

Collection: LEWIS, NELL BATTLE, PAPERS (1893-1956)
Raleigh, North Carolina

P.C. 255.1 - 255.53

1862; 1920-1956

Physical Description: Letters, magazines, books, pamphlets, reprints, brochures, newspaper and magazine clippings, invitations, bills, receipts, will, settlement of estate, pictures, advertisements, quiz contests, cards, genealogy, book, thesis, and novel MSS.
53 boxes.

Acquisition: On loan from the North Carolina State Library, Raleigh.

1962, June

Division of Archives and Manuscripts
State Department of Archives and History
Raleigh, North Carolina

Description: Nell Battle Lewis, only daughter of public health pioneer Dr. Richard H. Lewis and Mary Long Gordon Lewis of Albemarle County, Virginia, was born in Raleigh, May 28, 1893. Miss Lewis' ancestry included George Durant, one of the earliest holders of land from the British Crown in eastern North Carolina, as well as Winifred Wiggins, secretary of the Edenton Tea Party. Her maternal grandfather was Judge Joseph John Daniel of the State Supreme Court. Another maternal ancestor, Mary Long Daniel Gordon, was one of the original thirteen students enrolled at St. Mary's College when it opened in 1842.

She attended the public schools before graduating from St. Mary's College, Raleigh and Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts. After YMCA canteen service in France with the AEF in 1918 and 1919, she returned to Raleigh and began work with the News and Observer in 1921. For 35 years, interrupted only by a period of illness and five months as an associate editor of the Raleigh Times, Miss Lewis served progressively as society reporter, general reporter, society editor, feature writer, and columnist.

During this time she was also director of publicity for the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare (1922-1924) in the early administration of Commissioner Kate Burr Johnson, and later compiled and edited the first study of capital punishment in North Carolina. Having studied law under Assistant Attorney General Walter Siler, she practiced briefly before illness ended this phase of her career. Miss Lewis' defense of the girls involved

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in the Samarcand Arson Trial was her principal case and her exposition of conditions at that institution subsequently led to a reform of conditions there. Other areas of social welfare engaged her time and talents over the years - the labor movement, condition of women in industry, penal system, public library campaign, etc. Her cultural and political interests are reflected in membership and official connection with such organizations and institutions as the North Carolina Historical Commission (State Department of Archives and History), the State Literary and Historical Association, the State Folklore Society, the Wake County and the North Carolina Leagues of Women Voters, the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and the Olivia Raney and Richard B. Harrison libraries.

Miss Lewis was an unsuccessful candidate for the North Carolina Legislature in 1928. For a number of years she taught English and Bible at her alma mater, St. Mary's College.

On the twenty-fifth anniversary of her column "Incidentally," Nell Battle Lewis paused to sum up her philosophy on several subjects. An editorial in the News and Observer, following her death, described her beginning the column as a "gay and light" report on the current scene. The passing years, however, reflected her change in viewpoint as she became seriously interested in liberal causes, only to become increasingly conservative later. But, as the editorialist observed, the column was always marked with "sprightliness and vigor" and was "widely read and usually debated sharply."

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Correspondence - 1862; 1926-1956

P.C. 255.1	Correspondence	1926-1930
P.C. 255.2	Correspondence	1931-1939
P.C. 255.3	Correspondence	1940-1942
P.C. 255.4	Correspondence	1943-1945
P.C. 255.5	Correspondence	1946-1947
P.C. 255.6	Correspondence	1948-1950
P.C. 255.7	Correspondence	1951-1953
P.C. 255.8	Correspondence	1954
P.C. 255.9	Correspondence	1955-1956; Undated
P.C. 255.10	Correspondence (Personal)	1926-1955

Newspaper Columns and Editorials - 1926-1956

P.C. 255.11	"A Corner for the Kiddies" (<u>News and Observer</u>)	1920-1921
	"Incidentally" Duplicates (<u>News and Observer</u>)	1921-1955
P.C. 255.12	"Incidentally" Duplicates	1928-1939
P.C. 255.13	"Incidentally" Duplicates	1940-1944
P.C. 255.14	"Incidentally" Duplicates	1945-1950
P.C. 255.15	"Incidentally" Duplicates	1951-1953
P.C. 255.16	"Incidentally" Duplicates	1954-1956
P.C. 255.17	<u>Raleigh Times</u> Editorials June 16-30; July; August	1948
P.C. 255.18	<u>Raleigh Times</u> Editorials September; October 1-5; November 2-13	1948

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P.C. 255.19 Scrapbook

P.C. 255.20 Scrapbook

P.C. 255.21 Scrapbook

P.C. 255.22 Scrapbook

P.C. 255.23 Scrapbook

Material for "Incidentally"

P.C. 255.24 Raleigh (1900-1937)
North Carolina (1862-1953)

P.C. 255.25 North Carolina (1862-1953)

P.C. 255.26 The South (1923-1953)
The Negro (1931-1948)

P.C. 255.27 Women (1922-1940)
North Carolina Women

P.C. 255.28 Social Welfare (1922-1938)
Penal System
Board of Public Welfare
Capital Punishment and Criminal Justice
Psychiatry, Crime, and Mental Hygiene

P.C. 255.29 Social Welfare (1922-1938)
Samarcand Arson Case

P.C. 255.30 Labor and Industry (1925-1935)
Child Labor
Women in Industry
Southern School for Industrial Workers
Henderson Strike
Gastonia Strike
Marion Strike
Burlington Dynamite Plot

P.C. 255.31 Miscellaneous
Alfred Smith Campaign (1928)
Public Library Campaign (1935-1937)
School Textbook Controversy (1940-1941)
Martin Luther Film (1953-1954)
Great Books Foundation

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- P.C. 255.32 Great Britain (1939-1954)
Newspapers
- P.C. 255.33 Great Britain (1939-1954)
Newspapers
- P.C. 255.34 Great Britain (1939-1954)
Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II
- P.C. 255.35 Great Britain (1939-1954)
Commonwealth Tour of Queen Elizabeth II
- P.C. 255.36 Peace Movement (1927-1935)
World War II (1941-1945)
Post-War Planning and the United Nations (1941-1945)
- P.C. 255.37 Russia (1945-1948)
Communism (1930-1948)
Communism in North Carolina (1945-1955)
- P.C. 255.38 World Federation (1947-1953)
- P.C. 255.39 Interposition and Segregation (1951-1956)
- P.C. 255.40 Segregation - North Carolina (1898; 1950-1956)
- P.C. 255.41 Religion and Psychic phenomena (1923-1954)
- P.C. 255.42 Magazines
- P.C. 255.43 Miscellaneous Material
- P.C. 255.44 Miscellaneous Typescripts
Speeches
Lectures
Articles
Biographical Sketches
- P.C. 255.45 Miscellaneous Material
Pictures
- P.C. 255.46 Miscellaneous Material
Newspaper clippings and articles by and about
Nell Battle Lewis

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- P.C. 255.47 The Way: The Works and Words of Jesus of Nazareth
Manuscript of book compiled and annotated by
Nell Battle Lewis
- P.C. 255.48 St. Mary's College Records
- P.C. 255.49 Advertisements and Quiz Contests
- P.C. 255.50 Cards, Genealogy, Invitations, etc.
- P.C. 255.51 Miscellaneous Personal Papers
- P.C. 255.52 Miscellaneous Personal Papers
- P.C. 255.53 Johnson novel MSS.
Covington MSS.

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General Correspondence (1865-1955)

Nell Battle Lewis' correspondence follows, more or less chronologically, the issues - local, national, and world-wide - that engage her attention personally and as author of the News and Observer column "Incidentally."

"Incidentally" fans wrote on many subjects, acknowledging recognition in the column, offering suggestions, requesting information, agreeing and disagreeing with opinions expressed, and sending poems, sketches, incidents, publications, etc. These letters are from all sections of the state and many parts of the nation.

A few of her correspondents wrote fairly frequently. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, Ambassador to Mexico, and her employer as publisher of the News and Observer, wrote from Mexico and later from Raleigh (1937-1944), recalling her father, requesting a poem for Eleanor Roosevelt and later telling Mrs. Roosevelt's reaction, seeking information, commenting on topics appearing in the column, praising her crusades, and advising her against deserting liberalism. Phillips Russell, Chapel Hill author, wrote encouraging her to continue "to stir up the lethargic," giving suggestions for syndicating "Incidentally," and advising on how and where to apply for writing fellowships from national publishing firms. Paul Green's letters (1937-1942) refer frequently to her writing and to his own. He suggests she commend Governor Hoey for doing something about the "capital punishment tragedy" in North Carolina, urges her to expose the "Brenau fakers" in the Dare Stones investigation, approves her airing of the school textbook controversy, and declares the State and the South owe much to her and her column "one of the bright spots in North Carolina letters." Green also asks for suggestions for improving his "Lost Colony" and explains his purposes. Several letters from Dr. Hubert Royster, pioneer Raleigh surgeon, relate reminiscences of his father and his philosophy. On the subject of psychic phenomena, Dr. J. B. Rhine of the Duke Parapsychology Laboratory wrote from time to time (1937-1954) thanking her for references to his work and reviews of his books, for reading his manuscript, expressing an interest in her collection on the subject and promising to send more material, and acknowledging her a real friend to all that they have done at Duke University.

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Less frequent correspondents include: Albert Coates sending the first issue of Popular Government, published by the Institute of Government; Zoe Kincaid Brockman, associate editor of Poetry Review, referring to the poet laureate "racket"; Archibald Henderson expressing gratitude at inclusion in her list of "good company"; Stringfellow Barr, St. John's College, stating his appreciation of her comments on his presidential address; Ernest R. Groves, Institute for Research in Social Sciences, acknowledging her generous treatment and forwarding further information; Margaret Mitchell describing the premiere of "Gone With the Wind"; the British Embassy acknowledging a tribute to the British people; Hugh T. Lefler's explanation of his checking Inglis Fletcher's manuscript for Raleigh's Eden; D. B. Fearing, president of the Roanoke Island Historical Society, giving his opinion of the Dare Stones controversy; William Polk, Greensboro News Company, mentioning a story on the University of North Carolina Press; James E. Shepherd, North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham, and John R. Larkins, Welfare Board Consultant on Negro Work, expressing their appreciation of her support; Clyde R. Hoey, thanking her for backing him in the Senate race; Drew Pearson, Washington Merry-Go-Round, acknowledging comments about him; Santford Martin, editor of the Winston-Salem Journal, complimenting a feature on Dr. Ellen Winston; E. W. Gudger, American Museum of Natural History, New York, agreeing with her remarks on "progressive education"; Edgar Womble, Utilities Commission, explaining electric rates in North Carolina; and Jonathan Daniels expressing his pleasure at her return to the newspaper.

To her brother Ivey Lewis, April, 1954, Nell Battle wrote of her convictions in writing "Incidentally," contrasting Josephus and Jonathan Daniels, expressing her fears of Communism and her unwillingness, through her column, to give "one jot or tittle of aid or comfort to the Communists or to the Democratic politicians . . . frantic to cover up their seriously questionable softness towards the Reds in this country."

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Some topics covered in the correspondence and in the miscellaneous material as well are: psychic phenomena and experiences (1935-1951); coronation of George VI (1936-1937); Dare Stones investigation (1941); World War II and post-war world; crusade against commercialization of Christmas music (1946); protests at suggestions of enlarging or altering the State Capitol (1947); Saturday Evening Post article on Raleigh (1947); British Royal Wedding (1947); Miss Beal and the State Library (1951); support of Willis Smith senatorial race (1950); publication of a Literary Map of North Carolina (1950); and the Martin Luther film (1953-1954).

An interest in politics in early years is evidenced in several letters endorsing Nell Battle Lewis in her efforts to gain a seat in the General Assembly in 1928. From October - December, 1928, during and following Alfred E. Smith's presidential campaign Miss Lewis received a large volume of letters praising her support of Smith. Correspondents include: Edwin A. Alderman, University of Virginia, E. C. Branson, Chapel Hill, Struthers Burt, Southern Pines, Clyde R. Hoey, Shelby, Theodore Partrick, Jr., Scotland Neck, Herbert Peele, Kinston, W. O. Saunders, Elizabeth City, Gertrude Weil, Goldsboro, and Horace Williams, Chapel Hill, as well as many others.

Nell Battle Lewis' concern for social reform is found in her sponsorship of various programs seeking such reform. In 1927 there are letters relative to a proposed survey of women in industry supported by several women's organizations. As secretary of the group endorsing this program, she received letters from representatives of the clubs participating in the project - Clara I. Cox, High Point (State PTA), Beatrice Cobb, Morganton, Pearl C. Green, Henderson (North Carolina Federation of Business and Women's Clubs), Columbia Munds, Wilmington (Public Health Nursing Association), Mary O. Cowper, Durham (North Carolina League of Women Voters), Annie L. O'Berry, Goldsboro (North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs), Mrs. W. B. Lindsay, Charlotte (WCTU, State of North Carolina), and Mrs. F. J. Rypins, Wilmington (North Carolina Association of Jewish Women).

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Further interest in social reform is reflected in other areas - North Carolina Conference for Social Service (1922-1935), capital punishment (1935), penal system reform (1935), the Mental Hygiene Society (1935-1938), and the Women's Prison investigation (1954). She received suggestions for an article on a Citizens Committee of 100 of the Social Service Conference and a letter from Dr. Clarence Poe, for that organization, requesting her signature on a declaration for tax reform. Correspondence in regard to capital punishment contains a letter from N. C. Newbold listing names and addresses of officers of the Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment and one from the Executive Secretary of the American League to Abolish Capital Punishment, explaining the purposes of the organization and offering to furnish speakers and materials. Relative to penal reform there are letters from Dr. Ellen Winston and R. Eugene Brown, State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, providing information and from Gertrude Weil and Hope Summerell Chamberlain expressing their interest. In a letter to Louis Graves, Chapel Hill, she outlined her suggestions for a commission to study the care and treatment of the mentally ill in North Carolina, a campaign for preventive mental hygiene, an investigation of methods of restraint, and establishment of a school for the Negro feebleminded. Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, State Health Officer, expressed his appreciation of her comments on the mental hygiene system and the need for publicity in this regard. Harry W. Crane, Secretary-Treasurer of the North Carolina Mental Hygiene Society, acknowledged her attendance at the first meeting and invited her to become an active member.

Several issues particularly engaged Nell Battle Lewis' attention.

Samarcond Arson Case (1931) - Interest in this case developed when Mrs. Thomas L. Williams, Leaksville, asked her to defend Virginia Hayes, who, with 15 other inmates, was charged with arson. In connection with her preparation of the case and in later developments, she corresponded with George W. McNeill, Carthage. Their correspondence concerns his agreement to assist in defense of the girls, the question of maladministration at Samarcond, removal of the defendants from the jail to the penitentiary, and compensation for witnesses. Nell Battle Lewis also corresponded with Dr. Harry W. Crane, Bureau of Mental Health and Hygiene, State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, in regard to his examination of the girls and his appearance as a witness in their behalf. She explained her defense of the 16 inmates of Samarcond charged with setting fire to two dormitories and her conviction that

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several were mentally defective. A letter to Judge Michael Schenck of the Superior Court requests permission to introduce Dr. Crane as an expert witness.

There is correspondence with former employees seeking information relative to conditions at Samarcand and their replies. Other letters contain commendation of her handling of the case and condemnation of Society's lack of responsibility with suggestions and hope of avoiding future repetition of such events. Miss Lewis wrote letters of appreciation to people expressing interest in the girls. In response to criticism for taking the case of the girls at Samarcand, she wrote Lisabeth Parrott that it was what she wanted to do in her practice of law, that only by the presentation of both sides of a case could justice be secured and she would like to specialize in crime and delinquency.

School Textbook Controversy (1941) - Citizens from all over the state - teachers, school superintendents, students, preachers, DAR and PTA members - wrote letters and sent resolutions protesting adoption of Jule Warren's history of North Carolina as a school text. Editors Don Bishop (The Daily Tar Heel), W. J. Cash (Charlotte), J. A. Sharpe (The Robesonian), Josh L. Horne (Rocky Mount Evening Telegram), and L. S. Laprade (Durham Herald-Sun) sent editorials and news stories as ammunition for her column.

Some letters convey specific information. One from H. B. Marrow, Superintendent, Johnston County, replies to her request that he, as Chairman of the Elementary Textbook Commission, make a statement in regard to the Warren book. His answer indicated that such a statement was unnecessary because the Commission had already made a written report and would not change its views. J. H. Rose, Greenville, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee for the Convention of the North Carolina Congress of Parents and Teachers suggested that the Raleigh PTA adopt a resolution relative to the textbook and send it to him; he added that he hoped the NCEA would join the fight for better schools.

Paul Green and Jonathan Daniels wrote commendatory and complimentary letters. Hugh T. Lefler sent a rough draft of a letter addressed to critic A. J. Maxwell asking him to quote the inaccuracies he found in the Newsome-Lefler history. He stated, however, that he felt it wise for them to stay out of the controversy.

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World Federation (1947-1951) - Individuals writing in regard to the United World Federalists include: J. McNeill Smith, Greensboro, telling of civic and church group programs and growth of the chapter there; student leaders of chapters at Duke and the University of North Carolina reporting their activities; R. Mayne Albright, Raleigh, sending copies of House and Senate Resolutions to strengthen the United Nations and a list of World Federation chapters in North Carolina and expressing hope that she will continue to combat repeal of the Humber Resolution (1941); Henry Ganderson, Greensboro, describing an educational movement for world government sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce in North Carolina; Judge Luther Hamilton, Morehead, praising Robert Lee Humber's crusade for World Federation; Henry Brandis, Jr., University of North Carolina Law School, expressing his opinion that DAR action against World Federation stemmed from the national leadership and that he was making an effort to arrange a conference with the State DAR; and Terry Sanford, Fayetteville, asking for support and advice in seeking to prevent a repeal of the Resolution of 1941.

Communism (1947-1954) - In her endeavor to expose Communism and its infiltration into the University of North Carolina, Nell Battle Lewis received enthusiastic support from a variety of sources. Letter writers expressed their commendation and sent supporting propaganda - clippings from the Chapel Hill Weekly; an invitation from "Comrade Junius Scales" to subscribe to The Daily Worker; articles and comments on the Great Books Foundation, Wallace Clubs, and the Institute of Religion (Raleigh) as tie-ins with Communism; mimeograph copy of an address by the mayor of Chapel Hill, "Communism in Chapel Hill," to the Kiwanis Club of Durham; and translation of a radio broadcast from Moscow. J. Edgar Hoover sent a copy of his statement before the House Un-American Activities Committee; Representative Harold D. Cooley sent "An Interim Report of the House Committee on Communist Aggression"; Verne P. Kaub, American Council of Christian Laymen, Madison, Wisconsin, enclosed sample mailing pieces; and editor Edward L. Fike of the Rocky Mount Evening Telegram forwarded two issues containing articles on Communism in Chapel Hill.

Some correspondents cautioned against "witch hunting." Kemp Battle, Rocky Mount, warned that her attack on University of North Carolina President Frank Graham was denying the liberties she thought she was protecting and Phillips Russell pointed out the dangers of condemning liberalism as Communism. Students at

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Chapel Hill wrote their views - Winston Broadfoot contended the University was not in danger from foreign revolutionary policy and that restrictive laws were unconstitutional; William F. Patterson, International Relations Club, commended her column but stated that President Graham was not a Communist pawn, and he described a weekly discussion noting the effect of student opposition to Junius Scales' criticism of foreign policy.

Segregation (1950-1955) - Letters approving Nell Battle Lewis' stand on segregation came from all areas of the state with a few in dissent. John W. Clark, a member of the Executive Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, wrote rather frequently about the issue, noting the Attorney General's support in preventing Negroes from entering the University Law School, complaining of employees of the University working for desegregation, telling of the Trustees of the University voting against integration at the Coliseum, and domination of the Board by persons who have surrendered to NAACP, the Wesleyan Foundation, and the American Friends Service Committee. Another frequent correspondent is I. Beverly Lake sending copy of a speech delivered to a law fraternity, praising her for services rendered in her column, his lack of optimism relative to the Court decision, and suggesting an interview with Attorney General McMullan relative to what the State should do about segregation.

Virginus Dabney, editor, Richmond Times Dispatch, explains Virginia's action. Governor Luther Hodges of North Carolina expresses his thankfulness at passage of a Resolution returning enrollment and assignment of pupils to the local level and his determination to call the legislature in special session "if further decrees or implementation by the Supreme Court are harsh or extreme." Bill Sharpe, State magazine editor, wrote explaining the technique of the liberals. A letter from an assistant editor of Look acknowledged criticism of an article by Hodding Carter and gave reasons for publishing it. Miss Lewis, in a letter to the editor of Look, March 16, 1955, sent copy of her column discussing Carter's article and copy of a letter to Carter describing his article as "blatant sensation mongering."

Reflecting a more moderate viewpoint Judge J. Will Pless, Jr., cited the need for both sides to be practical; William T. Joyner, Raleigh lawyer, counseled restraint, tolerance, and patience; and Reverend E. F. Mosely, St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Kinston, declared the Church should accept the Supreme Court decision.

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Undated correspondence contains a letter from Mrs. O. Max Gardner acknowledging a tribute to Gardner and herself on the occasion of his appointment to the Court of St. James. A letter from Inglis Fletcher clarifies a question raised by historians relative to her facts about colonial North Carolina in her novel Raleigh's Eden. She explains where she has taken liberties in historical accuracy and includes a bibliography of books used in writing the novel. Louis Graves, editor of the Chapel Hill Weekly recommends a series of articles in the Atlantic Monthly on radio and broadcasters. Mrs. Mary Lee McMillan sent copy of a letter telling how an article on the North Carolina Garden Club map helped sales and contributed over \$6,000 to a scholarship fund.

Miscellaneous Correspondence (1865-1955) - These are letters written by individuals to someone other than Nell Battle Lewis.

Two letters (a photostat and a typescript) relate to the Civil War: an unsigned letter from Columbia, South Carolina (1865) to Colonel A. R. Taylor refers to an order to the 23rd Regiment S.C.M., to assemble at the courthouse prepared to go into camp; a student at St. Mary's in Raleigh in a letter to Mrs. Sarah Mann, Nixonton, May 14, 1865, describes the passage of Johnston's and Sherman's armies by the school.

A letter signed Pennie, Cloverdale, Raleigh, December 1, 1898, to "Cousin Mary" describes Cousin Annie, Dick, Ivy, Kemp, and "Little Nellie" (Nell Battle), visits to friends in Raleigh, mentions beginning of the construction of Christ Church, and tells of a trip to a local dairy.

In 1931 there are a number of letters addressed to Miss Piland from former employees at Samarcand Manor explaining their resignations or dismissals from the school.

A letter from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, Westminster, England, to Alexander B. Andrews, Raleigh, June 28, 1937, acknowledges a clipping on the Coronation and declares it an admirable portrayal. Dr. John A. Ferrell, Rockefeller Foundation, acknowledges "Portrait of a Patriot" describing Dr. [R. H.] Lewis as a pioneer in medicine in the state of North Carolina. Letters dealing with segregation (1955) include one from H. S. Ward, Washington, North Carolina, to Attorney General

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W. B. Rodman, Raleigh, criticizing Christian ministers for defending the Supreme Court decision; John W. Clark wrote to President Gordon Gray, University of North Carolina, May, 1955, asking what the sociology departments at Chapel Hill, Greensboro, and Raleigh were teaching in sociology on integration and questioning the appointment of Guy B. Johnson, Jr., at the Woman's College. Correspondence between E. McNeill Poteat, Raleigh, and G. Wesley Williams, Raleigh Merchants Bureau, relative to the commercialization of Christmas.

Personal Correspondence (1925-1955)

The three Lewis brothers, sons of Dr. R. H. Lewis, were R. H. (Dick), Secretary-Treasurer of the Oxford Cotton Mills, K. P. (Kemp), Secretary-Treasurer of the Erwin Cotton Mills, Durham, and Ivey F. head of the department of biology and dean of the University of Virginia.

The earliest correspondence (1927-1931), chiefly with R. H. and Kemp, concerns the settlement of Dr. Lewis' estate. In this connection there are letters relative to property on Wilmington and Halifax streets, Raleigh, division of stocks, and a memorial window to their father at Christ Church. Other letters concern a real estate development located on the Lewis homesite. The property was originally developed as Cloverdale, Inc. (later Budleigh) and the family held stock in the company. Letters refer to negotiations for sale of the land, officers of the company, buyers of lots, dividends, stockholder's meetings, etc. R. H. wrote on other matters, too - his displeasure at her candidacy for the legislature, complimenting an article on the DAR but warning against "too much spiritualism in your writings," and telling of Kemp's election to the presidency of the American Manufacturer's Association.

Business correspondence concerns development of the real estate division (Budleigh). There are several letters relative to her law practice (1931) from clients and other attorneys. From 1944-1950 there are letters about the rental of her house in Raleigh while she was in Charlottesville, Virginia and later in Chapel Hill.

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During 1937-1938 Nell Battle Lewis became interested in taking graduate work at Duke University or at the University of North Carolina. Dean W. W. Pierson of the Graduate School at the University of North Carolina sent a catalogue giving information on courses in English and Dr. George R. Coffin suggested courses for an M.A. degree. Miss Lewis wrote Dr. Dougald McMillan at the University in June, 1938, of her intention of securing a degree but as the education courses suggested were not satisfactory for certification, she would take them somewhere else. Correspondence with Duke includes letters from the graduate recorder enclosing admission requirements, from Dean of the Graduate School Calvin B. Hoover referring her to the School of Religion, and from Paul N. Garber of the Divinity School offering suggestions.

Several letters (1937-1953) concern her connection with St. Mary's Junior College, Raleigh. In 1937 Bishop Edwin A. Penick wrote of her contribution to the classes she taught. The following year she received letters from Judge John J. Parker, Bishop Thomas A. Darst, and Robert E. Gribben of the Diocese of Western North Carolina, agreeing to the need for improving or building a new library at the college. There are also replies to inquiries about prominent graduates, from former students, and her replies, in some instances, outlining required reading for English courses.

A number of letters (1944-1945) indicate attempts to secure a fellowship from one or more of the publishing firms. Houghton Mifflin sent entry blanks and later acknowledged her manuscript entry on Dorothea Dix. Friends - Paul Green, Phillips Russell, and Hugh T. Lefler - wrote they were recommending her and suggested other writing fellowships.

Nell Battle Lewis also entered a contest sponsored by Facts magazine. From 1945-1946 she carried on a correspondence concerning her entries and subsequent questioning of the magazine's practices in deciding on contest winners, culminating in an inquiry to the postal authorities relative to fraudulent use of the mails by the magazine.

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In 1948, contemplating a change from the News and Observer to the Raleigh Times, Nell Battle Lewis wrote a number of friends and associates asking what salary she could expect as an associate editor. She had replies from William J. Robertson of the Savannah Morning News, Virginius Dabney of the Richmond Times Dispatch, and B. Conway Taylor of Baltimore. A letter from publisher John A. Park confirms a verbal understanding of her assignment on the Raleigh Times. One fan wrote, following her transfer, that she would have a larger field of usefulness on the Times.

Correspondence with book publishers - J. B. Lippincott, MacMillan Company, Henry Holt and Company, and Dodd, Mead and Company - acknowledge requests for books for review in "Incidentally." Letters from authors express appreciation of her reviews - Bernice Kelly Harris for Pursulane, Edgar W. Knight, Twenty Centuries of Education, Dr. Harold Glascock, Flow and Scapel, William T. Polk, Southern Accent, and John Harden, Tar Heel Ghosts.

Speaking requests came from numerous clubs and organizations - Raleigh Business and Professional Women's Club, Dunn Rotary Club, Lenoir County Committee of Colonial Dames, Greensboro Civitan Club, and many book clubs. D. L. Ward, Secretary of the State Democratic Executive Committee, asked permission to give her name as a speaker to the county chairman; the Conversation Club at Duke invited her to be their guest and conversation leader; and the YWCA at the University of North Carolina sent a request for their Committee on Human Relations. A letter from Reverend J. M. Dick, Church of the Good Shepherd, Raleigh, expressed appreciation of his congregation for her Lenten messages.

Invitations to serve on committees include one from Grover Whalen, President of the New York World's Fair (1939) to serve as a member of the North Carolina Advisory Committee on Women's Participation and a letter from the director acknowledging acceptance and asking for suggestions. There are requests to serve on the advisory committee of the Old North State Fund (to provide aid to Great Britain), to act as a judge for a Festival Award Cup in Rockingham County, and acknowledgement of her willingness to be vice chairman of a committee to raise money for parish repairs.

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Material for "Incidentally"

North Carolina - General - Biographical and feature articles include: an article by William D. Snider on Frank Page and by Nell Battle Lewis "Paul Green is Native North Carolina Dramatist" and "Would Walter Hynes Page Find Deaf Ears in Carolina Today?" in the News and Observer and one on Bishop Joseph Blount Cheshire in the Carolina Churchman, April, 1931; and from other newspapers and magazines articles on Dr. Frank Porter Graham, Thomas Wolfe, William Louis Poteat, Lamar Stringfield, James Larkin Pearson, Anne Blackwell Payne, Marjorie Beal, Jonathan Daniels, Clem Strudwick, slave Senator Dred Wimberly, Hinton R. Helper, and Dr. Clara Ernull Jones. A typescript lists University of North Carolina honorary degree recipients.

Events relating to the progress of the State are described in magazine and newspaper clippings - opening of Duke University (1930); celebration of fifty years of railroading; development of institutions for public benefit; and the first State Symphony. Earlier periods of history are covered in articles on the significant part played by Tar Heels in the struggle for freedom, sidelights of history in naming of counties, the Chowan River as a waterway to the Albemarle Sound, colonial architecture, the writing of "The Old North State," the South's first cotton mill, and the Dare Stones.

Scenic and other attractions of the State are found in articles on the Parkway in western North Carolina, revival of the pottery craft at Jugtown, late Christmas at Rodanthe, the Brown Mountain lights, etc. There are several articles on the Carolina Playmakers.

A miscellaneous group contains an editorial "North Carolina, Prologue to Perfection," a list of North Carolina "firsts," statistics on farm population and infant mortality, information on North Carolina in the World Almanac, on the North Carolina Conference for Social Service, and on the North Carolina Good Health Association. Editions featuring North Carolina include: North Carolina Supplement of the Christian Science Monitor, November 6, 1926, The Daughters of the Confederacy Magazine, May, 1944, and Holiday, October, 1947.

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Brochures about the State include: "North Carolina Facts and Figures," "The Capitol Building: Seat of Government in North Carolina," "The Executive Mansion: Home of the Governors of North Carolina," "St. Thomas Church, Bath, N. C.," "St. Paul's Church, Edenton, N. C., 1701-1850," "The Constitution of the State of North Carolina" (issued by the Secretary of State, 1925), "Directory of the State and County Officials of North Carolina, 1953," and "North Carolina: A Classified List of Books" (Library Commission, 1929).

Typescript and mimeographed materials, relating to organizations, institutions, and miscellaneous topics include: suggestions for North Carolina material issued by the Division of Instructional Services, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; North Carolina Bibliography (1930); map of North Carolina issued by the Department of Labor; the Supreme Court of North Carolina; Outline of States' Rights and Political Parties in North Carolina by Henry M. Wagstaff; list of officers, committee chairmen, advisory board, and members of the North Carolina League of Women Voters (1926, 1927, 1929); general officers, department chairmen, standing committees, and district presidents of the North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs; persons listed in Who's Who in Asheville, Charlotte, Chapel Hill, Davidson, Durham, Greensboro, Wilmington, and Winston-Salem (1928, 1930); members of the General Assembly of North Carolina (1931); and members of the North Carolina Conference for Social Service (1930).

There are invitations and programs of events celebrated in the State - special viewing of the old silver table service presented by North Carolina to Captain Johnston Blakeley, USN, program of the North Carolina Debutante Ball (1954), and programs for the eighteenth and nineteenth annual conventions of the North Carolina Conference for Social Service (1930 and 1931).

State publications include two issues of the Public Welfare Progress, June and November, 1923, and several of the semi-monthly State School Facts (published by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction), September 15, 1927, January 1, 1928, and August 15, 1930.

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North Carolina - Raleigh - Besides a typescript list of Raleigh names, this material consists of magazine and newspaper clippings including "Raleigh and the Theatre," a history in Backstage, publication of the Federal Theatre Project; an account from the Times-Visitor [1900] of a performance at Metropolitan Hall; a story on the sculptor of the Three Presidents Monument in Capitol Square; feature article by Capus M. Waynick on governor's mansion architect A. G. Bauer and his Cherokee son; a list of the members of the Bar in Raleigh; an article on the first hospital established in Raleigh in 1878 from the Southern Hospital, May, 1937; and an article on Rex Hospital.

The South (1923-1953) - General material includes pictures of old homes in Mississippi, Tennessee, South Carolina, and Georgia. In the newspaper clippings are: "The Partly New South" by Walter Millis, an article on the myth of the Old South by Archibald Henderson, and "King Cotton Now Scatters His Largess" by Charles M. Prichette in the New York Times magazine section. "Cruelty to Southern Accent" by John Newton Baker and "Under the Southern Moon" by H. L. Mencken are articles clipped from magazines. Reprints include "The Messianic Invasion of the South after 1865" by Edgar W. Knight (School and Society, June 5, 1943) and "The Everlasting South" by Frances B. Simkins (Journal of Southern History, August, 1947). There are several pamphlets and bulletins - Report on Conditions in the Southern Textile Industry to the Board of Directors of the American Unitarian Association by Robert A. Dexter (January, 1930) and The South's Place in the Nation by Rupert Vance (1941); and a bulletin "The Noblest Gospel of Them All" Celebrating Fifty Years of Service to Southern Newspapers, 1903-1953 and one of the Southern Newspapers Publishers Association (Chattanooga, Tennessee, June 20, 1943), Bulletin No. 1677.

The Negro (1931-1948) - Information on the Negro and on race relations is found in brochures, pamphlets, magazine and newspaper clippings.

Publications by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Atlanta, Georgia, include the titles "Mob Murder in America: A Challenge to Every American Citizen," "Justice in Race Relations," "Race Relations in 1927," and "America's Tenth Man: A Brief Survey of the Negro's Part in American History."

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Clippings on the subject are: "Leaders in North Carolina" from The North Carolina History Bulletin, February, 1942; an article by Nell Battle Lewis in the News and Observer relative to the Legislative Council's request that the State take over the school for delinquent Negro girls, and Addison Hibbard's "The South Changes Front," reflecting attitudes on race relations.

There are also typescripts of a speech by James E. Shepherd, President of the North Carolina College for Negroes, on radio station WPTF, November 15, 1934, one of an editorial for the North Carolina Medical Journal, August, 1941, "The Health of the Southern Negro Sharecropper," and of an article "The Negro in the South," by R. H. Williams, and a mimeographed copy of the Conference of the State Committee of Women for the Prevention of Lynching, 1931.

Women - General (1925-1940) - The subject of "women" is covered by newspaper and magazine clippings, reprints, news releases, and manuscripts.

The Sunday Star (Washington), The Progressive Farmer (Raleigh), the New York Times Magazine, The World (New York), the Baltimore Sun, the New York Herald Tribune, the Christian Science Monitor, the University of Virginia Newsletter, and the News and Observer contain articles on "Fifty Foremost Women" by Ida Tarbell, on woman's suffrage by Carrie Chapman Catt, "Woman's Role in the Theatre" by Eva La Galliene, sketches of "congressional gentlewomen," women in Russia, the feminist movement, and women's colleges. There are clippings from magazines on Jane Addams, the Brontes, Madame Ernestine Schumann-Heink, on the first woman governor of Wyoming, the first female labor leader, and on laws relating to women working, women in Congress and state legislatures, and women's prisons.

Reprints from the Literary Digest, September 5, 1931, and the Christian Herald, June, 1934, tell the story of Martha McChesney Berry and the Berry Schools in Georgia. An Atlantic Monthly reprint, November, 1927, entitled "The Question of Women's Colleges," written by administrators at Barnard, Radcliffe, Bryn Mawr, Smith, Mount Holyoke, Vassar, and Wellesley, describes a crisis reached in the history of these colleges.

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Manuscript notes, news releases, and clippings represent articles written by Nell Battle Lewis. These are a series written for the News and Observer in 1925 tracing the development of the woman's movement; articles (November-December, 1926) on women's participation in politics; press releases from the National League of Women Voters on jury service for women and women in public office; and manuscripts on Susan B. Anthony, Clara Barton, Elizabeth Blackwell, Mary Baker Eddy, Emma Hart, Anna Howard, Anne Hutchinson, Helen Keller, Mary Lyon, Maria Mitchell, Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Frances Willard.

Women - North Carolina (1922-1939) - Newspaper clippings cover a variety of women's activities - appointment of Harriet Elliott, professor of political science at the Woman's College, to a post with the Democratic National Committee; election of the first woman to the State Senate; entrance of women at the University of North Carolina. Features on well-known women, past and present, include: Betsy Dowdey of Revolutionary fame, author Lillie Devereux Blake, Mrs. Katherine Gilbert, philosophy teacher at the University of North Carolina, Mrs. Fielding Walker, judge of the Durham Juvenile Court, State Librarian Carrie Broughton, Home Demonstration Agent Director Jane S. McKimmon, artist Mabel Pugh, and museum curator Mattie Erma Edwards. Women's work in clubs is found in articles on the legislative program of the Raleigh Woman's Club, the Raleigh Better Housing Campaign, study of international relations of the Business and Professional Women's Club, preparation of a yearbook by the North Carolina Association of Jewish Women, election of officers in the North Carolina League of Women Voters and the state division of the AAUW, and meeting of the directors of the State Federation of Music Clubs.

The Monthly News (bulletin of the North Carolina League of Women Voters) carries articles on "Guardianship of Children in North Carolina," "Hearing Before the Child Welfare Commission," "History of the Request for the Study of Working Conditions of Women," and "Property Rights of Married Women in North Carolina." In the December 15, 1926, issue of the University of North Carolina News Letter is an item "Native White Illiterate Women." Hollands, December, 1936, in a series on southern personalities, has a biographical sketch of Kate Burr Johnson, Director of the Board of Charities and Public Welfare.

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A pamphlet entitled Questionnaire on Woman's Legal Status, prepared by a Committee on Uniform Laws Concerning Women, contains answers for North Carolina by R. L. McMillan.

Typescripts of some of Nell Battle Lewis' writing are: "North Carolina's First Woman Doctor," "Work of the Bureau of Maternity and Infancy, North Carolina Board of Health," "Rural," and an outline of the program, organization, and purpose of the Legislative Council of North Carolina Women.

Social Welfare (1922-1938)

Penal System (1922-1935) - Miscellaneous items relative to the penal system in North Carolina include: Recommendation for Prison Legislation Formulated by the Committee on Policy and Program for the Citizens Committee of One Hundred, 1922; copy of Prison News, January 1, 1931, with reforms recommended by the governor; and the Farm Colony issue of Public Welfare Progress, November, 1926.

Clippings on the subject consist of an article in the Union Herald (Raleigh), June 4, 1931, describing cooperation between union labor and New York prison industries; and a number of articles from the News and Observer covering modernization of Central Prison, abolition of torture in punishment, efforts toward reform in the prison system, floggings in prison camps, statistics on jail population, and a reform program at Camp Polk. There are several articles by Nell Battle Lewis - one from the Richmond Times Dispatch, April 14, 1935, "Carolina Prison Probe Bares 'Regime of Horror'" and from the News and Observer "Welfare Board Recommends Five Changes in Local Prison System."

State Board of Charities and Public Welfare (1923-1926) - Publications by the Board contained in the collection are Special Bulletins on "Mothers' Aid in North Carolina" and "North Carolina's Social Welfare Program for Negroes" (1926); Public Welfare Progress - the Institutional Number, November, 1923, and the State Fair Number, October, 1924. Further information is found in a paper by R. Eugene Brown, Secretary, Eugenics Board of North Carolina, on sterilization.

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Capital Punishment and Criminal Justice (1926-1936) - Material gathered for a campaign against capital punishment includes clippings from the News and Observer (1935) of accounts and statistics and a description from a March 19, 1910, issue of the first electrocution in North Carolina, several clippings of "Incidentally," and an editorial from the New York Herald Tribune, "The Death Penalty" by Harry Elmer Barnes. There are magazine clippings - "Capital Punishment," by Warden Lewis E. Lawes, The Christian Advocate, January 17, 1929, and "Another Dr. Guillotine" by Dr. James K. Hall, Southern Medicine and Surgery, July, 1935. A mimeographed copy of biennial report (1935-1936) by Edwin Gill, Commissioner of Paroles, gives statistics (1912-1932) on commutations and executions, prison population, and reasons for commutations. A scrapbook on capital punishment in North Carolina, compiled by Nell Battle Lewis, contains a list of executions giving age, race, crime, and last words of the prisoners; a summary of statistics on the subject; and newspaper articles about those executed.

Criminal justice is treated in articles clipped from the Washington Daily News ("It Seems to Me" by Heywood Brown), the Baltimore Evening Sun ("The Child Convicts" by Gerald W. Johnson), New York Times, Book Review Section (Roscoe Pound's "Criminal Justice in America"); and from the News and Observer an article by Aycock Brown on criminal law a hundred years ago, one by Dr. Carol C. Taylor of the Sociology Department, State College, calling for a Christian attitude toward criminals and criticizing the methods of penal institutions, and one on the need for public defenders. There are also statistics, giving a census of prisoners, prepared for Governor Angus W. McLean by the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare.

Psychiatry, Crime, and Mental Hygiene (1927-1938) - Items collected on the subject of psychiatry and crime include reprints from the Medical Record, July 21, 1937, "Some Underlying Emotional Factors Related to Crime"; The American Mercury, "Insanity and the Law"; the Journal of the Tennessee State Medical Association, January, 1935, "A Day in Court"; Southern Medicine and Surgery, October, 1926, "Crime as a Manifestation of Mental Unsoundness"; and from Transactions of the North Carolina Medical Society for 1927, "Crime as a Medical Problem." There are also clippings - one from The Modern Psychologist entitled "Sadism and the Punishment of Criminals" and an article by Nell Battle Lewis "Death for the Defective?" in Public Welfare Progress, April, 1929.

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On the topic of mental hygiene there are clippings, chiefly from the News and Observer, dealing with the establishment of the North Carolina Mental Hygiene Society and provision of better facilities in the state for the care of the mentally ill. These include two articles by Nell Battle Lewis, one reporting an address by Dr. Beverly Tucker to the newly organized group outlining a nine-point program, and the other covering a state-wide survey of mental health problems submitted to the governor for consideration of the General Assembly. Other items are a brochure on the Mental Hygiene Society, a program of the first annual meeting of the Society in Raleigh, and typescript of a bibliography on mental health.

Magazine clippings, more general in content, are: "The Treatment of the Functional Neuroses" (an address to the Guilford County Medical Society) in Southern Medicine and Surgery, July, 1935; "Turn Your 'Nerves' Into Assets" from the July, 1938, issue of the same publication, and book supplement in the Readers' Digest, July, 1935, of Clifford Beers' A Mind That Found Itself.

Samarcond Arson Case (1931) - In her capacity of defense lawyer for the trial of the Samarcond inmates at Carthage, Cleveland County, May, 1931, Nell Battle Lewis compiled a "Samarcond Arson Case Booklet." It contains manuscript and typescript material including a list of the defendants, a definition of arson, a chronological record (describing her activities after accepting the case), statistics and records on the defendants, a list of possible defense witnesses, a letter from consulting psychologist Harry W. Crane reporting on an examination of the girls at jail in Lumberton and Carthage, information collected at Samarcond, Dramatis Personae, defense testimony, quotations from Clarence Darrow and Robert Ingersoll, clipping of a poem "If We Only Understood" by Rudyard Kipling, and the results of the trial.

Additional information on the case includes copies of statements from employees and former employees at Samarcond and a condensed report of an investigation of conditions at Samarcond by Roy E. Brown, Director of Institutions,

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Lily E. Mitchell, Director of Child Welfare, Lois Doshier and Kathleen Bernard, State Board of Charities and Public Welfare.

Editorials clipped from the Greensboro News, the Chapel Hill Weekly, the Rocky Mount Telegram, and the High Point Enterprise describe conditions at the school and stress the responsibility of the State for them. Items from the Moore County News and the News and Observer give accounts of Nell Battle Lewis' participation, the trial, and the verdict.

Labor and Industry (1925-1935)

Child Labor (1925-1928) - Miscellaneous items relative to this subject consist of: clipping of a report from a meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers on its attitude toward child labor; an article in The Woman Citizen, January, 1928, by Eleanor Taylor, on the Child Labor Amendment proposed by Congress and its failure of acceptance in the states; and extracts from a speech by Jule B. Warren giving facts on child labor in cotton raising and school attendance.

There are a number of broadsides and pamphlets - "Child Labor and Education in North Carolina" distributed by the North Carolina Congress of PTA, 1927; "Rulings for Children Employed Under Sixteen Years of Age," North Carolina State Child Welfare Commission, 1925; North Carolina Child Labor Law, 1928; "Recent State Child Labor Legislation," published by the Committee on Child Welfare, National League of Women Voters, 1926; several publications of the National Association of Manufacturers in regard to education and employment of children; and United States Department of Labor: Fourteenth Annual Report of the Chief of the Children's Bureau, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1926.

Survey of Women in Industry (1926-1928) - The proposed survey of women engaged in in industry and their working conditions was sponsored by the North Carolina League of Women Voters and supported by a number of other women's organizations.

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With the newspaper clippings is an editorial by Louis Graves, Chapel Hill Weekly, December 4, 1927, titled "Wanted: Some Information" approving a survey and suggesting that women leaders get facts if the government failed to do so. Another by John Livingstone gives the reasons and methods of the survey and notes the opposition of cotton manufacturers, and one containing an explanation by Mrs. J. Henry Highsmith of why the survey was dropped.

A brochure published by a committee representing the North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs, the North Carolina League of Women Voters, and the YWCA is entitled "Why? A Survey of Women in Industry in North Carolina." Other material includes a typescript by Kate Burr Johnson, Commissioner of the Board of Charities and Public Welfare, stating what the state press should do to demand and support a survey; a speech by Nell Battle Lewis, "A Woman Looks at North Carolina," reporting on the publicity committee of the Survey of Women in Industry and another "Bucking the North Carolina Mill Owners," reviewing efforts to conduct a survey by the Child Welfare Commission (1923-1926), the newspaper controversy on the subject, and the campaign planned for the 1929 legislature; a summary of the efforts of the "organized women of North Carolina" to secure a survey; and a chronological history of work for a Survey of Working Conditions of Women in Industry in North Carolina.

The correspondence file for 1926-1928 contains carbons of notices and minutes of the central committee on the Survey of Women in Industry.

Southern Summer School for Industrial Workers (1928-1929) - Articles by Nell Battle Lewis (clippings and typescripts) for the News and Observer give a description of the students, faculty, courses, methods, and speakers. Further description is found in brochures about the school at Burnsville, North Carolina, for the sessions, July 12 - August 24, 1928 and July 11 - August 23, 1929. A publication by the central office, Baltimore, Maryland, gives a review of two years, states the purposes of the institute, and quotes students and visitors.

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Henderson-Harriett Cotton Mill Strike (1927) - Newspaper clippings covering this event contain a news story by News and Observer staff correspondent R. E. Williams, August 13, 1927, giving the background and details of the strike; an editorial pointing out the need for a survey of industry, and one from the Greensboro News, August 16, suggesting the organization of a textile union to stabilize the industry. An editorial from the Chapel Hill Weekly declares the Henderson strike was not organized, that there were no committees, union officials, or organizers there until after troops were called, but only a meeting of the State Federation of Labor in the period between the walkout and the publicity following arrival of the troops.

Marion Strike (1929) - The story of this strike is related in clippings and pamphlets. From the American Labor Banner (Washington, D. C.), November 23, 1929, is "Eighteen Against the Bosses" discussing the case of Alfred Huffman, United Textile Workers organizer on trial for insurrection. One from The Witness, October 17, 1929, "Cotton Print and Steel Bullets" by William B. Spofford, an investigator for the Federal Council of Churches, suggests that the textile industry should be examined by the federal government, gives an account of conditions in the villages owned by the mills, and describes the events of the strike. "Madness in Marion," by Benjamin Stolberg, in The Nation, October 23, 1929, also outlines the events of the strike from July 11 to September 11.

Gastonia Strike (June-October, 1929) - The strike in Gastonia at the Loray Cotton Mills, led by labor organizers from the National Textile Workers Union, resulted in a conflict between strikers and local police authorities and the trial of 15 workers for the murder of Gastonia Chief of Police O. F. Alderholt.

Newspapers, local and national, carried features, editorials, and news stories on the trial. Nell Battle Lewis in a series of two articles, "North Carolina's 'Red Trial,'" in the Baltimore Evening Sun, gives background information on strike and personalities - attorneys Clyde R. Hoey, Dr. John Randolph Neal, Tom P. Jimison, and defendant strike leader Fred Erwin Beal. R. E. Williams feature articles for the News and Observer call attention to the appearance of Communists in the South and an attempt to create another Sacco-Vanzetti case. He gives a detailed account of the industry with a background of local reasons for the strike and infiltration of leaders from the radical section of the Textile Workers Union, including a chronology and analysis of events from April 18 - 26.

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There are a number of clippings from The Nation: "Ella May's Songs" by Margaret Larkin (October 9, 1929) describes ballads sung by striker prior to her murder by an armed mob; "Anarchy vs. Communism in Gastonia" by Nell Battle Lewis (September 25, 1929) relates the murder of Ella May Wiggins in the riot and raid on the Gastonia and Bessemer City strikers' headquarters; and "Communism in Southern Cotton Mills" by Paul Blanshard (April 24, 1929) considers Gaston County as the center of labor agitation in the Piedmont and the cause the lowest wages and the longest hours in American factories.

Two issues of the Labor Defender (August and September, 1929) carry articles on the Gastonia strike including "Gastonia Strike Song," a life story by one of the defendants, "Are We Murderers" by Fred Beal, "Gastonia" by John Dos Passos, and letters from strikers in the Gaston County jail.

There are mimeographed copies of a Bill of Particulars - North Carolina, Mecklenburg County Superior Court - State vs: Beal and others. . . . and a Bill of Particulars - North Carolina, County of Gaston, Superior Court, July Speical Term A.D. 1929 - State vs. Robert Allen et al.

Other items are a broadside, "Why Does the A.F. of L. Refuse to Support the 23 Gastonia Textile Workers . . ." advertising the Gastonia Strikers Defense Mass Meeting at the Wake County Court House, August 14, with an address by one of the Gastonia defendants; a pamphlet, Gastonia - Citadel of the Class Struggle in the New South by William F. Dunn; typescript of a chronology of events at Gastonia; material on other strikes; and manuscript notes.

Burlington Dynamite Plot (1935) - Articles in the News and Observer, December 29, 1935 and the Carolina Magazine, review the testimony against seven members of a Burlington textile union tried for a dynamite plot at the E. M. Holt Plaid Mill. In the November 21, 1935, News and Observer is a report on the 8 - 10 years sentence of John L. Anderson, president of the union.

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General (1927-1946) - Feature articles and editorials on the general subject of relations between labor and industry are: two by Harriet L. Herring, research associate, Institute for Social Service at the University of North Carolina, in the Greensboro Daily News, October 27 and November 3, 1929, "The Metamorphosis of the Docile Worker" and "Peace or War in Southern Textiles? A Question for the Southern Public"; "Industry in North Carolina Urged to Uphold Wage Level" by O. Max Gardner, The United States Daily (Washington, D. C.), October 24, 1929; and "Schenck Family Sticks to Mills," giving a historical background of the Schenck Mills, by Selma Warlick.

News items relate labor activities in the state - the Piedmont Organizing Council plan for a state-wide movement, profit sharing by employees in the Erwin Mills, and an outline of the aims of the Federation of Labor.

Miscellaneous material includes mimeographed Federated Press Weekly Letter, June 14, 18, 21, 1928, by Esther Lowell writing about southern mill workers; "Minutes of the Organization Meeting of the Committee for Shorter Working Hours in Manufacturing Industries in the South"; a bibliography of articles on southern industrial conditions with special emphasis on textiles compiled for the National Woman's Trade Union League of America, Washington, D. C.; "A Statement of Some North Carolina Citizens," Raleigh (explanation and interpretation by Frank Graham); a brochure, "Why North Carolina Should Adopt Accident Compensation," proposed by American Association for Labor Legislation; "Wages and Hours in the American Cotton Textile Industry," News Bulletin of the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., February 15, 1928; a program of the 21st annual meeting of the American Association for Labor Legislation, Washington, December, 1927; and three clippings from The New Republic, two by Paul Blanshard, "Servants of the Spindle - I - The Economic Problem" (September 21, 1927) II - "The Mill Village" (September 28, 1927), and "The Southern Cotton Mills Reply," June 6, 1928.

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Alfred E. Smith Campaign (1928) - Items on the defeat of Alfred E. Smith in the presidential campaign for 1928 are typescript of an article by Nell Battle Lewis, "The Unrecorded Victory," a magazine clipping quoting a letter from Nell Battle Lewis to Governor Alfred E. Smith, and her privately distributed (to ardent allies) paperback mimeographed booklet, "A Little Memento of a Gallant Fight."

Public Library Campaign (1935-1937) - Information gathered for this campaign contains statistics on North Carolina libraries (1935-1936) compiled by the Library Commission; brochures entitled "Libraries in North Carolina Need State Aid," by William T. Polk, Chairman, Citizens' Library Movement and the "Handbook of the Citizens' Library Movement," published by the North Carolina Library Association; and articles written by Nell Battle Lewis - "North Carolina Needs More Libraries" (news release) and from the News and Observer "State in Need of More Books," January 17, 1937 and "Assembly Asked to Aid Libraries," February 7, 1937.

School Textbook Controversy (1940-1941) - This controversy began in December, 1940, when the State Board of Education failed to follow the unanimous recommendation of the State Textbook Commission of the Newsome-Lefler history, Growth of North Carolina, for the public schools and selected a text by Jule Warren. The Newsome-Lefler book was charged with containing objectionable comments on political issues and was taken off the list of supplementary reading. Warren's book was found to contain numerous errors in facts. The Chapel Hill Weekly began a campaign with charges of making the selection of a history text for the schools a political football. Nell Battle Lewis took up the issue, making Warren's book a comedy of errors, and the controversy gained national attention in Time, April 28, 1941.

Found in these papers are clippings from the Chapel Hill Weekly for January and February, 1941, tracing the story in editorials and news items. Reaction throughout the state is reflected in editorials from the Rocky Mount Herald, the News-Argus (Goldsboro), the Charlotte Observer, the Durham Morning Herald, the Greensboro Daily News, the Catawba News-Enterprise, the Robesonian, the Fayetteville Observer, the Roanoke Beacon,

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the Times-News (Hendersonville), the Gold Leaf Farmer (Wendell), Hickory Daily Record, Charity and Child, Sampson Independent, Smithfield Herald, Daily Independent (Kannapolis), Perquiman's Weekly, Jackson News, the Raleigh Times and the News and Observer.

Miscellaneous items include: a broadside "Advance pages of The Story of Our State for Fifth Grade Pupils" by W. C. Allen, Waynesville; A Letter to the Governor: Open Letter of A. R. Newsome and Hugh T. Lefler to Governor J. M. Broughton correcting the historical errors and misrepresentations in Revenue Commissioner A. J. Maxwell's public statement about the book, The Growth of North Carolina (Chapel Hill, North Carolina, April 17, 1941); manuscripts and typescripts - "Alternative Program of Action," "Long Need and Demand for North Carolina History Text," "Questions Raised Relative to Significant Facts on 'Battle of Books,'" sketches on Albert Ray Newsome and Hugh Talmage Lefler and analysis of The Growth of North Carolina, list of errors giving page numbers and instances or statements of inaccuracies in Warren's text, and cards congratulating and commending "Incidentally."

Martin Luther Film (1953-1954) - Included in material gathered for her criticism of this film are promotion and publicity propaganda prepared by the company producing the show; a clipping of "The People's Forum" in the News and Observer giving an answer to Nell Battle Lewis by F. Borden Mace, president of the company producing the film; Catholic publications - articles in The Tablet (Brooklyn), The North Carolina Catholic, and Our Sunday Visitor, and a brochure "The Truth About Martin Luther" by the editor of the Catholic Home Journal; and an issue of the North Carolina State College official bulletin, November 30, 1953, praising the film.

Great Books Foundation - The Great Books program material, illustrative and instructional, consists of leaflets published by the Foundation in Chicago, mimeographed form letters to prospective supporters, a description of the set up of the program for Raleigh, an application sheet, and a lithoprinted copy of the Declaration of Independence. Additional information is found in a clipping from the News and Observer listing the Great Books chronologically and one from Life magazine.

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Great Britain (1939-1953) - Several boxes of material on Britain contain newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets. The newspapers are: Radio Times (television edition), November 11, 1949; Sunday Pictorial, October 9, November 13, 1949; The Star, November 16, 1949; The People, April 24, May 1, October 9, 1949; News of the World, April 24, May 1, 1949; News Chronicle, November 14, 17, 1949; and Islington Gazette, April 22, 1949. Issues of London Calling, weekly publication of the Overseas Journal of the British Broadcasting Corporation bear the dates October 30, November 6, 13, 20, 27, and December 4, 11, 18, 25, 1947; January 1, 15 and February 5, 1948. There are also clippings from London Calling on Stonehenge, an exhibition of model-makers art, ancient Easter customs, broadcast plans for the Royal Wedding, etc.

In addition to numerous pictures and newspaper and magazine items about British politics, personalities, places, etc., are copies of Punch, May 11, October 19, 1949, Picture Post, April 23, 1949, and the final issue (January-March, 1946) of The Outpost, published by Americans in Britain.

Pamphlets published by the British Information Services are: Britain and the Marshall Plan (published statements by government spokesmen, the Press, and a British housewife), 1948; Britain and Trusteeship, February, 1947; and 50 Facts About Britain's War Effort, November, 1944. There is a 21-page pamphlet Britain's Memorial to Franklin Roosevelt, published by the Franklin Roosevelt Memorial Committee, the Pilgrims of Great Britain.

Two outstanding topics are Queen Elizabeth's Coronation and Elizabeth and Philip on their Commonwealth Tour, November, 1953 - May, 1954. The former includes issues of The National Geographic Magazine, Liberty, Time, the New York Times, and The Times (London) Coronation Supplement, June, 1953. Magazine clippings - pictures and stories - on the Commonwealth Tour are filed under the headings Preliminary and Bermuda, Jamaica and Canal Zone, Fiji and Tonga, Aden, Uganda, Tobruk, Malta, Gibraltar, Australia, New Zealand, Cocos Islands and Ceylon, and Home-coming and After. There is a typescript of the Queen's Itinerary.

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Peace Movement (1927-1936) - Information on peace programs prior to World War II consists of magazine and newspaper clippings, broadsides, speeches, etc. Newspaper clippings carry such headlines as "Pithy Peace Pointers," "Governor of Utah Calls on Citizens to Join Movement Against War" and "Under the Head of Defense" and a report of an address by Hugh T. Lefler to the Wake County League of Women Voters. Magazine articles are entitled "Let Us Think Peace!" (Charles E. Jefferson in The Congregationalist), "War and Peace" (The World Tomorrow, June, 1932), and "Conspiracy" (Charlie Stinnett in the North Carolina State College Wataugan, November, 1936).

Material from the League of Women Voters contains excerpts from a speech by Nell Battle Lewis to the League in Greensboro, her introduction of the League chairman of the Department on International Cooperation to Prevent War, and a release from the press department of a speech by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt broadcast from Washington at a national conference on the cause and cure of war. Other speeches and pamphlets are an address by C. K. Proctor before the Grand Lodge of North Carolina A.F. and A.M., July 17, 1928, on "Masonry and a Warless World" and two publications of the National Council for the Prevention of War. There is an account of an anti-war demonstration at a mass meeting of students at the University of North Carolina, April, 1935.

World War II (1940-1945) - On this subject there are newspaper clippings from the New York Times magazine of an article "Dynamic Democracy" by Geoffrey Crowther, editor; from The Economist (London); and two chronologies of highlights of the European war from the New York Times and one from the News and Observer on the "Tides of War" from the Polish invasion in 1939 to the unconditional surrender of Germany in 1945.

Included in the magazines are: two issues of Poland Fights - a War Anniversary Issue (September 5, 1943) and the Battle of Warsaw Ghetto issue (October 5, 1943); two of The Spiritual Issues of the War (published by the Religious Division, Ministry of Information, London), "The New Phase of the War: Results of State Idolatry in the Far East" and "Another Kind of War" (December 11 and 18, 1941); and a reprint from School and Society entitled "The Enemy Within" by Thomas H. Briggs, Teacher's College, Columbia.

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Post-War Planning and the United Nations (1941-1945) - Newspaper clippings, relative to this subject, from the New York Times and the News and Observer consist of syndicated columns, editorials, and news items. Included in the columns and editorials are articles on the Dumbarton Oaks Conference and drafting of plans for the United Nations; the "First Response to Peace" by Catherine MacKenzie, "The United States Offers the World a Peace Plan" by Anne O'Hare McCormick; "President Outlines United States Plan for World Security Union" by Charles Hind; "Another Step Towards Peace" by Carroll Kilpatrick; "Six-Point Goal for Post-War Life by William Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury; "Fulbright Talks on World Peace" by Jane Hall; and the Roosevelt program of "Freedom from Want." News items from both newspapers cover several stories on Dumbarton Oaks, World Parley, the Marshall Plan, "Big Three" and "Big Four" conferences and programs, and World Organization and Police Force.

Magazine articles are from Look ("U. B. Priestley Makes Some Personal Observations about England and the War"); Time ("Background for Peace"); Life (Robert E. Sherwood's "Plan for Union"); Reader's Digest (Ely Culbertson's "System to Win this War - and the Peace to Come"); The Carolina Churchman ("Ten Proposals for Lasting Peace"); and The Church Monthly (Sermon by Harry Emerson Fosdick, "On Being Only a Drop in the Bucket").

Bulletins from Britain (1941) contain "A Common Brotherhood Is Being Realized" by H. G. Wells and "The Foundations of the Future," extract of an address by Viscount Halifax.

Several miscellaneous items are a news release from Bretton Woods; a brochure, "The Atlantic Charter," August, 1941; "The United Nations - Who They Are - What They Are Doing," published by UN Information Office, New York; and an eight-page report by the American Bar Association Section of International and Comparative Law on the Coordinating Committee on Post-War International Judicial Organization, July, 1944.

World Federation (1943-1953) - These papers are composed of reprints, pamphlets, statements, resolutions, reports, and newspaper and magazine clippings.

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In the reprints are: "A System to Win the War - and the Peace to Come (1943) and "The Anatomy of Peace" by Emory Reves (1946) in the Reader's Digest; "Atomic War or Peace" by Albert Einstein in the Atlantic Monthly; "Gentlemen You are Mad" by Lewis Mumford in the Saturday Review (1946); "What People are Thinking" by Elmo Roper in the New York Herald Tribune (1946); and "Creation of a World Republic," speech by Honorable John H. Taylor, Idaho, United States Senate, October 24, 1945, from the Congressional Record, 79th Congress, First Session.

The pamphlets consist chiefly of published addresses: By the Only Method Known to Man by the Honorable Henry Osborne, Member of Parliament, Birmingham, Hansard, November 12, 1946; We The People Can Do Everything, broadcast by Dorothy Thompson, May 14, 1942; Let Us Do It Now by Carlos P. Romulo to the Political and Security Council of the UN, November 16, 1946; and The Mightiest Weapon of All - American Public Opinion, synopsis of an address by Seldon F. Waldo to the annual meeting of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, January 16, 1947. Publications of the World Federalists include a statement of the purposes of the organization adopted by the fourth annual General Assembly, October, 1950, "We're in the Middle . . . and Proud of It" and "World Federation . . . Now" in the official organ of the campaign for world government, organized in 1937, and World Government News (a monthly report of trends and events leading to world federation, January, February, April, March, and June, 1947).

There are copies of a report and resolution of the American Bar Association "A Practical Proposal for Peace and Order Under Law" to the annual American Bar Association meeting, December, 1945 and a Report and Recommendation to the House of Delegates by the Special Committee to Report as to Proposals for Post-War Organization of the Nations for Peace and Law," September, 1944.

Two magazine clippings are an article from Time on Card Meyer, president of the United World Federalists and one from Newsweek, October 14, 1946, "One Planet: America Ponders the Vision of a Federation of the World." Newspaper articles deal with pleas for a stronger world government.

There are a number of manuscript and typed notes in these papers.

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World Federation Movement in North Carolina (1943-1953)

The movement in North Carolina is reflected in newspaper clippings, pamphlets, broadsides, etc. North Carolina leadership in the program is recognized in Robert Lee Humber's sponsorship and in the General Assembly Resolution for a declaration of the Federation of the World adopted March 13, 1941. Newspaper clippings contain a "Tar Heel of the Week" sketch on Humber and an article by Bernadette Hoyle "Tar Heels Lead for World Peace," as well as reporting of debates on the "Global Idea" between the World Federalists and Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Further activities of the United World Federalists of North Carolina are found in broadsides and pamphlets. Broadsides ask if North Carolina wants a world government, welcomes the first national world government convention, carry excerpts from the Salisbury Post, the News and Observer, the Winston-Salem Journal, the Greensboro Daily News, the Rocky Mount Evening Telegram, the Charlotte News and the Asheville Citizen, and address an appeal from the citizens of North Carolina to the Members of the Congress of the United States from the State of North Carolina for support of the resolutions relating to world government. Pamphlets published by the group are: A North Carolina Program for World Peace Through Law and Suppose You Had No Uncle Sam. Other publications are reprint of a letter from Raymond Swing "To the Fartherest Village and Hamlet" relative to the Asheville Conference on World Government, February, 1947 and "Don't Repeal a Hope" - a statement in regard to the proposed rescindment of the World Government Resolutions. There is also a typescript of a statement by Senator Clyde R. Hoey from the Congressional Record, January 17, 1950, of a petition relative to world government signed by the citizens of North Carolina.

Russia After World War II (1945-1948) - Editorial writers and columnists represented in newspaper clippings include George E. Sokolsky writing in the New York Sun on communism; Constatine Brown in the Charlotte Observer on Yugoslavia and London meeting of the Big Four foreign ministers; Brooks Atkinson on Russia's "armed peace" and Soviet world aim in the New York Times and Drew Pearson's Washington Merry-Go-Round discussing Cordell Hull and Sumner Welles and foreign policy. A news item from the News and Observer gives Einstein's appeal to youth to prevent war and warning against the Stockholm Peace Petition as Communist inspired.

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These papers contain a copy of The New Masses, September 23, 1947, and numerous clippings from other magazines. Among these are: "Two Million Baptists in the USSR," Reader's Scope, January, 1947; "Russia and the West," The Virginia Quarterly Review; Russia, 1946, "Life (condensation of articles by Brooks Atkinson in the New York Times); "A Prophet Speaks" (comments of Karl Marx), Colliers; series on meetings of foreign ministers at Paris (May 6-20, 1946), Newsweek; "Russia and the Peace," The Reviewing Stand (Northwestern University), June 30, 1946; "Years of Co-Existence," U. S. News and World Reports, December, 1954.

Miscellaneous items are a pamphlet Text of the New Soviet Constitution and a copy of the Congressional Record, 80th Congress, January 14, 1948.

Communism - General (1930-1948) - Articles clipped from the Birmingham Post, the Union Herald (Raleigh), and the News and Observer concern activities of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, a warning to Hollywood Reds from an AF of L leader, etc., and from magazines - "Slick Tricks of the Commies" in the American Legion Magazine, February, 1947, and "Communist Infiltration in Christian Service Agencies" from Economic Council Papers, February, 1948.

Several pamphlets contain the philosophy of Communism and its leaders - The Teachings of Karl Marx by V. I. Lenin, Little Lenin Library, Volume 1; Lenin by Joseph Stalin, Little Lenin Library, Volume 16; and Karl Marx, 1883-1933 by Max Bedacht, Sam Davis, and Earl Browder. Other pamphlets on the subject are: Tell the People How Ben Davis Was Elected and Invitation to Join The Communist Party by Robert Minor, assistant general secretary, Communist Party; and Fascist Spain: Menace to World Peace by Milton Wolff.

Communism in North Carolina (1945-1955) - The Communist "scare" and the supposed infiltration at the University of North Carolina received wide coverage in state newspapers. There were letters to the editor from all sections as well as news items, editorials, and signed articles.

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News items report University of North Carolina President Frank Graham's opposition to Communism, an attack by the state head of the Wallace supporters on Truman, and the so-called Communist activities of Ralph Vernon Long and students Ralph Clayton Clontz and Junius Scales.

By-line or signed articles include W. T. Bost's (Greensboro Daily News) reminder of Nell Battle Lewis's former liberalism following her attack on President Frank Graham; criticism of Graham by the editor of The Albemarle Enterprise; discussion of Communism at the University by Raney Stanford, Bill Crisp, and Winston Broadfoot; Robert Ruark's story on Junius Scales in the Daily News (Washington, D. C.); reporting the existence of Communist bookstores and printing presses at the University of North Carolina and Duke University by Ruth Montgomery in the New York Daily News and Bruce Jolly in the Greensboro Daily News; Edward L. Fike's column in the Rocky Mount Sunday Telegram describing bulletins, "Fighter for Peace," distributed by the Student Section, Carolina District Communist Party, U.S.A.; and Jim Chaney's News and Observer story on student delegates for the Wallace Party from the University of North Carolina, the Woman's College, State College, Duke, Shaw, St. Augustine, Elon, Guilford, North Carolina College at Greensboro, and East Carolina Teacher's College.

Numerous editorial comments reply to Nell Battle Lewis' question to President Frank Graham about Communist infiltration at the University of North Carolina. Two editorials from the Charlotte Observer concern presidential nominee Henry Wallace and the North Carolina students rally at the University of North Carolina.

Miscellaneous items are an advertisement from the News and Observer, February 14, 1947, by the Carolina District Communist Party, U.S.A., outlining a "Program to Win a Better Life for the People of North Carolina," mimeographed bulletins issued by the Student Section, Carolina District, Communist Party (1950-1952) discuss the moral obligation of intellectuals

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to prevent World War III, the arrest of individuals in Durham for circulating a World Peace Appeal, newspaper demand for the arrest of Junius Scales, Gordon Gray support of the Dixiecrats, and compulsory military service and academic freedom on the campus. There is also a report to the University of North Carolina Board of Trustees by the Committee of Chancellors, May 24, 1949, on Communism at the University.

Segregation - General (1950-1956) - These papers reflect reaction to the issue of segregation in the South generally and in certain states specifically.

Accounts clipped from the New York Herald Tribune trace events leading to the Supreme Court decision, explain the text of the decision, and give reactions to it. Other reports from Macon, Georgia, Telegraph, the Christian Science Monitor, the Richmond Times-Dispatch, and the Times Picayune (New Orleans) present their views. Magazine articles from the Progressive Farmer, Harper's Magazine, the Saturday Review of Literature, South, and Time present both sides of the question.

Pamphlets, reprints, etc. include publications by the Christian Nationalist Crusade, St. Louis, Missouri; an address to the Indianola Citizen's Council by Judge Tom P. Brady; views on segregation by the Southern Advertising and Publishing magazine; Negro disillusionment as revealed in an issue of the Crusader Publishing Company, Childersburg, Alabama, and a statement prepared by Senator Allen J. Ellender for the Town Hall of the Air program, February, 1955.

Alabama - Clippings from the Augusta Courier, the Christian Science Monitor, and the News and Observer show reactions in Alabama to the issue of segregation.

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Georgia - Political action against segregation - a senate bill to keep segregation, governor's claim the southern states obeying the "laws of the land," and formation of anti-segregation councils - is reflected in newspaper clippings. An article from the magazine Southern Affairs suggests the Supreme Court is a threat to basic liberties. A number of lithoprinted leaflets, issued by Marvin Mobley, Decatur, Georgia, present his views on segregation. Other material on the subject consists of a speech E. L. Forrester, Georgia Democrat, in the House of Representatives (May 18, 1954) regarding the Supreme Court ruling on segregation in public schools; an open letter to the Supreme Court from Robert W. Wesley, Macon attorney; and excerpts from a statement by Eugene Talmadge in the Atlanta Constitution.

Mississippi - Hodding Carter's commencement speech at Duke University and William Faulkner's remarks on the Till slaying in Mississippi are the topic of several newspaper clippings. Further information on these subjects is found in magazine clippings of interviews with, or articles by, Faulkner and Carter from Look (January, 1956) and The Reporter (March 22, 1956). There are reprints of two speeches - James O. Eastland's "The Supreme Court's 'Modern Scientific Authorities' in the Segregation Cases" in the United States Senate, May 26, 1955, and in the Congressional Record, March 27, 1956, John Bell Williams' "Where is the Reign of Terror?"

South Carolina - News from South Carolina on the segregation issue describes the state's determination to resist and the governor's approval of Citizens Councils but also gives accounts of peaceful reopening of schools and in an editorial in The State (Columbia) urges calm deliberation. A booklet, "We Take Our Stand," contains editorials from the News and Courier (Charleston) on topics in the news since the Supreme Court decision.

Tennessee - Tennessee's response to segregation is illustrated in two newspaper clippings - mimeograph copy of "Abraham Lincoln and White Supremacy" by Douglas Anderson, Madison, Tennessee, October 6, 1945, and a reprint of an article on segregation in The Nashville Banner, June 23, 1954.

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Virginia - Many newspaper editorials from the Halifax Gazette (South Boston), the Richmond Times-Dispatch, the Daily Progress (Charlottesville), the Richmond News Leader, the Raleigh Times, the Wall Street Journal, and the Evening Telegram (Rocky Mount) discuss Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle's controversial article "Southerners Will Like Integration" in the Saturday Evening Post. These also outline "The Court and the South's Past" and the text of the "State Defenders" plea for fight against decree, explain the object of the constitutional convention authorized by a vote of the people to complete the work of the state legislature in providing a program to meet the segregation issue, and show the response to Virginia's solution. There are articles on interposition and massive resistance. The November 21, 1955, Richmond News Leader supplement contains a compilation of editorials from that paper. Magazine clippings include: a Time (June 13, 1955) article "Lawful Resistance," the Saturday Evening Post article "Southerners Will Like Integration" by Sarah Patton Boyle, and "Virginia Sets the Pace: How South is Moving to Avoid Mixed Schools" in U. S. News and World Report (January 20, 1956). There are two letters from officers of Defenders of State Sovereignty to board members and white citizens of Prince Edward County. A Congressional Record appendix contains "Integration in the Public Schools" - an extension of the remarks of Honorable Watkins M. Abbott of Virginia, House of Representatives, March 30, 1955. Two pamphlets are: The Segregation Issue: Suggestions Regarding the Maintenance of State Autonomy by William Old and Unending Hate by Ernest Sevier Cox.

Washington, D. C. - Integration at the nation's capital is discussed in newspaper clippings from the News and Observer and the Greensboro Daily News and in an article from U. S. News and World Report, July 6, 1956, describing Washington as a testing ground.

Segregation - North Carolina (1898; 1950-1956) - From newspapers all over the state clippings reveal reaction to the segregation issue in editorials, news stories, and letters to the editor. These contain NAACP's explanation of its program, I. Beverly Lake's activities, voting on the Pearsall Plan, etc.

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In the editorials the Greensboro News and the Chatham News present moderate views. Feature articles in the News and Observer give the background and attitudes of judges deciding integration cases - Judge Donnell Gilliam by Woodrow Price, Judge Johnson J. Hayes by Simmons Fentress, and Judge Wilson Warlick by Jim Chaney, and Dallas Mallison describes the views of educational leaders in "Educators Look at Supreme Court Ruling."

Magazine clippings include a State editorial in criticism on the NAACP, "The Case for Segregation" by Senator Samuel J. Ervin, Jr., (April, 1956), and an address by C. K. Brown to students at Davidson College, "The White South," March 1, 1956. The Progressive Farmer carries editorials urging settlement of the issue in a spirit of Christianity and good will.

Included in miscellaneous broadsides, reports, and reprints are: photostat from an issue of the News and Observer of November 6, 1898, with added comments, "Has the News and Observer Reversed Stand on Racial Segregation?," by Stella K. Barbee; an article on the Supreme Court and desegregation in state-supported schools by W. B. Rouse; Report of the Governor's Special Advisory Committee on Education, Thomas J. Pearsall, Chairman; the Congressional Record, 84th Congress, May 3, 1955, Senate, "Alexander Hamilton's Phantom" by United States Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr., of North Carolina; and "Non-Segregation Data for Study - New Hanover County, Wilmington, July, 1955.

Mimeographed propaganda materials consists of items relative to the Rosenwald Fund, the Race Problem and the Clergy, the Orange County Petition for Continued Separate Schools; Newton Grove and Wesley Circuit Quarterly Conferences Segregation Resolutions; Resolution of quarterly conference at Zion Methodist Church (Conway), May 10, 1956, condemning policies by the General Conference "contrary to the best interests of the Methodist white and Negro churches of the South" abolishing segregation; a resolution of the Executive Council of the Diocese of North Carolina to accept the decision of the Supreme Court (June 10, 1954) and a resolution adopted by the Convention of the Diocese of North Carolina, Raleigh, May 9, 1956, endorsing Bishop Penick's statement advocating gradualism; criticism of integrated church, YWCA meetings in Greensboro; accusations against the Daily Tar Heel with

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illustrative excerpts; copies from the News and Observer on the University of North Carolina Trustees' approval of a resolution permitting Negro Farm and Home Agents to take summer refresher courses at North Carolina State College with white agents (March, 1955); a Greensboro Daily News article (April 20, 1953) on a student plan for an anti-segregation program of a Methodist college group; copy from The Rise of the Tyrant, Reverend Carl McIntire, of criticism of Methodist support of the radical ideas of the Federal Council of Churches; and North Carolina Citizens League - Patriots of North Carolina - application for organization and certificate of incorporation.

Speeches and articles in typescript are addresses by I. Beverly Lake to the State Bar, the Raleigh Kiwanis Club, and his Argument Before the Supreme Court on Behalf of the State of North Carolina as the Friend of the Court, April 13, 1955; addresses on segregation by Reverend James P. Dees, Trinity Episcopal Church, to the Lion's Club of Statesville, by Spencer Bass, M.D., to the civic clubs of Edgecombe County, and by Edwin H. Malone, Louisburg, to the Lion's Club. There is also a typescript of Dr. W. C. George's "The Race Problem from the Standpoint of One Who is Concerned About the Evils of Miscegenation" and one titled "Race, Heridity, and Civilization."

A scrapbook of newspaper clippings on segregation contains articles and news stories with some of the following headlines - "Hodges Calls for Voluntary Segregation," "No State Action Seen on Parks, Beach Ruling, Golf Course," "Barnhill Gives His Views," "Montgomery School Case," "Local Option Plan," "Patriots Inc.," "Woman's College Faculty - Desegregation Is Endorsed," "Episcopal Women - Orderly Integration is Urged," "Anti-Integration Petition - Chapel Hill," "North Carolina Education Group Urges Local Integration Study," "University of North Carolina Accepts Negro Students - Federal Judges Deny Stay of Judgment," "I. Beverly Lake Proposal," and "A & T Students' Reaction to Founder's Day Speech." There are clippings from "Under the Dome" in the News and Observer, the text of the Governor's address on integration and the text of the Hodges-Pearsall Bills for Special Session, and an article signed by Jonathan Daniels, "Old Fort Story."

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Segregation - Negro Reaction (1951-1955) - Reflection of the attitude of Negroes toward desegregation is found in clippings from the Raleigh Times, the Augusta, Georgia Courier, the Orlando Sentinel, the Richmond Times Dispatch, the Littleton Observer, the Clinton Chronicle, the Norfolk Ledger Dispatch, the Savannah Morning News, the Greensboro Record, the Sunday Telegram (Rocky Mount), the Wilson Daily Times, the News-Herald (Morganton), and the News and Observer. Several quote a Newark, New Jersey Negro editor's statement opposing the NAACP; other topics are efforts to send Negro pupils to the nearest local schools, Pamlico Negroes' endorsement of segregation, the NAACP reply to Governor Hodges, North Carolina Teacher's Association opposition to Hodges' school proposal, entrance of Negro students to the University of North Carolina and to other white colleges, comments of Negro Baptist ministers, the problem of Negro teachers, and Thurgood Marshall's prediction of an end to segregation.

Interposition (1956) - This material consists primarily of clippings from the Richmond Times Dispatch and the Richmond News Leader discussing the text of the Resolution of Interposition in the Virginia State Senate, Senator Byrd's approval, and a background study of the principle of interposition from 1798. Editorials in the Richmond News Leader answer criticisms of interposition, question the Supreme Court's authority, insist it is time "to stand up and be counted," declare interposition the "true remedy" for the states, and contend the state governments are the guardians of liberty. There is also a typescript by Charles R. Holloman entitled "Interposition Defined and Briefly Explained."

Religion and Psychic Phenomena (1923-1954) - This material includes a brief personal journal belonging to Nell Battle Lewis, January 13-27, 1929, numerous typescript and manuscript notes, quotations, etc.; two papers are "The Church School in Character Education" and "The Need for Christian Education."

Newspaper clippings include an account of a speech by Nell Battle Lewis at the Raleigh Forum of the First Christian Church, Raleigh; articles on the composer of "Silent Night," on the importance of religion to men and nations, "Religion and the Newspapers" from the Christian Science Monitor, and on the canonization of Mother Cabrini from the New York Times.

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Included in the magazines are The Young Catholic Messenger (the Fatima Issue) and The Plain Truth. In the realm of psychic phenomena are Two Worlds, a weekly newspaper of "Spiritualism, Religion, and Reform," published in Manchester, England, Psychic News, published in London, and The Psychic Observer, published in Jamestown, New York. Magazine clippings include: "Little Flower of Liseux," The North American Review; "The Wilkie of Baghdad," in the Kiwanis Magazine, explaining Bahai-world citizenship; an article on the great prophets in The Kalends of the Williams and Wilkins Company; columns from Time and Newsweek; and "Christmas Thoughts," by Nell Battle Lewis in The Progressive Farmer.

Also in the collection on religious and psychic material are books, pamphlets, and leaflets: The Divine Action by W. Norman Pittinger; Secret of Divine Renewing and Rejuvenation by J. R. Moseley; Creative Healing by Reverend John Maillard; The Dream of Gerontius by Cardinal Newman; Your Own Path by Elsie Nevis Morgan; and I Believe! by Reverend Wilfred G. Henley; several pamphlets by W. R. Cullom of Wake Forest and by Emmet Fox; and leaflets published by various religious groups.

Psychic phenomena is described in newspaper and magazine clippings, typescripts, and a brochure - articles from the Atlanta Journal, Readers' Scope, and the American Legion Magazine; excerpts of psychic experience from several individuals; and a brochure entitled "The First Ten Years of the Parapsychology Laboratory, Duke University, 1930-1940."

On the subject of healing, the collection contains magazine and newspaper clippings. The newspaper clippings give accounts of faith healers in Wilmington and Lincoln County, North Carolina, New York's Chinatown, Germany, Guayaquil, and Ecuador. One clipping relates a proposal by the Church of England to try spiritual healing at a special retreat combining religion and medicine. Magazine clippings record the story of Father André and St. Joseph's Oratory in Montreal; Anglican efforts to have faith healing authenticated and under church discipline; and an article from The North American Review states that healing is a fundamental, but neglected, mission of Christianity.

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Miscellaneous Material

Magazines - A box contains The Atlantic, September, 1941; Popular Home, Later Winter, 1946; The Reader's Digest, April and September, 1947; and Life, May 11 and 18, 1953.

Pictures - The picture file contains glossy prints, newspaper and magazine clippings, calendar scenes, post cards, and photostats. These include prominent North Carolinians, past and present, contributing to the growth of the State - Josiah W. Bailey, Kemp Battle, J. Crawford Biggs, Dan Boney, Dr. Charles E. Brewer, Herbert H. Brimley, Willis J. Brogden, Bishop Joseph Blount Cheshire, Heriot Clarkson, Dr. R. D. W. Connor, Dr. George W. Cooper, Josephus Daniels, Bishop Thomas C. Darst, Dr. Susan Dimock, Baxter Durham, J. C. B. Ehringhaus, Clyde R. Erwin, O. Max Gardner, A. H. Graham, W. A. Graham, Paul Green, Frank Hancock, J. W. Haprelson, Dr. Archibald Henderson, Gurney P. Hood, Clyde R. Hoey, Robert B. House, Robert Lee Humber, Charles A. Jones, Nell Battle Lewis, Dr. Richard H. Lewis, Henry M. London, Dr. Ralph McDonald, Henry D. McMullan, General J. Van B. Netts, Cameron Morrison, N. C. Newbold, A. R. Newsome, Judge R. Hunt Parker, Dr. Clarence Poe, Dr. Edwin McNeill Poteat, Dr. W. L. Poteat, Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, Dr. Howard E. Rondthaler, Phillips Russell, A. A. F. Seawell, C. W. Tillett, Jr., Mrs. Henry Weil, Clawson L. Williams, and S. Clay Williams.

Houses represented in clippings and post cards are: Devereux-Pollock (Halifax County), Walter Hines Page House, Bayside Plantation (Elizabeth City), and Iredell House (Edenton). Other buildings are the Outdoor Theatre at Chapel Hill, Duke University Chapel, State Capitol, Edenton Courthouse, Village Chapel at Pinehurst. Miscellaneous pictures include Negroes, tenant farmers, mountaineers, tobacco farms, peach orchards, cotton mills, Moravian services at Salem, Fort Macon, and Duke University campus.

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Lecture material - In addition to manuscript lecture notes, this material consists of lists of towns and book clubs; copy of the yearbook of the Alma Club, Henderson, North Carolina; a broadside advertizing Miss Lewis' lectures for women's clubs, discussion groups, civic or literary clubs, and schools, giving some of her subjects - "Background for Blitzkrieg," "True 'Ghost' Stories," and "Modern North Carolina Writers"; and a clipping from the Reader's Digest, February, 1940, "The Lecture Business," by Upton Close.

Book Reviews - These include: Hector Bolithe's Edward VIII, Edward Mim's History of Vanderbilt University, Thomas Wolfe's Of Time and the River, Charles Minor Blackford, Letters from Lee's Army, and Nell Battle Lewis, "The Way: Studies in the Teachings of Jesus of Nazareth."

Speeches (typescripts) - These are talks made to the Cary High School graduating class; the Young Voter's Club at the North Carolina College for Women, to the Jewish Synagogue (Raleigh), at the Willis Smith Rally, Wake County courthouse, at the Phi Alpha Delta Dinner, Wake Forest, to the Literature Department of the Raleigh Woman's Club, to the St. Paul A. M. E. Church, Raleigh, to the Tea and Topics Club, Raleigh, to the Raleigh AAUW group, to the Colton English Club at Meredith College, and an address on Walter Hines Page as a critic of North Carolina delivered on the tenth anniversary of his death at Cary.

Topic of other speeches are: "A Woman Looks at North Carolina," "The Christian Church and Young People Today," "The Cultural Status of the New South," "The Negro in the Arts," "The Philosophy of a Lawyer," "Christmas in the South," "Socialized Medicine," and Women's Contribution to Public Life."

There are copies of introductory remarks on the occasion of Cameron Morrison's speech at the Wakelon School Commencement and Mrs. Thomas W. Bickett's speech on peace at the Bishops' Crusade, Asheville.

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Newspaper and Magazine Articles and Biographical Sketches
(typescripts) - These typescripts include items for the Baltimore Evening Sun and Richmond Times-Dispatch entitled: "Eggnogg as an Eyeopener," "Armageddon Once More," "Camp Followers, American Style," "What Shall be Germany's Punishment?," and "North Carolinians in 'Who's Who in America' for 1930-1931." Magazine titles are "Portrait of a Teacher" for the North Carolina Teacher (November 30, 1926) and "Teaching a Human Relationship" for the same publication.

There are biographical sketches of Sir Walter Raleigh, Clara Ernull Jones, the Prophet Bryan (William Jennings) and his disciples, General Douglas MacArthur, Horatio Nelson, Lilla Vass Shepherd, Paul Green, William Louis Poteat, Joseph Stalin, Harry S. Truman, Commodore Matthew Galbraith Perry, Brigham Young, Saint Patrick, Thomas Jefferson, and Mary Baker Eddy.

Material on Dorothea Dix relates to Nell Battle Lewis' plan to write her biography. In this connection there is material sent by publishers consisting of application forms for literary fellowships from Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., Houghton Mifflin, and the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation Fellowships for Research and Creative Work in Fine Arts. Also included is typescript material of articles sent to the News and Observer, the New York Times, and the "Dr. I. Q." Radio Show. Research notes include: a quotation from Dorothea Dix's Memorial to the General Assembly, 1848; a clipping from The North Carolina Historical Review, July, 1936, "Founding the North Carolina Asylum for the Insane" by Margaret Callender McCulloh; and mimeographs of Population Movement Statistics State Hospitals at Raleigh, Morganton, Butner, Goldsboro, and Caswell Training School (March, 1954) and North Carolina Hospitals Board of Control: Brief Description of Projects for Permanent Improvements Under Proposed Bond Issue, May 15, 1953.

Articles On Nell Battle Lewis - These include sketches of Miss Lewis and items describing her activities. From the News and Observer is an editorial by Josephus Daniels entitled "Our Associate Editor" and an article by Jane Hall, "Quarter Century Mellows Writer's Views." Other newspaper clippings from the Shelby Daily Star, the Rockingham Post Dispatch, the

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Savannah Morning News, the Chapel Hill Weekly, the News-Herald (Morganton), Our Sunday Visitor (Brooklyn), the North Carolina Catholic, the Greensboro News, the Gastonia Gazette, the Charlotte News, the Virginian Pilot (Norfolk), and the Raleigh Times refer to Miss Lewis' candidacy for the legislature, the opening of her law office, on becoming a member of the Press, as Raleigh's fighting columnist, and her appointment to the Raleigh Times.

Magazines carrying articles or items about Nell Battle Lewis are: The Belles (St. Mary's College), the North Carolina Churchman, The Uplift (Stonewall Jackson Training School); The Woman's Journal (March, 1929), The Acorn (Meredith College literary magazine), and The Boll Weevil.

News Reports on Speeches by Nell Battle Lewis - These clippings from local newspapers and the News and Observer report speeches at Chapel Hill, Oxford, Ahoskie, Louisburg, Salem College, Henderson, Wilson, State College, Meredith, St. Augustine's, Shaw, and East Carolina Teacher's College. Some of the topics of her speeches are writing trends, current realism in southern writing, plans for world peace, reforms in foreign relations, ghosts, etc.

Miscellaneous Articles and News Items - These loose clippings (some duplicates) cover a wide variety of subjects - flags, flower show at the Olivia Raney Library, an exhibit of native arts at the Raleigh Woman's Club, a foreign missions conference at Montreat, women at the University of North Carolina, a pageant at Wilmington, Susanna Cocroft and her training camp, Oteen, Christmas at State Prison, Junaluska, Wake County clinic for cripples, Raleigh Red Cross activities, WPA sewing project, the Tuttle School, the Hospital Savings Association, popular songs of yesteryear, the University of North Carolina Press, suicide rates, radicals in North Carolina, etc.

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St. Mary's College - From 1936 to 1944, and again in 1953, Nell Battle Lewis taught at her alma mater, St. Mary's College in Raleigh. In these papers are her rolls for classes in Bible, English, and History, lecture notes and other material, intelligence tests for History and English classes, and a competitive scholarship examination in English. There are also a revision of English courses for the college catalogue, a typescript entitled "A Report of the Opinions of Members of the Faculty of St. Mary's College and Junior College on the Evaluative Criteria of the Cooperative Study of Secondary School Standards," printed pamphlets of exercises in judging poetry, and a prose appreciation test and examination manual.

Alumnae items consist of a typescript of an annual meeting, June, 1936, one of "some St. Mary's alumnae of note" (June, 1953) for the school bulletin, and a clipping from the St. Mary's School Bulletin, June, 1948, of an article on "Miss Nell."

Personal Papers (1920-1956) - Miss Lewis' papers concerning her business activities contain checkbooks, bills, receipts, city and county taxes, fire insurance policies, rental agreements, etc. In the records of settlement of her father's estate are carbons of his will (November 13, 1922), receipts from the estate, and copy of the final account in 1928. From property in the estate, Dr. Lewis' heirs incorporated a real estate development, Cloverdale, Inc., which in later years was developed as Budleigh. There are statements, proxies, agreements, and minutes of meetings of the stockholders reflecting the development of this project.

Included in this group are wedding and commencement invitations, Christmas cards, and programs; her appointment to the board of the North Carolina Historical Commission by O. Max Gardner; an application for UDC membership; advertisements for books and art and brochures for magazine contests.

Several items - applications, grades, and receipts - relate to graduate studies at North Carolina State College and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

In 1928 Nell Battle Lewis sought election to the State legislature. Campaign material contains lists of people to contact, endorsements, maps showing precincts and precinct committees, and a mimeographed list of registrars and judges for the primary and election.