Pursuant [to] call, a Mass, Meeting of the Colored citizens of Pasquotank and adjoining Counties was held in the Court House of Elizabeth City on Saturday, May 4, 1889. The object of the meeting was explained by Mr. N. R. Newby, when, on motion, Rev. Joshua Bowe was called to the Chair and Mr. Wm Duers appointed Secretary.

After a report from the Committee of Finance, addresses were made by N. R. Newby of Elizabeth City, Rev. H. G. Gussum of Edenton and others. The following resolutions were reported and adopted:

Resolved, I. That there be a committee, consisting of one member from each County of the District, to be styled a Board of Commissioners of Emigration, whose duty it shall be to look after the interest of the Negroes of said District.

2. That we declare the purpose of heart and mind, now and hereafter to continue the movement of our people, oppressed by unjust legislation, to emigrate to States of this Union where there is protection and representation with taxation.

3. That we favor an emigration to more than one State or Territory and that the exodus be gradual.

From the counties represented the following Commissioners were sappointed [sic]: Chowan, Richard Lee; Currituck, B. F. Sears; Camden, Charles Barnett; Pasquotank, E. M Davis; H. G. Gussum, of Chowan was appointed Traveling Agent.

Joshua Bowe, Chair’n Wm. Duer, Sec’y.

Elizabeth City North Carolinian, May 8, 1889, p. 3, spelling, abbreviations, and punctuation as in original.
REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.


The Republican Senatorial Convention met here yesterday and it proved to be anything other than the "happy family." At the appointed time, 3 o'clock, the delegates met in caucus while quite a number of the brethren hung about the doors chatting pleasantly, but evidently awaiting with no little degree of impatience its adjournment. They expected to have the privilege of sitting in the convention of their party and seeing their standard bearer nominated and joining the general applause which usually attend so momentous an occasion. Imagine their chagrin when after a session of perhaps an half hour they were notified that the work of the convention was over, that the nomination had been made behind barred doors and that the honor had fallen upon Mr. Elihu White, of Perquimans county, a gentleman who had strongly advised against fusion.

This news raised pandemonium. Cuss words flew thick and fast. Crimination and recrimination [sic] was the order of the day. Charges of having sold out to Palmon [sic] John & Co. were holdly [sic; boldly] made. "Go up to the office and get paid off" fell upon the heated atmosphere and the ears of heated and still heating delegates. The waves of discontent dashed back forth, growing wilder and and fiercer every moment until they swept the crowd into the court room and a vociferous demand was made to call a convention of those present for the purpose of denouncing the secret, barred-door proceedings of those who pretended to represent the people but betrayed their trust and sold out to the bosses; also to nominate a candidate for Senatorial honors.

Mr. Peter Shipp took the chair; John Griffin, colored, assumed the duties of secretary. Then Sheriff Banks took the floor and showed himself a master of vigorous if not elegant
English. He denounced in unmeasured terms the would be bosses and leaders of the party and hoped the day would soon come when the colored men would assert their rights. His speech evoked wild applause. He was followed by Ferebee, of color, who said Dr. John had been gagging the negroes of this district for the last twenty years. They were getting tired of it and did not intend to submit to it any longer. He donominated [sic] the Congressional Convention a "Buffalo Convention," and dubbed Harry Skinner as a "three-legged candidate," a sort of compound consisting of Democracy, Republicanism and Populistic nonsense. These utterances of the ebony brother were greeted with round after round of applause. But the climax was reached when he poured forth a stream of firey [sic] denunciation against the preachers who sold their congregation like so many cattle and hogs. Several other speeches of the same character were made, after which two of the delegates had a word or two to say in vindication of their course.

Mr. James Wilcox was put in nomination for the Senate and he went through like a greased streak of lightning - not a dissenting vote in the convention.

Resolutions vigorously protesting against the gag-law instituted by the bosses were passed with wild enthusiasm. Then the convention adjourned.

Se we now have three candidates in the field for Senatorial honors: Mr. Shaw, nominated by the Populists, Mr. White, the Republican Caucus nominee, and Mr. Wilcox, the regular Republican candidate.

Roll up your sleeves, boys, and pitch in.

Elizabeth City Fisherman and Farmer, September 16, 1898, p. 3, italics as in source.
WHITE SUPREMACY EVER.

In reference [sic] to the race question, in his speech at Currituck Court house, Monday; Hon. Geo. W. Ward said: "There was evolved from the condition of things an irresistible conviction that a change in the organic law of our state had to be made and by a majority of Fifty thousand votes, there has been written into the Constitution of North Carolina a law which says, what has been proven by history and experience, that the white man, whether lettered or unlettered, is fitted for self-government and that the black man is inherently disqualified for self government until he has been educated and trained."

"I want to say to you negroes here to-day, in passing, that I have not come here to talk to you. You let politics alone. You are not fitted for governing. You have not got sense enough to vote and you shall not vote. If you ever dare to give us any more trouble, the white people who protect your lives and property and are educating you as fully as they educate themselves will also write into the organic law of the State a provision that the white man's money shall educate white people and the black man's money shall educate black people.

"So much to you colored people. You go home and behave yourselves and I promise you, as long as the prosecution of the State docket is in my hands, your lives, your liberty and your property shall be protected."

Mr. Ward has well expressed the sentiments of his constituents.

The white man was created to rule. The history of centuries is a history of white supremacy. The white man was created the superior of the black and, created the superior, will never submit to the dictation of an inferior race. Where negroes rule barbarity is predominant. In this day of advanced civilization the white people are not going to have their affairs conducted by the vote of black illiteracy [sic]: say nothing of placing it in office.
Northern fanatics [sic: fanatics?] may howl social equality but let any such advocate visit the negro settlements and view negro life in any Southern city and they will appreciate the position of the South, toward the negro.

Elizabeth City Tar Heel, September 5, 1902.
THE CONVENTION.

Lines by Elizabeth City's Poet Laureate.

The following realistic lines were contributed by Elizabeth City's poet laureate. They were inspired by the occasion of the Republican Cnovention (sic) which met Wednesday.

Good mornin' Mister Cale, has yer hearn de lates in our town
Why sur it suprised me so, it almost nocked me down.
They do say that them ar lilly whites, that you has hearn erbout
Has met in ole Paskertank and us cullered folkes jes lef out.

Well sar the day in our County, I did never spec to see
When a publican convenshun, culd meet widout you and me.
Why Mister Jones what I hears you say, shorely cannot be so --
Fur our convenshun wuld not convene, widout lettin' me kno.

Rong you is right thar Mister Cale and I can see yore surprise,
When I ses them lilly whites done meet and swiped in all de pies.
No notis wus ever posted, nor did they e'en ring the bell,
But a few of them jes kinder met 'roun that ole Kivered well.

Right neer the sathermos' corner of de public court hous' square,
Cul'nt magin [imagine] what that wus doin' when I seed 'em standin' thare.
Guess Mr. Jeter mus' a tole Mr. Meekin' how de thing ter run
An' he jes skampered back you see, and now its sholy dun.

My lillies whites Mr. Meekins say, as I is an adwekate [advocate],
Ter Rawly [Raleigh] yer had better let me go, fur our laws ter make.
An' Mister B. F. Spence, that's fished in almos' every party,
Sed hooray fur Mister Meekin' and sed it mighty harty.

Then Chattle Morgidge Wood snapped his eyes and to his feet he ris,
An' seys I'm am a patriot my boys an' will sacrifice my biz.
And will one of the fines' races show you, that ever you did see,
If to chase Charlie Reed the democrat, you will appint me.

Then ole brer Jno. T. Daivis did not perpose to be out did,
But up and tole how in the publican party he lately slid,
An' how his ole mouf was reddy to try sum publican pie,
An' as fur him, eben the Treasurr' offis should not go bye.
You can hav it, you can hav it, was whispred on evry side
Eben if on the niggers back in offis, you has ter ride.
Then Nixonton's ole time stager gallopt rite up to de front,
And sed for a small pice er pie, he was sorter on a hunt.

Said he'd tried it some berfore, and it suted his tase alrite,
An' for the Register ob Deeds place, he believed he's make the fite.
Bravo brer John, full well we new, you luved yore old Norf State,
An' enny kind of sacrifice, we knu you was willing ter make.

Then brer party hopper Spence wes gittin mity hungry too
And seed ef he didn't hurry, there'd be nuthin lef ter chew.
So up to the front he strutted, jes lack a rail ole time sport
As says as fer me my boys, I'll swipe in de clerk ob de court.

Then all five wes so awful happy and sang mos merrilee
The lilly white convenshun indeed is good enuf for me.
The nigger mus take a back seet and wait 'wait 'twell de lectshun day.
An' den wote [vote] de publican ticket in de ole fashun way.

Elizabeth City Tar Heel. October 10, 1902, p. 1.
"Things at the White House,
  Looking might curious;
Niggers running everything,
  White people furious.

Niggers on the front porch,
  Niggers on the gable,
Niggers in the sitting room,
  Niggers at the table.

Niggers in the sitting room,
  Making all the talk,
Niggers in the ball-room,
  Doing the cake-walk (sic)

Niggers in the east room,
  Make a mighty throng,
Niggers in the music room
  Singing coon song.

Niggers in the hallway,
  Talking off their wraps,
Niggere (sic) in the billiard room
  Playing game of craps.

Niggers in the store room
  Packing up their plunder,
Niggers in the bed-room
  Snoring like thunder.

Not a room in White House
  Without niggers many,
Baby in the nursery,
  Nigger pickannimy (sic).

Niggers on the stair-way
  Without much satiety
Niggers in the blue-room
  Assembled for society.

Nigger in the front yard,
  Niggers in the back.
Niggers come in omnibus,
    And niggers come in hacks.

On they go to Washington
    With a mighty rush.
Forty thousand negroes,
    Getting in the push.

There is trouble in the White
    House,
More than you can tell,
Yelling like wild men
    Niggers raising hell.

I see a way to settle it,
    Just as clear as water,
Let Mr. Booker Washington,
    Marry Teddie's daughter.

O, if this does not over-flow
    Teddie's cup of joy,
Then let Miss Dinah Washington,
    Marry Teddie's boy.

But everything is settled,
    Roosevelt is dead,
Niggers in the White House
    Cut off Teddie's head.

Elizabeth City Tar Heel, February 20, 1903.
... I am deeply impressed with the dignity and responsibility of the position I am about to assume.

Pardon me, Senators, if I pause to indulge in a few reflections suggested by our present surroundings. We stand to-day upon the threshold of a new year .... The old year with its history lies buried in the grave of the past. With a tear for its sorrows and a smile for its joys, let us turn from it to the living present and hopeful future. With the year that has died certain features of the government of North Carolina passed quietly away. In bidding them farewell, let no bitter words be uttered. Our business is with the propitious present, and to it let us turn.

Yesterday we inaugurated Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of North Carolina. It was the magic power of his name that worked this mighty revolution in the State, and that brought such a concourse of our countrymen to the Capital (sic) yesterday. To him the people have committed the execution of the laws with an assurance of their confidence never before given to any man. We know that that confidence has not been misplaced. We well know that he will execute every law with kindness to all, with partiality to none - the whole people will be used to bring back to his and our old State her former grandeur and greatness; to her people unexampled prosperity and happiness.

But, Senators, what law is he to execute? The answer is with us. Whether it be good or bad, wise or unwise, depends upon how well we keep our pledges to the people. We promised them laws that should know no man in the protection they give, or the burden they impose. We
promised the people reform and relief. If we fail to give it to them, we cannot plead, as other Legislators have done, that we did not have the power. Yesterday the amendments to the constitution, so recently ratified by the people, became a portion of our organic law. They give us enlarged powers. Many of our people opposed this grant of power. Not a few of our colored fellow-citizens even to-day fear it will be used to their detriment. Let our acts teach them there was no cause for such fears, and that their rights be held sacred by us. If you fail to use the power given you by these amendments, the people will not hold you guiltless. If you abuse it they will condemn you.

With these remarks gentlemen, and invoking the friendship and support of you all, I am ready to proceed with the business of the State.

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Senate Journal, 1876-1877, pp. 124-125. The address was given January 2, 1877, the twenty-third day of the Session.
THE GOOD SAMARITANS

Chapter X.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE INDEPENDENT ORDER, NUMBER TWO, GRAND LODGE OF THE ORDER OF GOOD SAMARITANS AND DAUGHTERS OF SAMARIA IN AMERICA, OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. (Excerpts)

SECTION 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That Elisha Merrick, post grand chief, and Dictator M. Clanney, grand chief, and J. P. Hunter, grand deputy chief, and John Thomas, grand vice chief, and Anthony Miller, grand secretary, and H. O. Kelley, grand treasurer, and W. H. Banks, grand orator, and Robert Jackson, grand conductor, and Alfred Jordan, grand marshal, and Thomas McRae, grand inside sentinel, and Israel Robinson, grand outside sentinel, and their associates, are hereby declared a body corporate by the name and style of the "Independent Order, Number Two, Grand Order of the Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria, in America, of the State of North Carolina," and by that name shall have perpetual succession and a common seal: ....

Section 2 of the Act provided among other things that the group could have by-laws. Section 3 provided that the group could "hold and enjoy real estate to an amount not exceeding six thousand dollars ($6,000) in value." Section 4, the final portion, indicated the Act to be in force "from and after ratification." The Act was ratified January 23, 1877, and is to be found in the Private Laws, 1876-1877, pp. 627-628.

This legislation was introduced by Senator William H. Moore of Wilmington (a Negro), on January 5, 1877. It went to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances which recommended on January 10 that it pass (SB 170) which the Senate did that day (41-0), as
amended. Engrossed January 11, the House received it that day, sent it to its Corporations Committee which reported it favorably (now SB 170, HB 242) on January 17, and it passed the House and was enrolled for ratification on January 20. The day of ratification was a Tuesday. (Senate Journal, 1876-1877.) Later on, Chapter 140 of the Private Laws of 1891 amended the Charter of the Grand Lodge to allow holding real estate to $50,000 value, instead of $6,000 (see p. 973 of the 1891 Private Laws).

A local conclave of the Good Samaritans occasioned a lengthy article in the Saturday, May 2, 1885 edition of the San Francisco Elevator, a black newspaper then edited by P. A. Bell. Events of the conclave were given in the second half of the article, the first half containing the following historical sketch of the organization: "The Independent Order of good [sic] Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria does not claim great antiquity, or does it pride itself on notable men as its founders. Its originators were a few very ordinary men, who had been habitual drinkers of intoxicating liquors, but resolved to reform and induce others to emulate the example. The first lodge of the Order was established in the City of New York, in a hall on the corner of Lispenard and Broadway streets, March 9, 1847, by Isaac Covet, M. D., C. B. Halsoret [sic], R. C. Heart and others. When it had existed to the expiration of six months the Grand Lodge was formed, which came to pass September 14, 1847, at corner of Hudson and Canal Streets. The conventional body was composed of representatives from Lodges No. 1, 2 and 3, of New York City; No. 1, of Bridgeport, Conn., and No. 1 of Newark, N. J. C. B. Halsset [sic] was elected Grand Chief, and R. D. Heartt, Grand Secretary. In 1847, December 9th, the first lodge of Daughters of Samaria was organized, and at the following session of the Grand Lodge they
admitted their delegates. In 1848, March 14th, the Grand Lodge granted a charter to J. W. B. Smith and others, to initiate a lodge of colored members, thus including both sex of the races of the human family. The title of the Order, Good Samaritans, was chosen from the Parable in the New Testament. The following is a list of lodges and number of members throughout the United States:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lodges</th>
<th>Members</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>96</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>48</td>
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<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>Virginia</td>
<td>145</td>
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<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>[space]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>42</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
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<td>California</td>
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<td>Indiana</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td></td>
<td>428</td>
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</table>

* No number was given. Based upon arithmetic, the number of North Carolina lodges was then thirty.
RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE WHITE AND COLORED PEOPLE OF THE STATE.

Whereas, in the providence of God, the colored people have been set free, and this is their country and their home, as well as that of the white people, and there should be nothing to prevent the two races from dwelling together in the land in harmony and peace;

Whereas, we recognize the duty of the stronger race to uphold the weaker, and that upon it rests the responsibility citizenship; and

Whereas, the colored people have been erroneously taught that legislation, under democratic (sic) auspices, would be inimical to their rights and interest, thereby causing numbers of them to entertain honest fears in the premises,

The General Assembly of North Carolina do resolve, That while we regard with repugnance the absurd attempts, by means of "civil rights" bills, to eradicate certain race distinctions, implanted by nature and sustained by the habits of forty centuries; and while we are sure that good government demands for both races alike that the great representation and executive offices of the country should be administered by men of the highest intelligence and best experiences in public affairs, we do, nevertheless, heartily accord alike to every citizen, without distinction of race or color, equality before the law.

Resolved, That we recognize the full purport and intent of that amendment to the constitution of the United States which confers the rights of suffrage and citizenship upon the people of color, and of that part of the constitution of North Carolina conferring equal
educational privileges upon both races: and that we are disposed and determined to carry out, in good faith, these as all other constitutional provisions.

Ratified the 31st day of January, A. D. 1877.

Laws of North Carolina, 1876-1877. pp. 589-590. italics as in source.
Chapter XXVIII.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE GRAND UNITED ORDER OF BROTHERS AND SISTERS OF LOVE AND CHARITY.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That S. S. Bookruss, G. W. S.; Ellen Best, G. W. V. S.; Sarah Williams, G. T.; J. F. Butler, G. R. S.; Helen S. Johnston, G. W. C.; R. R. Crucy [Creecy?], G. W. C. H.; J. W. Harrell, G. O. S.; H. G. Gasson [Gussom?], D. G. W. S.; Sophia Foulk, D. G. W. V. S.; J. A. Foulk, G. F. S.; L. A. Boon [Lemuel Washington Boone?], G. C. S.; Reboia Skinner, G. W. A. C.; Rosetta Bennett, G. J. S.; J. H. Bright, G. M., and George Skinner, G. G. O. Master, and their successors in office, are hereby created a body politic and corporate under the name and style of "The Grand United Order of Brothers and Sisters of Love and Charity," and by that name may have succession and a common seal, and the same change at pleasure; may sue and be sued, plead and be imploed, in any court of record, or before any justice of the peace in this state; hold and dispose of personal property for the benefit of said order, and also such real estate as may be required for the transaction of its business: Provided, All the real estate owned by said corporation shall not exceed in value five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. That said corporation shall have power to pass all necessary bylaws and regulations for its government, which may not conflict with the constitution and laws of this state and the United States.
Sec. 3. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 19th day of February A. D. 1877.

_Private Laws_ of North Carolina, 1876-1877, pp. 650-651, italics and spelling of surnames (except as interpolated) as in source. In the copy utilized, its signature 41 is bound in twice; signature 44 is missing.
AN ACT TO APPOINT A MINISTER TO PREACH TO PENITENTIARY CONVICTS

Sec 1.[.] The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That the Governor is hereby authorized to appoint a minister of the Gospel to preach to the convicts at the Penitentiary on each and every Sabbath of this year at such salary as the Governor may think proper, not less than four Hundred dollars nor more than six Hundred dollars per Annum.

Sec 2.[.] That the Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to pay to said Minister on the requisition of the Governor such amount out of any money now in, or hereafter may be in the Treasury, and not otherwise appropriated[.]

Sec 3. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Introduced February 19, 1877. Photocopy of original, Division of Archives and History.
RESOLUTION OF INSTRUCTION TO OUR SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS CONCERNING THE FREEDMAN'S SAVING BANK.

Whereas, Under the provisions of an act of congress, approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Freedman's Saving and Trust Company," branches of the freedman's saving banks were established in Wilmington, Newbern and Raleigh, in this state, and large amounts of money were deposited in said savings banks by the persons for whose benefit the said institutions were established; and

Whereas, By the gross mismanagement of the affairs of said company great loss has been incurred by its depositors, and it has been necessary under the act of congress, approved June twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, to close up the business of said company; therefore

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring. That our senators and representatives in congress be, and are hereby requested to use their utmost endeavors to secure an immediate, faithful and honest adjustment of the affairs of said company, and the return to said depositors of all, or as large a portion as can be saved, of their said deposits; and further, to require of the officers and persons responsible for the said mismanagement of said company, and the loss of its funds, a strict account according to law.

That a copy of this preamble and resolution be forwarded to our senators and representatives.

Ratified the 21st day of February, A. D. 1877.

Laws of North Carolina. 1876-1877. p. 595. italics as in source.
A PROTEST CONCERNING NEGRO MAGISTRATES, 1877

Mr. [Adolphus G.] Mosely, by consent, presented the following protest against the policy of a majority of the General Assembly, pursued in the election of magistrates yesterday, and it was ordered to be spread upon the journals of the House:

A PROTEST.

The undersigned, respectfully but earnestly, protest against the policy which appears to have been approved by a majority of the Democratic members of this General Assembly in the election of colored magistrates in and for certain counties of this State. We believe that in the said election of magistrates by the General Assembly, a record, to some extent, had been made for the Democratic-Conservative party of North Carolina, inconsistent with the principles and purposes of the party as expressed during the recent and previous campaigns, in its party platform, and as expressed by its thousands of speakers upon the stump, who asserted the superiority both by nature and education of the white race over the colored, and the consequent greater fitness of the former for public office as rulers and dispensers of justice - aye, more than that, who maintained unhesitatingly, freely and repeatedly, that the colored people, especially as citizens in the same county and government with white people were absolutely unfit for these public positions. We believe that in the late campaign the appeals made by the press and speakers of the Democratic-Conservative party to the pride and sympathy of the white race in behalf of its own color, to secure its rescue from negro domination, was in every part of this State, one of the strongest and most effective means used for obtaining the success of our cause.

We express the belief now, that these principles and opinions asserted by our party, and the grounds upon which we based our appeals to our white brethren, all being in harmony, are just and reasonable and true, and that if the Democratic-Conservative party varies from its
position in behalf of white supremacy, it will, to some extent at least, lose that strength, solidity and unity of purpose resulting from devotion to principle. We believe that in the black republican counties of the eastern portion of this State, or wherever they may be found in the State, the fidelity of the white people to their political principles, and the material aid they give in swelling the aggregate vote for all officers elected by the State at large, and the high taxes they pay to carry on the State government, and for other purposes which we forbear to mention, entitle them to the same consideration from their party friends in the General Assembly which Democratic counties receive through their members elect.

While we would exercise and advocate the right and practice of choosing white men for office in preference to colored men, we hereby distinctly disclaim any desire to deny the colored race the equal rights before the law guaranteed to them by the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Our feelings toward the colored people are kind and humane in every particular, and we believe the ultimate effect of the course we advocate, if pursued by our party, will be best for the country, for the people, both white and black, and if the latter are not flattered and blinded by advocates of the mistaken policy we oppose, we believe many of them will be able to see the situation as we do, and that thus, by their better understanding, we may hope the antagonism between the white and colored races will subside, and their difference will be settled upon a somewhat reliable basis, with less prospect of disturbance than if we abandon the principles and policy which our party has heretofore maintained.

If Democrats do what they have persistently abused and condemned Republicans for doing, how can they hope to escape just censure?
We protest in sorrow rather than in anger, against the action of our political associates, who we believe with pure motives, have acted unwisely, nor are we without hope of a change of views on their part at some day in the future, however remote, and an acknowledgment by them of the correctness of the position we have in this protest assumed, with due respect, personally, for both our Democratic and Republican fellow-citizens.

(Signed,)

A. G. MOSELEY (sic),
A. Clayton] SHARPE,
N. H. FENNELL,
JAMES G. KENAN,
R. W. SINGELTARY (sic),
WALTER W. KING,
R. JAS. POWELL (sic),
JOHN M. HOU|C|K,
J. E. HARTSELL.

House Journal, 1876-1877. pp. 872-874. The Appendix to the Journal (pp. 989-992, passim), gives the following home bases for the signators: "Moseley." Warsaw (Duplin County); Kenan, Kenansville (Duplin County); Sharpe, Statesville (Iredell County); Fennell, Harrell's Store (Sampson County); Houck, Lenoir (Caldwell County) - listed, Cheney. Government. p. 457, but not in his Index); James R. Powell, Pittsboro (Chatham County); Hartsell, Leo (Stanly County); King: Danbury (Stokes County); Singletary, Wilson (Wilson County). The Protest was given in the Journal under the date of Friday, March 9, 1877. Evening Session of the seventy-ninth day.
A PROTEST

(COUNTRY GOVERNMENTS ACT)

Mr. Clarke, of Craven, also sent forward the following protest against the act establishing county governments, with the request that it be spread upon the journals of the House, and it was so ordered by the House:

A PROTEST AGAINST THE ACT TO ESTABLISH COUNTRY GOVERNMENTS.

The undersigned members of the House of Representatives, do enter their solemn protest against the passage of the bill entitled "an act to establish county governments," and desire the same to be spread upon the journals.

The power of the people rests entirely in the right they have to choose the officers who are to exercise the functions of government.

They are as much entitled to the choice of those men, who are to levy the taxes they pay, as they are to elect those who make the laws, or the officer who executes them. Why should they have the power to elect the Justices of the Supreme Court and Superior Courts, and be deprived of the right to select the magistrates, who are to decide between neighbor and neighbor at their very doors?

Under the provisions of the act herein referred to, the General Assembly takes into its own hand, these prerogatives of the people; their voice is stifled, and the powers which belong to the people are transferred to the few members that compose the majority party in the General Assembly.

The justices of the peace are all to be appointed by this body; the justices are to appoint the commissioners, and may appoint them from their own number.
They are empowered to establish county courts and thereby sit in judgement upon the
rights and the personal liberty of every citizen of the State.

The people are entitled to choose their officers for themselves, and therefore it is a duty
we owe our constituents to protest, on their behalf, against this usurpation of power.

Respectfully submitted,

| Wm. E. Clarke,       | " " Representative from Craven county, |
| W. E. Bagley,        | " " Perquimans " |
| J. E. Bledsoe,       | " " Wake " |
| Edgar Lineback (sic),| " " Forsyth " |
| Thomas Haynes,       | " " Yadkin " |
| W. A. Duggan,        | " " Edgecombe " |
| [William] H[enry] Crews, | " " Granville " |
| Willis Bunn,         | " " Edgecombe " |
| H[enry] C[lay] Rogers,| " " Granville " |
| H. H. Simmons,       | " " Craven " |
| Daniel R. Johnson,   | " " Warren " |
| S. C. W. [Hawkins W.] Carter, | " " Caswell " |
| Wilson Carey,        | " " Pasquotank " |
| Hugh Cole (sic)      | " " Henderson " |
| J. L. Hood,          | " " Northampton " |
| A. J. Allen,         | " " New Hanover " |
| James Wilson,        | " " Wake " |
| James Ennis[s],      | " " Greene " |
| W[yriot] P. Ormond,  | " " Halifax " |
| John A. White,       | " " Bertie " |
| Wm. T. Ward,         | " " Pender " |
| Alfred Lloyd,        | " " Halfax (sic) " |
| John T[homas] Reynolds, | " " Jones " |
| Jacob G. Scott,      | " " Montgomery " |
| W. T. H. Ewing,      | " " Lenoir " |
| James K. Davis,      | " " New Hanover " |
| Jos. C[orbin] Hill,  | " " Brunswick " |
| Dan. L. Russell,     | " " Wake " |
| Thomas R. Purnell,   | " " Chowan " |
| Townsend E. Ward,    | " " |

House Journal, 1876-1877, pp. 875-876. The Protest was given in the Journal under the date of Friday, March 9, 1877, Evening Session of the seventy-ninth day. The Forsyth Representative is properly "Leinback." Cheyney, Government, p. 457, has J. "S." Reynolds and lists Representative Rogers (loc. cit.) but does not index him. Representative Scott appears (loc. cit.) as "Jacob F." and is not indexed.
CHAPTER LXXXI.

AN ACT TO CHANGE THE BOUNDARIES OF THE TOWN OF ELIZABETH CITY.

Sect. 1 (Excerpt). Beginning at the edge of Pasquotank river at the north side of that street immediately south of the planing mill; thence by the north side of said street westwardly to the west side of Road street at the lot of Frank Vaughan; thence southwardly by the west side of Road street to Cotton street; then westwardly by the north side Cotton street to a point two hundred and eight feet beyond that street that runs from Georgetown to Main street; thence from the said point southwardly by a line parallel to the street last mentioned to the south side of Main street; thence a straight line southwardly to the southwest corner of Church and African streets (north east corner of G. D. Pool's lot); thence southwardly along the west side of African street to and across Ehringhaus street; thence from the south side of Ehringhaus street a straight line southwardly to the south side of Edenton road at the bridge in said road, near the southwest corner of the Thomas Heath lot; thence eastwardly along Edenton road so as to include the same to Rose street; thence eastwardly a straight line to the west end of White's lane; thence eastwardly along White's lane including the same to and line the same line across Charles' creek to the east bank of the same; thence by a straight line eastwardly to a point at Butler's road, three hundred feet from the edge of the river; thence by the west side of Butler's road to the Pasquotank river, and on the same line to the channel of said river; thence by the channel of said river, its various courses, westwardly; thence northwardly to a point opposite the point of beginning; thence to the place of beginning.
Section 2 of this two-section Act provided that the Act was to be effective from and after its ratification. It was ratified March 12, 1877.

CHAPTER XCVI.

AN ACT TO CHANGE THE TIME OF HOLDING THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS OF THE TOWN OF ELIZABETH CITY

Section 1. (Excerpt) That the charter of the town of Elizabeth City be amended so as to require that the election of all municipal officers of the said town shall take place on the second Monday in April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and on the same day in each succeeding year.

Sec. 2. That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 12th day of March A. D. 1877.

CHAPTER 25

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE ZION WESLEY COLLEGE.
(Excerpts)

WHEREAS, the intellectual as well as the moral and industrial development of the people
of a States [sic] is inseparably connected with its general prosperity; and whereas, educational centres of a high grade where young men and women can be thoroughly prepared
for fields of usefulness in the professions and as artisans and citizens, are a most effective
means in diffusing intelligence and promoting thrift; and whereas, the constitution authorizes
the establishment of one or more colleges in the State; and whereas, the African Methodist
Episcopal Zion church in America has established an institution of learning for the benefit
of their race in Salisbury, Rowan county, North Carolina; and whereas, a charter from the
General Assembly of North Carolina is desirable to make this institution a more efficient
organization for good: therefore,

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Simmons, A. B. Smyer, J. C. Clinton, Hugh Cale, J. R. Nashe, Thomas Scott, A. and Ezekiel
Cooper, and their successors in office, duly elected and appointed as hereinafter provided, be and
they are hereby declared a body politic and corporate in law and in fact, to have continuance for
ninety-nine years by the name and style of the Trustees of Zion Wesley College, and by the name
and title aforesaid to have perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall forever hereafter
be persons able and capable in law to take, receive and hold all manner of lands, tenements,
rents, annuities ....
Sec. 4. That the said trustees and their successors shall have power and authority to make and use a common seal, with such device and inscription as they may think fit and proper, and the same to alter and renew at their pleasure.

Sec. 5. That the said corporation of trustees shall consist of not more than twenty-four members, one-half of whom shall go out of office at every regular session of the general conference of the "African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church" in America, subject however to re-election, their successors to be elected by the said general conference. All vacancies occurring in the interim to be filled by the trustees.

Sec. 6. That the trustees shall have the power to appoint a president and such professors and tutors for the said college as they shall think proper; said president and professors shall constitute the faculty of said college.

Sec. 7. That the faculty of said college, by and with the consent of the trustees, shall have the power of conferring all such degrees or marks of literary distinction as are usually conferred in colleges or universities.

Sec. 8. That the aforesaid trustees and their successors shall and may, as often as they shall see proper, according to rules by them to be prescribed, elect out of their number a president, and shall have authority to appoint a treasurer, secretary, and such other officers or servants as shall by them be deemed necessary, to continue in office for such time, and to be succeeded by others in such manner as the trustees shall direct; and further, that not less than seven of said trustees shall be required to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.
Sec. 9. That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to set up on [sic; or] continue any gaming table, or any device whatever for playing at any game of chance or hazard, by whatever name called, or to receive or use any license to retail spirituous liquors, or otherwise to sell, give or convey to any person any intoxicating liquors within one quarter of a mile of said college, and any person or persons who shall offend against the provisions of this act, or any of them, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 12. That the act incorporating Zion Wesley Institute, ratified the fourteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 13. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

In the General Assembly read three times, and ratified this 19th day of February, A. D. 1885.

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The following legislative background is germane. House Bill 308, to incorporate Zion Wesley College, received its lumps primarily in the North Carolina Senate. That body received the Bill on January 30, 1885, numbered it HB 308, SB 279 and placed it on the calendar.

The next day Senator George H. White of New Bern (Craven County) moved to suspend the rules and "take up for reference" the Bill. His motion prevailed. He then moved it be referred to the Corporations Committee. It was done.

Senator W. C. Troy of Fayetteville, on February 3, gave the Committee's recommendation that the Bill "do pass." White moved to suspend the rules and the Bill went to its second
reading. Senator John C. Buxton of Forsyth County moved to amend: "Add to section 7, "Provided, such degree or degrees be confined to colored persons." This was adopted. Senator Augustus W. Graham of Hillsboro then moved to amend: "Add to section 11: "Provided, that said exemption shall not extend to more than twenty acres of land, if the excess over twenty acres is of value exceeding one thousand dollars, nor to solvent credits." This was adopted. The Bill passed second reading and under suspended rules, its third. Engrossed, it went back to the House on February 4.

Monday, February 9, Representative Lee S. Overman of Salisbury moved the House not concur in Senate amendments. The Senate learned about the refusal that day. "Consideration of the matter was postponed for the present."

On February 12, Senator Paul B. Means of Concord moved the Senate recede from its first amendment, "which prevailed." He then requested formation of a conference Committee. All this prevailed; Messrs. Means and W. H. Chadbourn (Wilmington) were named to the committee for the Senate. The following day, word came that the House consented to a conference on the second amendment and that Messrs. Overman, Johnstone Jones of Asheville and George M. Bulla of Lexington were House conferees.

Saturday, February 14, the Senate learned of House adoption of the second amendment. Means moved the Senate adopt the same committee report. So ordered. The Bill was ordered enrolled.

On Saturday 19, the measure was reported properly enrolled. The President of the Senate and Speaker of the House signed it. HB 308, SB 279 became law.* This Act, however, wound

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* See Senate Journal (1885), 138, 141, 161, 164, 165, 170, 212, 248, 249, 262, 272, 340; House Journal (1885), 261. (The Senate's printed record has a typographical error for the date of Saturday, February 14.)
up minus the language of the second, and concurred-in, amendment. That language, much expanded, appeared in Chapter 177 of the 1885 Public Laws. Its title and the relevant Section (p. 302) appear as follows:

An act to provide for the levying and collection of taxes.

Sec. 16. The property mentioned in this section shall be exempt from taxation, to-wit:

. . . . . . .

(2.) The property belonging to and set apart and exclusively used for the University, colleges, institutions of learning, academies, ... Order of Odd Fellows, ... Good Samaritans and Brothers and Sisters of Love and Charity,... schools for the education of the youth or support of the poor and afflicted, orphan asylums, exercise of divine worship or the propagation of the gospel or used as parsonages, the same being the property of any religious denomination or society: Provided, that said exemption shall not extend to more than twenty acres of land, if the excess over twenty acres is of value exceeding one thousand dollars, nor to solvent credits unless otherwise specially excepted.

(3.) Such property as may be set apart for graveyards or burial lots, except such as are held with a view to profit, or for the purpose of speculating in the sale thereof.

(4.) Twenty-five dollars of personal property of each individual tax payer.
CALE'S BILL - ESTABLISH ELIZABETH CITY

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL (HB 383)

AND SUBSTITUTE BILL

An act to Establish a Normal and Training school, for the Colored race in the Town of Elizabeth City County of Pasquotank

Section 1 The general Assembly of North Carolina do enact

That it shall be lawful for the State board of Education, to establish a normal and training school for the Colored race in the Town of Elizabeth City County of Pasquotank in the State of North Carolina, for the purpose of training and teaching young men and women of the Colored race for teachers of the Common Schools of the State, and to aid in defraying the expense of carrying on such normal and training school. The State board of Education is authorized and instructed to draw upon the treasury for an amount not to exceed the sum of One thousand dollars annually, for the year one thousand Eight hundred and ninety two and each and every year thereafter to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated to be used for the purpose here in stated, and no other.

Section 2 That it shall be required* of all young persons of the Colored race who may be thus taught and trained for teachers of common schools, at the Cost of the State, to apply themselves as far as practicable, to the occupation of teaching within the borders of the State, for a term of not less than three years after leaving school.

*"That it will be required and expected" was first written, then "will" was lined through with "shall" written above it; the words "and expected" were lined through with no substitution.
Section 3. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.[1]

SUBSTITUTE BILL

A Bill to [be] Entitled an Act to establish a Normal School for the Colored Race in the Town of Elizabeth City in the County of Pasquotank.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do Enact: -

Section 1.

That it shall be the duty of the State Board of Education to establish a normal school at Elizabeth City in the County of Pasquotank, for the teaching and training of teachers of the Colored race to teach in the common schools of the State.

Section 2.

That the sum of Five hundred dollars from the Fayetteville Normal school fund and the further sums of one hundred dollars each from the Salisbury, Franklinton, Goldsboro and Plymouth Normal School funds are hereby appropriated for the payment of instructors in said Normal School at Elizabeth City.

Section 3.

That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

This act shall go into effect from and after the 1st. day of January 1892.

House Bill 383 introduced January 26, 1891; Substitute Bill, February 21, 1891. Photocopies of originals, Division of Archives and History.
PROTEST

In the exercise of our constitutional right, we offer the following protest, to the end that it may be entered upon the Journal of the House to perpetuate the facts concerning the action of the House in regard to the resolution proposing to let the public printing to the lowest bidder:

We protest against the defeat of HB 485, for the following reasons - 1st. When this resolution was called up for discussion, the majority, through their representative, Mr. [R. P.] Henry of [Douglas in] Rockingham [County], voted to lay said resolution on the table, without giving the members of the House an opportunity to discuss this important measure; by so doing a fair investigation of the facts was denied. This was done in the face of the fact that people all over the State are demanding to be heard by petition on this important question.

2d. It appears from the report of the committee appointed by this House during the present session that a "proposal in writing was submitted in behalf of the News and Observer Company to take the contract for the public printing for two years, next ensuing, at prices fifteen per cent. less than those now paid." It does seem to us that the refusal to accept such a proposal is simply disregarding the interest of the taxpayers of this State.

J[eter] C. Pritchard,
J[ohn] Q. A. Bryan,
A. B. Thompson
James M. Watson,
J. M. Cobb,
J[ames] W. Anderson,
H. G. Phipps,
Hugh Cale,
M. H. Vestal.

_House Journal_, 1891, p. 555. The protest was entered under date of Saturday, February 21, 1891. Besides Pritchard and Cale, residences for the signators were: Bryan, Trap Hill (Wilkes County); Thompson, Saluda (Polk County); Watson, Henderson (Vance County); Cobb, Cobb's (Cherokee County); Anderson, Delmont (Henderson County); Phipps, Baldwin (Ashe County); Vestal, Chestnut Ridge (Yadkin County).
CHAPTER 265

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A NORMAL SCHOOL FOR THE COLORED RACE IN THE TOWN OF ELIZABETH CITY IN THE COUNTY OF PASQUOTANK

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Sec. 1. That it shall be the duty of the State Board of Education to establish a normal school at Elizabeth City in the County of Pasquotank for the teaching and training of teachers of the Colored race to teach in the common schools of the State.

Sec. 2. That the sum of Five hundred dollars from the Fayetteville Normal School fund and the further sums of one hundred dollars each from the Salisbury, Franklinton[,] Goldsboro and Plymouth Normal School funds are hereby appropriated for the payment of instructors in said Normal School at Elizabeth City.

Sec. 3. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with act are hereby repealed[.]

Sec. 4. This act shall go into effect from and after the 1st day of January 1892.

In the General Assembly read three times, and ratified this the 3 day of March 1891.

Laws of North Carolina, 1891, p. 213.
CHAPTER 485.

AN ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF HUGH CALE AS SURETY ON THE OFFICIAL BOND OF JOHN T. PRICE, LATE SHERIFF OF PASQUONTANK COUNTY.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section I. That the county commissioners and the board of education of Pasquotank county be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to settle by compromise or otherwise with Hugh Cale, as one of the sureties on the official bond of the late Sheriff [John T. Price] of Pasquotank County.

Section II. That the board of county commissioners and board of education is hereby fully authorized and empowered to remit to Hugh Cale such part of the money already paid as in their judgement may seem to be just and proper.

Section III. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 9th day of March, A. D. 1891.

_Laws of North Carolina, 1891, p. 532._
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