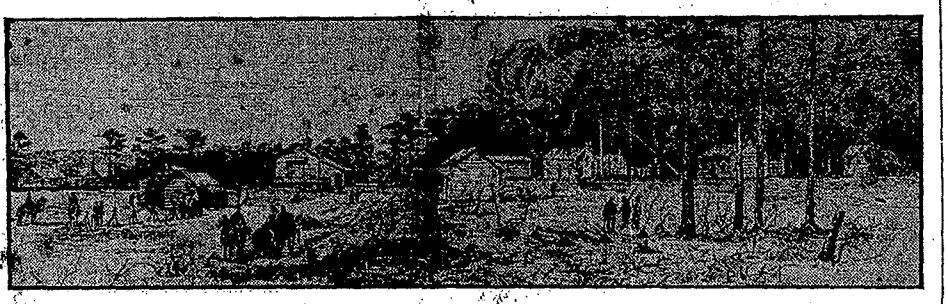
To raise the number of cows, sows, and hens to the number suggested, it would require 4,376 more cows, 3754 more sows, and 302,551 more hens than are now found in the county. Figuring these at the suggested rate, the cows would increase the wealth $328,200.00, the sows, $93,850.00, and the hens $226,913.25. The total increase in the wealth of the county would be $648,963.25. These figures represent only three types of livestock.

With these startling authentic statistics in view, not anyone can rightfully question the need for more livestock. Indeed in livestock lies the hidden treasure that will some day aid materially in the solving of the farm problems in Johnston county.

COOPERATIVE PURCHASE

Yancey county farmers purchased cooperatively 5,000 pounds of lespedeza seed for planting this spring.

SKETCH OF THE BATTLE OF BENTONVILLE



This sketch of the Battle of Bentonville was printed in a leading magazine published during the Civil War era. The drawing was done by a Federal soldier who took part in the battle.

The Battle Of Bentonville

(This account of the Battle of Bentonville by the Rev. J. P. Smith is published in commemoration of the 71st anniversary of the battle that was fought on Johnston county soil. Other sketches by Mr. Smith relating to the movements of the Federal forces across Johnston county during the days following the Bentonville engagement will be published in subsequent issues. The purpose of the present study by Mr. Smith is to accumulate in succinct form authentic facts about Bentonville.—Editor).

By REV. J. P. SMITH

This memorable action was fought on the 19th, 20th and 21st of March, 1865. On one side was the Union Army of Gen. W. T. Sherman, containing 65,000 men, and on the other the Confederate force under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston containing 15,000 men. Sherman was making his march from Savannah to Goldsboro, 450 miles, in sixty days, the army traveling on parallel roads on an average front of forty miles. The records show that only coffee, sugar and salt were issued from the commissary, the subsistence of the army being secured by a body of foragers covering the country on either side. After occupying Fayetteville and destroying the Army Arsenal there, Sherman's Army started for Goldsboro, the Left Army under Gen. Slocum taking roads north and then east, the Right Army under Gen. Howard traveling on roads to the east, and by Falling Creek church.

Battle of Averasborough.

Rear guard actions were fought all the way north by small Confederate forces, Sherman's calendar showing from January 25 to March 19 69 skirmishes, eight actions and "affairs," and one battle below Averasborough in Harnett county. In this action Gen. Hardee with less than 6,000 Confederates, blocked for a time the Left Army, leaving 128 dead on the field and suffering a total loss of killed, wounded and missing of 450. The Northern Army reported at Averasborough 95 killed, 533 wounded and 34 missing. This action was the forerunner of Bentonville three days later. The Battle of Averasborough was fought on March 16th. General Hardee retired to Elevation and reported the action to Gen. Johnston in Smithfield. Gen. Slocum's Left Army turned east by two roads towards Goldsboro which joined at Bentonville Battleground. Gen. Sherman camped on the night of the 18th at the junction of the Clinton road and the road from Benson to the Battleground.

Gen. Johnston had about Smithfield the remnants of several Corps and Departments, his Corps commanders being, Hardee, Stewart, Hoke and Hampton. At midnight of March 17th, Gen. Hampton was requested to inform Gen. Johnston as to location of Sherman's various commands, and to advise as to the matter of attacking Sherman's isolated columns on the left.

Position of Armies.

Hampton reported that the 14th Corps of the Left Army was on his front, and the 20th Corps was a few miles south on the same road. He informed Gen. Johnston that Gen. Howard's Right Army was traveling towards Goldsboro on roads some miles south, and that in his opinion the place was admirable for an attack. Hampton engaged himself to delay the enemy until Gen. Johnston could bring his troops from the Smithfield area.

Skirmishing was general and intense, and on Sunday morning, March 19th the Southern forces attacked the 14th Corps, endeavoring to hurl it back on the 20th Corps approaching in the rear. This was about the Cole house, and southwest and west of the Cole house, and an enveloping movement with intrenched positions southeast of the Cole house. Entrenched positions were prepared in the rear of this scene, and these were occupied by the Confederates on the night of March 19th.

Gen. Johnston stated that his force numbered 15,000 men, and that the number of the enemy to whom he was opposed was first 20,000, then 30,000 and finally 44,000. When the Battle began on Sunday morning, the Confederate forces pressed the Northern Army with great daring, driving it back for some distance, and one Smithfield officer wrote that "there was a mighty rattling of tin cups and canteens when the enemy fell back in haste through the pine woods." A Southern officer gives a graphic description of the panorama of the Battle. "Hoke's Division lined the road, and at right angles to us was the 'Army of Tennessee' (Stewart). The enemy was in the angle. In the afternoon we saw this army of Stewart at right angles to us as it charged and took two successive lines of breastworks, capturing the enemy's artillery. Several officers led the charge on horseback, across an open field in full view, with colors flying, and with line of battle in such perfect order as to enable us to distinguish the several general officers in proper place, and followed by a battery at full gallop, which wheeled, unlimbered and opened fire with their field guns. It looked like a picture and at our distance was truly beautiful."

Federal Forces Augmented.

The official report of Gen. Johnston to Gen. R. E. Lee shows that the Federal forces were greatly augmented by six days and that they attemped to take the offensive, but without effect. On the morning of the 20th, with the arrival of the 15th Corps from the southeast on the left flank of the Confederates, the Confederate line was changed from the line running east and west, to a line running north and south, at right angles to the line of the 19th. The entrenchments on the slopes facing each other on the little Sam Howell branch are today grim reminders of the lines facing each other on the 20th and 21st. This clear little stream, which is said never to go dry, is declared by old inhabitants to have run red at the time of the battle. On the afternoon of the 21st it was found that the 17th Corps had broken through on the extreme left towards the old Benton house.

Johnston's Army being thus attacked on three sides, and the line of retreat by Bentonville bridge being threatened, the great number of wounded were removed toward Smithfield, and the Confederate Army retired to Smithfield and Mitchener's Station, while Sherman proceeded to Goldsboro for junction with the Armies of Gen. Schofield from Kinston and Gen. Terry from New Bern.

Confederate Losses.

Gen. Johnston reported that the Confederate Army suffered a loss of 239 killed, 1,684 wounded and 673 missing. In addition to this is the official report that the Federal forces buried 207 Confederates left dead on the field. The tradition of the battleground is that many were never buried. On the Confederate monument the names of 41 dead are given, and the statement is carved on the monument that 360 others are buried there, unknown. This total buried at the Monument is thus 401. These were removed from various spots in the neighborhood after the war. It will be seen that the exact number of Confederates killed at Bentonville cannot be learned.

The number in Gen. Johnston's report of 673 missing after Bentonville may mean that a number of these were killed, some taken prisoners, and some may have taken a notion to go home.

Northern Losses.

The Northern Army reported 199 killed at Bentonville, 1,112 wounded, (about ten percent of these died in the field hospitals in 48 hours, according to the report of the Federal Surgeon General), and 221 missing. This last figure does not agree with the Southern report which claims 900 prisoners taken by the Confederates.

When the Southern Army withdrew from Bentonville on the night of March 21st, 45 Southern wounded were left at the Harper place and 63 at Bentonville according to the Army reports. A scout was sent from the outpost of the First (Confederate) Kentucky Cavalry who reported on the condition of the wounded, the report being forwarded on March 27. Surgeon J. H. Erskine of Gen S. D. Lee's Corps removed about half of these in ambulances some days thereafter. Twenty-three who died at the Harper place are buried at the monument.

Traditions.

The Battle of Bentonville has many interesting traditions. Probably the command which has been most written about is the brigade of seventeen year old boys. This command had a little over a thousand just before the Battle, and accounts of it are found in the series entitled "North Carolina Regiments" especially volume four, pages 1 to 67 etc. The reader is referred to these accounts.

At Bentonville there were troops from nearly every Southern state and from many of the Northern states. One account declares that the battle shows "how Southern soldiers fought under the most adverse conditions and when the cause was almost entirely lost."

Bentonville was the last and really the sole major engagement on North Carolina soil. The struggle of Spanish Fort on Mobile Bay came after Bentonville. Hundreds of comments on the Battle, both official and sentimental, are preserved. On this seventyfirst anniversary of the Battle we remember the heroism of participants and marvel at boldness of those who fought so resolutely and at such great odds. This little study is an effort to secure the authentic figures of the armies engaged and the losses suffered. In another article we will speak of the march across Johnston county of Gen. Sherman's command on April 10 to 13, 1865.

HOG DEMONSTRATION

O. H. Barefoot of Meadow township has started a hog feeding demonstration with 10 animals weighing 2,252 pounds placed on feed.

The table below shows the results obtained in tests by 138 farmers on 1,242 acres of bright tobacco. Fertilizer containing 3% potash was compared with fertilizer containing 8% potash; or fertilizer containing 5% potash was compared with fertilizer containing 10% potash, etc.

Gain in dollars per acre from adding extra potash to the farmers' regular fertilizer at very low cost per acre

Year	North Carolina-Virginia	South Carolina	Georgia—Florida
1928	$45.27	no tests	$25.12
1929	36.99	$20.62	30.75
1930	39.60	24.85	18.75
1931	28.46	32.84	21.91

3-8-8 NITROGEN PHOSPHORIC ACID

CONTAINS

POTASH THAT PAYS EX

at an extra cost surprisi



JUDGE FERTILIZER PHYSIOLOGICALLY N

by the Cotton It Makes

IN 1935 cotton growers everywhere bought Non-acid Forming and Physiologically Neutral Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers on our word that it would give them larger yields and a fine-quality cotton. Market days of 1935 proved these facts.

If you are not acquainted with the fine, long staple cotton Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer produced in 1935, talk to your neighbors or see your local Authorized Swift Agent. We invite you to judge Red Steer on the results it has produced. You're sure to want some

SWIFT'S RED STEER

PHYSIOLOGICALLY NEUTRAL and NON-ACID FORMING

3-8-8 TOBACCO FERTILIZER is well-balanced with potash. It contains 35% more actual plant food than 3-8-3, yet it costs you only a fraction more. Figured in terms of an acre the extra cost is so small it will surprise you! *Ask Your Fertilizer Man!*

TOBACCO removes from the soil more potash than both nitrogen and phosphoric acid combined. A 1,000-pound crop of cured leaf removes about 80 pounds of actual potash, or the potash in 1,000 pounds of fertilizer containing 8% potash. The tobacco plant is a shallow feeder that grows to maturity in a very short length of time. For this reason very often even larger quantities of potash than the plant actually removes from the soil are needed to enable it to get sufficient potash to produce extra yields of a high quality crop.

Before you buy tobacco fertilizer it will pay you to check up and find out how little extra it will cost you to use a higher potash mixture. Remember, the Committee of Agronomists recommends fertilizer containing 6 to 10% potash for bright tobacco.

Extra NV POTASH in your fertilizer will probably be the best investment you have ever made. Many leading farmers have used it with outstanding success. Extra potash gives tobacco a better grain and increases yields. It does not make the crop rough

FOR COTTON: To help your cotton prevent rust, control wilt and produce vigorous, healthy plants with less shedding, larger bolls that are easier to pick and better yields of uniform, high-quality lint—USE 3-8-8 COTTON FERTILIZER . . . IT PAYS!

SELMA NEWS HAPPENINGS

By Mrs. W. T. Woodard

P. T. A. Holds March Meting.

Selma, Mar. 17.—At a well attended meeting of the Parent-Teacher Association Monday evening, a splendid program was given.

The president, Mrs. J. Q. A. Jeffries, announced that a membership drive would be continued through the next month with the goal set at 100 members. The membership committee reported 60 paid members.

Pennants for the most attractive rooms were awarded Mrs. W. D. Perkins' second grade and Miss Cobb's eighth grade. In the high school, Mr. Taff's ninth grade received the attendance prize of one dollar, while in the lower grades Miss Ingram's first grade was the winner.

At the close of the business session, an interesting program in charge of Misses Harris and Godwin was rendered. The program included a song by Mary Louise Jeffreys, a piano solo by Leona Farmer Sasser, a song by James Sasser, and a playlet entitled "A Complete Library."

Entertains Circle "C."

Friday night, Mrs. Gordon Whitaker was hostess to circle 'C' of the Methodist Missionary Society. The leader, Mrs. J. C. Diehl presided over a business session after which the game of Bingo was enjoyed during a social hour. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. J. C. Diehl, Mrs. W. H. Call, Mrs. N. A. Branch and Mrs. J. T. Hughes. Dainty refreshments consisting of tea, wafers, and salted nuts were served.

Attends Funeral of Brother.

Miss Nell Cobb, popular teacher in the Selma high school, received a message Sunday afternoon stating that her brother had been killed in an automobile accident in Georgia. Details are not available at this time. She went to Raleigh where she joined other members of the family for the trip to Gorgia to attend the funeral.

Orphanage Singing Class.

The Oxford Orphanage Singing Class, which started on its annual tour March 16, will arrive in Selma Saturday, April 4 and will spend Sunday, the 5th, here also. These children give splendid performances and the public has a treat in store. A concert will be given in the opera house on Saturday night, April 4. They will also appear in the churches here on Sunday and places to be announced later.

Attend Funeral Sunday.

Misses Katharine Jones, Anne Spivey, Mildred Boyette, and Della Bachelor, W. R. Honeycutt, and Bill Spivey attended the funeral of Mrs. C. C. Hunter in Spring Hope Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Hunter was the sister of Miss Virginia Bains, formerly music teacher in the Selma schools, but now of Goldsboro.

Undergoes Operation.

Miss Ruby Sasser, student at Louisburg College, was taken suddenly ill with appendicitis on Monday, March 9. She was removed to Johnston County Hospital on Wednesday and the operation was performed by Dr. V. A. Davidian. Friends will be glad to know that she is recovering nicely.

Moves To Wilson.

Raymond Sasser has recently resigned from service with W. Chas. Heitmuller, large commission merchants in Washington, D. C., to associate himself with the Raleigh Company of Wilson county. Raymond is well qualified being a graduate of Strayer College of Accounting, and holding responsible positions in Washington, D. C., for three years.

Personals.

Ernest Woodard, Jr., and Hoge Vick, students at Carolina, are spending the spring holidays with their respective parents.

James M. Harper of Southport, editor of the State Port Pilot, spent the week end here with Curtis Cox.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Godwin and son, Marion of Durham, spent Wednesday and Thursday with Mrs. P. A. Holland.

Mr. and Mrs. Hector Debnam have taken apartments with Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Phillips on Greene street.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Debnam of Winston-Salem, former residents of Selma were visiting relatives and shaking hands with friends during the week end.

Mrs. P. A. Holland attended the funeral of Britton Smith in Smithfield Friday.

Mrs. Vick Johnson returned on Wednesday from an extended visit to relatives in Florence, S. C.

Jack Copeland of Fremont spent Friday with his aunt, Mrs. W. T. Kirby. He was en route to State College in Raleigh where he he a member of the senior class.

W. T. Woodard and Raleigh Griffin made a business trip to Wilson Thursday.

Mrs. Louanna Sloan from Durham is here on a visit to her niece, Miss May Straughn.

Mrs. F. B. Peele and son, Carlisle, spent the week end in St. Paul's with her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Wiggs and Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Woodard spent Sunday afternoon in Mt. Olive with Mr. and Mrs. Bill Norton.

Billy Aycock of State College spent the week end here with Judge and Mrs. W. P. Aycock.

Miss Effie Woody, superintendent of the nursing staff at Tayloe Hospital in Washington, N. C., spent Friday night with Mrs. A. K. Eason.

James Pridgen from Raleigh spent Sunday here with his mother, Mrs. J. H. Pridgen.

Mrs. H. V. Rose and little daughter and Miss Estelle Powell of Smithfield were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Rector Sunday.

Mrs. G. H. Wilkinson and daughter, Miss Irene spent Saturday afternoon in Raleigh.

Miss Rebekah Hash, who is doing post-graduate work in Chapel Hill, spent the week end with Mrs. W. D. Perkins. Miss Hash was formerly a teacher in the Selma high school.

Mrs. J. W. Faulkner was the guest of Mrs. W. E. Branch in Dunn Friday.

Sam Kirby, Jr., student at Campbell College, spent the week end here with relatives.

H. L. Holt, Mrs. Annie Sellers, and Miss Rena King attended the funeral of Thurman Holt in Spencer Tuesday. Mr. Holt was ill only a few days with pneumonia. He was a brother of H. L. Holt and Mrs. Annie Sellers.

Miss Jessie Fuller O'Neal spent last week end in Fredericksburg, Va., with Misses Louise Blackman and Annie Laurie Hare.

Miss Blanche Mitchiner left last week for Edenton to spend some time with Mr. and Mrs. John A. Mitchiner.

Among those from Selma attending the North Carolina Woman's Missionary Union convention which was held in Raleigh last week were: Mesdames G. D. Vick, C. W. Scales, N. G. Blackman, Annie Barham, C. B. Fulghum, E. V. Woodard, Ormand Bailey, and R. G. Lewis.

Marvin Jackson of Wilson was the guest of Billy Pearce during the week end.

Miss Annie Noble was among the guests of her uncle, Dr. M. C. S. Noble of Chapel Hill Sunday on the occasion of his 81st birthday.

G. D. Vick of Raleigh spent Sunday here with Dr. and Mrs. G. D. Vick.

Mrs. C. K. Proctor and Miss Miriam Briets, who is a member of the Oxford high school faculty, accompanied Rev. Mr. Proctor to Selma Sunday. They were guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Briets while in Selma.

Mrs. W. H. Hill had as her house guests during the week end Misses Lucile Crocker of Pine Level, Charlie Chasm of Parkton, Mary and Lena Rose Britt of Bentonville. All the girls are attending E. C. T. C., at Greenville.

Mrs. W. T. Whitley of near Princeton is on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. A. K. Eason.

Jackie Richardson, who has been quite ill with sinus trouble, is improving now.

CROP ROTATION

A number of Franklin county farmers will start definite crop rotation systems this season by first combining several small fields into larger ones.

HOG VACCINATIONS

A vigorous hog vaccination campaign has been conducted in Bertie county to overcome outbreaks of hog cholera.

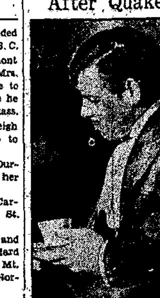
20 FARMS SAVED

The Alamance county farm debt adjustment committee has saved 20 farms from foreclosure since the organization of the committee about one year ago.

I've noticed that in order to get in on a "sure thing" you have to pay cash on the spot.

Watch your label and renew.

Gable Takes Tea After 'Quake'



Earthquakes — even make-believe ones—are terrific ordeals, if you can judge by the condition of Clark Gable's usually impeccable dinner jacket and the pained expression on that famous filmland profile. Here he is recovering with a spot of tea after "surviving" a quake sequence during filming of "San Francisco."

CLAYTON NEWS

By Miss Estelle Smith.

Clayton, Mar. 18.—Mesdames John T. Talton and C. W. Robinson were hostesses to the Woman's club and a number of special guests last Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Talton. The living room, music room and dining room, ensuite, were decorated with jonquils and yellow bells.

During the business session the nominating committee reported the reelection of all the officers of the club for a second term. Reports from the various committees showed work being done along civic and welfare lines. The sponsor of the Junior Woman's club reported the gift of six card tables to the Senior club to be used in the club house.

The program hour was arranged by Mrs. Duba E. Turley who gave an inspiring and helpful talk on "Spring Gardening." Musical numbers were a duet, "Sweet Springtime" sung by Martha Ann and Rebecca Gattis, accompanied at the piano by Mrs. C. H. Beddingfield, and a piano solo, "Petite Tarentella," by Lilburn Barnes. Joyce Talton entertained with a tap dance.

The hostesses served sandwiches, hot tea and angel cake with almond custard.

Felica Club.

Mrs. Paul A. Wallace was hostess to the Felicia club at her home last Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Max Barbour, program leader, presented a program on "Feeding the Family." Mrs. D. C. Poole gave an interesting talk on "Nutrition." Mrs. Barbour read an article on "The School Lunch Box." Mrs. Barbour also gave a suggested diet for children three and four years old. Frances Ellis recited two poems. A piano solo by Mrs. John T. Talton concluded the program.

The hostess served a salad course, hot coffee, and cookies.

Personals.

Mrs. Belton S. Thompson of Whiteville visited friends here this week.

Harry Lee Hall of Norfolk, Va., visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Hall here Monday.

Mrs. Frances Barnes of Williamston visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Allen here during the week end.

Dennis Branham of Rocky Mount visited friends and relatives here Sunday.

Miss Josephine Barnes spent last week end with friends in Durham.

Millard Boone who has recently returned from Hawaii, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Boone.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Reynolds of Lillington spent last week end here with Mrs. Reynolds' mother, Mrs. Hunter Hamilton.

Miss Pattie Penn, student at U. N. C., Chapel Hill, is spending the spring holidays here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Penn.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Thurston, Jr., of Wilson visited Mr. Thurston's parents here Sunday.

Mrs. W. C. Thornton of Henderson spent last week end here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Talton.

Miss Helen Southall of Raleigh spent the week end here with her father, F. P. Southall.

Mrs. George Cromartie has returned home after spending several days with relatives in Bennettsville, S. C.

Miss Lucile Clark of Rocky Mount visited relatives here on Sunday.

Miss Effie Grant spent the week end at her home in Selma.

Mr. and Mrs. Newitt Canaday of Wilson visited relatives here during the week end.

Miss Ursula Marshall spent last week end in Fort Bragg with Mr. and Mrs. William Penn.

Mrs. Arthur Griffin of Morganton visited friends here last Friday.

Little Miss Ann Virginia Ferrell of Chapel Hill is spending some time here with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Farrell.

Mrs. J. H. Austin and children of Four Oaks spent the week end here with her mother, Mrs. M. E. Gattis.

Mrs. Lineberry of Winton spent the week end here with her daughtr, Miss Mary Lineberry.

Capt. L. H. Champion, an officer of the State Prison camp near Halifax, spent last week end here with his family.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Rasberry of Raleigh spent the week end here with Mrs. Rasberry's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Pool.

Mrs. C. M. Thomas of Greenville visited friends here last week.

Fred Hillard of Raleigh spent the week end here with his family.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Daniels and children of Franklinton visited friends here last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Ferrell of Raleigh spent the week end here with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Ellis.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Gordon of Baskerville, Va., and Miss Lonnie Gordon of Southern Pines were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Duke Duncan here last Thursday.

COX'S MILL

Four Oaks, Route 1, Mar. 17.—Mrs. B. E. Cox who has been on the verge of having a severe case of influenza is improving.

Mrs. Hubert Mc Cox returned home Thursday from Duke Hospital after a two weeks' stay.

Lester Cox is getting along nicely after having his tonsils removed this past week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Outland and son, Walter, Jr., who moved from this community to Portsmouth, Va., five years ago, have recently moved back to make their home with Mrs. Outland's brother, Joe Jinnett.

Miss Edna Westbrook spent Sunday with her friend, Doris Cox.

Misses Mary and Lena Rose Britt of E. C. T. C., spent the week end here at their respective homes.

Mr. and Mrs. Graham Futrell visited relatives near Newton Grove Sunday afternoon.

Miss Lillie Pearl Weaver and Miss Betty Britt who hold positions in Goldsboro visited their parents this week end.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Cox and children of Newton Grove, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Flowers and children spent Sunday with Mrs. Clyde Britt.

POLITICAL CARDS

CANDIDATE FOR AUDITOR

I will be a candidate in the June primary, seeking the nomination for Auditor of Johnston county.

Owing to my varied and long experience in bookkeeping and auditing accounts, I know I can perform all duties pertaining to the office with efficiency and satisfaction to the general public.

I fully recognize that a "public office is a public trust," and if nominated and elected, as County Auditor, every citizen having business in the office will be treated with the utmost consideration and courtesy.

I will truly thank my friends for any assistance they may give me, and will appreciate the support of every voter in the primary election.

This the 1st day of March, 1936.

Very Respectfully,
JERRY L. GEORGE.

FOR SHERIFF

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for sheriff, subject to the Democratic primary to be held on June 6. I will appreciate your support.

K. L. ROSE.

FOR RECORDER

I hereby announce my candidacy for nomination as Judge of the Recorder's Court in the Democratic Primary.

It will be my aim to hear all matters in court fairly and impartially and to render judgments without fear or favor or prejudice and to administer justice to all alike regardless of creed or color or estate.

I will appreciate your support.

G. A. MARTIN.

FOR STATE SENATE

I hereby announce my candidacy for the State Senate in the June primary. I am asking for your support on my past record of the last three sessions of the General Assembly.

PRESTON WOODALL.

FOR STATE SENATE

I use this medium and occasion to publicly announce my candidacy for the State Senate.

E. J. WELLONS.

FOR THE STATE SENATE

This is to announce my candidacy for the State Senate subject to the will of Johnston county Democrats, in the June primary. If intrusted with this honor I will take into it a whole-hearted interest in the welfare of all the people alike, and will give the most intelligent representation of which I am capable.

May I say in this announcement that I consider the greatest compliment paid me while holding public office is that a number of citizens have told me that no one could tell from the service rendered whether a citizen being waited on in the Auditor's office was rich or poor. It shall be my aim to merit the same compliment in the Senate.

W. PUCKETT HOLT.

FOR STATE SENATE

I hereby announce my candidacy for State Senate subject to the action of the Democratic party in June. If nominated and elected, I shall do my very best to prove worthy of the trust imposed upon me. If not, I will, as I have always done, help keep the banner of Democracy unfurled in all places at all times."

J. B. BENTON.
Benson, N. C.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

I hereby announce my candidacy for renomination to the board of county commissioners of Johnston county subject to the wishes of the Democratic voters in the June primary. After having served as a member of the board, I feel that I am better qualified to serve the county and its citizenship for the coming term. Your vote and support will be highly appreciated.

ROYALL H. HUDSON.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

I hereby announce my candidacy for re-nomination as County Commissioner of Johnston county, subject to the wishes of the Democratic voters in the June primary. After having served on the Board of Commissioners for two years, I feel that I am better qualified to serve the county and the citizenship for the coming term.

Your vote and support will be highly appreciated.

C. L. DENNING.
Bentonville Township.

FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the House of Representatives, subject to the action of the Democratic primary in June. Your support will be appreciated

P. G. LEE.

FOR COMMISSIONER

I hereby announce my candidacy for county commissioner subject to the June primary. I am a Pine Level township Democrat and a landowner. If nominated and elected, I will exert every effort to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability and in the interest of the entire citizenship of Johnston county.

A. F. FUTRELL.

CANDIDATE FOR AUDITOR

I herewith announce my candidacy for the position of auditor for Johnston county. I am a Beulah township Democrat and have been assistant auditor for the past five and one-half years and feel that I can carry on the work of this office with less lost motion than an inexperienced man can. Your vote and support in the Democratic primary will be greatly appreciated.

J. WOODARD (W. J.)

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

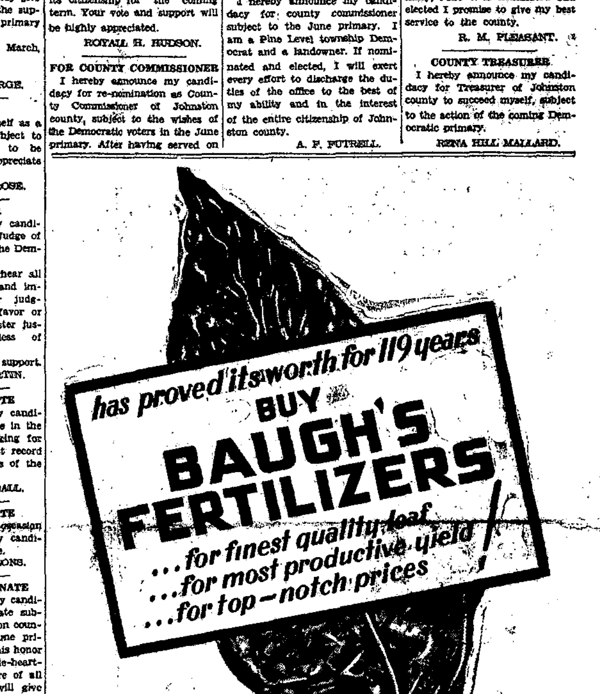
Upon solicitation of my friends I have decided to offer myself as a candidate for county commissioner in the Democratic primary, June 6. If nominated and elected I promise to give my best service to the county.

R. M. PLEASANT.

COUNTY TREASURER

I hereby announce my candidacy for Treasurer of Johnston county to succeed myself, subject to the action of the coming Democratic primary.

RENA HILL MAILLARD.


has proved its worth for 119 years
BUY
BAUGH'S FERTILIZERS
...for finest quality leaf
...for most productive yield
...for top-notch prices
BAUGH & SONS CO.
NORFOLK, VA.
NEW BERN, N.C.
W. H. Alford
Kenly, N. C.

3 BIG DAYS FRIDAY SATURDAY and MONDAY
DOLLAR DAY VALUES in EVERY Department
★★ ANNUAL ★★
DOLLAR DAY SPECIALS!
3 BIG DAYS AT EFIRD'S
Smithfield, North Carolina
STARTS TODAY FRIDAY MORNING MARCH 20th
3 BIG DAYS FRIDAY SATURDAY and MONDAY
FRIDAY-SATURDAY and MONDAY

JOHNSTON NEEDS MORE LIVESTOCK

Agricultural Student Shows Need From Results Of A Survey Of Conditions

STUDY MADE AT STATE

(EDITOR'S NOTE: J. P. Woodard, now a junior in agriculture at State College, is a native of Johnston county. He graduated from Glendale high school in 1933. The article herewith published was prepared in connection with a course he is studying at the college).

By J. P. WOODARD

The agricultural conditions on the farm depend considerably on the diversification of crops, the percentage of foods and feeds produced, and the loyalty and support of the economic agricultural programs being conducted.

The farming system now practiced in Johnston county is anything but diversified. The principal consideration for wealth now lies in corn, cotton, and tobacco—tobacco being the crops of greatest value. There is practically no livestock included in this system of farming. This does not in any way comply with the "Live-at-Home" program that is now being so greatly advocated by the agricultural leaders of the country.

One of the greatest possibilities for diversification of the system of farming now carried on in the county is the promotion of livestock production. The new soil conservation program is in every way encouraging farmers to grow more livestock.

There are 8,071 rural farm families in Johnston county. How many of these families have a cow, a sow, and some hens? It is astonishing to note the small number of each found on these farms.

In connection with my work, I recently made a survey of this situation. The object of my survey was to find out how much the wealth of the county would be increased if every farm family were given one milk cow valued at $75, one brood sow valued at $25, and 50 hens valued at 75 cents each. The results were amazing. I found that there were only 12.5 hens to each family, about 1 brood sow to every two families, and slightly less than 1 cow to every two families.

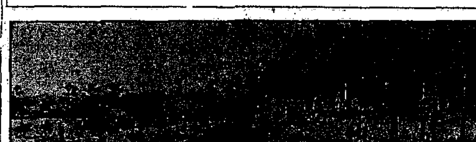
To raise the number of cows, sows, and hens to the number suggested, it would require 4,376 more cows, 3754 more sows, and 302,551 more hens than are now found in the county. Figuring these at the suggested rate, the cows would increase the wealth $328,200.00, the sows, $93,850.00, and the hens $226,913.25. The total increase in the wealth of the county would be $648,963.25. These figures represent only three types of livestock.

With these startling authentic statistics in view, not anyone can rightfully question the need for more livestock. Indeed in livestock lies the hidden treasure that will some day aid materially in the solving of the farm problems in Johnston county.

COOPERATIVE PURCHASE

Yancey county farmers purchased cooperatively 6,000 pounds of lespedeza seed for planting this spring.

SKETCH OF THE BATTLE OF BENTONVILLE



This sketch of the Battle of Bentonville was printed in a leading magazine published during the Civil War era. The drawing was done by a Federal soldier who took part in the battle.

The Battle Of Bentonville

(This account of the Battle of Bentonville by the Rev. J. P. Smith is published in commemoration of the 71st anniversary of the battle that was fought on Johnston county soil. Other sketches by Mr. Smith relating to the movements of the Federal forces across Johnston county during the days following the Bentonville engagement will be published in subsequent issues. The purpose of the present study by Mr. Smith is to accumulate in succinct form authentic facts about Bentonville.—Editor).

By REV. J. P. SMITH

This memorable action was fought on the 19th, 20th and 21st of March, 1865. On one side was the Union Army of Gen. W. T. Sherman, containing 65,000 men, and on the other the Confederate force under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston containing 15,000 men. Sherman was making his march from Savannah to Goldsboro, 450 miles, in sixty days, the army traveling on parallel roads on an average front of forty miles. The records show that only coffee, sugar and salt were issued from the commissary, the subsistence of the army being secured by a body of foragers covering the country on either side. After occupying Fayetteville and destroying the Army Arsenal there, Sherman's Army started for Goldsboro, the Left Army under Gen. Slocum taking roads north and then east, the Right Army under Gen. Howard traveling on roads to the east, and by Falling Creek church.

Battle of Averasborough.

Rear guard actions were fought all the way north by small Confederate forces, Sherman's calendar showing from January 25 to March 19 80 skirmishes, eight actions and "affairs," and one battle below Averasborough in Harnett county. In this action Gen. Hardee with less than 6,000 Confederates, blocked for a time the Left Army, leaving 128 dead on the field and suffering a total loss of killed, wounded and missing of 450. The Northern Army reported at Averasborough 95 killed, 533 wounded and 34 missing. This action was the forerunner of Bentonville three days later. The Battle of Averasborough was fought on March 16th. General Hardee retired to Elevation and reported the action to Gen. Johnston in Smithfield. Gen. Slocum's Left Army turned east by two roads towards Goldsboro which joined at Bentonville Battleground. Gen. Sherman camped on the night of the 18th at the junction of the Clinton road and the road from Benson to the Battleground.

Gen. Johnston had about Smithfield the remnants of several Corps and Departments, his Corps commanders being, Hardee, Stewart, Hoke and Hampton. At midnight of March 17th, Gen. Hampton was requested to inform Gen. Johnston as to location of Sherman's various commands, and to advise as to the matter of attacking Sherman's isolated columns on the left.

Position of Armies.

Hampton reported that the 14th Corps of the Left Army was on his front, and the 20th Corps was a few miles south on the same road. He informed Gen. Johnston that Gen. Howard's Right Army was traveling towards Goldsboro on roads some miles south, and that in his opinion the place was admirable for an attack. Hampton engaged himself to delay the enemy until Gen. Johnston could bring his troops from the Smithfield area.

Skirmishing was general and intense, and on Sunday morning, March 19th the Southern forces attacked the 14th Corps, endeavoring to hurl it back on the 20th Corps approaching in the rear. This was about the Cole house, and southwest and west of the Cole house, and an enveloping movement with intrenched positions southeast of the Cole house. Entrenched positions were prepared in the rear of his scene, and these were occupied by the Confederates on the night of March 19th.

Gen. Johnston stated that his force numbered 15,000 men, and that the number of the enemy to whom he was opposed was first 20,000, then 30,000 and finally 44,000. When the Battle began on Sunday morning, the Confederate forces pressed the Northern Army with great daring, driving it back for some distance, and one Smithfield officer wrote that "there was a mighty rattling of tin cups and canteens when the enemy fell back in haste through the pine woods." A Southern officer gives a graphic description of the panorama of the Battle. "Hoke's Division lined the road, and at right angles to us was the 'Army of Tennessee' (Stewart). The enemy was in the angle. In the afternoon we saw this army of Stewart at right angles to us as it charged and took two successive lines of breastworks, capturing the enemy's artillery. Several officers led the charge on horseback, across an open field in full view, with colors flying, and with line of battle in such perfect order as to enable us to distinguish the several general officers in proper place, and followed by a battery at full gallop, which wheeled, unlimbered and opened fire with their field guns. It looked like a picture and at our distance was truly beautiful."

Federal Forces Augmented.

The official report of Gen. Johnston to Gen. R. E. Lee shows that the Federal forces were greatly augmented by six corps and that they attemped to take the offensive, but without effect. On the morning of the 20th, with the arrival of the 15th Corps from the southeast on the left flank of the Confederates, the Confederate line was changed from the line running east and west, to a line running north and south, at right angles to the line of the 19th. The entrenchments on the slopes facing each other on the little Sam Howell branch are today grim reminders of the lines facing each other on the 20th and 21st. This clear little stream, which is said never to go dry, is declared by old inhabitants to have run red at the time of the battle. On the afternoon of the 21st it was found that the 17th Corps had broken through on the extreme left towards the old Benton house.

Johnston's Army being thus attacked on three sides, and the line of retreat by Bentonville bridge being threatened, the great number of wounded were removed toward Smithfield, and the Confederate Army retired to Smithfield and Mitchener's Station, while Sherman proceeded to Goldsboro for junction with the Armies of Gen. Schofield from Kinston and Gen. Terry from New Bern.

Confederate Losses.

Gen. Johnston reported that the Confederate Army suffered a loss of 239 killed, 1,684 wounded and 673 missing. In addition to this is the official report that the Federal forces buried 207 Confederates left dead on the field. The tradition of the battleground is that many were never buried. On the Confederate monument the names of 41 dead are given, and the statement is carved on the monument that 360 others are buried there, unknown. This total buried at the Monument is thus 401. These were removed from various spots in the neighborhood after the war. It will be seen that the exact number of Confederates killed at Bentonville cannot be learned.

The number in Gen. Johnston's report of 673 missing after Bentonville may mean that a number of these were killed, some taken prisoners, and some may have taken a notion to go home.

Northern Losses.

The Northern Army reported 191 killed at Bentonville, 1,112 wounded, (about ten percent of these died in the field hospitals in 48 hours, according to the report of the Federal Surgeon General), and 221 missing. This last figure does not agree with the southern report which claims 903 prisoners taken by the Confederates.

When the Southern Army withdrew from Bentonville on the night of March 21st, 45 Southern wounded were left at the Harper place and 63 at Bentonville according to the Army reports. A scout was sent from the outpost of the First (Confederate) Kentucky Cavalry who reported on the condition of the wounded, the report being forwarded on March 27. Surgeon J. H. Erskine of Gen. S. D. Lee's Corps removed about half of these in ambulances some days thereafter. Twenty-three who died at the Harper place are buried at the monument.

Traditions.

The Battle of Bentonville has many interesting traditions. Probably the command which has been most written about is the brigade of seventeen year old boys. This command had a little over a thousand just before the Battle, and accounts of it are found in the series entitled "North Carolina Regiments" especially volume four, pages 1 to 67 etc. The reader is referred to these accounts.

At Bentonville there were troops from nearly every Southern state and from many of the Northern states. One account declares that the battle shows "how Southern soldiers fought under the most adverse conditions and when the cause was almost entirely lost."

Bentonville was the last and really the sole major engagement on North Carolina soil. The struggle of Spanish Fort on Mobile Bay came after Bentonville. Hundreds of comments on the Battle, both official and sentimental, are preserved. On this seventyfirst anniversary of the Battle we remember the heroism of participants and marvel at boldness of those who fought so resolutely and at such great odds. This little study is an effort to secure the authentic figures of the armies engaged and the losses suffered. In another article we will speak of the march across Johnston county of Gen. Sherman's command on April 10 to 13, 1865.

HOG DEMONSTRATION

O. H. Barefoot of Meadow township has started a hog feeding demonstration with 19 animals weighing 2,252 pounds placed on feed.

PROCTOR SPEAKER AT SELMA CHURCH

Head of Oxford Orphanage Occupies Pulpit At The Methodist Church

MASONS IN ATTENDANCE

Selma, Mar. 17.—Rev. C. K. Proctor, superintendent of the Oxford Orphanage, occupied the pulpit at Edgerton Memorial Methodist church Sunday morning, bringing a masterly message to the local Masons and an overflowing congregation.

The theme of his message was embodied in the last verse of the 12th chapter of Mark: "But she of her want did cast in all that she had." Some gave of their abundance, the minister pointed out, some gave from a sense of duty, but the Master said, "She hath given all she had."

In our lives there are two contending forces, Mr. Proctor declared. They are a call for the best and the love for second rate things. Each one has a chance to do something well. There is within us the call to the top; there is also within us the call to the low, something within us that lures us to complacency, that says to the voice of ambition, "Let us alone." So many stop short of their best because there is so much of half-hearted activity: "I could do better, but that's good enough."

"Your service and mine to the public, to the church, and to the Christ is too often half-hearted," the speaker declared.

"To the young people I would say: "Let us never be satisfied with anything less than our very best.' Only the high achievement can satisfy. Surrender your lives and wills into His hands. We are living His life over again, each in his own way. Are we satisfied with what we are spiritually? Our capacity for achievement and service is increased as we let Christ possess us.

"The lure of the second best makes us mediocre, makes our souls shrivel and fall short of what God intended us to be. Set out for the highest and best, gird on the armor of prayer, and give unstintingly of your best."

FARM BUREAU MEMBERS

On March 9, 1,443 farmers of 17 eastern Carolina counties had officially joined the Farm Bureau Federation; 4,169 others had been enrolled but not reported officially to the headquarters office at Greenville and 17,207 men in 28 counties were listed as possible members.

Watch your label and renew.

Own Your Home
Several Attractive Homes For Sale
FIVE AND SIX ROOM HOUSES
LOW PRICES—EASY TERMS
HOME INSURANCE & REALTY CO.
J. H. ABELL, Sec.-Treas.
TELEPHONE 88 SMITHFIELD, N.C.



JUDGE FERTILIZER PHYSIOLOGICALLY N
by the Cotton It Makes

IN 1935 cotton growers everywhere bought Non-acid Forming and Physiologically Neutral Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers on our word that it would give them larger yields and a fine-quality cotton. Market days of 1935 proved these facts.

If you are not acquainted with the fine, long staple cotton Swift's Red Steer Fertilizer produced in 1935, talk to your neighbors or see your local Authorized Swift Agent. We invite you to judge Red Steer on the results it has produced. You're sure to want some

SWIFT'S RED STEER
PHYSIOLOGICALLY NEUTRAL and NON-ACID FORMING

The table below shows the results obtained in tests by 138 farmers on 1,242 acres of bright tobacco. Fertilizer containing 3% potash was compared with fertilizer containing 8% potash; or fertilizer containing 5% potash was compared with fertilizer containing 10% potash, etc.

Gain in dollars per acre from adding extra potash to the farmers' regular fertilizer at very low cost per acre

Year	North Carolina-Virginia	South Carolina	Georgia—Florida
1928	$45.27	no tests	$25.12
1929	36.99	$20.62	30.75
1930	39.60	24.85	18.75
1931	28.46	32.84	21.91

3-8-8
NITROGEN PHOSPHORIC ACID POTASH

CONTAINS THE EXTRA POTASH THAT PAYS EXTRA CASH

at an extra cost surprisingly low!

3-8-8 TOBACCO FERTILIZER is well-balanced with potash. It contains 35% more actual plant food than 3-8-3, yet it costs you only a fraction more. Figured in terms of an acre the extra cost is so small it will surprise you! *Ask Your Fertilizer Man!*

TOBACCO removes from the soil more potash than both nitrogen and phosphoric acid combined. A 1,000-pound crop of cured leaf removes about 80 pounds of actual potash, or the potash in 1,000 pounds of fertilizer containing 8% potash. The tobacco plant is a shallow feeder that grows to maturity in a very short length of time. For this reason very often even larger quantities of potash than the plant actually removes from the soil are needed to enable it to get sufficient potash to produce extra yields of a high quality crop.

Before you buy tobacco fertilizer it will pay you to check up and find out how little extra it will cost you to use a higher potash mixture. Remember, the Committee of Agronomists recommends fertilizer containing 6 to 10% potash for bright tobacco.

Extra NV POTASH in your fertilizer will probably be the best investment you have ever made. Many leading farmers have used it with outstanding success. Extra potash gives tobacco a better grain and increases yields. It does not make the crop rough and red. On the average the man with the most pounds makes the most dollars per acre. Extra pounds this year will give you the chance to grade your crop closer and sell more pounds of high-quality leaf.

Your fertilizer man knows the importance of plenty of potash in tobacco fertilizer. That is why he has 3-8-8 TOBACCO FERTILIZER on sale. Tell him you want to produce "high-dollar" tobacco in 1936. Tell him you want 3-8-8 TOBACCO FERTILIZER, the fertilizer that contains so much extra-profit-producing plant food at such low cost.

FOR COTTON: To help your cotton prevent rust, control wilt and produce vigorous, healthy plants with less shedding, larger bolls that are easier to pick and better yields of uniform, high-quality lint—USE 3-8-8 COTTON FERTILIZER . . . IT PAYS!

POTASH PAYS ON ALL CROPS NV

When you buy straight potash or potash in mixed fertilizer, it pays to make sure you get genuine NV POTASH—the same potash that has helped Southern farmers to produce better crops for more than fifty years.

N.V. POTASH EXPORT MY., Inc., P.O. Box 1432, Norfolk, Va.

Synthetic Gentleman

By Channing Pollock

SYNOPSIS

The Duke, a pleasant, likable youth of twenty-three, jobless and broke, enters an unoccupied summer home in Southampton, seeking shelter from a terrific rainstorm. He makes himself at home. Six years ago his father had died in China, leaving the lad, Barry Gilbert, to fight his way back to the states. He did not recollect ever having had a mother. Dozing at the fireside, he is startled by the arrival of a butler, Willetts; a chauffeur, Evans; a cook and a maid. He learns that the son of the owner of the house, Jack Ridder, whom the servants had never seen, is expected. He decides to bluff it out. His supposed parents have left for Germany.

Next morning he is given a letter for his "mother." He opens it and finds a message from the real Jack, saying he could not come, and returning a hundred dollar bill. The boy's father had pensioned him into obscurity. Barry pockets the money, intending to return it later. He orders Evans to take him to Montauk, intending to disappear there. On the way he assists Judge Hambridge and his daughter, Patricia, whose car had broken down. Believing he is Jack Ridder, she invites him to dinner the following Thursday.

GO ON WITH THE STORY

CHAPTER II

Well, of all the mad resolutions!

"I'm going to wind up in prison," reflected the Duke. "And, as a good many wiser men have done, on account of a girl."

"A snip of a girl, at that!"

He grinned at that.

"Stop at the railway station," he instructed the chauffeur. "I've got to see about my bag."

But, oddly enough, the bag hadn't arrived.

Willetts had been very apologetic about sending the master away for lunch. "It's cook, sir. She's new, and, what with the kitchen all upside down—"

"Don't worry," interrupted the Duke. "I had a capital time. But what are we going to do about clothes, Willetts?"

"Well," the butler responded, "there's your father's tailor, sir. Crowell, on Fifty-first street. You could start an account there, sir. And Mr. Ridder Senior gets his haberdashery at Bartlett's, and his shoes at Kennedy's."

"All that takes time," Barry objected, "and I'm going out to dinner next Thursday. I haven't a shirt to my back, Willetts, or anything else but father's purple pyjamas."

Willetts face brightened.

"If you can wear those, sir, I don't see why you can't wear Mr. Ridder's linen—in an emergency, sir. There's a whole highboy full of it in your closet, sir. And he's got a dozen summer suits in that cedar chest."

"Flannels, too?"

"Oh, plenty of flannels," answered Willetts. "And golf trousers. They're sure to fit."

Both men smiled.

"What's the matter with Evans?"

"He seems morose," said the Duke.

"The fact is, Evans' wife is very sick, sir."

"In Patchogue?"

"Yes, sir. We left her there. That's what made us late last night."

"Go on."

"That's about all, sir. Mrs. Evans has been ill some time. It's a kind of anemia, sir. Evans didn't want to leave her. When he found he was coming out here—only yesterday, sir—he asked Mr. Ridder if he could bring Mrs. Evans. There's quite a big room over the garage. And Mr. Ridder said, 'No.' And then Evans decided to put her up in the village for a few days. But she was taken bad at Patchogue, sir, and we had to leave her at a hotel. Evans was a good deal upset."

"I see," said the Duke.

He thought about the matter all through dinner.

As he was quitting the table, "Willetts," he said, "I think you'd better tell Evans to go back to Patchogue, and get his wife. To-night, if she's fit to travel. My father won't know anything about it, and it seems a pity to waste that room over the garage."

"Yes, sir," said Willetts.

He went on thinking about it before the fire.

"The trouble with people like my father," he ruminated, "and Pat, is that they don't know what it is not to have enough. They've never known, or they've forgotten. We must've experienced things to have any feeling about them. If you see a man shot, you're horrified. But if you read about fifty thousand men killed in battle, it doesn't mean much to you."

"My father—"

And suddenly he realized that, when he said, "My father," he was thinking of John Clarke Ridder.

"If I stayed here a month," he reflected, "I'd be calling the old man 'Dad.' Already, I'm calling the girl 'Pat.' Making myself at home—that's what I am. Better clear out after dinner next Thursday. Or after breakfast Friday. I'm simply ruining my appetite for baked beans."

Willetts interrupted his meditations.

"Evans would like to know if you'd see him, sir."

"Of course, tell him to come up."

He had an embarrassing ten minutes with the chauffeur—embarrassing, but very heart-warming. The surly Evans was transformed. Barry never had seen anyone else so grateful.

"Tell you what we'll do," said the Duke. "I've got to go to town to get some clothes and things. I'll ride with you to Patchogue, and take the train there. You can bring Mrs. Evans home, and I'll take another train out from New York."

Evans tried to speak, but without success.

At the door Evans turned.

"I'll get square with you for this some day," he said, and gulped hard, and left the room.

Mr. Crowell was most obliging. Duke remarked, "I've just come up from Florida, and lost my baggage en route. I've got to have a suit by next Thursday. Can it be done?"

"I'm afraid not."

"Can you make a pair of flannel trousers by then?"

"I think so."

"Go to it," said the Duke.

He caught Mr. Crowell inspecting the tag sewn onto the back of his waistcoat. Well, that was all right, and, of course, nothing could be wrong, when the trousers were to be sent by parcel post to "John Clarke Ridder, Jr.," at Southampton. Before the Duke departed, Mr. Crowell had secured orders for a sack suit and evening clothes. "Charge 'em to my father," the Duke said, and Mr. Crowell answered, "Certainly, and I'll let you know when we're ready to try on."

This procedure, and those following at the haberdasher's and the shoemaker's, ruffled the Duke's conscience far less than the hundred dollar bill had done. "I'll pay it all back some day," he thought.

The Duke leaned back in the Long Island railway's best parlor car, and opened a newspaper he had bought at the station. Almost instantly, he saw his new friend's name again. "Jefferson Street Condemnation Just Another Grab," the headline ran. "Civic Association Brands Proceedings Before Judge Hambridge as Bare-faced Loot of City Treasury."

"They're certainly making it hot for him," Barry mused.

He wouldn't have read the story, but for its reference to the judge. Even so, he read it very casually. Somebody wanted to turn a side street into a boulevard. That involved buying a lot of property. And the property owners weren't willing to sell for what the city was willing to pay, so condemnation proceedings had been instituted—whatever they might be—and Judge Hambridge was to fix the value of the ground and houses.

"Who really owns this property?" the Civic association asked. The corporation that held title was an obvious stalking-horse. It had been formed, and had purchased the land, and buildings, only a few months before the beginning of municipal interest in Jefferson street. And it was demanding a million and a half for "a few relics of a better day in this neighborhood that would have been dear at half a million." Tammany's paw was visible in the whole transaction, according to the Civic association, and the impending decision called for prompt action from individuals and organizations aware that Judge Hambridge was a Tammany judge.

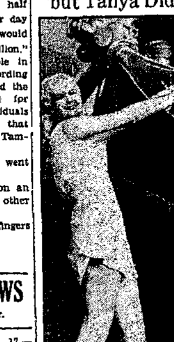
Reaching home, he went straight to the library.

The Duke's gaze fell upon an envelope addressed to his other self.

A radio message. His fingers stiffened.

To Be Continued

Plane Took Off, but Tanya Didn't



Tanya, blond member of the nudist colony at the San Diego exposition, created much excitement by announcing that she would fly to New York surrounded by nothing more than the walls of a passenger airplane cabin. Airline officials frowned, however, and Tanya crossed the continent clothed.

CLEVELAND NEWS

By Mrs. H. M. Barber.

Clayton, Route 1, Mar. 17.—Mrs. Victor Wallace was hostess to the Woman's Auxiliary of Oakland church last week. The meeting which was well attended was presided over by the new president, Mrs. Eustace Yelvington. After a short devotional several reports on different phases of the auxiliary work were made. Among them was the manse proposition. The members continue working valiantly on this project and hope to clear it up shortly and convert this valuable property into something useful, instead of remaining an eye-sore and burden.

At the close of the business session Mrs. Victor Barbour was the recipient of a miscellaneous shower and hearty good wishes by the members who commended her loyal services in community work and as a retiring officer of the auxiliary and the Cleveland Home Makers' Club.

The hostess served delightful sandwiches, a sweet course and coffee.

Birthday Dinner.

Mrs. L. B. Hatcher was pleasantly surprised last Sunday when Mrs. Parrin Jones, her daughter, tendered a lovely dinner party in honor of Mrs. Hatcher's birth anniversary. A large number of friends and relatives were present to congratulate Mrs. Hatcher and extend all good wishes for continued years of health and happiness.

Services At Oakland.

There will be services at Oakland church Sunday night at 7:30.

Personals.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Franks of Goldsboro spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Victor Barbour.

Mrs. Ralph Brimley and two little daughters of Winston-Salem are spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wood.

Mr. and Mrs. Alan Hockaday of Angier visited Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Barber recently.

Mrs. Clayborn Morgan, Mrs. Lonnie Morgan and Miss Pearl and Harry Morgan of Durham visited Mr. and Mrs. Dalma Wallace Sunday.

Mrs. Herman Talton of Baptist Center section spent Sunday with Mrs. John Myatt.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Barber, Mrs. Myrtle Barber and son Edward visited Clyde A. Massey in Raleigh Sunday. Mr. Massey has been seriously sick for the past week and shows very little improvement.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lee of Greensboro spent several days last week with Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Barber.

Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Barbour visited in Raleigh Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Riggsbee Massey and son, George, Mrs. Dora Massey, Mrs. G. C. Massey, and Mrs. O. H. Massey of Zebulon were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Barber Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Dalma Wallace visited in Benson Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. DeVann Barbour of Raleigh and Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Barbour of Clayton were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Barber Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Strickland, Mrs. Ivey P. Ellis and daughter, Marie, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Stephens of Pleasant Grove township.

Miss Mary Booker and Mr. and Mrs. Boney of Selma and Mr. and Mrs. Walton Booker of Smithfield were visitors at Oakland Sunday school last Sunday.

PRODUCE WORKSTOCK

Union county farmers are producing more of their livestock at home as indicated by several fine colts to be found over the county at this time.

Watch your label and renew.

Legal Advertisements

NOTICE

NORTH CAROLINA, JOHNSTON COUNTY. In the Superior Court. Pearl Robertson Vs. Walter Robertson.

The defendant Walter Robertson will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Johnston County, North Carolina, for divorce on grounds of two years separation; and the said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Suprior court of said county in the courthouse in Smithfield, North Carolina, on the 18 day of April, 1936, or within thirty days thereafter, and answer or demur to the complaint of the plaintiff in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for relief demanded in said complaint.

This March 18, 1936.

H. V. ROSE, Clerk Superior Court Johnston County.
Mar 20 27 Apr 3 10

NOTICE

NORTH CAROLINA, JOHNSTON COUNTY. In the Superior Court. Johnston County Vs. R. J. Castleberry, Stephen J. Wall, et als.

The defendant Stephen J. Wall above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Johnston county to foreclose a tax sale certificate held by said county on lands of defendant R. J. Castleberry and the said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear before the Clerk of Superior Court of Johnston county at the courthouse in Smithfield, within thirty days from service of this summons, and answer or demur to the complaint, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint, a copy of which has been filed in the office of said Clerk.

This 18 day of March, 1936.

H. V. ROSE, Clerk Superior Court.
Mar 20 27 Apr 3 10

NOTICE

NORTH CAROLINA, JOHNSTON COUNTY. In the Superior Court. Johnston County Vs. Ben Blake (Col), et als.

The defendants Ardella Nunn and other Heirs at Law, if any, of Ben Blake, Dec'd, (Col.) above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Johnston County to foreclose a tax sale certificate held by said county on land of defendant Ben Blake (Col.), and the said defendants will further take notice that they are required to appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Johnston county at the courthouse in Smithfield, within thirty days from service of this summons, and answer or demur to the complaint, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint, a copy of which has been filed in the office of said Clerk.

This 16th day of March, 1936.

H. V. ROSE, Clerk Superior Court.
Mar 20 27 Apr 3 10

NOTICE

The undersigned having qualified as administrator on the estate of J. A. Jones, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to me duly verified on or before the 10 day of March, 1937, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

This 9th day of March, 1936.

E. S. JONES, Admr.
Pine Level, N. C.

NOTICE

The undersigned having qualified as Executrix on the estate of J. J. Godwin, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to me duly verified on or before the 25 day of February, 1937, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

This 21 day of February, 1936.

MRS. PRISCILLA GODWIN, Executrix.
Feb 25 Mch 3 10 17 24 31

NOTICE

The undersigned having qualified as administrators on the estate of Mrs. Louiza Edwards, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to us duly verified on or before the 25 day of February, 1937 or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said will make immediate payment.

This 22 day of February, 1936.

VINE EDWARDS
HORTENSE CREECH,
Administrators.

NOTICE

The undersigned having qualified as administrator on the estate of Savannah Woodall, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to me duly verified on or before the day of March, 1937, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

This 28 day of February, 1936.

H. J. WOODALL, Administrator.
Willow Springs, N. C.

NOTICE

The undersigned having qualified as administrator on the estate of T. H. Fields, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to me duly verified on or before the 14 day of February, 1937, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

This 15 day of Feb. 1936.

C. H. PARKER, Administrator.

NOTICE

NORTH CAROLINA, JOHNSTON COUNTY. In the Superior Court. Johnston County Vs. Joe Barbour, et als (Col.)

The defendants Cleo Barbour, Shephard Barbour and wife, Mrs. Shephard Barbour; Renza Barbour, and wife, Mrs. Renza Barbour, above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Johnston county to foreclose a tax sale certificate held by said County on lands of defendant Joe Barbour, and the said defendants will further take notice that they are required to appear before Clerk of the Superior Court of Johnston county at the courthouse in Smithfield, within thirty days from service of this summons, and answer or demur to the complaint or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint, a copy of which has been filed in the office of said Clerk.

This 16 day of March, 1936.

H. V. ROSE, Clerk Superior Court.
Mar 17 24 31 Apr 7

NOTICE SUMMONS

NORTH CAROLINA, JOHNSTON COUNTY. Callie Proctor Vs. Clarence Proctor.

The defendant will take notice, that the plaintiff has instituted a suit in the superior court of Johnston county, to obtain a divorce absolute from him on the grounds of two years separation; and defendant will further take notice that he will appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Johnston county within 30 days from the date of publication of this summons, and answer or demur to the complaint on file in the office of said clerk, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This March 14, 1936.

H. V. ROSE, Clerk Superior Court.
Mar 17 24 31 Apr 7

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS

Default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness secured by that certain deed of trust executed by Daniel Allen on the 21st day of September, 1927, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Johnston County in Book 201, page 98, the undersigned substitute Trustee will, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said deed of trust, and at the request of the cestui que trust, and for the purpose of discharging the debt secured by said deed of trust, proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the courthouse door in Smithfield, Johnston County, North Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on Monday, April 13, 1936, the following described lands, to-wit:

A certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in Wilders Township, Johnston County, North Carolina, adjoining lots No. 5 and No. 7 in the survey of the Pineville property of Pou & Pou, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a stake on the Louisburg road, corner of lot No. 5 in the survey of their (Pou and Pou) Pineville property made by J. T. Ellington; runs thence as said road 18 chains to a stake, corner of lot No. 7; thence as the line of said lot North 63 E 35.63 chains to a stake in Buffalo Canal; thence up said canal to the mouth of Hog Pen Branch; thence up said branch to a stake, corner of lot No. 5; thence S 63 West 30.41 chains to the beginning, containing one hundred fifty and one-half acres, more or less, and being known as lot No. 6 in the said plat and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Johnston County, North Carolina, in Book W-6, at page 336, and being the same tract of land conveyed by Alex Ryals and wife, Annie M. Ryals, to J. D. Newsom and Daniel Allen by deed dated October 27, 1922, and recorded in Book 122, at page 14, in the Registry of Johnston County, North Carolina, and the same property conveyed by J. D. Newsom to Daniel Allen by deed dated December 29th, 1925 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Johnston county in Book 171, page 291.

This the 13th day of March, 1936.

NORMAN C. SHEPARD, Substituted Trustee.
Mar 17 24 31 April 7

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the power and authority conferred in a certain deed of trust executed by Ernie E. Tart and wife Brilla Tart to T. H. Sanson, Trustee, dated the 30th day of March, 1932, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Johnston county in Book 289, page 337, default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness thereby secured, the undersigned will, at the request of the cestui qui trust, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday, April 6th, 1936, at twelve o'clock M., at the courthouse door in Smithfield, North Carolina, a certain tract of land lying and being in Johnston county, State of North Carolina, bounded and described as follows:

The following description was taken from a deed of J. W. Tart and wife Susan Tart to N. I. Tart, dated March 6th, 1888 and recorded in Book A No. 9, page 259, Register of Deeds Johnston county, March 3, 1903.

Beginning at a stake and runs S 4 West 130 1-2 poles to a stake; thence N 86 W 30 4-5 poles to a stake; thence N 1 1-2 E 39 2-5 poles to a stake; thence N 4 E 90 1-2 poles to a stake; thence S 86 East 24 2-5 poles to the beginning and containing 25 acres, more or less.

The above described land is sold subject to life estate of N. I. Tart.

This the 5th day of March, 1936.

T. E. SANSON, Trustee.
Mar 10 17 24 31

NOTICE OF SALE OF LAND

Under and by virtue of the authority conferred by Deed of Trust executed by F. C. Fitzgerald and wife, Flora Fitzgerald, dated the 1st day of January, 1929, and recorded in Book 230, Page 365, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Johnston county, V. S. Bryant, Substituted Trustee, will at twelve o'clock Noon on

MONDAY, MARCH 30TH, 1936

at the courthouse door of Johnston County in Smithfield, North Carolina, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, the following land, to-wit:

Situated in the Town of Smithfield, North Carolina; and—

BEGINNING at a stake, C. M. Johnson's corner on Johnston Street, 75 feet from the southwest intersection of said street and Sixth Street, and runs as said Johnston Street N 59 degrees 20 minutes W 75 feet to a stake, J. E. Lassiter's corner; thence as his line S 30 degrees 40 minutes West 150 feet to a stake in N. E. Humphrey's line; thence as his line South 59 degrees 20 minutes East 75 feet to a stake, C. M. Johnson's corner; thence as his line North 30 degrees 40 minutes East 150 feet to the beginning.

This sale is made on account of default in payment of the indebtedness secured by said Deed of Trust, and is subject to all taxes and assessments against said property whether now due or to become due.

A five percent cash deposit will be required of the highest bidder at the sale.

This the 24th day of February, 1936.

V. S. BRYANT, Substituted Trustee.
ABELL & SHEPARD, Attorneys.
Mar 3 10 17 24

NOTICE OF SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority of an order of sale made by the Clerk of the Superior Court of Johnston county in a Special Proceeding, entitled "J. V. Renfrow, et als, vs. Calvin Renfrow, et als," the undersigned Commissioner will offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash in front of the courthouse door in Johnston county, on Monday, March 30th, 1936, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and one o'clock P. m., the following described tract or parcel of land, to-wit:

Adjoining the Mosley Creek lands, the Griffin Hicks lands, and others, beginning in the edge of a pond and runs North 73 1-2 E 165 poles to a stake; thence North 13 poles to a stake; thence West 122 poles to a small pine; thence South 71 West 56 poles to a stake; thence South 15 East 52 poles to the beginning, containing 44¾ acres, more or less, being the same tract of land conveyed to Charlie Renfrow by J. E. Taylor and wife by deed dated December 1, 1909, and recorded in Book N No. 10, page 554, Registry of Johnston county.

This February 28th, 1936.

A. M. NOBLE, Commissioner.
March 3 10 17 24

Try CARDUI For Functional Monthly Pains

Women from the 'teen age to the change of life have found Cardui genuinely helpful for the relief of functional monthly pains due to lack of just the right strength from the food they eat. Mrs. Crit Haynes, of Essex, Mo., writes: "I used Cardui when a girl for cramps and found it very beneficial. I have recently taken Cardui during the change of life. I was very nervous, had head and back pains and was in a generally run-down condition. Cardui has helped me greatly."

Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician.

Lots For Sale!

Bargain For Cash

• 5 white residential lots on Lee Street near Old Mill section.

See Map Book No. 1, Page 125 Register of Deeds office, Smithfield, N. C.

Look them over and write me your best offer

D. L. TURNAGE
GREENVILLE, N. C.

If You Want to Buy, Rent or Sell Use

WANT ADS

The Best Result At The Lowest Cost!

Wanted

WANTED 1000 SUITS TO DRY clean. Johnson's Laundry & Dry Cleaners, Smithfield, N. C.

Special Notices

FOR UPHOLSTERY AND FURniture repair work, see J. W. Poplin, Smithfield, N. C. Located over A. & P. Store.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS. 20 years to repay. Low interest rate. No red tape. Prompt service. J. H. Abell, Smithfield, N. C.

WE SPECIALIZE IN CUTTING children's hair. Service Barber Shop, Smithfield.

The Very Best in Fresh Fish and Oysters at all times
Austin's Fish Market
Smithfield, N. C.

Seeds—Plants

FLOWERS—A BIG VARIETY to select from. Don't forget the birthdays, anniversaries and friends who need cheer. Just "Say it With Flowers." Mrs. C. V. Johnson & Co.

POTTED PLANTS: HYACINTHS, cinerarias, primrose, and begonias. A pot of these will brighten your room or some one else's. Call and see them. Mrs. C. V. Johnson & Co.

Lost and Found

LOST ONE BAY MARE MULE, five years old. Please notify Mrs. D. T. Stephenson, Smithfield, N. C.

LOST SUNDAY BLACK AND Tan terrier. Name, "Dalma." $5.00 reward for information leading to recovery. A. E. Denton, Smithfield.



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For selling. For buying. For renting. For swapping, or getting real value. And getting it AST! Try it. You'll be ready to set yourself up alongside of Columbus! But you won't be the first. Hundreds of other people in the city are ready to back up your explorations; They, too, have proved to themselves that this plan for quick, dependable action really works. It's easy!

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ECHOLS TALKS ON "PATTERN LIFE"

Christian Must Catch Vision Of A Pattern To Live By, Says Minister

HEARD AT FOUR OAKS

Four Oaks, Mar. 16.—"It is not enough that we as Christians should do the best we can, or as well as others. We must make our lives according to God's plan," declared the Rev. J. T. Echols in a sermon on the "Pattern Life" in the Four Oaks Presbyterian church Sunday, March 15.

The text was a part of the fifth verse of the eighth chapter of Hebrews: "As Moses was admonished of God when he was about to make the tabernacle; for, See, saith He, that thou make all things according to the pattern showed to thee in the mount."

"Moses' life was a life of many great works, one of the greatest of which was the building of the tabernacle," the minister said, "for it was the center of Jehovah worship for a long period in Israel's history, and is some way that we can only partially understand it bears a semblance to the great realities of the glory world. Like him each of us has a great life work to perform, if we could only realize it. Ours is not the building of an outward house for the worship of God, but ours is the inward realization of Christian character. Whoever does that has lived well; and whoever fails in that has lived for nought."

Continuing with his sermon, Mr. Echols said: "The purpose of the tabernacle was, that God might dwell among His chosen people. The command as given to the people of Israel through Moses in Exodus 25:8 was: 'And let them make me a sanctuary; that I may dwell among them.' But while God dwelt among his people then, He now dwells in them. 'For ye are the temple of the living God; as God hath said, I will dwell in them and walk in them; and I will be their God and they shall be my people.' II Cor. 6:16.

"The tabernacle with its robed priesthood and its elaborate system of worship was beautiful, and it was perfectly adapted to the purposes for which it was appointed. But it was only an illustration, a picture drawn by the hand of God himself of the plan of salvation. The reality of which these things were but the shadow, came a thousand years later and is elaborated by the Epistle to the Hebrews: 'But Christ being come a high priest of good things to come, by a greater and more perfect tabernacle, not made with hands, that is to say, not of this building; neither by the blood of goats and calves, but by His own blood He entered in once into the holy place, having obtained eternal redemption for us.' Hebrews 9:11-12.

"Moses was probably the most learned man of the world in his day. Stephen tells us in Acts 7:22 that he was 'learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, and was mighty in words and in deeds.' He lived in a period when great pyramids and building operations were being carried on in Egypt, and must have known something about such things. But when God wanted Moses to build the tabernacle He does not say: 'You are a learned man and will know how to construct it.' But God took him into the Mount and there showed him a pattern—with the command: 'See that thou make all things according to the pattern showed to thee.'

"Whether the pattern exhibited to Moses was a visible model, a drawing or a vision, we cannot tell. But for us as Christians our pattern is gathered into the form of One who in His own words says: 'If any man serve me, let him follow me.' John 12:26.

"In the last chapter of Exodus we are told again and again that all was done: 'As the Lord commanded Moses, so did he.' Surely there must have been joy in his heart when the work was completed, for the tabernacle was an object of beauty and a thing of service to the people. Such joy as he experienced may also be ours if we but make our lives according to the pattern Christ Jesus, for Christlike lives are beautiful and joyous lives.

"Moses went into the Mount and saw the pattern, but he came down among the people to build the tabernacle. Alone with God on the Mount he caught the vision and was given the grace to accomplish a great work for God. And in our work of building Christian character, we too may catch a vision through the reading of the gospel story, and through communion with the Holy Spirit who shall 'show us the things of Christ.' And when we have gotten a vision of Jesus the Perfect Man, I am sure God will give us the grace to obey His command and to 'make all things according to the pattern showed to thee'."

BIZZELL GROVE

By Miss Missie Braswell.

Princeton, Route 2, Mar. 18.—Rev. Ralph Johnson of Goldsboro will fill his regular appointments at Bizzell's Grove Saturday night and Sunday night at seven-thirty o'clock and Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Everybody is invited to attend these services.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Massey and children spent Sunday near Bagley with Mrs. Massey's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Aycock.

Myrtle Worley and Missie Braswell, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Parrish and children of the Parrish Memorial section visited Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Pittman of near Brogden Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Thompson and son, Merlin, spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Alton Thompson of the Progressive section.

Lemon Gurley, Cooper Wiggs, and Franklin Edgerton of Nahunta visited in this section Sunday evening.

Mrs. Annie Watson and children visited Mr. and Mrs. Fred Holloman of the Little Creek section Sunday evening.

Pauline and Carleen Mitchell, accompanied by Waverly Pearce of the Progressive section spent a while with Missie Braswell Sunday evening.

Miss Irene Worley visited in the Hephzibah section Sunday.

Ralph and Randall Braswell of the Hephzibah section were recent visitors in this section.

Mrs. Martha Eason is spending several days with relatives and friends near Selma.

Myrtle and Rosa Lee Worley and Missie Braswell, accompanied by Clifford Olive, Henry Kemple and Hubert Faircloth of Brogden visited Doris Radford of near Micro Sunday night.

Mr. and Mrs. George Worley and children visited Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Williams of the Parrish Memorial section Monday night.

HEPHZIBAH

Selma, Route 2, Mar. 18.—Rev. L. E. Godwin filled his regular appointment at Hephzibah Sunday morning and Sunday night. He emphasized the point that a Christian will deny himself in order to take up the cross and follow Jesus. He will deny himself the many, many wordly pleasures in which the non-Christian participates so that he can give God glory. He also discussed the Hundred Thousand Club of the Missionary Baptist churches of this country.

Miss Letha Stallings spent a few days of last week with her brother and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Stallings near Pine Level.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Rose from Goldsboro spent a while in this section with Mrs. Mamie Pittman Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Phillips and Mr. and Mrs. Isham Phillips and son, Eugene of Glendale visited Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Woodard Sunday evening.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Brown March 11, a son. Mother and baby are getting along nicely.

Miss Essie Gay Evans of near Kenly visited her sister, Mrs. Willie Braswell, and Miss Ola Mae Braswell during the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Starling and children of near Wilson's Mills visited the family of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Creech Sunday.

Miss Ruth Creech and little Miss Billie Jean Scott are visiting Mrs. Effie Phillips of Glendale this week.

Several from this section attended the basketball tournament in Smithfield last week.

Mrs. Mamie Pittman and Mrs. Martha Woodard are ill at their respective homes.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Boyette of the Corbett-Hatcher section visited Mr. and Mrs. Adam Woodard Sunday.

A tail is attached to a kite for balancing purposes.

TWO EFFECTS OF HARD WINTER



The severe 1935-36 winter brought both disaster and benefits. The upper photo shows an ice jam and flood in the Platte river near Valley, Neb. Two sections of a highway bridge were torn away here when sudden thaws sent a crushing barrage of huge ice cakes down the swollen stream. Other regions received more kindly treatment. Irrigation projects, for example, are better supplied with water than in many years, because of the heavy snows and rains. The irrigated field in the lower photo is near Hanford, Wash.

This Winter Sure Of Big Page In Weather History

You Can Be Sure The "Old Timers" Of Tomorrow Will Hark Back To This Year In Their Stories.

SPRING IS DUE TODAY

Spring comes today officially, for every March 20 the sun travels northward across the celestial equator to end Old Man Winter's reign on this hemisphere for another nine months.

Winter often lingers a while after the deadline, but this year, linger or not, he already has done enough to Johnston county and the country as a whole to assure his efforts for the 1935-36 season a big page in weather history. Be certain that 'Old Timers' will hark back to this winter in their stories in the next century.

Only a Beginning?

But the weather endured this winter may be only a beginning.

Oldsters who have insisted that winters in the waning years of the 19th century were prevailingly colder than those since 1900 have received, until recently, listy "haw-haws" from most weathermen. The meteorologists believed that cold winters and warm winters came in no particular order—that the "old-fashioned winter" was a myth.

But in the last few years weather observers have inclined toward the theory that mild and severe winters do run in cycles. They see in the record-breaking 1935-36 winter indication that the trend toward warm and dry winters, evident since 1900, has reached its peak and that we may expect lower temperatures and more moisture from now on.

Moisture Welcomed.

While below-zero temperatures this winter received appropriately cold welcomes all over the country, abundant rain and snowfall which accompanied them were given hearty receptions except where rain and melting snow caused floods, or deep snowdrifts isolated communities.

Soil moisture and water for irrigation are more plentiful than in several years. Only one section—extreme western Kansas, western Oklahoma, and eastern Colorado—remains very dry. Dust storms must be expected in this area, unless there is more rain.

Broken Records.

Only two low temperature records were broken at first-order weather stations in the three months just ending, according to preliminary reports of the United States Weather Bureau, but combined averages for the period make it the coldest on record in many places.

The two low marks were set in North Dakota—coldest state in the Union. They were 50 degrees below zero at Williston, and 6 below at Devil's Lake.

Chicago, St. Louis, and Des Moines were among those cities beating their all-time record low averages.

California, Nevada, and Arizona were the only states to average temperatures higher than normal.

Snowfalls were heaviest in the northern Rocky Mountain area, North Central states, and the east. The south had much more rain than in normal winters.

HOPEWELL

Smithfield, Route 1, Mar. 18.—The Ladies Aid Society held its regular monthly meeting Friday night, March 13 with Mrs. Gilbert Williams. A very interesting program was given after which Mrs. Williams served chicken salad sandwiches, cake and hot coffee.

Miss Joyce Thomas of E. C. T. C., Greenville, spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Blake Thomas.

Misses Beulah and Mary Youngblood spent the week end in Wilson's Mills with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Will H. Lassiter of Smithfield were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Alford Sunday afternoon.

Miss Janie Woody of Smithfield visited in this section Sunday night.

Misses Hazel and Thelma Stephenson of Elevation visited with Misses Annie and Allie Barbour recently.

Mrs. Gilbert Davis spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Zeb Daughtry, near Clayton.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Dupree spent Sunday in Smithfield with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Baker.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Caudill of Smithfield spent the week end with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Alford.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Alford of the Smith section visited their mother, Mrs. J. P. Alford, Wednesday night.

PINE LEVEL NEWS

By Mrs. J. C. Futrell.

Pine Level, Mar. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Peedin visited friends in Pikeville Sunday.

Miss Ruth Styron returned to E. C. T. C., Greenville, Monday after spending the spring holidays at home with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Styron.

Mrs. Frank Batten and children, Estelle, Franklin and Peggie, of Micro spent Saturday night and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Oliver.

Mrs. Calvin Creech and Mrs. Arthur Creech of Sanders Chapel visited Mrs. W. L. Creech Monday evening.

Willard Pleasant of Angier spent a short while in town on Sunday.

Miss Marjorie Edwards and brother, Joe of near Selma visited Jaqueline and Douglas Hinnant the past week end.

The friends of Mrs. Branston Parker are glad to see her out again after being ill last week with influenza.

Mrs. W. L. Wall and children, Wiley and Mary Helen of Micro visited Mrs. J. C. Futrell Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Edwards of near Selma visited Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hinnant Sunday afternoon.

Miss Annie Davis of Glendale spent the past week end with Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Futrell.

Little Miss Iene Pittman spent Sunday with Elnoa Thompson near town.

Mrs. B. B. Parker and little son Benjamin Blanco, Jr., returned home from Johnston County Hospital Monday.

Miss Frances Price of Meredith College, Raleigh, spent the past week end at home with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd C. Price.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Denning shopped in Selma Saturday night.

Mrs. Renna White of Kinston visited her mother, Mrs. W. H. Westbrook, during the week end.

Misses Estelle Batten of Micro, Ethel Rodgers of Pine Level and Leland Batten visited Miss Sadie Starling Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Holder and family visited in Kinston Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Holt and daughter Pauline spent Sunday in Goldsboro the guests of Mrs. Stella Braswell.

Miss Evelyn Peedin spent Sunday in town with Miss Margaret Strickland.

Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Creech of Stevens Chapel and Mr. and Mrs. Ivey Brown of Cary visited Mrs. W. L. Creech Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Peedin and children were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Will Crocker Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Peedin attended the funeral and burial of Mrs. Peedin's sister, Mrs. Anna Johnson in Selma on Friday of last week.

Friends are sorry to know that the baby of Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Thompson is quite sick at this time.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Starling and children, Ruth, Walter and J. M., spent Sunday in Princeton with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Medlin of Raleigh visited Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Thompson during the week end.

Mrs. J. P. Kornegay is now improving nicely since being very sick with influenza.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Braswell and children spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Joe Stafford of Yelvington Grove.

Friends are glad to see Mrs. C. L. Pittman out again after having been sick with influenza.

Mrs. Marjorie Gaskill is now in Greensboro where she is taking a course in beauty culture.

The friends of Miss Edith White, formerly of Pine Level but now of Washington, D. C., and popularly known among the young people of Pine Level, her home town, will learn with much interest of her marriage to Troy Todd of Washington, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. Todd will make their home in Washington, D. C.



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