

Guide for Authors and Editors

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Guide for Authors and Editors

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The editors of the *North Carolina Historical Review* and the Advisory Editorial Committee seek to publish articles and annotated documents pertaining to the history of North Carolina. The editors and the committee consider originality of material and interpretation, sources, clarity of thought, style, and interests of readers. Materials primarily genealogical are not accepted.

STYLE AND FORMAT

This guide provides a quick reference to style and format of official writings prepared in the Office of Archives and History, N.C. Department of Natural and Cultural Resources. It contains a number of changes from earlier editions and is based on *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 18th edition. Consult that publication for questions not covered by this guide. Refer to *Webster's Third International Dictionary* for spelling and word division. A bold-faced number with a rule or note sample indicates a relevant section in *The Chicago Manual*. Refer to that section for further information.

Preparation of Copy

Authors should submit for consideration an electronic copy of their manuscript to the managing editor at kathryn.mckee@dncr.nc.gov. Our mailing address is Historical Research and Publications Office, North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources, 4610 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4610.

Manuscripts and notes must be typed double spaced. Only one space between sentences. Notes should appear on separate sheets at the end of the manuscript. The author's name should appear only on the title page of the manuscript. Manuscripts submitted to the *North Carolina Historical Review* should generally not exceed twenty-five double-spaced typed pages plus notes. Occasionally, we accept shorter essays. Leave manuscript margins of at least one inch on each side to allow space for editorial changes and questions.

Use month-date-year format: January 17, 1947.

Send tables, figures, or illustrations as separate files. Do not embed them in the text.

Minimize formatting.

Use Times New Roman 12-point font.

Tables and Illustrations

1. The author is responsible for obtaining permission to publish images and providing high-resolution files (300–600 DPI TIFFs or JPGs). It is helpful for authors to include descriptive captions that indicate the date and source of the image.
2. Tables should be numbered and titled.
3. The author should indicate sources for tables and illustrations.
4. The author should indicate placement in the text for tables and illustrations.
5. Tables and illustrations should be provided as separate files, not embedded in the text.

Treatment of Words and Phrases 8.1-8.118

African Americans; African American culture

American Indians (Lumbee Indians *or* Lumbees; Cherokee Indians *or* Cherokees)

Atlantic World

The Bible (*but* biblical)

Black Lives Matter

Black people; people of color

the civil rights movement

Coastal Plain

the Cold War (*but* a cold war, used generically)

Confederate army (American Civil War)

Continental navy (American Revolution)

East Coast, eastern

the gold rush

the Great Depression, the Depression

Mason-Dixon Line

the Midwest, midwestern

Native Americans; American Indians (NC tribes); Indigenous tribes

Patriot, Loyalist (in Revolutionary War context)

Piedmont

the Right; members of the right wing

the Roman Catholic Church (*but* a Roman Catholic church)

slave owner

slaveholder

Union army (American Civil War)

United States (*or* U.S.) Army; the army

United States Marine Corps; the Marine Corps *or* the marine corps; the U.S. Marines; a marine
Vicksburg Campaign
the war on terror
western front (World War II)
White people; White supremacy

Capitalization

1. Capitalize titles only when they precede a person's name (President Lincoln, *but* the president).

Lowercase appositive titles (former governor Scott; former governors Scott and Cherry). **8.19–8.33**

2. Capitalize academic degrees only when they follow a person's name (Robert Brown, Master of Arts).
8.28–8.29

3. Lowercase terms for academic years (freshman; fall semester). **10.21.**

4. Capitalize place names (Raleigh) and geographic areas (Outer Banks; Coastal Plain; Piedmont).

Capitalize regions of the United States (Northeast; South; West), but lowercase regions of North Carolina (southeast; west). Lowercase adjectives derived from them (eastern United States; western North Carolina). **8.48**

5. Capitalize the following in Civil War contexts: Southern, Southerner, Northern, Northerner; Federal.

Always capitalize *Union* (referring to the United States) and *Unionist*. **8.75, 8.113**

6. Capitalize geographic terms that form part of a place-name (Grandfather Mountain; Neuse River); and capitalize such a term in the plural if, in the singular form and in the same position, it would be capitalized (Wake and Durham Counties; Blount and Wilmington Streets). **8.45–8.50**

7. Capitalize popular names (Tar Heel State; Deep South). **8.53–8.55**

8. Capitalize buildings, monuments, historic sites, and landmarks (State Capitol; Mordecai House; Washington Monument; Hope Plantation). **8.56–8.59**

9. Capitalize complete names of agencies, institutions, and associations (General Assembly; N.C. Office

of Archives and History; Supreme Court of North Carolina; University of North Carolina; North Carolina Literary and Historical Association). Lowercase incomplete names (the assembly; the office; the court; the university; the association). **8.62-8.70**

10. Capitalize political parties, and uppercase *party* (Democratic Party). Lowercase *secessionist*, but capitalize *Unionist*. **8.66-8.67**

11. Capitalize political and economic systems only if derived from a proper noun (Marxism, *but* communism). **8.70**

12. Capitalize historical and cultural periods if derived from a proper name (Jacksonian era; Victorian era). Tradition dictates capitalizing certain others (Gilded Age; Progressive Era; Roaring Twenties). Lowercase *civil rights movement*. **8.71-8.74**

13. Capitalize most historical and cultural events (Boston Tea Party; Great Depression). **8.75-8.79**

14. Capitalize full names of acts, treaties, and constitutions (Constitution of North Carolina; Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act). Lowercase incomplete names (the state constitution; the act). **8.80-8.81**

15. Capitalize religious denominations and sects (Methodist; Methodist Church). Capitalize *church* when referring to a specific congregation or building (St. James Methodist Church), or when referring to a specific denomination (the Baptist Church). **8.97-8.98**

16. Capitalize full titles of armies and other military units (Confederate States Army, *but* Confederate army; Thirty-ninth Regiment North Carolina Troops; a North Carolina regiment). **8.112**

17. Capitalize full titles of wars and battles (Civil War; Battle of Gettysburg). **8.113-8.114**

18. Lowercase an initial *the* in periodicals (the *Raleigh News and Observer*, the *North Carolina Historical Review*). **8.170**

19. In titles of works, capitalize the first and last words and all nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, and subordinate conjunctions. Lowercase articles (*a, an, the*), coordinate conjunctions (*and, or, for, nor*), and prepositions (such as *from, between, during, since, of*), regardless of length, unless they are the first or last word of the title or subtitle. **8.169**

20. Lowercase parts of a book (introduction, chapter, index). **8.177-8.180**

21. Capitalize the names of specific racial, linguistic, tribal, religious, and other groupings of people (Aborigine, Caucasian, Native American, American Indian, Indigenous tribes, Black people, White people). **8.39**

22. Names of specific ships and other vessels are both capitalized and italicized. Note that when such abbreviations as USS (United States ship) or HMS (Her [or His] Majesty's ship) precede a name, the word *ship* or other vessel type should not be used. The abbreviations themselves are not italicized. When a pronoun is used to refer to a vessel, the neuter *it* or *its* (rather than *she* or *her*) is preferred. **8.116, 8.118**

Spelling and Italicization

1. Use the first spelling and first plural in Webster's dictionary.

2. Add an apostrophe and *s* to form the possessive of a noun ending in *s* (Burns's poems). **7.16, 7.18**

3. Add *s* without an apostrophe to form the plural of numbers and letters used as words (1920s; three Rs). Add an apostrophe and *s* to form the plural of abbreviations with periods and of letters that would be confusing otherwise (Ph.D's; *x's* and *y's*). **7.15**

4. Hyphenate spelled fractions (one-half; two-thirds). **7.89**

5. Refer to *The Chicago Manual*, **7.81-7.89** for hyphenation of compound words.

6. Italicize books and periodicals (*War and Peace*; *Carolina Comments*). Use roman type for an initial *the* in periodicals (the *News and Observer*; the *North Carolina Historical Review*). Put periodical articles in roman type within quotation marks ("Women's Role in Civil War Western North Carolina"). **8.168-8.176**

7. Italicize ships, aircraft, plays, long poems, motion pictures, long musical compositions, and paintings and sculptures (*Bonhomme Richard*; *Unto These Hills*; *Paradise Lost*; *Gone with the Wind*; *Tosca*; *American Gothic*.) Put short poems, television and radio programs, and short musical compositions in

roman type within quotation marks (“Anabelle Lee”; “Northern Exposure”; “Ode to Billie Joe”). **8.116, 8.181-8.184, 8.185, 8.189-8.190, 8.193-8.201**

8. Italicize unfamiliar foreign words and phrases (*vakfiye*). **7.53**

9. Italicize court cases, including *v.* (*Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*). **8.82**

10. Italicize *sic*. Put other scholarly Latin words and abbreviations in roman type (*passim*). **7.55, 13.61**

11. Spell *African American* open in both its noun and adjectival forms. **7.89 (p. 451)**

Abbreviations

1. Abbreviate civil and military titles before complete names, except *President* (President Abraham Lincoln; Sen. Furnifold M. Simmons, Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant). Spell them out with surnames or when they stand alone (President Lincoln; Senator Simmons; the president; the senator). **10.14-10.15**

2. Abbreviate social titles (Dr.; Mr.; Mrs.). **10.16**

3. Spell out *Reverend* and *Honorable* when preceded by *the* (the Reverend Henry Brown; the Reverend Mr. Brown [*never* Reverend Brown or the Reverend Brown]). Abbreviate them when used without *the* (Rev. Henry Brown [*never* Rev. Brown]). **10.18, 10.22**

4. Spell out states in text and when they stand alone (North Carolina; Alabama). Abbreviate them in notes when they follow a city (Asheboro, N.C.; Birmingham, Ala.). Use traditional abbreviations (N.C.; Ala.; Tenn.) except with zip codes, which require two-letter postal abbreviations without periods (NC; AL; TN). **10.27**

5. Close up state abbreviations (N.C.; NC). Put a space between initials of a person (N. C. Jones). **10.27**

6. Spell out companies in text (Roberts and Company; Parker Brothers). Abbreviate them in notes (Roberts and Co.; Parker Bros.). Drop *Inc.* and *Ltd.* from company names. **10.23-10.26**

7. Abbreviate associations and government agencies after the first spelled-out use. Use all capitals with no space between letters (National Endowment for the Humanities, NEH; Young Men’s Christian Association, YMCA). **10.23-10.26**

8. Spell out months and days of the week. **10.39-10.41**
9. Use full words rather than abbreviations or symbols for measures such as *degrees, feet, inches, meters, pounds* (weight), *ounces, quarts, bushels, acres, miles*. Use figures with *percent*. **9.20, 10.64-10.68**
10. Replace ampersands (&) with *and* except in quotations. **10.10, 10.24**

Punctuation and Quotations

1. Put a comma before a conjunction joining the last two elements in a series of three or more (copper, silver, and gold). **6.19**
2. Omit the use of commas with *Jr.* and *Sr.* following names. *II, III, IV* take no commas. **6.43**
3. Make an em dash by entering two hyphens without spaces (like—this). **2.14, 2.96, 6.75**
4. Square brackets replace parentheses within parentheses (like this [to give an example]) and enclose editorial insertions in quoted material (“He [would] like to learn to rede [*sic*].”). **6.101**
5. Put commas and periods inside double quotation marks. Put question marks and exclamation points inside quotation marks when part of the quoted material. Put colons and semicolons outside quotation marks. **6.9-6.11, 6.40, 6.65, 6.7, 6.74, 13.9-13.10, 13.13-13.17, 13.30-13.38**
6. Single quotation marks replace double quotation marks within double quotation marks (“ ‘There was a ship,’ quote he.”). Insert a space between double and single quotation marks. **13.30**
7. Enclose run-in quoted material in quotation marks. Set off as a block quote without quotation marks material longer than ten typed lines. Enclose in double quotation marks any quotation within a block quote. **13.19**
8. Ellipsis points indicate words omitted in quoted material. Separate ellipsis points from each other, from the text, and from contiguous punctuation by spaces. Three dots show an omission within a sentence or sentence fragment. Four dots—a period with no space preceding it, followed by three spaced dots—show the omission of (1) the last part of a sentence; (2) the first part of the next sentence; or (3) a

whole sentence or more. Enclose in square brackets any capital letter lowercased in the original.

(“Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth . . . a new nation. . . . [W]e are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation . . . can long endure.”) Retain a question mark or exclamation point ending a sentence in the original and follow it with three spaced dots. **13.50-13.58**

9. Use no ellipsis points (1) before or after a run-in quoted sentence or fragment; (2) before a block quote beginning with a complete sentence or with a fragment that completes a sentence in the text; (3) after a block quote ending with a complete sentence. **13.50-13.58**

10. Check quotes and their references carefully for accuracy.

Numbers and Dates

1. Spell whole numbers from one through ninety-nine (seventeen; eighty-four). But in a series or cluster use figures (Their ages were 84, 79, 68, 54, 47, 35, and 17.). **9.2**

2. Spell whole numbers from one through ninety-nine followed by *hundred*, *thousand*, *million*, *billion* (seventeen hundred; eighty-four thousand; seventeen million; eighty-four billion). If a number between one thousand and ten thousand can be expressed in terms of hundreds, spell it that way (seventeen hundred; eighty-four hundred). Use figures for all other numbers (284; 175,438; 284,609), except in round numbers spell *thousand*, *million*, *billion* (284 thousand; 175 million; 284 billion). **9.2-9.8**

3. Spell any number that begins a sentence (One hundred twenty-five men and 203 women received degrees). **9.5**

4. Use commas in numbers of four or more figures (2,345; 23,456) except in page numbers, addresses, four-digit years, and document numbers (page 2345; 2345 Jones Street; Serial 10575). **9.54; 9.34**

5. Repeat all digits in inclusive numbers (375–384). **This practice varies from *The Chicago Manual*, 9.62**

6. Use Arabic figures with *chapter* (chapter 3) and for volume numbers (volume 4). **9.26-9.27**

7. Ordinal numbers in text follow the above rules (fifth; 967th). Use *nd* for *second* and *rd* for *third*

(122nd; 223rd). **9.6**

8. Spell fractions having denominators of ninety-nine or less (one-half; two-thirds). Use figures for fractions having denominators greater than ninety-nine (1/100; 3/574). **9.14**

9. Use figures for quantities consisting of both whole numbers and fractions (8 1/2 by 11 3/4 inches). **9.15**

10. For money, if the number is spelled, spell the unit of currency (forty-seven cents; two dollars). If the number is figures, use the currency symbol (\$279.50; \$732; £840). Use ciphers for whole dollars only when they appear in the same context with fractional amounts (They paid \$345.89 and \$367.00, respectively [*but* \$367 when used alone].). **9.20-9.25**

11. Spell out times of day in even, half, and quarter hours (three o'clock; half past six; a quarter of four; midnight). Use figures to emphasize an exact time (7:42). **9.37**

12. Use figures with A.M. and P.M. (8:10 A.M.; 11:25 P.M.). Use ciphers with figures designating even hours (9:00 A.M.). Use small caps for A.M. and P.M. **9.37**

13. Write dates as month-day-year, and set off the year with commas (January 1, 1992, brought rain.). Use no internal punctuation with month-year or season-year dates (January 1992; spring 1993). **9.31, 9.35**

14. Use *to* with *from* in inclusive numbers (from 1860 to 1864, *never* from 1860–1864). **9.60**

NOTES

For general advice, please consult the Chicago Citation Quick Guide at

https://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide/citation-guide-1.html

1. Put note numbers at the end of a text sentence. One note should not apply to more than one text paragraph. **14.26, 14.28**

2. Include publishers of books in a full reference. Delete “Inc.” and “Ltd.” in publisher names. **14.134**

3. After the first citation, use shortened references rather than Latin abbreviations such as *ibid*, and *op. cit.* Abbreviated titles may replace short titles but must appear in parentheses at the end of the first reference (hereinafter cited as *Mass. Records* [for *Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England*]). **14.29-14.36**
4. When a note contains the source of a quotation as well as other material, give the quote source first. When a note documents several quotes, give the citations in order of their appearance in the text. **14.37**
5. Notes should not exceed one paragraph in length.
6. When citing a footnote from a source include the page number and note number: 468 n. 32.

Books

1. Two authors:

Ina Woestemeyer Van Noppen and John J. Van Noppen, *Western North Carolina since the Civil War* (Boone, N.C.: Appalachian Consortium Press, 1973), 87. **14.76**

2. Three authors:

Jeffrey J. Crow, Paul D. Escott, and Flora J. Hatley, *A History of African Americans in North Carolina* (Raleigh: Office of Archives and History, N.C. Department of Cultural Resources, 1992), 12. **14.76**

3. More than three authors:

Bernard Bailyn et al., *The Great Republic: A History of the American People* (Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1977), 485. **14.76**

4. Editor in place of author:

H. H. Rowley, ed., *The Old Testament and Modern Study* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1951), 50. **14.103**

5. Editor different from author:

John Stuart Mill, *Autobiography and Literary Essays*, ed. John M. Robson and Jack Stillinger

(Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1980), 15. **14.104**

6. Edition other than the first:

Jack Temple Kirby, *Media-made Dixie: The South in the American Imagination*, rev. ed. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1986), 56. **14.113**

Hugh Talmage Lefler and Albert Ray Newsome, *North Carolina: The History of a Southern State*, 3rd ed. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1973), 103–105. **14.113**

7. Reprint:

John Brickell, *The Natural History of North-Carolina* (1737; reprint, Murfreesboro, N.C.: Johnson Publishing Co., 1968), 8–9. **14.114**

Albert Schweitzer, *J. S. Bach*, trans. Ernest Newman, 2 vols. (1911; reprint, New York: Dover Publications, 1966), 1:265. **14.114**

8. Privately published:

Stephen E. Bradley Jr., comp., *The Deeds of Northampton County, North Carolina, 1759–1774* (Keysville, Va.: The compiler, 1990), 96–97. **14.137**

9. Publication facts missing:

Eleanor Pratt Covington McSwain, *My Folk: The First Three Hundred Years, 1670–1970* (N.p., 1972), 215. [place and publisher missing] **14.132, 14.145**

Annie Merle W. Elam, comp., *1860 Federal Census of Bladen County, North Carolina* (Bladenboro, N.C.: Southeast Research, n.d.), 78–79. [date missing] **14.132, 14.145**

John Burton, *A Deadline to Remember* (N.p., n.d.), 21. [place, publisher, date missing] **14.132, 14.145**

Multivolume Books Published over Several Years

1. One title:

Kemp P. Battle, *History of the University of North Carolina*, 2 vols. (Raleigh, N.C.: Edwards and

Broughton Co., 1908–1912), 2:346. **14.116-14.122**

Adelaide L. Fries et al., eds., *Records of the Moravians in North Carolina*, 11 vols. (Raleigh:

North Carolina Historical Commission, 1922–1969), 3:245–246. **14.116-14.122**

Sarah McCulloh Lemmon, ed., *The Pettigrew Papers*, 2 vols. to date (Raleigh: Office of Archives and History, N.C. Department of Cultural Resources, 1971–), 2:341. **14.116-14.122**

2. Each volume titled separately:

Allan Nevins, *The Organized War, 1863–1864*, vol. 3 of *The War for the Union* (New York:

Charles Scribner's Sons, 1971), 333. **14.116-14.122**

3. Series:

If the book cited is part of a series, omit the name of the series if the work can be located without it:

George Brown Tindall, *The Emergence of the New South* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State

University Press, 1967), 123. [This book is part of the series *A History of the South*.] **14.123**

Reference Works [under Notes and Bibliography, pp. 741-875]

1. Alphabetical entries:

Dictionary of North Carolina Biography, s.v. "James, Horace." **14.232-14.233**

Dictionary of American Biography, s.v. "Wadsworth, Jeremiah." **14.232-14.233**

Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774–1989, s.v. "Vance, Zebulon Baird."

14.232-14.233

Who's Who in America, 1974–1975, s.v. "Nixon, Richard Milhous." **14.232-14.233**

Encyclopaedia Britannica, 11th ed., s.v. "original package." **14.232-14.233**

2. Non-alphabetical entries:

The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography, s.v. "Adams, Abigail Smith," p. 4. **14.232-**

14.233

Samuel A. Ashe, Stephen B. Weeks, and Charles L. Van Noppen, eds., *Biographical History of*

North Carolina, 8 vols. (Greensboro: Charles L. Van Noppen, 1905–1917), 1:384, s.v. “Mitchell, Elisha.” **14.232-14.233**

North Carolina Manual, 1913, 130. **14.232-14.233**

John L. Cheney Jr., ed., *North Carolina Government, 1585–1979: A Narrative and Statistical History* (Raleigh, N.C.: Department of the Secretary of State, 1981), 555. **14.232-14.233**

3. Military rosters:

Louis H. Manarin and Weymouth T. Jordan Jr., comps., *North Carolina Troops, 1861–1865: A Roster*, vols. 1–15 (Raleigh: Office of Archives and History, N.C. Department of Cultural Resources, 1966–2003), 9:125; Matthew Brown and Michael Coffey, comps. *North Carolina Troops, 1861–1865: A Roster*, vols. 16–20 (Raleigh: Office of Archives and History, N.C. Department of Natural and Cultural Resources, 2008–2017), 17:251.

John W. Moore, *Roster of North Carolina Troops in the War between the States*, 4 vols. (Raleigh: State of North Carolina, 1882), 3:271.

Newspapers

Include titles of newspaper articles. **14.192**

“Steamer Seized for Debt,” *New York Times*, July 17, 1892.

“Massachusetts Seeks Aid: Calls on the Red Cross for Nurses to Fight Influenza Epidemic,” *New York Times*, September 26, 1918.

Italicize the town, whether or not it is part of the newspaper title.

Raleigh News and Observer, January 31, 1962.

For out-of-state newspapers, italicize the town and give the state in parentheses, whether or not the town is part of the title.

Charleston (S.C.) News and Courier, July 31, 1912.

Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, July 12, 1912.

Journals, Magazines, Essays

1. Journal and magazine articles:

William C. Harris, "Lincoln and Wartime Reconstruction in North Carolina, 1861–1863," *North Carolina Historical Review* 63 (April 1986): 151. **14.188**

Porte Crayon, "North Carolina Illustrated: The Gold Region," *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* 15 (August 1857): 293. **14.188-14.189**

E. W. Caspari and R. E. Marshak, "The Rise and Fall of Lysenko," *Science*, July 16, 1965, 275–276. **14.188-14.189**

2. Book reviews:

Joe A. Mobley, review of *Thinking Back: The Perils of Writing History*, by C. Vann Woodward, *North Carolina Historical Review* 63 (July 1986): 405. **14.202**

3. Parts of books:

Raymond Gavins, "The Meaning of Freedom: Black North Carolina in the Nadir, 1880–1900," in *Race, Class, and Politics in Southern History: Essays in Honor of Robert F. Durden*, ed. Jeffrey J. Crow, Paul D. Escott, and Charles L. Flynn Jr. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1989), 192–193. **14.107-14.108**

Federal Government Sources

1. Congressional materials:

Protest from Charles Henry Foster in Relation to the Election of Jennings Pigott to Congress from the Second District of North Carolina, 37th Cong., 3rd sess., 1862–1863, H. Doc. 14, 1–3. **14.284-14.287**

Joint Session of Congress, *Declaration of a State of War with Japan, Germany, and Italy*, 77th Cong., 1st sess., 1941, S. Doc. 148 (Serial 10575). **14.284-14.287**

Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, *The Mutual Security Act of 1956*, 84th Cong., 2nd sess., 1956, S, Rept. 2273, 5. **14.284-14.287**

Senate Journal, 14th Cong., 1st sess., December 7, 1819, 9–19. **14.286**

Congressional Record, 71st Cong., 2nd sess., 1930, 72, pt. 10:10828–10830. **14.286**

Congressional Globe, 39th Cong., 2nd sess., 1867, 39, pt. 9:9505. **14.286**

2. Laws:

United States Statutes at Large, 88:1821, c. 131. **14.282, 14.288**

United States Code, 1946 ed., 26:12. **14.282, 14.288**

3. Court records:

Bridges v. California, *United States Reports* 314 (1941): 252. **14.284**

United States v. Stephen Skinner, April 1804, 1:38, North Carolina District Court Minutes, Records of District Courts of the United States, Record Group 21, National Archives Atlanta Branch, East Point, Ga. (microfilm, State Archives of North Carolina, Raleigh). [Cite the repositories as National Archives Atlanta Branch and State Archives of North Carolina in subsequent references.]

14.284

4. Census records:

Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790: North Carolina (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1908), 125.

Seventh Census of the United States, 1850: Sampson County, North Carolina, Population Schedule, National Archives, Washington, D.C. (microfilm, State Archives of North Carolina, Raleigh). **15.287, 15.374**. Subsequent citation: 1850 Census, Sampson County, Population Schedule. Slave Schedules were used in the 1850 and 1860 federal census.

Eighth Census of the United States, 1860: Agriculture (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1864), 154–155.

5. Military references: [no references in CMS]

The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, ser. 1, 49, pt. 1:647.

Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion, ser. 1, 9:633.

Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served during the Civil War, Record Group 109, National Archives, Washington, D.C. (microfilm, State Archives of North Carolina, Raleigh).

J. J. Van Home to Acting Assistant Adjutant General for the Department of the South, October 1, 1867, Letter Book 174/375, p. 25, Letters Received, Department of North Carolina, Records of the United States Army Continental Commands, Record Group 393, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Horace James to Fred H. Beecher, September 20, 1865, Letters Received, Records of the Assistant Commissioner for the State of North Carolina, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, Record Group 105, National Archives, Washington, D.C. (microfilm, State Archives of North Carolina, Raleigh).

State Government Sources

1. Documentary volumes:

William L. Saunders, ed., *The Colonial Records of North Carolina*, 10 vols. (Raleigh: State of North Carolina, 1886–1890), 5:346. **14.291, 14.101, 14.103**

Walter Clark, ed., *The State Records of North Carolina*, 16 vols. (11–26) (Raleigh: State of North Carolina, 1895–1906), 23:346. **14.291, 14.101, 14.103**

William S. Price Jr., ed., *North Carolina Higher-Court Records, 1702–1708*, vol. 4 of *The Colonial Records of North Carolina [Second Series]*, ed. Mattie Erma Edwards Parker, William S. Price Jr., and Robert J. Cain (Raleigh: Office of Archives and History, N.C. Department of Cultural Resources, 1974), 357. **14.291, 14.101, 14.103**

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