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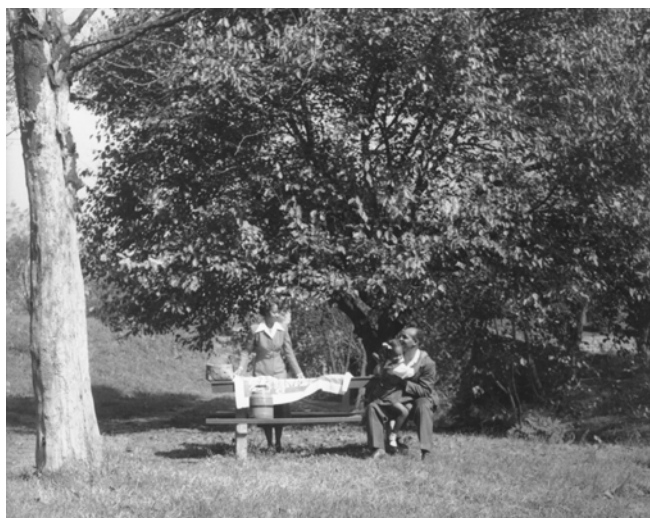
Preliminary Guide to Records Relating to African Americans
in the North Carolina State Archives

Black slaves were imported into North Carolina as early as 1694. As early as 1790, free blacks and slaves constituted about twenty-five percent of the population of the state. However, very few records either in the counties or in state agencies can be identified as relating solely to African-American Carolinians. Unlike its laws, the records of North Carolina have never observed a color line, and with rare exceptions they have never distinguished between blacks and whites. In most instances, information about people of African descent is buried in data relating to the entire population. For example, marriages of free blacks prior to 1868 are documented in marriage bonds. There is no color line in wills or deeds, or in land grants, or in cases before the North Carolina Supreme Court. Therefore, few records series among the public records in the North Carolina State Archives that deal specifically and exclusively with blacks. In the private collections even fewer papers relate to or were created by African-Americans.

County Records

County records do contain some information about black North Carolinians. Some of these records are: bonds, particularly apprentice bonds; court records, especially minute books of county courts of pleas and quarter sessions; estate records that include lists of slaves by name; land records that include the deeds of sale and deeds of gift for slaves that are recorded in deed books; tax records that list the number of slaves owned by the party that is being taxed; wills that bequeath slaves or emancipate them; and warden of the poor records.

Other county records, however, do relate exclusively to slaves and free persons of color. They are: cohabitation records, marriage records, slave papers, and to a lesser degree, the miscellaneous records.



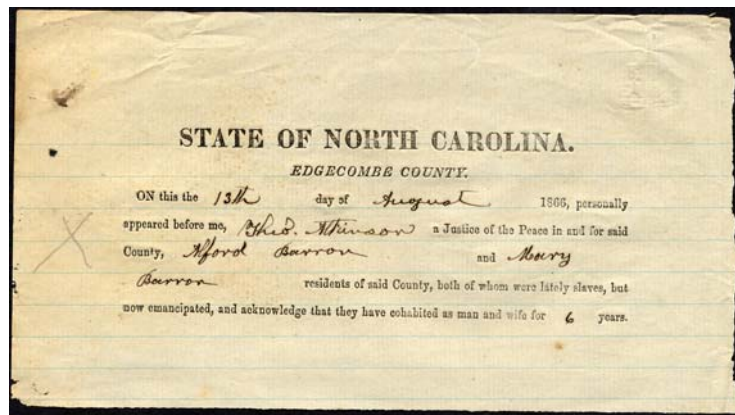
“The Tar Heel Family” scene from 1951 Movie

Cohabitation Records, 1866-1868.

Prior to 1865, slaves in North Carolina were not legally permitted to marry, although many of them lived together as husband and wife. Following the end of the Civil War, the North Carolina General Assembly enacted legislation on March 10, 1866, which ordered former slaves to have their marriages recorded. Originally, the matrimony was to be registered before September 1, 1866, but in 1867 the deadline was extended to January 1, 1868. A twenty-five cent fee was paid in order for the marriage to be recorded.

Approximately 20,000 records of cohabitation have survived from fifty-two counties. The number ranges from three records in Mitchell County to about 1,900 in Craven County. They show the name of the man, the name of the woman, and the length of time they had lived together as husband and wife prior to 1866. The record also indicates before whom the statement was made. Cohabitation records usually are not indexed, and many of them were entered in random order in record books. In a few counties, however, they were filed on individual forms which are arranged alphabetically by name of man.

Cohabitation records have survived from the following counties: Alexander, Alleghany, Beaufort, Bertie, *Caldwell, *Camden, Carteret*Catawba, Chowan, *Columbus, *Craven, Currituck, Davidson, *Davie,*Duplin, Edgecombe, *Forsyth, Franklin, Gates, Granville, Guilford, Halifax, Hyde, Iredell, Johnston, Lincoln, *Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Nash, New Hanover, Orange, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Pitt, Richmond, Robeson, *Rowan, Stokes, Surry, Union, Wake, *Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wilkes, Wilson. Records of counties marked with an asterisk (*) are on microfilm, the originals remain in the county.



Example of a cohabitation record from Edgecombe County

Comprehensive index:

White, Barnetta McGhee, Ph.D., *Somebody Knows My Name: Marriages of Freed People in N.C. County by County*, Athens, GA (Iberian Publishing Co.), 1995.

Marriage Records

In the period following the adoption of the 1868 constitution, several counties maintained marriage records that distinguished between blacks and whites. These records were referred to variously as marriage registers, marriage licenses, index to marriages, or record of marriages. In only isolated instances did such records document the marriages of black North Carolinians before the Civil War.

The records generally show the names of the groom, the bride, their ages or date of birth, occasionally the names of the parents of the groom and bride, the date of marriage, and the person performing the marriage. They are referred to as "Marriage Licenses, Colored" or "Marriage Licenses, Negro." Regardless of designation, they record only marriages. These records are found in the following counties: *Alamance (1938-1961), *Cabarrus (1867-1965), Cherokee (1871-1939), *Columbus (1868-1974), Cumberland (1866-1962), *Davidson (1868-1938), *Davie (1867-1967), *Duplin (1952-1962), *Durham (1868-1968), *Forsyth (1949-1967), Greene

(1875-1974), *Guilford (1867-1937), *Harnett (1892-1954), *Mecklenburg (1850-1867), Nash (1862-1866), *New Hanover (1848-1961), *Northampton (1937-1961), *Onslow (1902-1961), *Pender (1875-1968), *Person (1867-1966), *Pitt (1866-1948), *Richmond (1867-1964), *Stanly (1867-1967), Surry (1867-1878), *Tyrrell (1877-1975), *Wake (1839-1967), *Warren (1867-1974), *Washington (1851-1967). Records for the counties indicated with an asterisk (*) are on microfilm, the originals remain in the county.

Slave Papers.

Virtually every county in existence in 1860 had a body of documents that are referred to as "slave papers." These papers were usually accumulated by the clerk of court or by the register of deeds and they include all or part of the following: bills of sale of slaves; criminal and civil cases relating to slaves on such matters as the possession or ownership of particular slaves; petitions to sell slaves; returns from the sale of freedmen of color; bonds for slaves permitted to carry arms; emancipation bonds; petitions for emancipation; patrol records; depositions concerning runaway slaves; apprenticeship records; accounts of expenditures for search of outlawed Negroes; permits for slaves to work; inquests into the deaths of slaves; petitions for the division of slaves to settle an estate; insurrection charges; certificates of blood purity; banishing bonds; receipts for slaves; charges of harboring a slave; records relating to buying from, selling to, and trading with slaves. Of particular interest in Gates County are militia records during the Nat Turner rebellion and registration of slaves to work in the Great Dismal Swamp; and in Bertie and Perquimans counties records of the slave conspiracy of 1802-1803. In several counties are criminal action papers resulting from the 1831 insurrection. Most counties that were in existence before 1865 generated some form of slave records. It is advisable to consult the card catalogue for the county in which you are interested.

In the following counties there are separate identifiable "slave papers:" Beaufort (1830-1865), Bertie (1744-1865), Caldwell (1824-1866), Carteret (1793-1867), Chowan (1730-1869), Craven (slaves and free Negroes) (1781-1885), Davidson (slaves and free persons of color) (1826-1878), Duplin (1787-1871), Edgecombe (1780-1871), Gates (1783-1867), Granville (slaves and free persons of color) (1755-1874), Iredell (1823-1872), Nash (1781-1864), New Hanover (1795-1864), Northampton (1785-1867), Orange (1783-1865), Pasquotank (slaves and free persons of color) (1733-1892), Perquimans (1759-1892), Randolph (slaves and free persons of color) (1788-1887), Richmond (1778-1866), Rockingham (1803-1860), Rowan (1779-1866), Stokes (1800-1860), Tyrrell (1797-1857), Wayne (1789-1869), and Wilson (1855-1864).

A lesser quantity of papers relating to slaves are in the "miscellaneous records" of the following counties: Ashe, Brunswick, Buncombe, Burke, Bute, Camden, Caswell, Cumberland, Currituck, Davie, Franklin, Gaston, Guilford, Halifax, Henderson, Hyde, Johnston, Lincoln, Martin, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Onslow, Person, Pitt, Polk, Robeson, Wake, Warren, and Wilkes.

State Records

Like county records, many state agency records contain information about black North Carolinians but few records series relate exclusively to them. In the records of the North Carolina Supreme Court, for example, some cases relating to African-Americans are buried among the papers of other cases. North Carolina cases relating to freedmen and slaves to 1875 are abstracted in volume II, pp. 1-266, of Helen Tunnick Catterall, *Judicial Cases Concerning American Slavery and the Negro* (Washington, D.C.: Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1926-1937. 5 vols.). There are, however, several notable cases involving slaves that are readily identifiable as such: State v. Negro Will, Slave of James S. Battle, 18 N.C. 121 (1834); State v. George, 50 N.C. 1858 (1858); and State v. Thomas Broadnax, 61 N.C. 44 (1866); all of which relate to murder by a slave; and State v. John Hoover, 20 N.C. 365 (1839) and State v. Christopher Robbins, 48 N.C. 250 (1855), both of which relate to a murder of a slave. There are, also, a number of Supreme Court cases relating to the interpretation of wills in which slaves were emancipated, including the following:

James F. Nelson v. American Colonization Society et al. (Case 7038)
Duncan Cameron and George Mordecai, Executors of John Rex v. Commissioners of Raleigh et al., 36 N.C. 436 (1841)
John Cox, Executor of Mary Bissell v. William J. H. B. Williams, 39 N.C. 15 (1845)5
Josiah Thompson et al. v. John Newlin, 30 N.C. 338 (1844); 41 N.C. 380 (1849); 43 N.C. 32 (1851)
Cromartie v. Robeson, 55 N.C. 218 (1855)
Rebecca and Mary Long v. Lunsford Long's Executor, 6 N.C. 19 (1811)
Hogg v. Capehart, 58 N.C. 71 (1859)
Petition of William McLain in the Matter of D. Cameron et al. v. Commissioners of Raleigh (Case 5021)

The General Assembly Session Records also contain documents relating to black North Carolinians. An example is a petition dated November 8, 1842, from the commissioners of the city of Raleigh to the General Assembly calling attention to defects in the laws relating to slaves and "free persons of colour."

There are, however, several groups of records among state agency records in the North Carolina State Archives that relate specifically to black North Carolinians.

See: *Guide to State Agency Records*, under the headings such as: slave-trade; slavery; slaves; Civil War; Good Neighbor Council.

Records of the Division of Negro Education, Department of Public Instruction, 1900-1961. 32 cubic feet

The Division of Negro Education began in 1913 as the office of the Associate Supervisor of Rural Elementary Schools with the responsibility for promoting Negro education. In 1917 the title of the position was changed to State Agent for Negro Schools. The work was supported until 1921 by the Rosenwald Fund and by the General Education Board. However, in 1921, the General Assembly created the Division of Negro Education; thereafter the work of the division was funded by state appropriations. The division was incorporated into the Division of Instructional Services, Department of Public Instruction in 1960, and it ceased to exist as a separate entity in 1961.

The records of the division consist of correspondence of the director, 1907-1960, relating to teacher education, Indian education, foundations, county training schools, normal schools and the development of Negro colleges, extension work, reports of the director and supervisors, conferences of principals and supervisors, and workshops; correspondence of the Division of Cooperation in Education and Race Relations, 1934-1946; articles and speeches of N. C. Newbold, long-time director of the division, 1922-1948; subject material concerning accreditation, Negro colleges, Jeanes Fund and reports (1917-1945), Negro normal schools, Rosenwald Fund, General Education Board and Slater Fund appropriations, statistics on enrollment and graduates, and reports of presidents of Negro colleges; newspaper clippings relating to the 1954 integration decision of the United States Supreme Court; records relating to the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools (1926-1958, with gaps) consisting of correspondence relating to annual meetings and to evaluation of specific schools; correspondence of the supervisor, Rosenwald Fund (1922-1929); files of the state supervisor of elementary education (1936-1961) relating principally to conferences and to accreditation and school visitation; and high school principals' annual reports (1922-1950). Principals' annual reports for the period after 1950 have been merged with other reports among the records of the Division of Instructional Services.

Also in the Division of Instructional Services are four boxes containing the files of Dr. J.H. Highsmith as secretary of the Committee for Approval of Negro Schools, Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. A detailed finding aid to the records of the Division of Negro Education is available in the State Archives Search Room.

Records of the Department of Public Welfare, Consultant for Negro Work, 1925-1960. 22 cubic feet

About 1925 the Department of Public Welfare established a State Division of Negro Welfare which was headed initially by Laurence O. Oxley and later by William R. Johnson. The division worked principally with the counties in establishing welfare programs for black recipients. On September 15, 1942, the late John R. Larkins was appointed consultant on Negro work in the Department of Public Welfare. He remained in that position until early 1963 when the separate black welfare activities were phased out; Larkins remained with the Department of Public Welfare until November, 1969, as civil rights coordinator in the Division of Special Services. The records of the consultant for Negro work consist of card records and pictures of black prison inmates; published materials; bulletins; press releases; correspondence on the employment of blacks in welfare work, on the WPA education program, with the black teachers' association, and on recreation; correspondence with various organizations both in and outside of North Carolina and with counties and municipalities; correspondence with institutions and counties on relief work; correspondence with black juvenile correctional institutions; monthly reports; public welfare institutes and meetings; study of black boys discharged from state training schools, 1940-1945; applications for employment; correspondence with colleges concerning the training of blacks for social work; minutes of the Advisory Committee on Training and Correction.

Records of the Human Relations Council, 1963-1977. 60 cubic feet

The council was established January 13, 1963, by Governor Terry Sanford as the Good Neighbor Council, with the late David S. Coltrane as chairman, to encourage employment of qualified people without regard to race and to urge youth to become better trained and qualified for employment. Almost immediately, however, the council became an instrument for resolving the racial tension that swept North Carolina in 1963 because of the civil rights and integration movements. The council played a critical role in restoring order after the riots that followed the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King in April, 1968. The name was changed to Human Relations Commission in June, 1971, and it became the Human Relations Council during the governmental reorganization of 1972-1973. The records consist of David S. Coltrane's speeches, 1963-1968, and invitations, 1965-1968; plans for Brotherhood Week and Race Relations Sunday; correspondence with colleges concerning minority enrollment; material on cases of alleged discrimination; copies of council newsletters; programs of meetings; questionnaires on employment practices of state agencies; publications and survey reports; correspondence of Chairman Brooks Hays, 1971-1973; chronological copies of correspondence, 1970-1977; information (arrangements, programs, etc.) on statewide meetings of the Good Neighbor Council, 1963-1970; correspondence of the education and employment consultants; correspondence with the counties on racial incidents; information on conferences with schools; correspondence on administrative matters; monthly reports of the staff and regions, 1971-1975; monthly summary of activities, 1972-1975; project files (Vocational Guidance Institute and Plans for Progress); memos and correspondence with county and municipal councils; reports of minority employment in state government; information relating to members of the council; directory of county councils; copies of speeches by staff members, 1963-1977; material relating to specially funded EEOC and law and order projects.

Winston-Salem State University, 1899-1928. 1 reel of microfilm

Winston-Salem State University was originally established as the Slater Industrial Academy in Columbian Heights section of Winston (now Winston-Salem) in September, 1892. The state recognized the academy in 1895 and contributed a sum not to exceed \$1,000 annually to compensate for use of its buildings for a normal school to train black teachers. The General Assembly chartered the academy in 1899. About the same time, the Slater Hospital was established and it appears to have ceased operations about 1912 although it was not until 1919 that the state purchased the property for the Slater Industrial and State Normal School. In 1905 the academy was sold to the State Board of Education, and the name was changed to Winston-Salem Teachers College in 1925. In 1963 the name was changed again to Winston-Salem State College and to Winston-Salem

State University in 1971. The records consist of minutes of the board of trustees of Slater Industrial Academy and Winston-Salem Teachers College, 1899-1928, and of the board of managers, Slater Hospital, 1899-1919.

Private Collections

Of the more than 1,600 collections of private papers in the North Carolina State Archives, only a few relate specifically to black North Carolinians. There are a number of private collections and account books that contain information about African-Americans, principally in the antebellum period. These include:

PC 3	Bryan Grimes Papers
PC 13	Pettigrew Papers
PC 27	William Laurence Saunders Papers
PC 28	Calvin H. Wiley Papers (see also MfP 31)
PC 49	Jonathan Worth Papers
PC 65	William W. Holden Papers
PC 75	Polk Papers
PC 84	David L. Swain Papers
PC 87	Waddell Papers
PC 119	C. B. Heller Collection
PC 122	John Vann Papers
PC 123	Thomas M. Pittman Papers
PC 132	Alonzo T. Mial Papers (see also AB 68)
PC 164	Ignatius Brock Papers
PC 180	James Hinton Pou Papers
PC 183	Joseph Blount Cheshire Papers
PC 185	Pattie Mordecai Collection
PC 202	Josiah Peele Papers
PC 228	Fabius J. Haywood, Sr., Papers
PC 241	Burwell S. Pate Papers
PC 252	Benajah Nicholls Papers
PC 255	Nell Battle Lewis Papers
PC 417	Josiah Collins Papers (see also AB 265 and MfP 127)
PC 1541	Richard Street Papers
PC 1542	Eborn Family Papers
MfP 18	Charles W. Hines Papers
MfP 32	Hugh Williamson Letters
MfP 34	Skinner, McRae, Wooley, and Deberry Papers

See: *Guide to Private Manuscript Collections*, under headings such as: slaves; Civil War-Negro troops; Civil War-slaves; freedmen; negroes; overseers; plantations; slave trade.

The private collections include at least seven bodies of private papers that were created by black North Carolinians or relate to black institutions.

James Boon Papers, 1829-1853 (PC 99)

Papers of James Boon, a free black carpenter of Franklin County, including letters of reference as well as receipts, deeds, notes, court summons, agreements, and accounts which show something of the difficulties of

the life of a free black. Boon could not write; the letters of his wife and brother are marginally literate but legible.

Aaron Burtin Hunter Collection, 1878-1937 (PC 142)

Papers of A. B. Hunter, Episcopal minister and principal (1891-1916) of St. Augustine's School (later St. Augustine's College), Raleigh, and of his wife. Correspondence concerns his activities as principal of St. Augustine's and Mrs. Hunter's contribution to the founding of St. Agnes Hospital. Hunter's diaries contain notes of European trips, vacation travels in America, speaking tours on behalf of St. Augustine's, church records, and school functions and appointments. Also included is a file of *St. Augustine's Record* for 1905-1917 and 1924-1926.

James Henry Harris Papers, 1848, 1864-1890, 1967 (PC 1319)

Papers of Harris, a free black man from Granville County, who attended school in Oberlin, Ohio. He was a recruiting officer for black troops in Indiana during the Civil War and served in the North Carolina General Assembly in 1868, 1872, and 1883. Papers include affidavit proving Harris was a free black, appointment as recruiting officer in Indiana to raise black troops, material relating to the Union League, appointment to solicit for the "Boston Fund" to supplement appropriations of the Freedmen's Bureau, appointment as a commissioner of Raleigh, notification of election as a presidential elector (1872), broadsides and endorsements of Harris as candidate for Congress and as delegate to Republican National conventions.

J. M. Pickell Collection, 1896-1920 (PC 1434)

Papers of Dr. James Marion Pickell (1850-1921), teacher of chemistry at the Leonard Schools of Medicine and Pharmacy, Shaw University, Raleigh, and a feed chemist in the State Department of Agriculture. Material includes seventeen roll books, 1896-1913, with notations by Dr. Pickell in several of them; catalog for the Leonard Schools of Medicine and Pharmacy (1902-1903), which lists the faculty and students for both schools as well as graduates (medicine, 1886-1902, and pharmacy, 1893-1902).

Ozette Pittman Bell Collection, 1856, 1922-1940 (PC 1622).

Family papers, including a Nash County certificate showing Mrs. Elizabeth Boon who was a free black woman of Halifax (1856); monthly attendance reports (1922-1923) by Mrs. Almyra Boone Pittman, principal of a black school in Enfield; her membership card in the Negro Teachers' Association (1940); and letter of recommendation for Carey Pittman, who built schools from 1922 to 1928.

Slave Collection, 1748-1856 (PC 1629)

Collection of original and photocopied documents relates to slavery in North Carolina: Includes deeds of gift and bills of sale for slaves; permission for a slave to marry; court cases relating to murder trials and to reimbursement of owners for executed slaves; documents relating to the insurrection conspiracy in Bertie County (1802); letters and petitions concerning emancipation of individual slaves; and documents relating to free persons of color wanting to reside in North Carolina.

Asa T. Spaulding Papers, 1943-1974 (MfP 151)

Biography of the retired president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company includes copies of speeches, articles, and news releases. Papers include program and planning materials for two seminars: "Women and Minority Directors of Major Corporations" and "How Free is our Free Enterprise System." Publications of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Corporation are included.

Account Books

The private collections contain approximately 480 series of account books, which are maintained separately from the other parts of the collection. Several of these contain information about slave births, marriages, and deaths, including:

AB 76	Matthew and Margaret Byrne, Bladen County
AB 132	Joseph and William Peace, Raleigh, Wake County
AB 402	Thomas M. and Alfred Smith, Columbus County

Federal Records

Records of the federal government relating to African-Americans are in the National Archives, but microfilm copies of some of them are available in the North Carolina State Archives.

Records of the Assistant Commissioner for the State of North Carolina, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, 1865-1870. 38 reels

The Freedmen's Bureau, established in the War Department by a congressional act approved March 3, 1865, operated until 1872. After January, 1869, its functions were limited to education and assistance in the collection of claims. By May, 1869, all of the bureau offices and functions except education were phased out in North Carolina and the office of the assistant commissioner was closed. Records of the Freedmen's Bureau in North Carolina include fair copies of letters sent and indexes thereto, endorsements sent, registers of letters received, registered and unregistered letters received, telegrams, records relating to the "Boston Fund" to supplement appropriations to the bureau, general orders and circulars, annual reports from staff officers and periodic reports from subdistrict officers, reports on sanitary conditions, statistical reports on rations issued, records relating to transportation of freedmen, rosters of officers and civilians and oaths of office, reports of persons and articles hired, records of court cases, registers and reports of registrars recommended for election as delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1868, reports of outrages and arrests, freedman labor contracts, records relating to indentures and apprenticeships, reports of land under the jurisdiction of the bureau, records relating to accounts and claims, reports of the number of freedmen applying for work, and property returns. A copy of a detailed description of the records is in the State Archives.

"The Negro in the Military Service of the United States, 1639-1886." 5 reels

This is a microfilm copy of documents copied from primary and some secondary sources relating to the military status and service of blacks in the military service. The information was compiled by the Colored Troops Division in the Adjutant General's Office, War Department, and was prepared prior to the discontinuation of the division in 1888. The documents copied deal primarily with the American Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Civil War. A detailed description of the material is at the beginning of the first reel.

Census Schedules

Since 1790 the federal government has enumerated the population of the United States. Until 1870 membership in the House of Representatives was determined by adding to "the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons." In the 1790 census of heads of household, the number of free white males and females and of other free persons was reported as a total number, as was the total number of slaves. In some instances free blacks were indicated by the word "(free)" following the name of the head of the household. In 1800 and 1810 the total number of free blacks and of slaves were reported. In Lenoir County, for example, Eleanor Dutton was reported in the 1800 census as head of a household that consisted of four free blacks. In the 1820, 1830, and 1840 population schedules, both the number of free blacks and of slaves were reported by sex and thereunder by age group. The 1850 and 1860 population schedules reported free blacks, and slaves were enumerated in the slave

schedules which reported the name of the owner and an individual listing of his slaves by age, sex, and color; the names of individual slaves were not given in these special schedules. Beginning with the 1870 census, the population schedules contain the names of all blacks in a household. Free blacks are also listed in the special schedules (mortality, agriculture, industry, social statistics) that were introduced in the 1850 census. For more information see Archives Information Circular, *North Carolina Census Records, 1784-1900* or visit the National Archives and Records Administration webpage at www.nara.gov

Additional Microfilm

The Descriptive Books of the 35th, 36th, and 37th Regiments of the US Colored Troops. [microfilm]
Registers and Signatures of Depositions in Branches of Freedmans Savings and Trust, 1868-1873.
Index and Deposit Ledgers in Branches of the Freedmans Savings and Trust Co., 1865-1874.
Also see: *N.C. Freedman's Savings and Trust Co. Records*, Bill Reaves, NCSG, Raleigh, NC, 1992.

Miscellaneous

Newspapers

North Carolina newspapers on microfilm include the following scattered black newspapers during the nineteenth century:

CHARLOTTE:	<u>Charlotte Messenger</u> , June 30, 1883.
FAYETTEVILLE:	<u>Sun</u> , [September 26, 1883-April 29, 1885 with gaps].
LITTLETON:	<u>True Reformer</u> , July 25, 1900.
RALEIGH:	<u>Banner Enterprise</u> , May 31, 1883. <u>Journal of Industry</u> , Vol. I, No. 1, 1879 and October 9, 1880. <u>North Carolina Gazette</u> , September 26, 1885 and October 24, 1891. <u>North Carolina Republican</u> , July 30 and November 12, 1880. <u>Raleigh Gazette</u> , [December 9, 1893-February 19, 1898 with gaps].
WELDON:	<u>North Carolina Republican and Civil Rights Advocate</u> , May 22, 1884.

Bible Records

Among the family data from Bibles in the State Archives are records of the following black families:
Richard Poteat Family, Alamance County, 1840-1936.
William Rueben Chavious and Thenia Vincent Chavious Family, 1867-1913.
George Vanhook Family, 184(8)-1936, Person County.

Located within the Jordan Thomas Family Bible, 1771-1890, is a list containing a record of Negro names.

Organizations

Records of the Good Samaritan Hospital, Charlotte, 1891-1960. The Good Samaritan Hospital was organized in 1889 under the auspices of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Charlotte. It was the first hospital in the United States built and operated exclusively for African-Americans. The hospital began operations in 1891 and continued until 1960 when the Episcopal diocese gave it to the city of Charlotte. The records consist of minutes, 1916-1953; annual reports, 1892-1911; a comparative analysis of operating costs; minutes of an executive board meeting, 1947; by-laws and amendments to them; an amendment to the corporate charter, 1946; and a report to the trustees of the diocese, 1960.