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HISTORICAL RESOURCE-BOOK OF GUILFORD COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA,

AND

IMMEDIATE VICINITY

by

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4609

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Approved by

*Franklin H. McNeill*

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Adviser

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### Justification for the Study

Authorities in the field of history teaching agree that unless children gain an historic sense, a sense of the reality of the past, history is not taught successfully. Many authorities believe, furthermore, that the use of local historic events, places, objects, and persons gives this needed sense of reality.

Mary G. Kelty, one of the many authorities on this subject, expresses very definitely her attitude toward the use of local historical resources in the following words:

A study of the local community can be given concreteness and reality because it deals with localities and names which the children already know. Through it they can be brought to realize that history deals with actual occurrences. . . . it serves as an excellent introduction to the larger story of the nation or the world.<sup>1</sup>

Inasmuch as local history is considered to be valuable teaching material, the following question quite logically follows: Do a large number of teachers use local historical material?

This question was asked, informally, of thirty teachers and received answers which approximated, "No." The conclusion that comparatively few teachers in Guilford County use local historical material was reached through observation and informal conversations with teachers and principals.

If it is true that local historical resources are not generally used, again one asks, "Why?"

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<sup>1</sup> Mary G. Kelty, Learning and Teaching History in the Middle Grades. New York: Ginn, 1928. p. 17.



Teachers' responses to this question concur with the findings of Grace E. Storm, who has said that one reason for this lack of use is that some teachers feel that the community in which they work lacks historical resources.<sup>2</sup>

In refutation of this attitude is the following quotation from Dr. C. C. Crittenden, Director of the North Carolina Department of Archives and History, who has pled for the use of local history in the North Carolina schools and who is a recognized authority in historical organizations and councils throughout the United States:

Every community, no matter how barren of history it may consider itself at the start, will be found upon investigation to contain spots of . . . historical significance. . . . An old water mill, the route of an Indian trail, the first railroad to enter the county, the birthplace of a famous man or woman, the old building in which the boys' academy was located in years gone by - these and other types of historic sites are everywhere. . . .<sup>3</sup>

Kelty asserts that a second reason for the lack of use of local historical resources is that teachers do not know the local history and do not know where to find suitable material concerning it.<sup>4</sup> Assertions of teachers relative to this point lend local support to Kelty's statement.

To remedy this situation to some degree, by producing through this thesis an historical resource-book, is the objective of this thesis.

#### Statement of the Problem

The purpose of this study is to produce an historical resource-book

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<sup>2</sup> Grace E. Storm, The Social Studies in the Primary Grades. New York: Lyons and Carnahan, 1931. p. 475.

<sup>3</sup> Christopher C. Crittenden, "Put Local History First." The State, 15:4, February 28, 1948.

<sup>4</sup> Kelty, op. cit., pp. 17-18.

of Guilford County, North Carolina, and immediate vicinity listing (1) the historical resources of the area, (2) the reference materials and informed persons who may be consulted, and (3) the location of such materials and authorities.

The orderly development of this problem requires answers to the following questions:

- I. What are the historical resources of the area?
- II. What form of organization and annotation shall be used in producing this historical resource-book?

#### Scope of the Problem

This study is limited to Guilford County, North Carolina, and immediate vicinity.

The authenticity of the resources is judged solely by the reputation and character of the authors and informed persons listed under, "References."

Though the study makes no attempt to evaluate the resources from an educational viewpoint, the "References" have been selected with teachers' needs in mind.

#### Method

In the search for related studies and pertinent material, the following references were checked:

Palfrey, Thomas R., and Colman, Henry E., Guide to Bibliographies of Theses--United States and Canada. Second Edition. Chicago: American Library Association, 1940.

United States. Library of Congress. Catalogue Division. List of American Doctoral Dissertations. . . . Washington, D. C.: Government

Printing Office, 1913-1938.

Doctoral Dissertations Accepted by American Universities. Compiled for the National Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies by the Association of Research Libraries, New York: The H. W. Wilson Company, 1933-1942.

United States. Office of Education. Library. Bibliography of Research Studies in Education. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1929-1940.

Good, Carter Victor. "Doctor's Theses Under Way in Education," January Issue of the Journal of Education Research. January, 1931-January, 1950.

Gray, Ruth A. Doctor's Theses in Education. Office of Education Pamphlet No. 60. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1935.

Gray, Ruth A. "Recent Theses in Education." School Life XVII, Washington, D. C.: Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, March, 1935-March 1950.

Monroe, Walter Scott and Shores, Louis. Bibliographies and Summaries in Education. New York: The H. W. Wilson Company, 1936.

Education Index. A Cumulative Author and Subject Index to a Selected List of Educational Periodicals, Books and Pamphlets. New York: The H. W. Wilson Company, 1929-1950.

The Bibliographic Index: A Cumulative Bibliography of Bibliographies. New York: The H. W. Wilson Company, 1938-1950.

A survey of Guilford County, North Carolina, and immediate vicinity was made to locate the historical resources of the area. This survey



followed, to a large extent, the survey plan set up by a Committee on the Guide of the Study of Local History, which Committee was appointed by The Social Science Research Council.<sup>5</sup> In addition to the Committee's survey plan, interviews were held with residents of the area to be covered; visits were made to many historical sites; records in the North Carolina Archives' Search Room were investigated; several library card files were studied; and numerous books on library shelves were explored. The search yielded not only the historical resources but the reference materials relating to them.

After the survey was completed, studies were made of two outstanding compilations of reading material, one by Hannah Logasa,<sup>6</sup> and the other by Helen McCracken Carpenter.<sup>7</sup> Also interviews were held with local teachers. From these studies and interviews forms were set up for the organization and annotation of the resource-book.

#### Related Literature

The survey of related literature revealed one study rather closely related to this thesis. The volume was compiled and written by the Federal Writers' Project of the Federal Works Agency, Works Project Administration for the State of North Carolina.<sup>8</sup> The material consists of descriptions

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<sup>5</sup> Donald Dean Parker, Local History, How to Gather It, Write It, and Publish It. New York: The Social Science Research Council, 1944. 186 pp.

<sup>6</sup> Hannah Logasa, Historical Fiction and Other Reading References for Classes in Junior and Senior High Schools. Philadelphia: McKinley, 1941. 193 pp.

<sup>7</sup> Helen McCracken Carpenter, Gateways to American History - An Annotated Graded List of Books for Slow Learners in Junior High School. New York: The H. W. Wilson Company, 1942. 255 pp.

<sup>8</sup> Federal Writers' Project of the Federal Works Agency, Works Project Administration for the State of North Carolina. North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1939. 601 pp.

of North Carolina from the historical, economic, social and scenic angles. One section that particularly relates to this study lists historic facts and points of interest in certain principal cities and towns of North Carolina. Even more related to this study is the section which contains thirty-three planned tours of the State along which are listed points of interest with data concerning them.

This book is valuable in that it does combine in one volume a large number of the attractions of the State, and, as relates to this study, it includes many of the historical resources of Guilford County, North Carolina, and immediate vicinity. However, there are four weaknesses in the above described work which make it of little value to teachers.

The first weakness is that the data regarding points of interest is in some instances inaccurate. This is true of the facts set forth in connection with the "Coffin House" shown on page 374. Interviews with descendants of Dr. Coffin and with the present owners of the house have proven that the information as shown could not possibly be correct.

A second weakness is that some of the most interesting resources are omitted, or that in some instances they are merely mentioned. The names of the founders of the Underground Railroad are mentioned in one sentence on page forty-five, but nothing is said in the entire volume of the two Coffin homes near New Garden School; the organization of the Underground Railroad; the influence of the Coffin family on westward migration from Guilford County; the grave of that indomitable woman, Alathia Coffin.

A third weakness is that the index is insufficiently detailed and also omits some items shown in the text. Among these are the Steele House,

Tellmont Law School, George C. Mendenhall, and the Iron Works Mill of Rockingham County, North Carolina. A diligent searcher would be forced to turn the pages of the volume very carefully to find all references to a particular topic.

Perhaps the greatest weakness from the standpoint of teachers, aside from the inaccuracies, is that the individual points of historic interest carry no reading reference material. There is a bibliography of "Suggested Readings" at the end of the volume, but in almost every instance the volumes pertain to the general historic, economic, social, and scenic aspects of the entire area of North Carolina.

CHAPTER II  
THE SURVEY, ORGANIZATION, AND ANNOTATION  
OF THE  
RESOURCE-BOOK

The Survey

For many years professional historians have realized the importance of local history. In 1944 The Social Science Research Council<sup>1</sup> went a step further. It not only acclaimed the importance of local history, but it realized the need for a definite plan by which local historians could more successfully search out the local resources of communities. In answer to this need, the Council appointed a Committee on the Guide of the Study of Local History to compile and publish a guide for gathering, writing, and publishing local history.

The survey of Guilford County, North Carolina, and immediate vicinity followed to some extent the plan set forth by this Committee. Below and underlined are those sources listed by the Committee. Parallel, detailed sources which have been searched are shown in parenthesis.

1. Library and General Sources (High Point Public Library, High Point, N. C.; Library of the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, Greensboro, N. C.; North Carolina State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, N. C.; North Carolina State Library Commission, Raleigh, N. C.)

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<sup>1</sup> Donald Dean Parker, Local History, How to Gather It, Write It, and Publish It. New York: The Social Science Research Council, 1944. 186 pp.



2. Village, Town, and City Histories (James W. Albright, "Greensboro 1808-1904, Facts, Figures, Traditions and Reminiscencies;" B. D. Caldwell, "Founders and Builders of Greensboro;" Guilford County, "Publications of the Guilford County Literary and Historical Association;" High Point Chamber of Commerce, "The Building and Builders of a City.")

3. County Histories (Adelaide L. Fries, "Forsyth - A County on the March;" Reverend Jacob Calvin Leonard, "Centennial History of Davidson County, North Carolina;" Reverend Jethro Rumble, "A History of Rowan County, North Carolina;" Sallie W. Stockard, "History of Guilford County;" Sallie W. Stockard, "History of Alamance County.")

4. State and Regional Histories (Samuel A'Court Ashe, "History of North Carolina," Volume 2; William K. Boyd, Editor, "William Byrd's Histories of the Dividing Line Betwixt Virginia and North Carolina;" R. D. W. Connor, "North Carolina, Rebuilding an Ancient Commonwealth;" John Lawson, "History of North Carolina;" Hugh T. Lefler, "North Carolina History Told by Contemporaries;" Francis Xavier Martin, "History of North Carolina.")

5. Family Histories and Biographies (Samuel A'Court Ashe, "Biographical History of North Carolina;" E. W. Caruthers, "A Sketch of the Life and Character of the Reverend David Caldwell;" Addison Coffin, "Life and Travels of Addison Coffin;" Levi Coffin, "Reminiscences of Levi Coffin;" Reverend Edward M. and Francis M. Deems, "Autobiography and Memoirs of Charles Force Deems;" Jerome Dowd, "Life of Braxton Craven;" C. H. Hamlin, "Ninety Bits of North Carolina Biography;" Burton Alva Konkle, "John Motley Morehead and the Development of North Carolina;" Reverend S. M. Rankin, "History of Buffalo Presbyterian Church and Her People;" Lou Rogers, "Tar

Heel Women;" P. W. Schenck, "Eli Caruthers;" C. Alphonso Smith, "O. Henry Biography;" John H. Wheeler, "Reminiscences and Memoirs of North Carolina and Eminent North Carolinians.")

6. Military Records (Cemetery Card File, Patriotic Societies' Rosters, Revolutionary Account Books, and Revolutionary Vouchers - all in the North Carolina State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, N. C.)

7. Maps (All early maps of Guilford County, N. C., and immediate vicinity that are available in the Map Section of the North Carolina State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, N. C., and several of the Surveyors' Maps made under the direction of the Guilford County Board of Commissioners.)

8. Anniversary Addresses and Sermons (David Schenck's address on "The Guilford Battle Ground," and Calvin H. Wiley's address on "Alamance Church.")

9. Photographs and Pictures (Those available in the North Carolina State Departments of Archives and History and the Hall of History, and some few that were located in private homes.)

In addition to the above sources, the Guilford County Court Minutes, Wills, and Deed Books in the North Carolina State Department of Archives and History have been searched; numbers of likely-looking volumes that are not listed in any of the above groupings have been leafed through; interviews have been held with informed persons in Guilford County, North Carolina, and immediate vicinity, and in the North Carolina State Department of Archives and History; and many visits have been made to numerous

historical sites.

The survey revealed that Guilford County, North Carolina, and immediate vicinity are rich in historical resources. It revealed, furthermore, that there is a quantity of information regarding these resources, but that much of the information is in volumes that are not indexed at all or are insufficiently indexed to be useful. It also revealed that much of the information is in the minds or in the possession of individuals. The seventy-nine resources listed in the Resource-Book and the fifty-four entries in the Resource-Book Bibliography are evidences of the yield from the survey.

#### The Organization

The plan for writing local history, as outlined by the Committee,<sup>2</sup> did not appear to be the correct plan for the organization of the material which was to make up this resource-book, since this study is not a history of the area but rather a compilation of the historical resources with references relating to each resource. Therefore, informal interviews were held with teachers, and studies were made of the forms of organization in which the following two collections of reading material were presented. Below are short resumes of those interviews and studies.

1. Interviews with teachers: The concensus was that the resources should be listed in chronological order and that the date or dates applicable to the resource should be shown as part of the title.

2. Hannah Logasa, Historical Fiction and Other Reading References

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<sup>2</sup> Ibid., 186 pp.

for Classes in Junior and Senior High Schools;<sup>3</sup> In this compilation Logasa has listed the material in chronological order within large historical periods, each period being sub-divided into the following topics:  
(1) Stories, and (2) Biography, Narrative, Topical Accounts.

3. Helen McCracken Carpenter, Gateways to American History - An Annotated Graded List of Books for Slow Learners in Junior High School;<sup>4</sup> Carpenter listed the books in chronological order within large historical periods. In addition, she set up separate listings under the headings (1) Transportation, (2) Communication, (3) Hall of Fame, and (4) Collections. All groupings were further broken down into smaller historical topics within the individual groups, but the break-downs followed no set pattern.

Because of the nature of the material included in this historical resource-book, it seemed advisable to follow the plan set forth by the consensus of the teachers who were interviewed. The plan of organization, therefore, with sample listings, is as follows:

The resources are listed in chronological order according to the earliest date applicable to each individual item. This date and all other dates of importance appear as part of the title of each resource. Two or more resources of the same original date are listed in alphabetical order.

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<sup>3</sup> Hannah Logasa, Historical Fiction and Other Reading References for Classes in Junior and Senior High Schools. Philadelphia: McKinley, 1941. 193 pp.

<sup>4</sup> Helen McCracken Carpenter, Gateways to American History - An Annotated Graded List of Books for Slow Learners in Junior High School. New York: The H. W. Wilson Company, 1942. 255 pp.



## Samples of Organization of Resource-Book Entries:

## GUN FACTORY

(1771, 1781)

## HUFFMAN'S MILL

(1771-1951)

## BRUCE'S CROSSROADS

(1776, 1781, 1787)

The Annotation

Informal interviews were held with teachers and annotations in two collections of materials were studied for aid in determining the form of annotation which a study of this kind should carry to be most useful. Inasmuch as the compilations of Logasa<sup>5</sup> and Carpenter<sup>6</sup> are considered among the best, these were chosen for study. Resumes of these interviews and studies are as follows:

1. Interviews with teachers: The impracticability of writing each resource in detail was first explained to the teachers as were the facts that much of the reference material is not indexed at all or is insufficiently indexed to be of much value. Teachers generally agreed that each resource should carry: (1) a short synopsis of the resource; (2) a detailed,

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<sup>5</sup> Logasa, op. cit., 193 pp.

<sup>6</sup> Carpenter, op. cit., 255 pp.

topical pagination of reference volumes or newspapers; (3) names of maps that show the location of the resource; (4) names and town locations of informed persons with some statement regarding each of them; and (5) an annotated bibliography showing the library or libraries where the reference material can be found with the Call Number of each reference and the complete addresses of informed persons. Several teachers suggested that general references which might be useful in teaching local history be included in the bibliography; that these references show the library where the material is located; and that a few statements be made regarding the material.

2. Hannah Logasa's compilation;<sup>7</sup> The annotation in this volume carries only a one or two-sentence synopsis of the book with symbols preceding the bibliographical data showing the entry to be (1) Especially valuable, or of (2) Junior high school level.

3. Helen McCracken Carpenter's compilation;<sup>8</sup> Carpenter annotates this compilation in four ways. They are as follows:  
First - Entire Book Cited - The story, with emphasis on its historical aspects, is told in a very few statements under the heading "Synopsis." Under "Appeal" the popularity of the book is rated for a group of children most likely to enjoy it and for a group of retarded children. In the "Technical Analysis" a reading grade level mid-way the interval is set forth and pertinent facts regarding the technical make-up of the volume are stated. The physical aspects of the book are set forth under "Format."

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<sup>7</sup> Logasa, op. cit., 193 pp.

<sup>8</sup> Carpenter, op. cit., 255 pp.

Second - Portion of Book Cited - The "Synopsis" follows the same plan as that given in the first grouping, and to this is added the reading grade level mid-way the interval.

Third - Cross Reference Cited - The "Synopsis" follows the plan used in the second grouping, but to the bibliographical data is added, in parenthesis, the page number on which the entry was first shown.

Fourth - Incidental Cross Reference Cited - An entry of this kind consists of the name of the book, the surname of the author, and, in parenthesis, the page number on which the full annotation of the entry was first shown.

From the interviews and studies reviewed above, a plan of annotation was set up which appeared feasible for a study of this nature. The plan with sample listings is as follows:

Each resource carries a "Synopsis" which consists of statements designed to orient the teacher to the resource situation. Each resource also carries a heading termed "References." Under this heading volumes are listed alphabetically, show only the authors' names in inverted order, and the titles of the books. Each volume carries detailed topical pagination of all references to that particular resource. Newspaper references are shown only in instances where information regarding the particular resource was practically unobtainable elsewhere. These newspaper listings are alphabetized with the books, show the names of the newspapers, the titles of the articles, and carry topical pagination. Map references follow books and newspapers, give the names of the surveyors, the shortened titles of the maps, and the approximate locations of the resources. Listed last under "References" are the names of informed persons with their addresses.

A few statements are made in regard to the listed persons.

The bibliography of the resource-book carries not only the volumes, newspapers, maps, and persons cited in the "References," but it carries also periodicals and books which might be of interest and help to teachers using local historical resources in their Social Studies programs. These latter entries are annotated to give the main thought of the material cited. All entries are annotated to show at least one library where the material is located together with the library Call Number.

Sample of Annotation of Resource-Book Entry:

#### WELCH'S INN

(1786)

Synopsis: This site, located at 1425 East Lexington Street, High Point, N. C., was built in 1786. Inasmuch as it was, at that time, quite near the intersection of the stagecoach road from Raleigh to Salisbury and the road from Fayetteville to Bethebara, it was more than likely an important stopping place for travellers. Changes that have been made in the building are easily detected, and the old house, as it was originally, stands forth. The building was first used as a residence by the Haley family, and it is shown as "Haley" on the 1808 map of North Carolina.

#### References:

Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."

statements as to location and date of erection----- p. 217

High Point Chamber of Commerce. "The Building and Builders of a City."

location and description of the site----- p. 31

word picture of life in the inn during the 18th century----- pp. 31-32



Price, Jonathan and Strother, John. "Map of 1808."  
 site designated as "Haley"  
 Location: southwest corner of Guilford County

Clark, Alston. High Point, N. C.

(Mr. Clark has in his possession the first deed to the above property and many subsequent deeds. He also has pictures of the site which were made prior to additions to the house.)

#### Samples of Annotations of Resource-Book Bibliography:

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY for Resource-Book

- Legend: 1 - Library of the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, Greensboro, N. C.  
 2 - City Public Library, High Point, N. C.  
 3 - North Carolina State Library Commission, Raleigh, N. C.  
 4 - North Carolina State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, N. C.

Notes: Books may be secured from 1 and 2 for a two weeks period and may be renewed for subsequent periods.

Books from 3 may be borrowed for a four weeks period and may be renewed for subsequent periods. These books may be secured by an individual or any library will secure the books for a borrower. Return postage is charged to the borrower.

Photostatic copies of maps can be secured from the Department, 4, for a nominal sum which depends on the portion of the map to be filmed.

#### "References" Bibliography

Clark, Mr. Alston, c/o Clark and Mendenhall, Realtors, High Point, N. C.

Federal Writers' Project of the Federal Works Agency, Works Project Administration for the State of North Carolina. North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1939. 601 pp.

- 1 - Call Number: N 917.56 F29n
- 2 - Call Number: N 917.5
- 3 - Call Number: NC 917.56

High Point Chamber of Commerce. The Building and Builders of a City. High Point, N. C.: Hall Printing Company, 1947. 329 pp.

- 1 - Call Number: N 975.6532 B63b
- 2 - Call Number: N 975.6

Price, Jonathan and Strother, John. First Actual Survey of the State of North Carolina-1808.

- 4 - Call Number: 114 D

Bibliography of Material Concerned with the Use and  
Value of Local Historical Resources

Feuerstein, Emma. "Making Your Community History Live." Grade Teacher, LXII (November, 1944), 58.

- 1 - Call Number: Bibliographical data

Feuerstein tells how a unit was built about the local community - past and present - and describes the classroom activities arising from the study.

Irwin, L. B. "The Field of Local History." Social Studies, XXXX (January, 1949), 35-36.

- 1 - Call Number: Bibliographical data

Irwin advocates local historical resources as teaching material because of the sense of stability, continuity, group loyalty, and citizenship it tends to instill in children, giving them a feeling of belonging to the past with the concurrent feeling of responsibility to the future.

### CHAPTER III

#### HISTORICAL RESOURCE-BOOK OF GUILFORD COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, AND IMMEDIATE VICINITY

##### Seventy-Nine Resources

##### THE TRADING PATH

(1670, 1728, 1781, 1948)

Synopsis: The Trading Path ran from the confluence of the Dan and Staunton rivers through the Piedmont section of North Carolina. It traversed the counties of Alamance, Guilford, Randolph, Davidson, and Rowan, and proceeded on west and southwest. With only a few deflections, which can be seen readily on a superimposed map, the path today follows the route as it was in the days of John Lederer and John Lawson. This Indian trail is today, after more than two hundred and fifty years, the great trading path of North Carolina.

##### References:

- Rights, D. L. "The American Indian in North Carolina."  
description of country along the path ----- pp. 82-86  
path superimposed on present-day map ----- 93  
Col. Byrd's description of the path ----- 101-103  
developments along the path today ----- 104  
Washington confers with the Catawbas ----- 127  
Trading Path and Virginia Trail intersect ----- 265
- Mouson, Henry. "Map of 1775."  
map is very interesting and the path clearly marked. Start tracing at  
intersection of 280 degrees longitude and 35 degrees latitude.
- Collett, John. "Map of 1770."  
Begin tracing at intersection of 280 degrees, 45 minutes longitude and  
35 degrees latitude - "Oliphants Mill" - and follow the path across

"Trading Ford," through the "Carraway Mountains," and through "Stinking Quarter."

# NEW GARDEN MEETING HOUSE

NOW

GUILFORD COLLEGE

(1749, 1781, 1837, 1889)

Synopsis: The Quakers settled the area surrounding the site of the present Guilford College in 1749, and the influence of their religion was felt immediately. In 1830 steps were taken to start a boarding school for children of the Friends' sect, which from the first was co-educational. The school was built in the New Garden settlement on the tract now known as Guilford College. The site, first used as a Friends' Meeting House, then as a closed Friends' School, and now as an open co-educational institution has played a large part not only in the educational life of our State, but its influence has been strong in all phases of our State organization. The rules and quaint customs of years past fill the spot with romance and interest, as well as with reverence.

## References:

Caruthers, E. W. "Interesting Revolutionary Incidents."

Tarleton and Lee in skirmish at site -----	pp. 135
Col. Arthur Forbis killed at New Garden -----	135
baggage and prisoners left by British at site -----	145
British camp at site March 17, 1781 -----	172-173

Coffin, Addison. "Life and Travels of Addison Coffin."

Alathea Coffin helps make plans for school -----	28
Alathea Coffin first matron of New Garden -----	28-29
Alathea Coffin buried at New Garden 1891 -----	30-31
Indians appeal to Friends regarding help from removal orders -----	42
Addison Coffin interviews President Jackson with regard to Indian affairs -----	43-45
influence of New Garden on students -----	46-48



- Coffin, Levi. "Reminiscences of Levi Coffin."  
 location and description of home ----- pp. 6  
 Richard Williams, grandfather of Levi,  
 donates ground for Meeting House ----- 8-9  
 Battle of Guilford Court House starts at  
 Meeting House ----- 9-10  
 Meeting House used as hospital ----- 10  
 run-a-way slaves fed at Coffin home and are  
 hidden in woods near Meeting House ----- 20-21
- Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide  
 to the Old North State."  
 location of Meeting House -----pp. 486  
 statements regarding establishment of school,  
 use of building during Revolutionary War and  
 grave of William Armfield in cemetery ----- 486
- Gilbert, Dorothy Lloyd. "Guilford, A Quaker College."  
 Nathan Hunt influential in founding school -----pp. 14-19  
 only Quaker teacher in area prior to New  
 Garden was Anne the Huntress ----- 23-24  
 Alathea Coffin first matron of school ----- 38-42  
 rules and customs of institution through the  
 early years ----- 42-43
- Hamlin, C. H. "Ninety Bits of North Carolina Biography."  
 Nereus Mendenhall, President of New Garden -----pp. 102-104
- Hill, David Harvey. "Young People's History of North Carolina."  
 excellent old prints of the Meeting House ----- 199-203
- Raper, C. L. "The Church and Public Schools of North Carolina."  
 history of Guilford College, condensed ----- 166-174
- Stockard, Sallie W. "History of Guilford County."  
 Quakers try to buy land from Indians ----- 16  
 deed to land at New Garden received ----- 22  
 use of Meeting House during the Revolution and  
 graves of British in cemetery ----- 27  
 history of the school ----- 83-87  
 only school in South to stay open during the  
 Civil War ----- 87  
 use of New Garden as a hospital in 1781 ----- 125
- Weeks, Stephen B. "Southern Quakers and Slavery."  
 attempt to buy land from Cheraws ----- 107  
 descriptions of life of Quakers during the  
 Revolutionary period ----- 177, 185,  
 190, 194

Wiley, Calvin H. "The North Carolina Reader."

Wiley speaks of warfare for education which he says the Quakers do not fear, and of Quaker institution at New Garden ----- pp. 75

Collet, John. "Map of 1770."

Location: Between 210 and 221 degrees longitude and approximately 36 degrees, 10 minutes latitude.

Price, Jonathan and Strother, John. "Map of 1808."

Location: On Approximately 36.6 degrees latitude, 210 degrees, 20 minutes longitude.

Gilbert, Dorothy Lloyd (Miss). c/o Library, Guilford College, Guilford College, N. C.

(Miss Gilbert can and will tell things of human interest connected with this school. The vault of the College holds valuable volumes which may be examined in the library there.)

Haworth, Chester C. (Mrs.). South Main Street Extension, High Point, N. C.

(Mrs. Haworth talks to groups most interestingly and is glad to share her research findings.)

#### BUFFALO PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

(1756, 1771, 1781, 1827)

Synopsis: This historic Church, built in 1827 but organized as early as 1756 and of which Dr. David Caldwell was pastor, stands on Church Street in Greensboro, N. C., at the northern city limits. The congregation of this Church gave leaders to the Regulation and the Revolutionary causes. Dr. David Caldwell, David Gillespie and other Revolutionary patriots are buried there.

#### References:

Ashe, Samuel A'Court. "Biographical History of North Carolina."

David Caldwell's death and subsequent burial in the Church cemetery ----- pp. 212-213

Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."

location and description of the Church ----- pp. 210-211

Rankin, S. M. "History of Buffalo Presbyterian Church and Her People."	
location and naming of the Church site -----	pp. 9
descriptions of homes and characters of the	
early members -----	16-18
first preaching service -----	19
location of first Church building -----	97
descriptions of various Churches erected -----	97-98
customs of early members of the Church -----	103-104
Calvin H. Wiley baptised by Dr. Caldwell here -----	173
Stockard, Sallie W. "History of Guilford County."	
graves of Regulators who were Buffalo members -----	25
history of the Church -----	116
inscriptions copied from stones in cemetery -----	116

#### DEEP RIVER MEETING HOUSE

(1758, 1778, 1781, 1826)

Synopsis: Deep River Meeting House is at the intersection of State Highway #58 and County Highway #964. The meeting was organized in 1758 and the Church was built in 1778. Part of the original building remains. The cemetery is quite large with the oldest part having stones which met the ruling of the early Friends - no stone over eighteen inches high. It was from this Monthly Meeting that the migration to the western states began. Its influence has been and is today probably the strongest of any Quaker Monthly Meeting in the State.

#### References:

Caruthers, Eli W. "Interesting Revolutionary Incidents."	
British army camps at site in March 1781 -----	pp. 101
Coffin, Levi. "Reminiscences of Levi Coffin."	
Sunday School for negroes organized at site -----	105
first library in Piedmont organized here in 1826 -----	105-106
Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."	
location and description of Church and cemetery -----	389

High Point Chamber of Commerce. "The Building and Builders of a City."	
facts regarding the Church and cemetery -----	pp. 8-9
names of many members -----	10
Stockard, S. W. "History of Guilford County."	
organization of the meeting -----	126
rules regarding cemetery headstones -----	126
reasons for and extent of migration from 1811 to 1860 --	127
Weeks, Stephen B. "Southern Quakers and Slavery."	
history of Deep River Monthly Meeting -----	104-109
western migration began from this Meeting -----	284
first library in Piedmont organized 1826 at Deep	
River Monthly Meeting -----	299-300

#### THE McNAIRY HOUSE

(1761, 1781, 1784)

Synopsis: This house was built by the Revolutionary patriot Francis McNairy about 1761. The McNairy family was influential in the affairs of the country, and one son, Judge John McNairy, was an associate of Andrew Jackson.

#### References:

Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."	
location and description of the house -----	pp. 384
Guilford County. "Publications of the Guilford County Literary and Historical Association." Vol. I.	
life of the McNairys in Scotland -----	47
location of home -----	47
McNairy children educated by Dr. Caldwell -----	47
history of the McNairy children -----	47-50
son of Francis only lawyer in Guilford in 1788 -----	52
Rankin, S. M. "History of Buffalo Presbyterian Church and Her People."	
location of home -----	35
genealogy of wife, Mary Boyd, and the family -----	35
son, John, associate of Andrew Jackson -----	35-36
county in Tennessee named in honor of John -----	197

## ALAMANCE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

(1762, 1771, 1781)

Synopsis: This historic congregation built its first church in 1762. Dr. David Caldwell was the first pastor of this congregation and many of the members, along with Dr. Caldwell, were notables in the Regulation movement. On the site are the graves of leaders in the early life of the county and of both Regulation and Revolutionary patriots.

References:

- Caldwell, B. D. "Founders and Builders of Greensboro."  
     life of E. W. Caruthers, Dr. Caldwell's successor ----- pp. 65-69  
     grave of Caruthers on this site ----- 69
- Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."  
     exact location of the church ----- 525  
     graves in the cemetery, among them Col. Arthur Forbis,  
     Rev. patriot ----- 525
- Stockard, S. W. "History of Guilford County."  
     listings of graves of Regulators ----- 25  
     organization and history of the church ----- 115  
     Alamance the second oldest Presbyterian Church  
     in the county ----- 116  
     character and daily life of the members ----- 117

## WILLIAM ARMFIELD

(1765, 1781)

Synopsis: William Armfield was a Quaker, one of the few who fought at the battle of Guilford Courthouse. The story is interesting. The site of his home was just south of the railroad crossing at Pomona. There is disagreement as to whether the house on the location is the original Armfield home.



References:

Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."

location of William Armfield's grave in New Garden  
cemetery ----- pp. 486  
very short story of William's entry into the  
battle at Guilford Courthouse ----- 486  
(It should be stated here that according to Stockard  
and to the family tradition, the story given here  
is not wholly accurate.)

Schenck, David. "The Guilford Battle Ground."  
very good description of Horsepen Creek, the home  
of the Armfields ----- 23

Stockard, S. W. "History of Guilford County."  
history of the Armfield family before coming  
to North Carolina ----- 148-149  
genealogy of the Armfields in Guilford ----- 150-166  
location of the home of William ----- 157  
influence of members of the family ----- 150-166  
a son of the Armfields scalped by the Indians ----- 159  
the story of William at the battle of Guilford  
Courthouse ----- 160

## THE DAVID CALDWELLS

(1765, 1771, 1776, 1781, 1824)

Synopsis: Dr. David Caldwell's Log College and his influence are generally recognized over the State, but few people, apparently, realize the tremendous power wielded by Mrs. Caldwell. The "References" are especially interesting from that angle.

References:

Albright, J. W. "Greensboro 1808-1904, Facts, Figures, Traditions and Reminiscences."

definite location of Caldwell Log College and home ----- pp. 19  
Log College first school chartered in County ----- 19

Ashe, S. A. "Biographical History of North Carolina."  
life of Dr. Caldwell ----- 206-212  
story of Dr. Caldwell's capture by the Whigs ----- 212

story of Cornwallis' encampment at Caldwell home	
while Dr. Caldwell was in hiding -----	pp. 211-212
Dr. Caldwell's death and burial at Buffalo -----	212-213
Caruthers, E. W. "A Sketch of the Life and Character of the Rev. David Caldwell."	
entire book an exceptionally good picture of the Caldwells, especially Mrs. Caldwell, and their neighbors -----	1-303
Coffin, Levi. "Reminiscences of Levi Coffin."	
story of runaway slave from Dr. Caldwell -----	23-28
Creecy, R. B. "Grandfather Tales of North Carolina History."	
the life of Mrs. Caldwell -----	252-253
story of Mrs. Caldwell hiding the messenger -----	253-254
Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."	
directions for reaching site of Log College and home of the Caldwells -----	486
few points in the life of Dr. Caldwell -----	486
Fitch, W. E. "Some Neglected History of North Carolina."	
reasons for accepting Caruthers' statements concerning Dr. Caldwell -----	265
Foote, W. H. "Revolutionary Sketches of North Carolina."	
treatment accorded the Caldwells by the British -----	273-274
Guilford County. "Publications of the Guilford County Literary and Historical Association." Vol. I	
reputation and influence of Dr. Caldwell's school -----	28-32
the McNairy children educated by Dr. Caldwell -----	47
Hamlin, C. H. "Ninety Bits of North Carolina Biography."	
life of Dr. Caldwell -----	59-60
McCorkle, Lutie Andrews. "Old Time Stories of the 'Old North State.'"	
story of Mrs. Caldwell's encounter with Cornwallis -----	110-114
Rankin, S. M. "History of Buffalo Presbyterian Church and Her People."	
genealogy of the Caldwells -----	38
location of Caldwell home and school -----	107
type and influence of school -----	107
history of Buffalo Church during Dr. Caldwell's pastorate -----	113-114
salary paid Dr. Caldwell as pastor -----	120
influence and character of Mrs. Caldwell -----	141-142
C. H. Wiley baptised by Dr. Caldwell -----	173
Dr. Caldwell at convention in Halifax, 1776 -----	177

Buffalo Church records and the Caldwell records and papers burned -----	pp. 181
Dr. Caldwell at Tryon's camp in 1771 -----	181
Dr. Caldwell requested to speak for volunteers at Guilford Courthouse in 1812 -----	202
Raper, C. L. "The Church and Private Schools of North Carolina."	
tribute to Dr. Caldwell -----	8
short history of the life of Dr. Caldwell -----	37-40
history of the Log College -----	40
Dr. Caldwell's part in the Regulator's cause -----	41
the life of the Caldwell family during the Revolution -----	41-42
influence of Dr. Caldwell upon the Regulators and the Revolutionary patriots -----	42-44
Stockard, S. W. "History of Guilford County."	
Dr. Caldwell's influence with the Regulators and the Revolutionary patriots -----	24-26
Dr. Caldwell's work -----	78-81
organization of Alamance Church -----	115
Wheeler, J. H. "Reminiscences and Memoirs of North Carolina and Eminent North Carolinians."	
story of life of Dr. Caldwell -----	187-188
Wiley, C. H. "The North Carolina Reader."	
poem, "Awake, Sons and Daughters of North Carolina,"	
quoted by Wiley -----	352

#### THE McLEAN HOUSE

(1767, 1781)

Synopsis: This house built before 1767 by John McLean and wife is one of the oldest unchanged buildings in the county. It is about one-half mile from Sedalia, to the left, on a marked dirt road. Cornwallis is said to have plundered the house and Colonel Washington stayed in it during 1781.

#### References:

Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."  
location and description of the house ----- 485

## DOLLY PAYNE MADISON

(1768, 1812)

Synopsis: Dolly Payne Madison, wife of President Madison, was born in Guilford County one-half mile from Guilford College. Though her residence in North Carolina was of only a few months duration, she is one of North Carolina's, and more particularly, one of Guilford County's outstanding daughters.

References:

- Dean, E. L. "Dolly Madison - The Nation's Hostess."  
entire book the story of Dolly Madison ----- pp. 1-250
- Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."  
directions to birthplace of Dolly Payne ----- 486  
facts of the birth of Dolly Payne ----- 486
- Rogers, Lou. "Tar Heel Women."  
biography of Dolly Payne Madison ----- 71-81

## WILLIAM RANKIN

(1768, 1771, 1781)

Synopsis: The William Rankin home was built about 1768. It stands at the junction of the North and South Buffalo Creeks. Cornwallis camped there during his campaign in North Carolina. William and his brother John were both Revolutionary patriots as well as participants in the Battle of Alamance.

References:

- Caruthers, E. W. "Interesting Revolutionary Incidents of the Old North State."  
Col. Fanning at Rankin's plantation ----- pp. 98-99

location of Rankin home gave probability of escape from looting -----	pp. 98
Dr. Caldwell hides papers and books at Rankin home because of its location -----	274
Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."	
directions to the Rankin home and description -----	485
William Rankin a participant in the battles of Alamance and the Revolution -----	485
Foote, W. H. "Revolutionary Sketches of North Carolina."	
description of plantation during and after British occupancy -----	273-274
Rankin, S. M. "History of Buffalo Presbyterian Church and Her People."	
first preaching in the section was at the home of the Rankins -----	27
genealogy of the Rankin family -----	40-41
William Rankin excluded from pardon offered the Regulators -----	181
Stockard, S. W. "History of Guilford County."	
resume of life before coming to Guilford County about 1764 -----	186
declared an outlaw by Tryon during the Regulation troubles -----	186
hatred of the Rankins by Cornwallis -----	186
encampment by the British on Rankin land -----	186
continuous struggle of family for right to their beliefs and for freedom -----	187
location of Rankin plantation -----	184

#### GUN FACTORY

(1771, 1781)

Synopsis: It is generally understood that most of the rifles used at the battle of Guilford Courthouse were made in this factory located at some point between Guilford College and High Point. The Guilford Rifle was well known in the days of the Revolution and it is believed was used extensively in the War of the Regulators.



References:

- Stockard, S. W. "History of Guilford County."  
 soldiers at Guilford Courthouse use guns made in  
 Guilford County ----- pp. 59  
 Guilford names connected with the manufacture of  
 guns are Wrights, Armfields, Lambs, Ledbetters,  
 Stephens, Couches, Dixons and Johnsons ----- 59-60  
 Guilford guns used in the Battle of Alamance ----- 59-60

## HUFFMAN'S MILL

(1771-1951)

Synopsis: This mill, which has been worked continuously since its  
 erection in 1771, is one and one-half miles from the Alamance Creek  
 Bridge on State Highway #144. The meal is considered particularly fine  
 because of the old hand process still in use.

References:

- Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the  
 Old North State."  
 facts of location, name of builder and date, and  
 present status ----- pp. 485

## THE JOSEPH HOSKINS HOME

(1773, 1781, 1789)

Synopsis: The Hoskins family was among the first settlers in Guilford  
 County. Joseph was a pioneer from Pennsylvania and moved here in 1773  
 when he received a land grant near Guilford Courthouse on Horse Pen Creek.  
 The battle at Guilford Courthouse was fought partially on his plantation.  
 His residence, which was one-third mile west from the first line of battle,  
 became headquarters for Cornwallis and a hospital for the British.

References:

- Caruthers, E. W. "Interesting Revolutionary Incidents of the Old North State."  
 British dead buried in two large pits in the field near the Hoskins house ----- pp. 136  
 story of Pinkerton, a volunteer in the American army ----- 141
- Stockard, S. W. "History of Guilford County."  
 location of Hoskins house ----- 177  
 Cornwallis takes over house ----- 177  
 Joseph Hoskins elected sheriff of Guilford in 1789 ----- 177-178

## SPRINGFIELD MEETING HOUSE

(1773, 1781, 1858)

Synopsis: Springfield Meeting House is a Friends' Monthly Meeting which was organized in Guilford County, approximately five miles from High Point, N. C., in 1773. Several buildings have been erected on the site and standing now is the one built in 1858. This building is at present a museum. The collection of relics of Quaker domestic life is considered outstanding by curators of leading museums in the country. Joined to the old building by a portico is a beautiful new Church building to which additions and renovations are constantly being made. In the cemetery adjoining the Churchyard are many old graves. Among them are those of Enos Blair and his twelve children and the grave of a British soldier killed at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse.

References:

- Chaffin, N. C. "Trinity College, 1839-1892: The Beginnings of Duke University."  
 letter of 1823 describing the surroundings of Springfield ----- pp. 25-27  
 description of Springfield ----- 519

Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."

directions for reaching Springfield with short  
description of the site ----- pp. 389  
graves of Enos Blair and his twelve children  
and a British soldier mentioned ----- 389

High Point Chamber of Commerce. "The Building and Builders of a City."

location of Springfield and short history ----- 6

Price, Jonathan and Strother, John. "Map of 1808."

Location: Approximately 36.1 degrees latitude and 280  
degrees longitude.

Haworth, Chester C. (Mrs.). South Main Street Extension, High Point, N. C.

(Mrs. Haworth has written and had printed a small pamphlet reviewing the history of Springfield. She calls it, "Springfield, 1773-1940." Copies are in the possession of her and her family.)

#### BRUCE'S CROSSROADS

(1776, 1781, 1787)

Synopsis: This crossroads, now called Summerfield, was originally the home of the Revolutionary patriot, Charles Bruce. The site is twelve and one-half miles from Greensboro on State Highway #220 from Greensboro to Madison. The location has many historical facets of interest.

#### References:

Caruthers, E. W. "Interesting Revolutionary Incidents of The Old North State."

Cornwallis encamps at Bruce's and buries dead ----- pp. 45-46  
proof of Cornwallis at Bruce's ----- 56

Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."

location and historical significance ----- 384  
bugler boy Gillis buried in Bruce family cemetery ----- 384

Stockard, S. W. "History of Guilford County."

Andrew Jackson read law here 1787 ----- 39

	34
Jackson enjoys sport of racing on Bruce track -----	pp. 39
Charles Bruce named Representative from Guilford to Halifax Convention in 1776 -----	42

# EARLY FACTORIES AT JAMESTOWN (1776, 1797, 1830)

Synopsis: It is interesting to note that Jamestown, the site of a thriving manufacturing business in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries is, after being industrially inactive for a number of years, coming back into the manufacturing field.

## References:

Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."	
listed in this reference are a Pre-Revolutionary tannery, Quaker hat shop, and woolen mill -----	pp. 374
location of above -----	374
High Point Chamber of Commerce. "The Building and Builders of a City."	
Confederate uniform factory, burned by Stonewall,	
all workers taken prisoner -----	24-25
story of Beard's Hat Shop -----	11
Stockard, S. W. "History of Guilford County."	
location of hat factory -----	59
description of how felt hats were made -----	59-60
George Mendenhall manufactured shoes, plows, rakes, hoes, all worked by skilled slave labor -----	60
plow invented of metal instead of wooden mould board, 1830, by Eli Pugh -----	59-60

# THE BLAIR FAMILY (1781, 1798, 1839)

Synopsis: The Blairs might well be considered the family that has always stood for stability, truth, and charity. They are among the best of the

builders of this section and especially of High Point.

References:

Chaffin, N. C. "Trinity College, 1839-1892: The Beginnings of Duke University."

location of first home of the Blairs -----	pp. 33
early interest in education -----	33-34
Blairs opposed to slavery -----	36
Enos Blair one of organizers of Union Institute in 1839 -	43

Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."

location of the log home built by the Blairs in 1798 with short description -----	220
location of present Blair house and Blair Park -----	220
graves of Enos Blair and his twelve children located at Springfield Meeting House cemetery -----	389

(It should be stated here that though no published references to the civic mindedness of the "departing generation" of the Blairs is listed, time will certainly list this family as public benefactors in the High Point community. The family added largely to the collection in the Springfield Museum; they donated to the city the property for the Municipal Park - Blair Park; and two of the Elementary Schools in High Point were named in honor of the sisters, Miss Ada Blair and Miss Emma Blair, who were Principals of the schools bearing their names.)

MARTHA McFARLANE McGEE BELL

(1781)

Synopsis: The Bell home and mill were just over the Guilford County line, two miles from Glenola in Randolph County. Mrs. Bell's grave is nearby. The life of Mrs. Bell is a story of heroism and patriotism. Both of the Bells were Revolutionary patriots, and during the war their mill was often



the scene of historic incidents.

References:

Caruthers, E. W. "Interesting Revolutionary Incidents of the Old North State."

Cornwallis camps at Bell's mill after the battle at Guilford Courthouse -----	pp. 127
British wounded men are left at Bell's mill after the battle -----	172
Cornwallis' letter to Lord Germain regarding his stay at Bell's mill -----	173-174
the Bell plantation becomes Cornwallis' headquarters -----	175
detailed story of life and character of Mrs. Bell -----	304-340

Faulconer, Rose J. "Criteria for the Construction of Units on North Carolina."

story of Mrs. Bell's life written for children -----	69
play written by eighth grade children -----	120-122

Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."

directions for reaching the Bell home, mill, and Mrs. Bell's grave -----	390
statement concerning Mrs. Bell's encounter with Cornwallis and her ride into the British lines -----	390

Guilford Memorial. "A Memorial Volume of Guilford Battle Ground Company."

the story of Mrs. Bell -----	85-86
------------------------------	-------

MRS. JAMES CARUTHERS

(1781)

Synopsis: The exact location of the James Caruthers' home has not been determined, but E. W. Caruthers places it in North Guilford County. The entire period of the Revolution was a test of courage and equanimity for Mrs. Caruthers.

References:

Caruthers, E. W. "Interesting Revolutionary Incidents of the Old North State."

story of the courage of Mrs. Caruthers when faced with  
 danger to her family and herself ----- pp. 286-291

# THE COFFINS OF NEW GARDEN

(1781, 1792, 1819, 1826, 1841)

Synopsis: Perhaps no name in the history of Guilford County was respected, loved, feared, and possibly hated more than the name of Coffin from the first decade in the 19th century through the years of the Civil War. The members of the Coffin family were influential in the Manumission Society, in starting a school for negroes, and in starting a library - the first in the Piedmont. Members of the family also organized the Underground Railroad, and one of them became the first "Conductor." The Coffins were the instigators and leaders in the migration of hundreds of families from Guilford to the western States. The Coffin homes were adjacent to New Garden Meeting House.

## References:

- Coffin, Addison. "Life and Travels of Addison Coffin."  
 genealogy - interesting because of the characteristics  
 portrayed ----- pp. 11-16  
 Vestal, his birth at New Garden and his death in 1826 -- 17  
 Coffins openly attacked slavery with Vestal the only  
 man in the county who joined the Manumission Society  
 in 1816 ----- 17  
 Vestal, the originator and operator of the first  
 Underground Railroad in America in 1819 ----- 19  
 Levi, a cousin, learns about the Underground Railroad -- 19-20  
 location of Alatheia Coffin's home, the story of her  
 life, and her aid to slaves ----- 22-27  
 Alatheia helps perfect plans for New Garden School in  
 1833 and becomes matron ----- 28  
 body of Alatheia brought from Indiana to New Garden  
 for burial on November 5, 1891 ----- 30-31  
 story of shackled slaves led Addison to his life work -- 36-40  
 Indians ask Quakers for succor ----- 42

Addison confers with Indians and goes to President Jackson regarding their treaties -----	pp. 43-45
Coffin, Levi. "Reminiscences of Levi Coffin."	
genealogy of the family -----	3-6
location of family home at New Garden -----	6
Grandfather Richard Williams donates land for New Garden Meeting House -----	9
New Garden opening scene of the Battle of Guilford Courthouse -----	9-10
New Garden Meeting House used as hospital -----	10
Coffin house used as American hospital -----	10
Richard Williams' house a British hospital -----	10
smallpox among soldiers takes lives of family -----	10-11
scenes of cruelty to slaves gives Levi his life work -----	12-13
slave hiding place in woods near Meeting House -----	20-21
story of the run-away slave, Ede -----	23-28
Levi teaches at Nazareth, two miles North of Deep River Church -----	104
Sunday School for negroes at Deep River -----	105
Nazareth Library Association, first in Piedmont, begun in 1826 at Deep River by Levi -----	105-106
Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."	
names reputed founders of Underground Railroad -----	45
Gilbert, Dorothy L. "Guilford - A Quaker College."	
story of Alatheia Coffin's trek to Indiana -----	38-41
Alatheia becomes matron at New Garden in 1833 -----	42
Hamlin, C. H. "Ninety Bits of North Carolina Biography."	
life of Levi Coffin -----	53-55
Stockard, Sallie W. "History of Guilford County."	
history of the Manumission Society -----	48
organization of the Underground Railroad -----	48-49
migration from Guilford, leaders in movement -----	50, 127
Addison Coffin, leader in Underground Railroad -----	51
Weeks, Stephen B. "Southern Quakers and Slavery."	
organization of Underground Railroad, 1819 -----	242-321
Levi Coffin starts Sunday School for negroes, in 1821 -----	242
westward migration -----	284
first library in Piedmont 1826 -----	299-300
life of Addison Coffin, born 1822 -----	309-310

## MRS. WALTER DENNY

(1781)

Synopsis: The Dennys were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, with all the humor inherent in the Irish as opposed to all the consistencies and lack of humor of the Scotch-Presbyterians. Our stories of the Revolutionary period abound so strongly in tragedy that an amusing story is often most welcome. The exact location of the Denny home has never been determined, but it is shown by reliable sources to have been on the North side of Reedy Fork Creek and east of Doggett's Mill.

References:

- Caruthers, E. W. "Interesting Revolutionary Incidents of the Old North State."  
     story of Mrs. Denny's encounter with a party of Tories  
     who demanded an oath of loyalty ----- pp. 273-276
- Rankin, S. M. "History of Buffalo Presbyterian Church and Her People."  
     genealogy of Denny family and location of homesite ----- 42  
     three Denny sons were Revolutionary patriots ----- 193

## COL. AND MRS. ARTHUR FORBIS

(1781)

Synopsis: The Forbis' home was in Guilford County near the Alamance Church, in the cemetery of which Church Col. Forbis is buried. The Forbis were Revolutionary patriots, and Mrs. Forbis, because of her great courage, is considered one of the country's heroines.

References:

- Caruthers, E. W. "Interesting Revolutionary Incidents of the Old North State."

heroism of Col. Forbis in battle -----	pp. 113
graphic description of the battle -----	135
Captain Forbis given command of the regiment -----	137
character of Col. Forbis -----	137
Col. Forbis wounded at New Garden -----	144
interesting story of Mrs. Forbis -----	266-270

Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."

statement regarding death and grave of Col. Forbis -----	525
--	-----

Guilford Memorial. "A Memorial Volume of Guilford Battle Ground Company."

story of the life of Col. Forbis -----	133
--	-----

Rankin, S. M. "History of Buffalo Presbyterian Church and Her People." genealogy, marriage of Col. Forbis, and location of the Forbis' home -----

37-38

# THE "BUGLER BOY" GILLIS

(1781)

Synopsis: Gillis was about eighteen years old when the skirmish took place in which he was "murdered." It is called that because he was unarmed, on a slow-gaited pony, and had no chance to protect himself nor to get away. A monument stands in Guilford Courthouse National Military Park in his honor.

## References:

Caruthers, E. W. "Interesting Revolutionary Incidents of the Old North State."

location and story of Gillis' death -----	pp. 46-47
authority for location -----	49

Faulconer, Rose J. "Criteria for the Construction of Units on North Carolina."

story of Gillis written for children -----	68, 108-111
--	-------------

Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State." statements about Gillis' death, grave, and the memorial to him -----

384-385



RALPH GORRELL

(1781, 1861)

Synopsis: The Plantation of Ralph Gorrell, on the south side of Buffalo Creek, was the place of encampment for Cornwallis at various times during the March 1781 campaign.

References:

Caruthers, E. W. "Interesting Revolutionary Incidents of the Old North State."  
location, and encampment of British at the plantation ---- pp. 272  
methods used by plundering expeditions ----- 272-273  
Cornwallis' Order Book, written at Gorrell's ----- 432-435

Foote, W. H. "Revolutionary Sketches of North Carolina."  
Cornwallis at the Gorrell plantation ----- 273  
condition of plantation during and after British occupancy- 273-274

Stockard, S. W. "History of Guilford County."  
biography of Hon. Ralph Gorrell, descendant of the  
Revolutionary hero, a member of the State Convention  
of 1861 ----- 169-171

Price, Jonathan, and Strother, John. "Map of 1808."  
Gorrell's is just above the "T" in "County," which is about 280  
degrees longitude and 36 degrees latitude.

GUILFORD COURTHOUSE NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

(1781)

Synopsis: It was on the site of this Park that the battle of the Revolution took place which is considered by many to have been the turning point of the entire struggle for independence. There are many monuments in the Park and a very excellent museum in which relics of the period can be seen. It is located on U. S. Highway #220, six miles from Greensboro.

References:

- Albright, James W. "Greensboro 1808-1904, Facts, Figures, Traditions and Reminiscences."  
 story of the battle with prints ----- pp. 111-117
- Caruthers, E. W. "Interesting Revolutionary Incidents of the Old North State."  
 Col. John Paisley "plays dead," saves his life and is the last man to leave the battleground ----- 161-162
- Coffin, Levi. "Reminiscences of Levi Coffin."  
 beginning of battle at New Garden ----- 9-10
- Creedy, R. B. "Grandfather Tales of North Carolina History."  
 story of the battle at Martinsville ----- 80-81
- Faulconer, Rose J. "Criteria for the Construction of Units on North Carolina."  
 story of the battle written for children ----- 64-67
- Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."  
 county seat changed from Martinsville to Greensboro ----- 205  
 location of the Park and what is to be seen there ----- 384-385  
 British soldiers killed at Guilford Courthouse buried at Springfield Meeting House ----- 389
- Foote, W. H. "Revolutionary Sketches of North Carolina."  
 story of the battle at the Courthouse ----- 272-280
- Guilford Memorial. "A Memorial Volume of Guilford Battle Ground Company."  
 excellent word picture of Martinsville ----- 3  
 review of the battle - very good reference ----- 4-9
- Hill, D. H. "Young People's History of North Carolina."  
 story and prints of the battle ----- 199-203  
 source of rifles used in the battle ----- 276
- Schenck, D. "The Guilford Battle Ground."  
 thorough resume of the entire battle - rather technical reading ----- 1-74
- Stockard, Sallie W. "History of Guilford County."  
 character sketch of Cornwallis ----- 27-28  
 character sketch of Nathaniel Greene ----- 28-29  
 comparison of the two men ----- 29  
 the Battle Ground taken over as a National Military Park ----- 31-32  
 guns used in battle manufactured in plant now covered by the waters of High Point City Lake ----- 59

Price, Jonathan and Strother, John. "Map of 1808."

Follow approximately 36 degrees, 30 minutes latitude, and 280.5 degrees longitude. The location will be found to be almost the halfway line of the county.

## THE GEORGE MENDENHALL

### HOME AND MILL

(1781)

Synopsis: Though the homeplace and mill were torn down about twenty-five years ago and the site is now covered by the waters of the High Point City Lake, the spot can be placed with almost exactness at the point on County Highway #952-A where the bridge crosses the lake. Mrs. Mendenhall was a woman of courage and staunchness, a patriot who lived during trying times, having to fend each day for food for her family while the British camped on her plantation.

### References:

Caruthers, E. W. "Interesting Revolutionary Incidents of the Old North State."

description of terrain at Mendenhall's mill and its importance -----	pp. 153
Col. Lee plans to overcome the British guard stationed at the mill - importance again of the terrain -----	153
Cornwallis' Order Book regarding the guard stationed at the mill -----	435

Stockard, Sallie W. "History of Guilford County."

story of Mrs. Mendenhall's meeting with Cornwallis and the ensuing clash of wills -----	27
---	----

## MRS. THOMAS MORGAN

(1781)

Synopsis: The site of the Morgan home is not definite but the approximate

location was a few miles northeast of Buffalo Church. The story of Mrs. Morgan's encounter with the Tories is interesting as well as informative of the time in which our patriots were harassed by both the British and oftentimes by their neighbors who were Tories. This story shows the conditions and the methods used to combat the evils of the Tory element.

References:

- Caruthers, E. W. "Interesting Revolutionary Incidents of the Old North State."  
 interesting story of retaliation by Mrs. Morgan for  
 destruction left by Tories ----- pp. 270-273
- Rankin, S. M. "History of Buffalo Presbyterian Church and Her People."  
 location of home a few miles Northeast of  
 Buffalo Church ----- 90  
 Thomas Morgan elected Sheriff in 1772 ----- 90

MARGARET McBRIDE

(1781)

Synopsis: Margaret McBride was only fourteen years old at the time she was called on to show her courage and her patriotism for her country. The McBride home was about seven miles from Greensboro, midway between the Alamance and the Buffalo Creeks.

References:

- Caruthers, E. W. "Interesting Revolutionary Incidents of the Old North State."  
 description and location of McBride Home ----- pp. 291-292  
 story of Margaret's heroism ----- 292-304
- Faulconer, Rose J. "Criteria for the Construction of Units on North Carolina."  
 story, written for children, of Margaret's heroism ----- 71-72
- McCorkle, L. A. "Old Time Stories of the 'Old North State.'"  
 story of Maggie McBride's heroism ----- 122-128

# COL. JOHN PAISLEY

(1781)

Synopsis: The Paisley home was about eight miles from Greensboro, N. C., in an easterly direction and is shown on the earliest maps of this section. Col. Paisley was a leader in the fight for freedom, was a man with a price on his head because of his unceasing vigilance against the Tories, and was the last man to leave the battlefield at Guilford Courthouse.

## References:

Caruthers, E. W. "Interesting Revolutionary Incidents of the Old North State."

Colonel Paisley, last to leave the ground at the battle of Guilford Courthouse, story -----	pp. 161-162
Paisley plantation ravaged while Tarleton camped at Gorrell's nearby -----	272
location of Paisley plantation about 8 miles from Greensboro in easterly direction -----	340
Col. Paisley, a man with a price on his head -----	340
activities of Col. Paisley and the story of his life -----	340-349

Price, Jonathan and Strother, John. "Map of 1808."

Location: About 280 degrees, 20 minutes, longitude, and 36.5 degrees latitude.

# THE IRON WORKS

(1781)

Synopsis: This site is approximately twelve miles from the site of old Martinsville, just across the Rockingham County line. It was here that both Greene and Cornwallis camped several times before they met at Guilford Courthouse.



References:

Caruthers, E. W. "Interesting Revolutionary Incidents of the Old North State."

scene of Cornwallis' encampment on site ----- pp. 56  
 scene of Greene's encampment on site ----- 103  
 Greene returns to site after the battle ----- 123

Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."

location of site and directions for reaching with statement  
 regarding its occupancy ----- 373

JOHN SPURGEON

(1781)

Synopsis: The site of the Spurgeon home is about one mile from Abbott's Creek Church in Davidson County, just across the Guilford County line. It is interesting to note that the site is and has been continuously in the hands of Spurgeons who continue to occupy it. John, the nine year old son of the Tory Colonel Spurgeon who was zealous for the royalist cause, was equally a hero of the American cause. The story of his heroism appeals to children and adults and particularly to boys.

References:

Caruthers, E. W. "Interesting Revolutionary Incidents of the Old North State."

Greene makes his headquarters at the Spurgeon home ----- pp. 39  
 the story of the divided family and of the child,  
 John's, heroism ----- 39-42

High Point Chamber of Commerce. "The Building and Builders of a City."  
 location and story of John Spurgeon's heroism ----- 26

Leonard, J. C. "Centennial History of Davidson County North Carolina."  
 the location and story of John Spurgeon's heroism, also of  
 his father's activities ----- 263-265

Rumple, J. "A History of Rowan County, North Carolina."  
 the story of John Spurgeon the hero ----- 153-154

Clark, S. C. Postmaster, High Point, N. C.

(Mr. Clark knows the present Spurgeon family and is not only familiar with the history of the Spurgeons but wants others to know the site and history also.)

#### THE REVEREND HENRY TATUM'S HOME

(1781)

Synopsis: The Reverend Henry Tatum's homesite can be definitely established by reference to the Guilford County Surveyors' Map of 1925. It was here that the skirmish occurred in which the bugler boy, Gillis, was killed.

#### References:

Caruthers, E. W. "Interesting Revolutionary Incidents of the Old North State."

story of the skirmish in which Gillis was murdered, and  
location of site ----- pp. 47-49

Guilford County Commissioners. "Guilford County Surveyors' Map of 1925."  
(This map shows the location of the homesite of Reverend Henry Tatum in the northeast corner of the County.)

#### TOWMEY'S INN

(1781, 1849)

Synopsis: Towmeyer's Inn stood on the stagecoach road from Raleigh to Salisbury and was directly across from the present site of the Lindale Dairy on West Lexington St., High Point, N. C. There are interesting stories in connection with the Inn though they are not in print. Old court records show the very early marriage of Towmeyer, the Innkeeper, giving his daughter 400 acres of land as a wedding present when she married Josiah

Hayworth. This land is now part of the Emerywood tract in High Point, N. C.

References:

High Point Chamber of Commerce. "The Building and Builders of a City."  
 location of the site and its importance ----- pp. 26  
 story of Towmeyer's daughter's marriage ----- 26-27  
 story of hiding of Josiah Hayworth ----- 27

Perry, Mrs. Charles, High Point, N. C.

(Mrs. Perry has done quite a bit of research in connection with the inns and ordinaries of this section. Much of the information of necessity came from court records which is long and tedious work. She has, however, recorded her information in manuscript form.)

THOMAS WHITE

(1781)

Synopsis: Thomas White, a very strict Quaker, lived on the south side of the Guilford Battleground directly in the path of the oncoming British army. The description of a home so placed and the story of the ridiculous concealment of stern Quaker Thomas during those days of preparation for the battle are interesting and lend color to the period.

References:

Caruthers, E. W. "Interesting Revolutionary Incidents of the Old North State."  
 location and description of the White home ----- pp. 162-163  
 story of Thomas White's concealment ----- 163

WELCH'S INN

(1786)

Synopsis: This site, located at 1425 East Lexington Street, High Point, N. C., was built in 1786. Inasmuch as it was, at that time, quite near the

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intersection of the stagecoach road from Raleigh to Salisbury and the road from Fayetteville to Bethebara, it was more than likely an important stopping place for travellers. Changes that have been made in the building are easily detected, and the old house, as it was originally, stands forth. The building was first used as a residence by the Haley family, and it is shown as "Haley" on the 1808 map of North Carolina.

References:

Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."

statements as to location and date of erection ----- pp. 217

High Point Chamber of Commerce. "The Building and Builders of a City." location and description of the site ----- pp. 31

word picture of life in the inn during the 18th century -- 31-32

Price, Jonathan and Strother, John. "Map of 1808." site designated as "Haley"

Location: southwest corner of Guilford County

Clark, Alston. High Point, N. C.

(Mr. Clark has in his possession the first deed to the above property and many subsequent deeds. He also has pictures of the site which were made prior to additions to the house.)

THE RICHARD MENDENHALL HOME

(1811)

Synopsis: This house stands on the highway between Greensboro and High Point, directly across from the main entrance to the High Point City Lake. Richard Mendenhall served in the General Assembly at various times and was an influential member of the community. He was the owner of the store which stands directly across the highway from his home. Perhaps most important of all, he was responsible for the early training of Nereus Mendenhall, his son, who acquired characteristics which in later life made

him an outstanding figure in the educational life of North Carolina.

References:

Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."  
location and description of the house ----- pp. 374  
(In this reference the house is called the Steele house, but it is only in very recent years that this old site has lost its name Mendenhall's, and it is still known as such to residents in the vicinity.)  
location and description of the store ----- 374

Hamlin, C. H. "Ninety Bits of North Carolina Biography."  
life of Nereus Mendenhall, son of Richard ----- 102-104

High Point Chamber of Commerce. "The Building and Builders of a City."  
history of the Mendenhall house ----- 19  
influence of the family in the community and state ---- 20

Raper, C. H. "The Church and Private Schools of North Carolina."  
tribute to Nereus Mendenhall, son of Richard ----- 8

Stockard, Sallie "History of Guilford County."  
Nereus Mendenhall, son of Richard, influential in founding asylum at Morganton, considered then the best in the South ----- 71

BRUMBLELL'S INN

(1814)

Synopsis: This old Inn is standing today and is almost unchanged. It is located about five miles west of the city limits of High Point, N. C., on the old stagecoach road from Raleigh to Salisbury. Because of its location it was an important spot in the first half of the nineteenth century. A traditional story of the Inn appeals to children as well as adults.

References:

Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."



location, description, and resume of story regarding  
a traveller's gold ----- pp. 374-375

High Point Chamber of Commerce. "The Building and Builders of a City."  
location, description of interior and story of a  
traveller's stay there ----- 29-30

# QUAKER MEETING HOUSE

AT

HIGH POINT CITY LAKE

(1819, 1866)

Synopsis: This building stands near the reservoir. It was built about 1819, has been used as a Church, a school - which was financed by George Peabody, a colored Baptist Church, and now stands empty, with the deed in the name of the City of High Point.

## References:

Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."

location and statements regarding its use ----- pp. 374  
(It should be stated that this reference is in error.  
The building is not a museum.)

High Point Chamber of Commerce. "The Building and Builders of a City."  
location of the building and complete story of its  
"life" ----- 21-22

# NEREUS MENDENHALL

(1819, 1875)

Synopsis: Nereus Mendenhall, the son of Richard, was born in the Mendenhall home at Jamestown, N. C., in 1819. During his Presidency of New Garden Boarding School, it was the only school in the South to remain open

during the entire period of the Civil War and Reconstruction. Perhaps, however, his most important accomplishment was the great effort, accompanied by success, which he put forth in securing the establishment of the Morganton, N. C., branch of the State Hospital for the Insane, which was authorized in 1875.

#### References:

- Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."  
location and description of the home ----- pp. 374  
(It should be stated that in this reference the site is  
called the Steele house.)
- Hamlin, C. H. "Ninety Bits of North Carolina Biography."  
life story of Nereus Mendenhall ----- 102-104
- High Point Chamber of Commerce. "The Building and Builders of a City."  
location and history of Mendenhall home ----- 19-20
- Raper, C. L. "The Church and Private Schools of North Carolina."  
tribute to Nereus Mendenhall ----- 8
- Stockard, Sallie W. "History of Guilford County."  
influence in establishment of Morganton State  
Hospital ----- 71

CALVIN H. WILEY

(1819, 1861-65)

Synopsis: Calvin H. Wiley was born in Guilford County in 1819. He was the first State Superintendent of Schools in North Carolina and the only State Superintendent of Schools in the entire South prior to the War Between the States.

#### References:

- Guilford County. "Publications of the Guilford County Literary and Historical Association." Vol. I.

- Wiley, a student of the Old Red School House, speaks for it  
as a place of worthy influence ----- pp. 39
- Hamlin, C. H. "Ninety Bits of North Carolina Biography."  
life of Calvin H. Wiley ----- 57-59
- Rankin, S. M. "History of Buffalo Presbyterian Church and Her People."  
Wiley baptised by David Caldwell ----- 173
- Stockard, S. W. "History of Guilford County."  
C. H. Wiley writes novel, "Alamance," a story of the Tories  
in Guilford County ----- 29  
struggle of Wiley for public schools ----- 92-94
- Wheeler, J. H. "Reminiscences and Memoirs of North Carolina and  
Eminent North Carolinians."  
short life history of C. H. Wiley ----- 194
- Wiley, C. H. "The North Carolina Reader."  
an address on Education in North Carolina in which he  
reviews education and pleas for free education for all --- 74-76

GEORGE C. MENDENHALL

AND THE

TELLMONT LAW SCHOOL

(1820-1830)

Synopsis: George C. Mendenhall lived and had his law school on Deep River. His home and school faced across the water. The school was one of the earliest in the state and the site is credited with being one of the most beautiful in this section. George C. Mendenhall, himself, was a man of great influence, of wealth in land and slaves, and is credited with having some of the best trained and skilled slaves in the State.

References:

Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."  
statement as to existence of Tellmont ----- pp. 374

Guilford County. "Publications of the Guilford County Literary and Historical Association." Vol. I.  
    genealogy of George Mendenhall with excellent write-up of his life, his school and home, and his influence ----- pp. 66-69

Stockard, S. W. "History of Guilford County."  
    description of Tellmont and its influence ----- 81-82

FORERUNNERS  
OF  
GREENSBORO'S GRADED SCHOOLS  
(1820)

Synopsis: Several academies and institutes were the forerunners of Greensboro's Graded Schools, each of them important and weaving an influence for the final set-up of the present system. As can be seen from the "References," the locations of some of these early schools can be easily identified.

References:

Guilford County. "Publications of the Guilford County Literary and Historical Association." Vol. I.  
    description of Paisley's Academy of 1820 ----- pp. 32-36

Raper, C. L. "The Church and Private Schools of North Carolina."  
    location of Caldwell's Institute, description, ----- 104  
    and scholastic standing ----- 104-106  
    history of Caldwell's Institute -----  
    location of Greensboro Academy with a short history ----- 105  
    regarding it -----  
    removal of Caldwell's Institute to Hillsboro and setting ----- 106  
    up of Greensboro's Graded School system -----

Wiley, C. H. "The North Carolina Reader."  
    plans for organization of Caldwell's Institute, a -----  
    school of secondary level ----- 75

SIDNEY PORTER

AND

"Q. HENRY"

(1822, 1862, 1910)

Synopsis: Q. Henry's father came to North Carolina in 1822. The site of Q. Henry's birthplace in 1862 is marked - at 426 West Market Street, Greensboro, N. C. More than likely, of all the sons of Guilford County, Q. Henry is most widely known because of the general appeal of his stories.

References:

Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."

Q. Henry's birth in Greensboro in 1862 -----	pp. 109
Q. Henry's burial in Asheville in 1910 -----	146
early life as a musician -----	205-206
location of Q. Henry's birthplace -----	206
location of his mother's home -----	206
original manuscript of Q. Henry in the Greensboro Public Library -----	212
Sidney Porter's first years in North Carolina -----	383

Hamlin, C. H. "Ninety Bits of North Carolina Biography." life of Q. Henry -----	84-89
--	-------

Smith, C. Alphonso. "Q. Henry Biography." Q. Henry's grandparents buried in old First Presbyterian Church cemetery ----- (This entire book is filled with interesting, readable material. Particularly through page ninety-four the book is concerned with the life of Q. Henry while he was in Greensboro.) -----	33      1-94
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THE OLD RED SCHOOL

(1823)

Synopsis: This school was located six miles from Greensboro and one mile



southeast of the old Alamance Church. The "Reference" gives a detailed description of the school which is valuable in that it is considered to be a true word picture of most of the schools of that period.

References:

- Guilford County. "Publications of the Guilford County Literary and Historical Association." Vol. I.  
location and description of the school ----- pp. 37-40  
Calvin H. Wiley a student of the school ----- 39

SITE OF THE OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

(1824, 1892, 1938)

Synopsis: The site of this Church, which was organized in 1824, is at the corner of Summit Ave. and Church Streets in Greensboro, N. C., and is now part of a Community Center. The present building was constructed in 1892 and reconstructed in 1938. The John Motley Morehead grave is in the Church cemetery.

References:

- Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."  
location and description of the Church ----- pp. 211-212  
grave of Morehead mentioned ----- 212
- Smith, C. Alphonso. "Q. Henry Biography."  
grandparents of Q. Henry, Sidney Porter and Ruth  
Coffin Worth, buried in Church cemetery ----- 33
- Stockard, Sallie W. "History of Guilford County."  
history of the Church - very good reference ----- 118-120

THE RICHARD MENDENHALL STORE

(1824, 1951)

Synopsis: The building, unchanged since its erection in 1824, stands at the

entrance of the High Point City Lake. The owner, Richard Mendenhall, though a Quaker, was a very large slave owner. He was also one of the most influential members of the Manumission Society. The building is now owned by the City of High Point and plans are underway to make the site a museum of Revolutionary relics.

References:

Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."

location and description ----- pp. 374

Stockard, Sallie W. "History of Guilford County."

aims and members of the Manumission Society ----- 48

Tilden, Sophie (Miss). Jamestown, N. C.

(Miss Tilden's mother spent a great deal of effort in research regarding this site. Also she worked for many years to influence the City of High Point to buy the property and keep it up as a museum. Since her death, the city has acquired the property and plans are underway to restore the building and set up a museum there. Miss Tilden has her mother's records and is glad for interested people to see and read them.)

# THE RAGAN FAMILY AND THE RAGAN HOMESIRE

(1824, 1859)

Synopsis: The Ragan family has played an important part in the development of High Point, N. C. Amos Ragan was born in 1824. His son, Amos, built the home which now stands on the right at the junction of South Main Street Extension, High Point, N. C., and State Highway #610. The date was about 1859. Amos Jr., was a large landowner, had the Post Office contract for Bloomington for many years, operated the stage coach to Bethania, and reared a family of thirteen children. An interesting story is told by one of his descendants which places full responsibility for the present site

of High Point on the desire of Amos to protect his children from the evils of city life which he believed the railroad would bring to Bloomington.

#### References:

Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."

location of the Ragan homesite with a few words about  
the family ----- pp. 390

High Point Chamber of Commerce. "The Building and Builders of a City."  
the story of the Ragans and the Plank Road ----- 39-40

Stockard, Sallie W. "History of Guilford County."  
early life of Amos Ragan, born 1824 ----- 180  
enterprises engaged in by the Ragans ----- 181

Gates, Martha (Mrs.). Emerywood Court Apts., High Point, N. C.  
(Mrs. Gates is a granddaughter of Amos Ragan. She was reared in  
the old family homestead and knows the traditional stories as well  
as the facts surrounding the family and the homesite.)

#### FLORENCE

(1830, 1859)

Synopsis: Census records of 1830 show Florence as a thriving town with the expectation of becoming one of the larger cities of this area. Today one or two old houses and a modern school for negroes, the latter called Florence School, is practically all that is left of the old town. The extreme dissatisfaction, with regard to life in a slave state and community, was directly responsible for the desertion of the town almost to the last family. The site is six miles northeast of High Point on the old C. C. Camp Road.

#### References:

High Point Chamber of Commerce. "The Building and Builders of a City."

description of Florence as it was and is today with reasons for its decline -----	pp. 10-11
Stockard, Sallie W. "History of Guilford County." Florence, its history as a town -----	50

# THE NATHAN HUNT TAVERN

(1830-1855)

Synopsis: On the left, at the intersection of South Main Street, High Point, N. C., and the Liberty Highway, stands this landmark of the days of Bloomington, the forerunner of High Point, N. C., and the Plank Road. Because of its location, it was important to travellers generally, and because of its nearness to Brown's Schoolhouse, it acquired many travellers to and from the school. The owner, Nathan Hunt, was very influential in the founding of New Garden Boarding School.

## References:

Chaffin, Nora C. "Trinity College, 1839-1892: The Beginnings of Duke University." letter describing home of Nathan Hunt near Springfield -----	pp. 26-27 32
description of the Tavern, importance of the owner ----	113-114
importance of the Tavern to travellers -----	519
location in relation to the North Carolina Central Railroad -----	
Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State." location, description, and importance of the tavern ---	390
Gilbert, Dorothy L. "Guilford, A Quaker College." Nathan Hunt influential in founding Guilford College --	14-19

## COTTON MANUFACTURING IN GREENSBORO

(1832)

Synopsis: One of the earliest steam cotton mills in the State was built in Greensboro in 1832. From this beginning has grown the large textile industry of this entire section. Henry Humphrey was the pioneer. He was also a patriot of the War of 1812.

References:

Albright, James W. "Greensboro 1808-1904, Facts, Figures, Traditions and Reminiscences."

location of Mt. Hecla Steam Cotton Mill with interesting facts	
about its beginning -----	pp. 56
genealogy of Henry Humphrey, also a portrait -----	56-57
Henry Humphrey, a patriot of the War of 1812 -----	202

Stockard, Sallie W. "History of Guilford County."

Henry Humphrey's struggle to build Mt. Hecla Steam	
Cotton Mill -----	63-64
location of Mt. Hecla at corner of Bell	
Meade and Green Streets, Greensboro, N. C. -----	64
description of Mt. Hecla and of produce from it -----	64
Proximity Mill begins operations in 1896, produces	
colored cotton goods -----	64
Oakdale Cotton Mills in operation in 1862 -----	65
Hucomuga Mill running in 1895, produced colored cottons ---	65
Revolution Cotton Mill in 1900 start production of	
cotton flannels -----	65
Van Deventer Carpet Company in 1902 the only carpet	
factory in the State -----	65

## BROWN'S SCHOOLHOUSE

NOW

DUKE UNIVERSITY

(1838, 1839, 1861-1865, 1892)

Synopsis: It is a "far cry" from the large and wealthy University at



Durham, N. C., back through the years to the small, one room Brown's Schoolhouse, which was located a few miles across the Guilford County line in Randolph County. The changes have been slow, but every change has meant growth, progress, and an influence for good in our State.

#### References:

Chaffin, Nora C. "Trinity College, 1938-1892: The Beginnings of Duke University."

the neighborhood of Brown's Schoolhouse -----	pp. 24-34
description of the log school -----	35
location of school, one mile east of present	
Trinity High School -----	40
history, customs, teachers -----	35-40
plans for enlargement - new school named	
Union Institute in 1839 -----	40
history of Union Institute with detailed description ---	40-51
Enos Blair influential in Union Institute -----	43
Quakers withdraw their support -----	51-52
life of Braxton Craven 1842-1851 -----	54-78
Nathan Hunt Tavern important to the school -----	113-114
Trinity Guard organized May 1861 and continued	
through summer of 1861 -----	221
letters written by students during the days of	
the crisis of 1861 -----	221-222
Trinity Guard stationed at Thomasville, also sent	
to take over control of the Salisbury prison -----	223-226
girls admitted to school in 1864 -----	240-241
General Hardee's division camps at school -----	247-248
General Hardee surrenders at Craven home on	
Trinity campus -----	248-249
twelve Cherokee Indians enroll at Trinity -----	270-272
Charles J. Soon, Chinese student, at Trinity in	
1880-1881 -----	272-275
(This entire book is a most valuable reference book and is also full of enjoyable reading material.)	

Crowell, J. F. "Personal Recollections of Trinity College, North Carolina, 1887-1894."

description of town of Trinity in 1887 -----	41-43
homes in the town opened to students -----	42-43
part played by slaves in the life of the college -----	43
life of Braxton Craven -----	128-131
last year of college in Randolph, 1892 -----	138-143

Dowd, J. "Life of Braxton Craven."

(This entire book, though short, is a vivid word picture of the life of the school.) -----	1-246
---	-------

Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."

directions for reaching the site with a short review of the  
history of the school ----- pp. 390

Raper, C. L. "The Church and Private Schools of North Carolina."  
tribute to Braxton Craven, President of Trinity College

for forty years ----- 8  
history of Trinity College ----- 174-198

#### EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY

(1840, 1861-65)

Synopsis: Edgeworth Female Seminary was built in 1840 by John M.

Morehead, principally, ~~it~~ has been said, because of the ruling that only  
Friends could enter the school at New Garden. For many years it was the  
center of culture in this part of North Carolina. Many teachers from  
foreign countries were brought to the school and contributed to its cul-  
ture and also to the culture of the fast growing city of Greensboro, N. C.

#### References:

Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."

grave of Governor Morehead, founder of Edgeworth, in old  
First Presbyterian Church cemetery ----- pp. 212

Guilford County. "Publications of the Guilford County Literary and  
Historical Association." Vol. I.

history of the Morehead family and of Edgeworth  
Academy ----- 41-44  
occupation during Civil War by Federals and later  
by Confederates ----- 43

Raper, C. L. "The Church and Private Schools of North Carolina."

history and location of Edgeworth ----- 108-114  
use of building during the Civil War ----- 113

Smith, C. Alphonso. "C. Henry Biography."

location of Edgeworth between Blandwood and the  
Sidney Porter home ----- 57

teachers in the school -----pp.	57
use of school during the Civil War by both armies -----	57
use of Governor Morehead's home as headquarters	
by Federal officers -----	59-60
Stockard, Sallie W. "History of Guilford County."	
short history of the school -----	89-90
Weeks, Stephen B. "Southern Quakers and Slavery."	
reasons given for founding of Edgeworth -----	300

## JOHN MOTLEY MOREHEAD

AND

"BLANDWOOD"

(1841-1845, 1865, 1897)

Synopsis: Morehead was Governor of North Carolina from 1841-1845. His home, which he called "Blandwood" but which we now call Keeley Institute, is located at 447 West Washington Street, Greensboro, N. C. Governor Morehead and his home have both played an important part in the history of our State.

References:

Albright, James W. "Greensboro 1808-1904, Facts, Figures, Traditions and Reminiscences."	
grave of Governor Morehead in cemetery of old	
First Presbyterian Church -----	47
Ashe, Samuel A. "Biographical History of North Carolina."	
life story of Governor Morehead, very good -----	278-282
Creecy, R. B. "Grandfather Tales of North Carolina History."	
accomplishments of Governor Morehead -----	101-103
Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."	
location and description of Blandwood -----	206
use of home by General Beauregard -----	206
Blandwood a sanitorium in 1897 -----	206
location of Governor Morehead's grave -----	212

63

teachers in the school -----pp.	57
use of school during the Civil War by both armies -----	57
use of Governor Morehead's home as headquarters	
by Federal officers -----	59-60
Stockard, Sallie W. "History of Guilford County."	
short history of the school -----	89-90
Weeks, Stephen B. "Southern Quakers and Slavery."	
reasons given for founding of Edgeworth -----	300

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grave of Governor Morehead in cemetery of old	
First Presbyterian Church -----	47
Ashe, Samuel A. "Biographical History of North Carolina."	
life story of Governor Morehead, very good -----	278-282
Creecy, R. B. "Grandfather Tales of North Carolina History."	
accomplishments of Governor Morehead -----	101-103
Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."	
location and description of Blandwood -----	206
use of home by General Beauregard -----	206
Blandwood a sanitorium in 1897 -----	206
location of Governor Morehead's grave -----	212

- Guilford County. "Publications of the Guilford County Literary and Historical Association." Vol. I.  
 description of Blandwood and history of Governor Morehead's  
 life and work ----- pp. 41-45
- Raper, C. L. "The Church and Private Schools of North Carolina."  
 Governor Morehead the builder of Edgeworth Female  
 Seminary ----- 108-109  
 history of Edgeworth ----- 108-114
- Smith, C. Alphonso. "O. Henry Biography."  
 Governor Morehead builds Edgeworth ----- 57  
 history of Edgeworth ----- 57-80
- Stockard, Sallie W. "History of Guilford County."  
 Morehead influential in founding of State Hospital  
 for Insane ----- 70  
 home for aged begun through his efforts ----- 71  
 life story of Governor Morehead ----- 73-74  
 short history of Edgeworth, founded by Morehead ----- 89-90
- Wheeler, J. H. "reminiscences and Memoirs of North Carolina and  
 Eminent North Carolinians."  
 excellent resume of life of Governor Morehead ----- 189-192
- Wiley, C. H. "The North Carolina Reader."  
 Governor Morehead's last address to the State Legislature, a  
 plea for a hospital for the insane ----- 244

### THE JOHNSON FARMHOUSE

(1842)

Synopsis: This house, located at 102 Louise Avenue, High Point, N. C., was built in 1842. It is particularly interesting in that it was directly on the old Plank Road and that across from the house, where the Ecker Apartments now stand, was the Johnson Camping Ground.

### References:

- Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."  
 location and description of the property ----- pp. 217



High Point Chamber of Commerce. "The Building and Builders of a City."  
 the Plank Road passes the farmhouse ----- pp. 36-39  
 stories of life in the first half of the 19th  
 century in the area ----- 40-42

Peacock, John (Mr.). High Point, N. C.

(Mr. Peacock lived in this house for many years. He is a student of  
 history and a lover of the old stories connected with sites of the  
 town.)

# GREENSBORO COLLEGE

(1846)

Synopsis: Greensboro College is one of the oldest Methodist colleges for  
 women in the world. The school opened in 1846. It is located on West  
 Market Street in Greensboro, N. C.

## References:

Albright, James S. "Greensboro 1808-1904, Facts, Figures, Traditions  
 and Reminiscences."

history with picture of the school as it was prior to the  
 fire in February 1904 ----- pp. 24

Deems, Edward and Francis. "Autobiography of Charles Force Deems."  
 life of the President of the College from 1850-1854 --- 108-120  
 Deems, the founder of Glenanna, 1855, near Thomasville- 132  
 Glenanna, a preparatory school for Greensboro College-- 132

Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North  
 State."

location and description of buildings ----- 206-207

Raper, C. L. "The Church and Private Schools of North Carolina."  
 history of Greensboro Female College ----- 202-219

Stockard, Sallie W. "History of Guilford County."  
 history of Greensboro Female College (very  
 readable)----- 88-89

Wiley, Calvin H. "The North Carolina Reader."  
 Wiley congratulates the Methodist in the State and  
 discusses the neglect of female education ----- 74

## MRS. SIDNEY D. BUMPASS

## AND THE

## BUMPASS' HOUSE

(1847, 1851)

Synopsis: Mrs. Bumpass, the wife of a Methodist minister in Greensboro, N. C., continued the paper, "Weekly Message," for many years after her husband's death. She supported her family; led women over the country in the fight for rights of women as individuals; and held before women their responsibility, not only to their homes and churches but to the larger world about them. The home of the Bumpass family was built in 1847 and continues to stand practically unchanged at 114 South Mendenhall Street in Greensboro, N. C.

References:

Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."

statements regarding location of home and the work of  
Mrs. Bumpass ----- pp. 207

Greensboro Record, The. "Frances Bumpass, Lady Editor, Ran Paper in Old Greensboro." March 10, 1951.

life of the Bumpass family with several pictures of the  
house and family ----- 3  
(A granddaughter of Mrs. Bumpass is planning to write and publish  
the story of her grandmother's life.)

## THOMASVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE

## FORMERLY

## SYLVA GROVE FEMALE SEMINARY

(1848, 1855, 1893)

Synopsis: Thomasville Female College underwent many changes before it

closed in 1889. At that time it was moved to High Point, N. C., and became the High Point Seminary. Shortly before it closed in 1893, the name was changed again to High Point Female College.

References:

- Deems, Edward and Francis. "Autobiography of Charles Force Deems."  
     Sylva Grove becomes Glenanna in 1855 ----- pp. 132  
     location of school in Davidson County ----- 132  
     description of school and its influence ----- 132
- High Point Chamber of Commerce. "The Building and Builders of a City."  
     history of Thomasville Female College from time of move to  
     High Point until its closing in 1893 - location  
     shown also ----- 308-312
- Raper, C. D. "The Church and Private Schools of North Carolina."  
     location of Sylva Grove, founded in 1848 ----- 125  
     move to High Point in 1889 ----- 125-126  
     history of the school ----- 125-127

DR. S. G. COFFIN

HIS HOME AND HIS WORK

(1849, 1856)

Synopsis: The home of Dr. Coffin is across from the High Point City Lake - the second house on the left as one approaches the Lake from Greensboro, N. C. Dr. J. L. Robbins, a former student and associate of Dr. Coffin, became the head of the school soon after 1850, and in 1856 he performed successfully the first operation in North Carolina in which a general anesthetic was used.

References:

- Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."  
     location of the house and date of building ----- pp. 374

(It should be stated here that the reference to the date of erection of the house is in error.)  
first general anesthetic in State used here ----- pp. 374

High Point Chamber of Commerce. "The Building and Builders of a City."	
pottery factory at this site -----	22
stories of medical autopsies performed -----	22
first general anesthetic in State used here -----	22-23

MINING IN GUILFORD COUNTY

(1849)

Synopsis: Mining was one of the most important industries in Guilford County in the early part of the 19th century. Iron, especially was a profitable enterprise during this period, as was gold and copper. A letter written from Indiana in 1879 relative to early mining, reads in part like the western stories of gold seeking.

References:

Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."	
gold and copper mines near Jamestown -----	pp. 374
ruins of gold mines near High Point -----	375
High Point Chamber of Commerce. "The Building and Builders of a City."	
short resume of mining in Guilford County prior to the California gold rush -----	2
Stockard, Sallie W. "History of Guilford County."	
eleven important mines in Guilford County -----	6, 62-63

THE PLANK ROAD

(1849-1864)

Synopsis: The Plank Road ran from Fayetteville to Bethania, in Forsyth County. This road, over which coal and gold were wagoned and over which

stage coaches and private conveyances travelled, is full of romance. Along the road are many points of interest.

#### References:

Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."

longest plank road in the world -----	pp. 44
description of the road -----	213
reasons for abandonment -----	389
Ragan home on the road -----	390
Nathan Hunt Tavern located on road -----	390

High Point Chamber of Commerce. "The Building and Builders of a City."

navigation and building of the road -----	2
story of the building of the road -----	38-39
Johnson Farmhouse and Camping Ground located on the Plank Road -----	39-40

Lefler, H. T. "North Carolina History Told by Contemporaries."

history of plank roads over the world -----	228
farmers' roads in North Carolina -----	228-229
struggle to build plank roads -----	230-235
plank roads become macadamized -----	235

#### THE BARBEE HOUSE

(1851, 1861-65)

Synopsis: During the Civil War this hotel became a hospital for Confederate soldiers, and at one time an estimated five thousand men were hospitalized there. The hotel played an important part in the early life of the community and several famous visitors are listed as former guests.

#### References:

Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."

statement about Laura Wesson's sacrifice -----	pp. 217
location of Laura Wesson's grave -----	217

High Point Chamber of Commerce. "The Building and Builders of a City."

earliest history of the hotel -----	5
-------------------------------------	---



location -----	pp. 33
the hotel transformed into a hospital -----	33-35
famous visitors in the hotel -----	35

Welborn, Mrs. J. S. High Point, N. C.

(Mrs. Welborn is a descendant of a former owner of this site. She has studied the early history of the edifice and has many records in her personal collection of historical material. Mrs. Welborn also has a book written by Laura Wesson's father, in 1870, telling the story of his daughter's stay in High Point and her subsequent death.)

Wertz, Mrs. Edward. High Point, N. C.

(Mrs. Wertz is a descendant of the builder of this hotel, Jeremiah Piggott. She is an interesting speaker and is glad to have inquiries regarding this site.)

#### NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILROAD

(1851-1856)

Synopsis: This enterprise was chartered in 1849 but work did not begin until July 1851. Until its completion in 1856, it seemed many times that the project was doomed to fail. Then, as through most periods of history, floating bonds was a difficult political task. The story of the fight to bring the railroad through Greensboro and on to the spot which was to become the city of High Point is a story of the courage, foresight, and remarkable business acumen of individuals. Citizens of Rowan and Guilford Counties made larger subscriptions than those of any other section of the State.

#### References:

Albright, James S. "Greensboro 1808-1904, Facts, Figures, Traditions and Reminiscences."

ground breaking celebration in Greensboro on July 11, 1851 --- pp. 70

Guilford County, "Publications of the Guilford County Literary and Historical Association." Vol. I.

- first shovelful of dirt thrown in anticipation of the  
coming railroad----- pp. 5
- High Point Chamber of Commerce. "The Building and Builders of a City."  
history of the railroad (very good) ----- 44-47
- Wiley, Calvin H. "The North Carolina Reader."  
short story of plans for the railroad ----- 48
- Clark, Stephen C. High Point, N. C.  
(Mr. Clark has done quite a bit of research in connection  
with this enterprise - even to the extent of studying the  
life of John Carter whom he credits with being the largest  
contributor of any citizen of the State. He, Mr. Clark, is  
glad to share his findings, and teachers in particular can  
be assured of cooperation from Mr. Clark in any way possible.)

#### OAK RIDGE MILITARY INSTITUTE

(1852, 1861)

Synopsis: Oak Ridge Military Institute, located six miles east of  
Kernersville, N. C., on State Highway #703, was opened in 1852. It  
operated continuously until the Civil War at which time all the students  
volunteered for service in the Confederate army. Since the close of the  
War Between the States, it has given continuous service and is a leading  
military school for the youth of Virginia and the two Carolinas.

#### References:

- Albright, James W. "Greensboro 1808-1904, Facts, Figures, Traditions  
and Reminiscences."  
description, history, and influence of the school -----pp. 118-120
- Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North  
State."  
statements regarding the length of service of the school and  
a description of buildings ----- 487
- Stockard, Sallie W. "History of Guilford County."  
excellent description and history of the school ----- 95-98

## THE JARRELL HOTEL

(1854, 1858)

Synopsis: The Jarrell Hotel was originally built for a residence but was soon converted into a hotel. Wright's Clothing Store on Main Street in High Point, N. C., now occupies the site. Because of its location, which was at the intersection of the Plank Road and the North Carolina Central Railroad, it was a favorite stopping place for travellers. Also, it was the social center of a rapidly growing new town - High Point, N. C.

References:

High Point Chamber of Commerce. "The Building and Builders of a City."  
 Manliff Jarrell builds place of refreshment ----- pp. 32  
 location and description ----- 32-33  
 importance of the hotel ----- 49

Wertz, Mrs. Edward. High Point, N. C.

(Mrs. Wertz has an original tintype of this old building, which no longer stands, showing not only the building itself but the flower garden of Mrs. Jarrell and early settlers walking along the dirt street. From this tintype she has had painted a mural for a wall in her home. She has dresses that are almost identical replicas of the dresses shown in the mural as well as many records of the site. Mrs. Wertz is interested in historical sites and will be glad to talk to groups and share her relics and her knowledge.)

## DUNLEITH

HOME OF

JUDGE ROBERT P. DICK

(1857, 1861-65, 1868-72)

Synopsis: This home, built in 1857 at 480 Church Street in Greensboro, N. C., stands unchanged. It was the scene of Union occupancy during the

Civil War. Judge Dick was prominent in the legal life of the State. At subsequent periods he was a Federal District Judge and a Judge of the North Carolina Supreme Court.

References:

Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."  
location and description of the house ----- pp. 211  
occupancy by General Cox ----- 211

DR. HENRY LOUIS SMITH

(1859, 1895, 1918, 1930, 1951)

Synopsis: Dr. Smith was born in Greensboro in 1859, the son of the pastor of the old First Presbyterian Church. He was at one period President of Washington and Lee University; is famous for having made the first X-Ray picture in the South in 1895; and is credited with having brought the First World War to a close by experimenting with dropping leaflets behind the German lines telling them the truths regarding the controversy. Dr. Smith returned to Greensboro, N. C., to make his home in 1930 and died there on February 27, 1951.

References:

Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."  
facts of discovery of X-Ray ----- pp. 406  
Greensboro Record, The. "Dr. Henry Louis Smith Dies at Residence Here." February 27, 1951.  
story of his family, his early life and his  
accomplishments, with picture ----- 1, 5

SITE OF THE WILLIAM PENN SCHOOL  
(1861-1865, 1892)

Synopsis: The site on which William Penn School is located, about one-half mile from the center of High Point, N. C., on East Washington Street Extension, was used as a slave market prior to the Civil War. During the war the land was used as a Confederate mobilization camp, and at one time Federal armies camped there.

References:

Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."  
location and statements regarding the site ----- pp. 220  
New York Quakers credited with starting the first  
school for negroes there ----- 220

High Point Chamber of Commerce. "The Building and Builders of a City."  
history of William Penn School after 1891 ----- 325-326

Clark, Stephen C. High Point, N. C.  
(Mr. Clark has carried through quite a bit of research on the history of this site. He gladly shares his findings with anybody who is interested.)

LAURA WESSON  
(1861-65)

Synopsis: Laura Wesson, a girl in her teens, is an example of true unselfishness. During the War Between the States when she and her father were on their way to Charleston, S. C., for her marriage to a Union soldier who was stationed there, they stopped over in High Point. She saw the suffering of the soldiers at the Barbee House hospital and offered her services as a nurse, knowing that smallpox was raging among the men. It



was there that she died. Her grave is at the entrance to Oakwood Cemetery in High Point, N. C. A United Daughters of the Confederacy Chapter in High Point ~~was~~ named in honor of this unselfish Northern girl.

References:

Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."

location of Laura Wesson's grave and a statement  
regarding her service ----- pp. 217

Welborn, Mrs. J. S. High Point, N. C.

(Mrs. Welborn has a book written by Laura Wesson's father in 1870 telling the story of his daughter's stay in High Point and her subsequent death.)

Wertz, Mrs. Edward. High Point, N. C.

(Mrs. Wertz has made a special study of Laura Wesson's life and character. It was largely through her efforts that the portrait that hangs in the High Point City Library was secured.)

# GUN FACTORY

(1865)

Synopsis: The Oakdale Cotton Mill in Jamestown, N. C., is said to be the site of a gun factory which manufactured guns for the use of Confederate troops in the War Between the States. The machinery used in this mill was moved from Petersburg, Virginia, in 1865, when it became apparent that Petersburg would fall before Union forces.

References:

High Point Chamber of Commerce. "The Building and Builders of a City."  
history of the gun plant ----- pp. 23-24, 164

Tilden, Miss Sophie. High Point, N. C.

(Miss Tilden's mother remembered quite a bit about this site and left her memories and research in records which Miss Tilden is glad to show to interested persons.)

CAPTAIN W. H. SNOW  
INDUSTRIALIST AND INVENTOR  
(1867, 1870)

Synopsis: Captain Snow, originally from New England, moved to Greensboro, N. C., in 1867. During the few years he lived in Greensboro he invented shuttle blocks made of persimmon wood, and he started the first Spoke and Handle Factory in this State. Shortly thereafter he moved to High Point, and his successful enterprises caused such great and rapid industrial growth that he is often termed the "Father of High Point."

References:

Albright, James S. "Greensboro 1808-1904, Facts, Figures, Traditions and Reminiscences."

facts of Captain Snow's manufacturing interests ----- pp. 18

Stockard, Sallie W. "History of Guilford County."

making and marketing shuttle blocks ----- 67

invention of block made of persimmon wood ----- 67

building of first telegraph system south of the  
equator, in Australia ----- 137

Bencini, Mrs. R. E. High Point, N. C.

(Mrs. Bencini is a granddaughter of Captain Snow. She has many relics from the family home as well as most of the family records.)

FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN HIGH POINT  
(1872, 1897)

Synopsis: The location of the first school in High Point was in the vicinity of the gas house on Centennial Avenue. The description, as shown in the "References," is definite and the facts concerning studies and costs are interesting.

References:

- High Point Chamber of Commerce. "The Building and Builders of a City."  
location (very vague) ----- pp. 49
- Stockard, Sallie W. "History of Guilford County."  
graded school established 1897 ----- 95  
description and location of 1872 school, with costs  
and studies concerning it ----- 135-136

## THE JUDGE THOMAS SETTLE HOMESITE

(1873, 1876)

Synopsis: This home was built in 1873 and is located at 400 Asheboro Street in Greensboro, N. C. Judge Settle was an Associate Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court and at one time was Minister to Peru.

References:

- Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."  
location and description of the house with a few facts about  
Judge Settle ----- pp. 212-213

## HIGH POINT MILITARY AND NORMAL SCHOOL

(1879-1883)

Synopsis: This school, which still stands today, is near the intersection of High and Dalton Streets in High Point, N. C. Tradition says that it was originally on the site of the Kirkman home, which is on the corner, but was moved back. Major Lynch of the famous Bingham Military Academy was its Master and the curriculum standards were high.

References:

- High Point Chamber of Commerce. "The Building and Builders of a City."  
location, description, and standards of the school ----- pp. 308

- Raper, C. L. "The Church and Private Schools of North Carolina."  
 Master of school, Major William Bingham Lynch, from  
 1879 to 1883 ----- pp. 80-81
- Stockard, Sallie W. "History of Guilford County."  
 description, accommodations for students ----- 90-91

#### FURNITURE MANUFACTURING IN HIGH POINT

(1888)

Synopsis: High Point's first furniture plant opened in 1888. The growth of the industry has been continuous and exceedingly rapid.

#### References:

- Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."  
 short statements concerning the industry ----- pp. 215-217
- High Point Chamber of Commerce. "The Building and Builders of a City."  
 history of the first factory and the growth of the  
 industry (very good) ----- 4
- Stockard, Sallie W. "History of Guilford County."  
 first piece of furniture made - its history,  
 location, and maker ----- 141

#### HIGH POINT SEMINARY

(1889-1893)

Synopsis: When the Thomasville Female College was moved to High Point in 1889, the name was changed to High Point Seminary. In 1893 the name was again changed to High Point Female College. The site is at the intersection of Broad and College Streets in High Point, N. C., the former M. J. Wrenn home. In spite of the high scholastic standards set for the school and its seeming progress and growth, it closed in 1893. Old residents say

that its closing was caused by the competition of the fast growing colleges in near-by Greensboro.

References:

- High Point Chamber of Commerce. "The Building and Builders of a City."  
location in High Point with reprints from  
catalogue of 1888-1889 term ----- pp. 308-312
- Raper, C. L. "The Church and Private Schools of North Carolina."  
charter and catalogue of the school ----- 126-127

HISTORICAL MUSEUM

OF

GREENSBORO, N. C.

(1892, 1906, 1938)

Synopsis: This museum is part of the Community Center which was originally the old First Presbyterian Church of Greensboro, N. C. It contains many relics of the Regulator's War, the Revolutionary War, and the Civil War.

References:

- Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."  
location and a few statements regarding the collection --- pp. 212
- Guilford County. "Publications of the Guilford County Literary and Historical Association." Vol. I.  
historical museum for Greensboro first considered in 1906- 2

WOMAN'S COLLEGE

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

(1892)

Synopsis: This college is one of the largest women's colleges in the



United States. It is located on Spring Garden Street in Greensboro, N. C., and was first opened in 1892 as the State Normal and Industrial School.

References:

- Albright, James W. "Greensboro 1808-1904, Facts, Figures, Traditions and Reminiscences."  
 history of the school from 1892 to 1904 ----- pp. 21-24
- Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."  
 location and description (very good) ----- 207-210
- Stockard, Sallie W. "History of Guilford County."  
 history of the institution from its inception in the  
 Teachers' Assembly ----- 101-113

# HIGH POINT COLLEGE

(1920)

Synopsis: This Methodist College, originally started in 1920 by the Methodist Protestant Church, is located on Montlieu Avenue in High Point, N. C. It has had rapid growth in numbers of students, has become financially independent, and is now about to be admitted to the roster of Southern Accredited Colleges.

References:

- Federal Writers' Project. "North Carolina: A Guide to the Old North State."  
 location, description, and a short history of the  
 college ----- pp. 217, 220
- High Point Chamber of Commerce. "The Building and Builders of a City."  
 location, description, and history ----- 318-320

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Resource-Book

- Legend: 1 - Library of the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, Greensboro, N. C.  
 2 - City Public Library, High Point, N. C.,  
 3 - North Carolina State Library Commission, Raleigh, N. C.  
 4 - North Carolina State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, N. C.

Notes: Books may be secured from 1 and 2 for a two weeks period and may be renewed for subsequent periods.

Books from 3 may be borrowed for a four weeks period and may be renewed for subsequent periods. These books may be secured by an individual or any library will secure the books for a borrower. Return postage is charged to the borrower.

Photostatic copies of maps can be secured from the Department, 4, for a nominal sum which depends on the portion of the map to be filmed.

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Calkin discusses the lack of interest, in history, among children. He places the blame for this lack of interest on the fact that children often do not understand the wide national movements because they are ignorant of the application of these movements to similar conditions near to their environment. He makes practical suggestions for the use of local historical facts.

Faharty, W. B. "Biography in the Teaching of History." Social Studies, XXXII (March, 1941), 105-106.

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This article stresses the need of biographical study because of the inspiration derived from learning about great men and women, and because through this type of study a picture of the life of a particular era becomes clearer and more real to children.

Fargo, C. L. "Values in Local History." Instructor, LIV (September, 1945), 40.

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Fargo describes the unit of work on local history which he carried through with his class in an effort to arouse historical interest and to help the children see history as a growing subject.

Feuerstein, Emma. "Making Your Community History Live." Grade Teacher, LXII (November, 1944), 58.

1 - Call Number: Bibliographical data

Feuerstein tells how a unit was built about the local community - past and present - and describes the classroom activities arising from the study.

Hoffman, H. W. "Making History Live." Grade Teacher LXVI (December, 1948), 63, 74.

1 - Call Number: Bibliographical data

Hoffman discusses the importance of using resources near at hand in teaching history. He tells how knowledge of the community can become acquired by the teacher and the children and how history can become a part of oneself through the activity of searching for these resources.

Irwin, L. B. "The Field of Local History." Social Studies, XXXX (January, 1949), 35-36.

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Irwin advocates local historical resources as teaching material because of the sense of stability, continuity, group loyalty, and citizenship it tends to instill in children, giving them a feeling of belonging to the past with the concurrent feeling of responsibility to the future.

Mudge, E. Leigh. "Making History Live." Education, LXIV (April, 1944), 489-490.

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The author of this article not only advocates the use of local historical resources, but tells how the objectives of history teaching can be reached through the use of local historical resources; how the community and the school relationship can be improved by such a study; and how such a study can be built.

Storm, Grace E. The Social Studies in the Primary Grades. New York: Lyons and Carnahan, 1931. 596 pp.

2 - Call Number: AM 372.8S

In this volume, Storm justifies the teaching of local historic Indian tribes and of local pioneers. She shows the values to be derived through an understanding of the importance of environment on the way in which people live and have lived through the ages.

Studer, Norman. "Local History: A Neglected Resource." Progressive Education, XIX (January, 1942), 8-11.

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Studer discusses how primary materials can be found through which to teach local history. He also stresses the benefits to be derived through joint community-school interests.

## CHAPTER IV

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS

#### Summary

This study was an attempt to fulfill a need for an historical resource-book of Guilford County, North Carolina, and immediate vicinity. In accumulating the material, a survey was made of the area to be covered, which resulted in the location of seventy-nine resource items. This survey also resulted in a bibliography directly connected with these resources, which consisted of fifty-four reference volumes, maps, and informed persons. The compilation of this information into an historical resource-book was the fulfillment of the objective of this thesis.

#### Conclusions

Though this problem was concerned primarily with the production of the historical resource-book, the following conclusions may be drawn from the data accumulated during the course of the study:

I. The use of local historical resources gives significance to the teaching of history.

II. Some teachers are not aware that their community has historical resources.

III. Many teachers do not know the historical resources of the area in which they are employed.

IV. Many teachers do not know where to find material regarding the historical resources of the area in which they work.



V. The time element involved in searching out the historical resources and materials makes the job somewhat prohibitive for teachers.

VI. Teachers in general realize the value of local historical resources and would like to make use of these in their teaching if such materials were made available to them.

#### Recommendations

Although the purpose of this thesis is fulfilled in the assemblage of the information into an historical resource-book, the following recommendations may be made, based upon the study:

I. That the Guilford County School Board be acquainted with the value of the study, and that the Board supply its teachers with copies.

II. That the study be supplemented as more information becomes available.

III. That an effort be made to bring together in various school units as many of the "Reference" volumes and maps as possible.

IV. That teachers and children visit museums and work toward setting up historical museums in their own schools.

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