

(Jack) Ellis. By the time we moved to Raleigh Pullen Memorial had been moved out on Hillsboro Street near State College. Jack still was pastor and remained pastor until about the time we moved to Wilmington. He then left Raleigh to become pastor of a church in Sherman, Texas; and McNeill Poteat succeeded him.

The new Pullen Church was only a block or so from our home on Hillsboro Street. Near State College, it was the church of the State College Baptist students. It was not long after we became residents of Raleigh that I was asked to take a Sunday School class of State College students. I taught this class as long as we lived in Raleigh. It was one of the really high spots in my church life. More than that, Jack Ellis, the pastor, was an intimate personal friend of mine and his wife, Helen, of Grace's. Jack had common sense as well as piety. His wife, a Randolph-Macon woman, was a woman of real culture. It meant a great deal to me to have a pastor who was a friend also. After a long period of invalidism Jack died on July 4 1960. In my Journal I have preserved the News and Observer account of his death.

Speaking of having a friend in a pastor, I have had this privilege both in Wilmington with Dr. John W. Christie and here at Warren Place with Randolph Phillips.

Before I leave Pullen Memorial Church, let me say that it was named for John T. Pullen, an old bachelor philanthropist and Baptist layman of Raleigh whom I may have seen but with whom I never had any association.

After we moved to Raleigh I became more and more identified with the Baptist affairs in the State; but let me postpone discussion of them until later.

The Wachovia Bank and Trust Company sent me to Raleigh in 19²12 to become executive head of its Raleigh office, as vice president and associate trust officer. But before it sent me it gave me three years of preparation for the assignment in the home office.

I think that Colonel Fries selected me because I was a native of Eastern North Carolina and a graduate of Wake Forest College which then was located in Wake County only 17 miles East of Raleigh. And Raleigh was, in a sense, the Baptist center of the State, the home of The Biblical Recorder, of the office of the General Secretary of the Baptist State Convention, of Meredith College, and of other Baptist organizations. In a sense I seemed to be a "natural" for the assignment.

And I think Colonel Fries expected to make a banker as well as a trustman of me. If so, he mistook his assignment. Although I was executive head of that office and, in that capacity, responsible for the banking department as well as the trust department, I had no love for commercial banking and participated in it only so far as duty and responsibility made me do so. In a few years, after the Wachovia took over the Merchants National Bank and the bank as well as the trust department had grown, the Wachovia had N. Sudderth Calhoun from Kentucky to take over the banking department and retained me as head of the office and as the head of the trust department.

Once the board of directors of the Wachovia had decided to open an office in Raleigh, the first step was to select a location for the office. It was not to be expected that the banks already there would be helpful to us in making the selection.

Our first site was rented quarter on the courthouse square in what is now a women's dress store and in what now is a corner of the Insurance Building, the home office building of the Durham Life Insurance Company. These were very cramped quarters, but were ample for our purpose at the time. In our banking department we had to start from scratch. In our trust department we took about \$100,000 in assets, mostly small guardianships from Kinston.

The next site of our Raleigh office was the Merchants National Bank Building up Fayetteville Street toward the Capitol. This was the bank largely owned by a man who was a natural-born speculator or manipulator, not with the best of reputations as a banker. His bank got into trouble; and the Wachovia took it over and moved up to the Merchants National Bank site and operated from there for sometime.

Then, as soon as it acquired a sense of permanency in Raleigh, the Wachovia purchased the present site on the corner of Fayetteville and Martin Streets across from the postoffice building. It was known as the Tucker Building and was owned by the Tucker Estate of which Carey Durfey was the representative with whom we had to deal. It was even then an old office building. With us it was a matter of remodelling, not rebuilding. By the time we bought the Tucker Building N. S. (Sud) Calhoun had come to Raleigh to head up the banking department and he, more than I, supervised the remodelling of the Tucker Building to become our Raleigh office.

Next after the selection of our office came the selection of our board of managers for that office. It was my duty to recommend men for the board. And I went about it in what I regard as the

ideal way. First, I selected the one man who, beyond any question whatever, I wanted on our Raleigh board. He was Melville Broughton, lawyer, with whom I had obtained my law license in 1910, who had been one of our ushers at our wedding in 1912, who for a time had been a reporter on the Winston-Salem Journal, who had invited me to leave Winston-Salem and go to Raleigh and go into partnership with him (which I had declined), and who had been an intimate friend all the intervening years between our law school days and our opening the Raleigh office. With the approval of Colonel Fries, I approached Melville first of all and invited him to come onto our local board and to become our legal representative for that office. He accepted.

Then I asked him to recommend a second man for the Raleigh board. As I recall now - I am not quite sure of the order of selection - he recommended Harry Adams, representative of one of the big insurance companies. I extended the invitation to Harry; and he accepted. Then I asked Melville and Harry to recommend a third man. They recommended, let me surmise for I am not quite sure of the order, John Evans, ~~and~~ merchant and he accepted. Then I went on and on having the ones already selected and accepted recommend the next man. In this way we built up the Raleigh board until it consisted of the following men: Melville Broughton, Harry Adams, John Evans, Virgil St. Cloud, Clarence Poe, John Brantley, and Bernard Crocker. After we took over the Merchants National Bank, we took over also some of its board of directors.

As to the original board I regarded the procedure of selection as almost unique. No man was invited to come onto the board unless or until he had been recommended for the board by everyone of the men who previously had accepted the invitation.

bank loans and accounts. He was a splendid technician in the field of commercial banking, but he was not an executive. More than that, I myself was not enough of a commercial banker to help existing members.

After nearly 40 years and without the records before me, I cannot separate the men and women who constituted the staff of the Raleigh office when it was in its first quarters, when it moved into the Merchants National Bank Building, and when it moved into its own quarters in the Tucker Building. Nor is this important. Without mentioning all of them I shall mention only the few who stand out in my memory.

Thomas H. (Tom) Haskins had been in the insurance department of the home office. He came with me to the Raleigh office to be cashier. He served in that capacity until we took over the Merchants National Bank. That is, he served as cashier from the opening of our office August 21 1922 until we took over the Merchants National Bank March 1 1923, less than a year.

In my utter ignorance of bookkeeping Tom was a great help to me. Both for economy's sake and for experience, I undertook to keep my own trust books. One day I made such a mess of one of the sheets that I simply cut it out and started all over again. Tom made me paste the sheet back into the book. How right he was! It would have looked as though I was trying to cover up something. I think Tom returned to Winston-Salem after we took over the Merchants National; I do not know what ever became of him. But I do have a very pleasant and appreciative recollection of him.

T. F. (Furnifold) Maguire, Jr., had been taken over with the Merchants National and remained on as cashier. This was necessary in that he was familiar with the Merchants National

bank loans and accounts. He was a splendid technician in the field of commercial banking, but he was not an executive. More than that, I myself was not enough of a commercial banker to help him. Had I been, under me he could and would have carried on satisfactorily. Realizing his as well as my own deficiencies, the Wachovia sought for and in N. S. Calhoun found a more mature man with executive experience and ability to come to Raleigh and head up the banking department. As I recall, Maguire accepted this change - and it was not meant to be a demotion - in good spirit and worked harmoniously with Sud Calhoun. ~~time I was getting~~ Maguire died early, after we left Raleigh. His widow married Alex Andrews, widower, and, so far as I know, still is living.

Another man who was sent down to the Raleigh office from the home office was Walker Moore. He, I believe, took Tom Haskins's place. Later he was transferred to the Asheville office. After his retirement he lived on in Raleigh and ⁹ of occasionally used to see him there. I believe he is dead. ~~And we found her in Miss Black-~~

~~wood~~ Sud Calhoun later was transferred to the home office. Then he left the Wachovia, became president of the Security National Bank of Greensboro and was instrumental in making the Security one of the State's leading chain banks. ~~Miss Blackwood was~~

~~soon~~ In the coming of Calhoun I was glad indeed to be relieved of responsibility for the banking department and left free to develop the trust business, remaining chairman of the board of managers of the Raleigh office. ~~Miss Blackwood was~~

~~on a~~ When we opened the Raleigh office I was in urgent need of a secretary who knew the people of Raleigh. We found her in Elma Page Franklin. She had been a secretary in the office of Wesley N. Jones, an old lawyer and a leading Baptist layman. She had

married a young lawyer who had died early, leaving her one daughter.

She was absolutely invaluable to me during my early years in Raleigh. She served as stenographer. She kept the trust books. But, more than all else, she knew the people of Raleigh and Wake County and steered me.

Mrs. Franklin still is alive, I think, now an aging lady. I have kept in some, not close, touch with her. She still is living in Raleigh, with her daughter I believe. She never will know how grateful I was to her during the time I was getting settled not only as a resident of Raleigh but also as manager of the Raleigh office of the Wachovia.

As the trust department of the Raleigh office grew - its trust assets from \$100,00 to \$⁶8,000,000 during my seven years there - it became necessary for me to give Mrs. Franklin more time for her trust bookkeeping and accounting and to find someone else to do the secretarial work. And we found her in Elsie Blackwood of Wake County.

Elsie was a Wake County country girl. She had been graduated from high school and had come to Raleigh to business school. Mr. Maguire had found and employed her as a telephone operator. He soon found that she was more than a telephone operator. He took her on as his own stenographer and secretary. Then, in course of time, when I had to relieve Mrs. Franklin of her secretarial work, Mr. Maguire let me have Miss Blackwood and himself took on a young lady already in the bank named Hattie Stevenson.

Miss Blackwood stayed on with me as long as I was in the Raleigh office and in 1929 went with me to Wilmington, Delaware. Her going up there came about in this way: In 1929 I was on my

then were the leading men in the Section and the Conference. I way up to the presidency of the Trust Division in 1930. A great deal of my correspondence was about Trust Division matters. I do not care now to detail my activities but only to recall some of the fields in which I labored.

I needed someone who already was familiar with those matters. I did have some part in getting the proceedings of the Mid-Winter Trust Conference and, later, of the other regional conferences published and made available to the trust-men who had not my own secretary up with me. This I did. Attended the conference.

Miss Blackwood stayed on with the Equitable until after I left, he helped James W. Allison, my successor, met and fell in love with Richard Janes of New York City, married him, moved to Flushing, New York, raised and now has one of the most attractive families I know. She and Dick and the children came to see us a year or so ago, and I have a photograph of all of them tucked away in my Journal.

These are not, by any means, all of the persons with whom I was associated in the Raleigh office and whose cooperation and assistance I appreciated. But these are the ones whom I remember now as having been my closet associates.

It was during this decade that I became increasingly interested and active in the affairs of the Trust Division of the American Bankers Association, leading up to the presidency of the Division in 1930. Let me postpone anything about my Trust Division activities during the decade, 1930-1940.

Colonel Fries took seriously the work of the organizations of trust institutions. Almost from its beginning he had been active in the affairs of the Trust Company Section of the American Bankers Association. Having worked closely with him during the War year 1918, I, naturally, continued to work with him after his bringing me to the attention of the leaders in the Trust Division between 1919 and 1930. I was appointed and served on four of the standing committees of the Trust Division. They were: Coopera- Trust Conferences and introduced me to his contemporaries who

then were the leading men in the Section and the Conference. I do not care now to detail my activities but only to recall some of the fields in which I labored.

I did have some part in getting the proceedings of the Mid-Winter Trust Conference and, later, of the other regional conferences published and made available to the trustmen who had not attended the conference.

When I entered the trust business in 1919 LeRoy Mershon was Secretary of the Trust Division. The first Mid-Winter Conference was held in 1920. It consisted of a one-afternoon session immediately preceding the annual Trust Company Banquet that had been running since 1911, but the proceedings of the banquet had not been published in full.

Soon after I entered the trust business and began to attend the Mid-Winter Trust Conference and the Banquet, I suggested that the proceedings of the conference and of the banquet should be published and made available to trustmen who could not attend them. Mr. Mershon agreed. So, the proceedings of the February 1923 Banquet (the 12th) and the Conference (the 4th) were published in a 158-page pamphlet.

Thereafter until 1932 they were published in pamphlet form; then until 1935 in a Yearbook; and since 1935 in The Trust Bulletin. I do take some satisfaction in the fact that I did help to initiate the publication of these proceedings and thus help to spread trust education.

With the encouragement of Colonel Fries and, no doubt, with his bringing me to the attention of the leaders in the Trust Division between 1919 and 1930, I was appointed and served on four of the standing committees of the Trust Division. They were: Coopera-

tion with the Bar, 1922-1925; Insurance Trusts, 1923-1924; Executive, 1926-1929; and Research, 1936-1937.

As a member of the Committee on Cooperation with the Bar I went to a meeting of the American Bar Association in Boston; became associated with Merrell P. Callaway of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York; and had my one and only meeting with Elihu Root. I would have been an ultimate misfit on that committee in that I would have antagonized the members of the Bar by objecting to their trying to take from trust institutions the doing of things in fiduciary matters which trust institutions under the law are under obligation to their customers and beneficiaries to do.

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~~The~~ members of the Insurance Committee brought me into touch with leading insurance men; led me to having a large part in drafting the Statement of Guiding Principles for Relationships between Life Underwriters and Trustmen; led to my writing the little book, What a Life Insurance Man Should Know about Trust Business; and may have had a hand in leading the American College of Life underwriters many years later to use my book, Estates and Trusts, as a textbook in its classes on the subject. Anyhow, it did bring me into touch with important insurance men, not the least important of whom was John A. Stevenson, then of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York City, later Vice President and then President of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia. In later years we spoke so often from the same platform - he on life insurance and I on trusts - that we came to be known as Jack and Gil.

Let me carry over into the next decade most of what I have to say of my membership on the Executive Committee. Being

put on this committee always is a stepping stone to the presidency of the Division. One is put on for a three-year term; then is let off for a year; and then is put back on for a second three-year term if he has been "touched" for the presidency of the Division.

Also, let me postpone what I have to say about my work on the Research Committee. In fact, I had forgotten until I looked it up, that there ever was such a Trust Division Committee or that I

ever was on it.

The only thing I need say here is that, when I was put on a committee and accepted the appointment, I took the appointment seriously and tried to discharge my duties. This was in accord with my own as well as Colonel Fries's philosophy.

Since 1919 I doubt that any trustman in the United States has done more speaking and writing on Trust subjects than I have. All these written addresses and published articles (up to the present time, May 1960) under the general title, Articles and Addresses on Trust Subjects, are bound in a series of 48 volumes. One or more volumes may be added later. The addresses started with one in Greensboro soon after I went with the Wachovia on The Heart of a Trust Company.

Volume XLIV of my Articles and Addresses is a 17-chapter typescript autobiography of myself as a trustman. Chapter IX of this volume is on my work with the Trust Division and lists my Trust Conference addresses. And the appendix to the volume is a list of my writings on trust subjects up to that time.

Only a trustman would be interested in further details about my Trust Division writings and addresses. And if such a one should like the details, let him go to volume XLIV of my Addresses and Articles on Trust Subjects and delve in it to his heart's content.

Let me say something about my career as an author of books on trust subjects. Now I am referring to published books, not published articles or addresses, on trust subjects. And it was during this decade, 1920-1930, that I did get my start writing such books.

Prior to 1919 I had written only two books - Race Distinctions of American Law, 1910; and History of North Carolina War Savings Campaign, 1919.

During the decade, 1920-1930, I wrote the following: Guide Posts in Preparing Wills (with A. H. Eller), 1919; The Business Relation between God and Man - a Trusteeship, 1921 (a religious, not a business book); Living Trusts, 1926; and Wills, 1928.

Already I have told about the finding of a publisher of Race Distinctions in American Law; The History of the War Savings Campaign was printed and published and paid for out of left-over funds for the running of the War Savings Campaign. Guide Posts in Preparing Wills was printed, published, and distributed at the expense of the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company. It was a public relations, business-development publication pure and simple, distributed among the lawyers of the State.

The little book, The Business Relation between God and Man - a Trusteeship, was the outgrowth of an address I made before the Southern Baptist Convention in session in Washington, D. C., in 1920 or 1921, soon after I had begun in earnest to study the principles of trusteeship. I had been put on to make a five- or ten-minute address to the Convention. When my time was up, I was ready to stop. They urged me to go on. The chair extended my time, and I finished, perhaps in another five minutes, what I had planned to say. It was the impetus of that address that made me amplify it into a 112-page book and the Sunday School board of the Southern

Baptist Convention accepted it for publication.

It was not until I wrote and had published Living Trusts in 1926 and Wills in 1928 that I really got down to business writing books on Trust subjects. The publisher of both these books was F. S. Crofts and Company. How I came to approach Mr. Crofts I do not remember at all. Why I did not go back to Appleton, which had published my Race Distinctions, I do not know. But there developed a friendship between Mr. Crofts and me that lasted as long as he lived. And, isn't it a coincidence that my first publisher was Appleton, my second Crofts, and that in course of time Appleton and Crofts merged with Century to become Appleton-Century-Crofts, and that the last in the publisher of my Estates and Trusts, all three editions.

It was during my seven years in Raleigh that I became really identified with Baptist affairs. All the way back I had been, as my ancestors on both sides had been, a Missionary Baptist. I had been active in the affairs of my local churches - Roberts Chapel; Wake Forest; Ruggles Street, Boston; First Baptist, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Brown Memorial, Winston-Salem; and Pullen Memorial, Raleigh. I had been made a deacon by Brown Memorial. When my name came up in 1912 the point was made by one of the men, R. B. Horn, that I was unmarried and that a deacon must be married to one wife. My marriage was soon to be but I was not ready to announce the fact. Mr. Horn's objection did not control, and I was elected a deacon. And, according to Baptist polity, once a deacon always one. In the various churches with which I have been identified I have been a Sunday School teacher, mostly of classes of young men. But up to the time we went to Raleigh in 1922 my activity had been confined largely to the local church, except my

successor in Francis Pennington Gaines. Dr. Gaines was the one and only appearance before the Southern Baptist Convention in Birmingham, Alabama. He agreed to come to Raleigh and speak in the First Baptist Church. I had already told in connection with my book, Business Relation between God and Man - a Trusteeship.

Furthermore, I had been elected a trustee of Wake Forest College soon after I went to Winston to practice law - perhaps as early as 1911 - and had served on that board continuously until we went to Wilmington in 1929. At that time the boards of the Baptist colleges were self-perpetuating. It was I, I believe, who offered the resolution in the Baptist State Convention that the members of the boards of these institutions be elected by the Convention. Although this method of election in later years has led to trouble, I believe that, everything considered, it is the better method of electing trustees. It ties the Baptist institutions closer to the Baptists of the State. As a member of the board I was elected president and served in that capacity three terms and voluntarily retired. Then I was put on the executive committee and served as chairman during most of our seven years in Raleigh. When we left the State and moved to Delaware in 1929 I was dropped from the board and from its executive committee because I had become a non-resident of the State.

When we moved to Raleigh in 1922 I found myself in the center of Baptist activity of the State. And, by reason of my previous activities and associations, I soon became a member of the group especially active in Baptist affairs. When Dr. William Louis Poteat retired as President of Wake Forest College, I was chairman of the committee to find his successor. While we were looking for his successor, Rev. J. L. Campbell, a member of the committee, asked me to retire from the committee so that I might be considered for the presidency. I declined to do so. We found Dr. Poteat's

successor in Francis Pendleton Gaines. By appointment I met him in Birmingham, Alabama. He agreed to come up to Raleigh and speak in the First Baptist Church there and give the people a chance to hear him. It was at the time of the anti-evolution fight over Dr. Poteat. Dr. Gaines neatly sidestepped the issue, made a good impression, and was elected President. However, not long after we went to Wilmington, Frank Gaines resigned from the presidency of Wake Forest to become President of Washington and Lee University. He and I kept up our friendship. I visited him in Lexington, Virginia. The President's home there is the one that was built for General Robert E. Lee. The present diningroom is the room in which Lee died. The window is the one out of which, during his last days, he looked on the flowers and flowering shrubs in the yard. I must confess, I was moved emotionally when I realized that I was in the room once occupied by Lee.

After we went to Raleigh I had a part in the financing of Meredith College. It had been opened as Baptist Female University in downtown Raleigh in 1899, the year I had entered Wake Forest. A member of the first class was Verona Pruden, my classmate in Severn, later wife of Dr. John Hoggard and mother of Sallie Hoggard Bryant. Later the name, Baptist Female University (BFU) was changed to Baptist Univeristy for Women (BUW). It was after this that the name was changed to Meredith College. When it became advisable to move the college from downtown Raleigh out into the suburbs where it would have space for expansion, it became necessary to raise a considerable amount of money. I do not remember now just the amount. But I do remember that, with the help of Meade Willis (heade of the investment department of the Wachovia, home office) I sold a bond issue to some concern and myself took the bonds to Nashville,

Tennessee, or somewhere in Tennessee to be signed or counter-signed. Not far away from Winston-Salem, is the Hills Home, the

Back to Winston-Salem: Before we left there in 1922 I had been active in getting the Baptist Hospital located there. The chairman of the Winston-Salem committee, as I recall, was Mr. B. F. Huntley. We raised \$100,000 and offered it to the Baptist State Convention if it would locate the hospital in Winston-Salem. It was a tug-of-war between Raleigh and Winston-Salem, and the latter won out. I yet am not fully reconciled to its losing its status

There is much more significance to this than the mere location of the hospital. It was the forerunner of the shift of much of the Baptist activity from Raleigh to Winston-Salem. We induced Mr. P. H. Hanes, Sr., to donate the site for the hospital. Then came the Bowman Gray School of Medicine, named for the man who, although a Methodist, had been the largest contributor to the School. Following that came the moving of Wake Forest College from Wake Forest in Wake County to Winston-Salem. This came about as the result of an offer from the Smith Reynolds Foundation to give the college annually the income equivalent to that from a \$10 million endowment if it would move to Winston-Salem and provide for 2,000 students. This offer provoked much disagreement among the Baptists of the State, a special meeting of the Baptist State Convention, and a vote to accept the offer and move the college. With all this I had nothing to do, as we still were in Wilmington. But after my return and going back on the Wake Forest board I caught the aftermath of it, centering in a fight on President Tribble. But again I stayed out of this fight except to let anybody interested know that I was pro-Tribble.

Then came the establishment of the Baptist Home for the

Aged (that may not be the exact name) in Winston-Salem. In Thom-
 asville, not far away from Winston-Salem, is the Mills Home, the
 Baptist orphanage.

Thus in my lifetime I have seen a great deal of the Bap-
 tist activity of the State shift from Raleigh to Winston-Salem.
 Wake Forest College in Winston-Salem seems destined to become Wake
 Forest University and in standing among colleges and universities
 to rank alongside Duke University and the University of North
 Carolina. I yet am not fully reconciled to its losing its status
 as a small liberal arts college. I sometimes wish it had remained
 one, as Davidson, Guilford, Elon, and High Point have.

In Baptist affairs in Raleigh the two men with whom I came
 in closest contact, as I now recall, were Dr. Livingston Johnson
 and Dr. Charles E. Maddrey.

Dr. Johnson, the father of Wingate, was the editor of The
 Biblical Recorder the Baptist organ of the State. On account of
 my intimate relations with Wingate, I always felt that I could
 go to Dr. Johnson as a son to a father.

Dr. Maddrey was Secretary of the Baptist State Convention.
 He was more nearly my age. I never had had any previous association
 with him. Most of my work with him related to the finances of the
 Baptists, particularly of Meredith College. In his own autobiography,
 Dr. Maddrey refers to my work with him on Meredith finances. Soon
 after we went to Raleigh Dr. Maddrey was elected Secretary of the
 Southern Baptist Foreign Mission Board and moved to Richmond. He
 was succeeded by Dr. M. A. Hudgins who retired only last year, to
 be succeeded by Dr. Douglas Branch.

Now let me turn to some of the lighter aspects of this
 decade most of which were spent in Raleigh.

During these seven years in Raleigh our social life was more active and, correspondingly, more pleasant than it had been the previous decade in Winston-Salem. In the first place, we were more mature, our sons were older, we had a larger house in which to receive and entertain our friends. Furthermore and more significant, the social atmosphere of Raleigh was somewhat more congenial than it had been in Winston-Salem. Had we been natives of Winston-Salem, and especially had we lived in Salem and been Moravians we, no doubt, would have found very much the same kind of congeniality as we found in Raleigh.

Raleigh, like Richmond on the North and Charleston on the South, was and is and perhaps always will be a cultural center. It is the seat of colleges - Peace, St. Mary's, Meredith, State. It is full of Wake Forest men several of whom had been my schoolmates in Wake Forest. Our home on Hillsboro Street was out near State College. Our church, Pullen Memorial, was on the edge of State College campus. There were people in Raleigh who had come up from the eastern part of the State.

Among our friends, besides the Chamberlains on one side and the Belvins on the other of whom I already have spoken were: Melville and Alice Broughton, Tom and Maude Browne, Roy (Buck) and Mary McMillan, Dr. Eugene C. and Mrs. Brooks, the Hardings who lived next beyond the Belvins, Ernest L. and Mrs. Layfield, Dr. John A. (Jack) and Helen Ellis. Grace, no doubt, will think of other people who contributed to our social life there.

The Watsuga Club was a small club of men. It had been established back in 1884. One of the prime movers in establishing it had been Walter Hines Page. It had had its ups and downs. In the early years of the century, after some years of inactivity, it had

been revived by Will Bailey. Then it went through another period of dry-rot. About 1920 it had been revived by Clarence Poe. By 1922, when we reached Raleigh, it was going strong again, with Clarence Poe as the continuing convener and meeting once every two weeks in one after another member's home. During our seven years in Raleigh the membership was held down to a number that would permit entertainment in one or another member's home. Since then the membership has been increased to 25, the meetings are held once a month - the third Tuesday evening - except July and August. The meetings, for the most part, are held in the Womens Club Building on Hillsboro Street.

Even before we reached Raleigh Melville Broughton had presented me for membership in the club and I was elected. At that time the members, as I recall, were: Clarence Poe, Melville Broughton, Roy McMillan, Tom Browne, Carl Taylor, E. C. Brooks, Governor Angus W. McLean, and Tom Bost. Before I put this into final form I hope to check with Roy McMillan and Clarence Poe and complete the roster of membership in 1922 and the ones were added between then and 1929.

As I have said, we met once a fortnight in one after another's home. The host served a supper and presented or had a guest to present a paper or lead a discussion. It was the general understanding that everything that was said in a meeting was off the record. For this reason, I think, the incumbent Governor of the State was glad to be a member and to try out on us things that he was not ready to present to the public. These men represented the main educational and political interests of the State. It was a great privilege to meet with them fortnightly, hear them discuss current issues, and participate in the discussion.

Even after we went to Wilmington in 1929 for a time I

was carried on the roster of membership and received notice of the meetings. Once I came down to Tom Browne's who entertained the members at his home, The Cedars, out form Murfreesboro. He had me come down from Wilmington and talk to the group. I do not recall now what I discussed.

This is worth relating: After I went to Wilmington I missed Watauga so much that I conceived the idea of starting something like it up there. I discussed the possibility with Alva Lindley, with Edgar Rhoads, and John Christie, and they all were of like mind. We started meeting in one another's home just as the other group had been doing in Raleigh. In due course we took into membership Frank Schoonover, the artist, who had been a student of Howard Pyle. Then, lo and behold, we learned that we were only re-viving an organization that had been started as far back as 1884 by Howard Pyle, John Bassett Moore, Chancellor Curtis, and others. That club too had become dormant. We revived it, took on its name, Quill and Grill, and I served as convener all the rest of the time we were in Wilmington, have been carried as a member every since, and try to entertain the club about once every two years.

In Raleigh we had a more active family life than we had had in Winston-Salem. As I have said, our home was larger, we were near State College and our church; we were in a neighborhood populated by our social friends. I myself occupied a position in the Wachovia of more prominence and, possibly, prestige than I had in Winston-Salem.

Grace, whose sons now were more or less loose from her apron strings, saw a great deal more of the women of Raleigh than she had of those in Winston-Salem. But she will have to tell about that.

Jim, born in 1888, was only four when we went to Raleigh

and only 11 when we left. He grew up from babyhood to boyhood on Hillboro Street and, perhaps, remembers very little of his early years there. In Raleigh he got off to a bad start with what turned out to be a case of chronic appendicitis. But when he had been operated on for that and reacted into a normal boy, he started to school in Raleigh and was in the ___ grade when he left. His constant playmate was Dan Long Belkin next door.

Steve was seven when we went to Raleigh and 14 when we left. In Winston-Sale, he already had started to the Wiley School, named for Calvin Wiley one of the early and great Superintendents of Public Instruction of the State. Two of the Wiley girls, Miss Mary and her sister, now perhaps in or near their 80's, we see from year to year at the State Literary and Historical Association meetings. This Miss Mary was Steve's teacher. A maiden lady already, she was sensitive of her age. One day, she asked Steve his name and age. His answer was, "Thomas Stephenson, seven years old. How old are you?" We enjoy seeing the Wileys from year to year in Raleigh and time and again have told them of this conversation between Miss Mary and Steve.

Steve, no doubt, will remember some of his schoolmates in Raleigh. The only two of them I remember are William (Bill) and Charles Aycock (Charlie) Poe, sons of Clarence Poe, who have told me that they were in school with Steve. Bill ^{Poe} Aycock was a member of Watauga and died suddenly on a plane a year or two ago.

Martha White, now Mrs. Murray Metten of Wilmington, Delaware, was a member of our family part of the time we lived in Raleigh. She lived with us and went to ^{Place} St. Mary's School. She, naturally, attracted State College boys to our home. Among them, as I recall, were; Mayne Albright, now a member of Watauga and

quâta a friend (along with his wife, Frances) of ours. I do not recall now the others; Martha would know.

As the boys grew up, especially Steve, 1601 Hillsboro became a meeting place not of boys of their age alone but of girls as well. I recall: Pullen Belvin, who lived next door; the Riddick girls, daughters of President Riddick of State College; the Brown girls who lived just across the street and one of whom was the prettiest girl in the neighborhood.

All in all, our seven years in Raleigh were a pleasant and fruitful period in our life. Had we not had the ^m, had we remained on in Winston-Salem or had we gone direct from Winston-Salem to Wilmington, I doubt that we, even now, would have as many friends in Raleigh or feel as close to them as we do.

It seems to me that the main events of the two decades in which our grandchildren and their children might be interested are these: (1) our leaving Raleigh and going to Wilmington; (2) my becoming head of the trust department of the Equitable Trust Company; (3) our home in Wilmington; (4) the Great Depression and its effect upon us; (5) my continuing and increasing activities in the Trust Division of the American Bankers Association and in the American Institute of Banking; (6) my organizing the Trust Division of the Stonier Graduate School of Banking; (7) my becoming Director of Research of the Graduate School on a whole-time basis; (8) our putting our sons into Friends School and then sending them to Phillips Exeter Academy and later to Harvard; (9) our change of church affiliation; (10) the coming of World War II and our sons' parts in it; (11) our visits to Europe; (12) my field work as Director of Trust Research; and (13)

LATER YEARS

In the summer 1930-1950 we left Raleigh and moved to Wilmington, De. As I did for the preceding decade, 1920-1930, in borrowing one year, 1919, from the preceding decade, 1910-1920, so now I give one year of the 1920's, 1929, to the succeeding decade. I do this because one of the major changes in our lifetime, our leaving Raleigh and going to Wilmington, Delaware, came during 1929. ¹⁹²⁹ ~~such more than their own children, will be interested in~~

Also I have combined two decades, 1930-1940 and 1940-1950, and treat them together. I do this because there was so much of overlapping during the late 1930's and the early 1940's that it would be confusing, repetitive, and illogical to cut a line between them simply for the sake of carrying out the division into decades. ¹⁹³⁹⁻¹⁹⁴⁰ ~~we were in Winston-Salem, 1933-1939, and after we~~

It seems to me that the main events of the two decades in which our grandchildren and their children might be interested are these: (1) our leaving Raleigh and going to Wilmington; (2) my becoming head of the trust department of the Equitable Trust Company; (3) our home in Wilmington; (4) the Great Depression and its effect upon us; (5) my continuing and increasing activities in the Trust Division of the American Bankers Association and in the American Institute of Banking; (6) my organizing the Trust Division of the Stonier Graduate School of Banking; (7) my becoming Director of Research of the Graduate School on a whole-time basis; (8) our putting our sons into Friends School and then sending them to Phillips Exeter Academy and later to Harvard; (9) our change of church affiliation; (10) the coming of World War II and our sons' parts in it; (11) our visits to Europe; (12) my field work as Director of Trust Research; and (13)

my reaching the age of retirement. trust business. The first of
 1929 In the summer of 1929 we left Raleigh and moved to Wilming-
 ton, Delaware. We sold our home, 1601 Hillsboro Street, to Clyde
 Dillon for \$21,000 which was about what we had in it. arrangement.

At the The question in which our sons, who then were only little
 boys, are especially interested is: Why did we decide to leave
 Raleigh and North Carolina and go to Wilmington and Delaware?
 They, much more than their own children, will be interested in
 my answer to this question because the change wrought such a
 major effect upon their lives. so later. I realized that the

change One reason for my making the change when the opportunity
 came was that, the way things were shaping up, I was being taken
 out of trust work and put into wholtime public relations work.

Both while we were in Winston-Salem, ¹⁹¹⁹⁻¹⁹²² ~~1922-1929~~, and after we
 moved to Raleigh in 1922, my main interest had been the develop-
 ment of trust business. I must have made a favorable impression
 in that respect upon the management of the Wachovia, including
 Colonel Fries. He and his associates conceived the idea of es-
 tablishing a public relations department of the Wachovia with a
 vice president in charge of it. Colonel Fries offered me the
 place. Without thinking the matter through I accepted it.

That was about the beginning of 1929, possibly somewhat
 earlier. The boys still were in school in Raleigh. Beginning
 that year I commuted between Raleigh and Winston-Salem, spending
 the nights at the Zinzendorf Hotel in Winston-Salem. When I did
 settle down and thought the matter through, I realized that I was
 leaving the trust business, to which I had become enamored, and
 entering the public-relations field in which, to be sure, I had
 been interested only as a sideline to my main interest. Real-

ly I became sick at heart for the trust business. The first of present time is not at all uncommon for a member of the 1929 was a half-year of upsetness. With Grace and the boys in board of trustees of one college to have his children go to Raleigh and I, during the week, in Winston-Salem or out from the another college - almost wherever they can get in. It is more other Wachovia offices, it was not a satisfactory arrangement. or less accepted practice. Not so in the 1920's. So, Steve and At the home office they had not yet provided but were in process via did have something to do with my decision to leave Raleigh of providing adequate quarters for the Public Relations Department. and go to Winston-Salem.

Colonel Fries was losing his grip on the management. He had sus- It was while I was in this frame of mind and in this trans- tained terrific financial losses due to the aberrations of his tition that I received a telegram from Frank duPont, asking if I son-in-law Willingham then in Georgia. He was getting to be an would be interested in going with the Equitable Trust Company, old man; he died only a year or so later. I realized that the of which he was President. Although I was not in a very happy change from Raleigh and a trust department and going back to frame of mind at the time, the message did not impress me par- Winston-Salem and heading up a new department and being respon- ticularly. I think that I merely acknowledged receipt of it and sible for the public-relations, business-development, banking as said that I would let him know later. I let my weeks pass without well as trust, of the entire system of the Wachovia would mean doing anything further about it or saying anything to him. as complete a change as though I had entered the employment of Then he sent me a follow-up message - I think it was something like another institution. Furthermore I had sold our house in Winston- if I was interested. Then I did get busy - I had to go to Philadelphia Salem some years before and faced the necessity of buying or to see Carl Penninger of the Provident building a new home probably in a new neighborhood.

Another consideration, which may come as a surprise to surprises, I learned from him that Steve and Jim, is that they, unconsciously, had a part in my with him about a man for the possibility. While I was in the grown up under the shadow of State College. They had become Frank by phone and arranged to go to Wake Forest before prejudiced against Wake Forest - through athletics, of course. well of our visit to Wake Forest. They had said that they did not want to go to Wake Forest. At Now Frank ever heard of me. the time I was closely identified with the college, as a member of The annual convention of the board of trustees and as chairman of the executive committee of in 1928 was in Philadelphia at the board. I realized that it would be very embarrassing to me to vited to address the convention. have Steve and Jim go off to some other college than Wake Forest. an evening session. The program then is now. This feeling was much more pronounced now than it was then At the with years whether to go