

August 16, 1934.

My dear Mr. Warren:

In compliance with your request under date of August thirteenth, the President has asked me to forward the enclosed statement for use in connection with the exercises to be held at Fort Raleigh, Roanoke Island, Manteo, North Carolina on August eighteenth.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

STEPHEN EARLY
Assistant Secretary to the
President

Honorable Lindsay C. Warren,
Member of Congress,
Washington, North Carolina.

Enclosure.

dj

P.P.F.

1732

It is always fitting to commemorate the worthy deeds of our fathers. But, at this moment in our national life, such ceremonies are not merely an appropriate expression of reverential regard for good and noble deeds: they are, beyond all else, a moral exercise, a disciplinary rite, from which we may draw inspiration and fortify our hearts - that we too may live adventurously, stimulated by the faith that today, as in the past, difficulty and danger are best disposed of by high purpose and the resolute heart.

x(2)
(2) x You meet today to commemorate the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding on Roanoke Island of that first colony sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh to American shores. You meet, moreover, on the anniversary of the birth of the first child of English parentage born on this continent. We do not know the eventual fate of Virginia Dare or of that first colony. We do know, however, that the story of America is largely the record of that spirit of adventure which founded settlement after settlement, peopled by gallant men and women, eager to build that America which we now know and revere.

There is then a significance in what you today celebrate that has a timely meaning for us all. These people who landed on your island had the courage to do what their countrymen had not done before; our heritage is the fruition of their brave endeavor.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
PC

August 16, 1934.

My dear Miss Meredith:

In Mr. Southgate's absence, I am sending to you a draft message prepared in the office of the Historical Adviser to this Department for use, should the President so desire, in connection with the celebration on Saturday, August 18, of the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the first colony sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh. This message, should it be approved, might be sent to Representative Warren under cover of a letter of acknowledgment in reply to his communication to the President of August 13. Mr. Warren's letter enclosed with your memorandum under acknowledgment is returned herewith.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures:
Message
From Representative Warren.

Jefferson Patterson
JEFFERSON PATTERSON
Assistant Chief, Division of
Protocol and Conferences.

Miss Wilma Meredith,
Secretary to Mr. Early,
The White House.

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XP77333

LINDSAY C. WARREN
1ST DISTRICT N.C.

HERBERT C. BONNER
SECRETARY

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U.S.
COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS
WASHINGTON, D.C.

COMMITTEES:
ACCOUNTS, CHAIRMAN
EXPENDITURES IN THE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS
LIBRARY
ROADS
CONSERVATION OF WILD LIFE
RESOURCES

Washington, North Carolina
August 13, 1934

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President Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

On Saturday, August 18th, at 10:30 A. M. exercises will be held at ~~Fort Raleigh~~, Roanoke Island, Manteo, North Carolina, commemorating the 350th anniversary of the first colony sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh and also the 347th anniversary of the birth of Virginia Dare, the first child of English parentage to be born on the American continent. We had hoped so much to have you present, but there is to be another celebration in 1937 at which time you simply must come down.

There will be a crowd on Saturday of over ten thousand people including many members of Congress, and the Governors of Virginia and North Carolina are to be the speakers. As I am presiding over the exercises, I am wondering if you would not like to send us a message. Just a word from you will mean more to our people than from anyone else. If you will do this, Mr. President, I shall appreciate it if you will get off the letter to me at once and address it to me at Manteo, North Carolina, as I am leaving tonight to go there.

With assurances of my highest esteem, I am

Sincerely,

Lindsay C. Warren

x

Draft

Message for Representative Warren of North Carolina:

It is always fitting to commemorate the worthy deeds of our fathers. But, at this moment in our national life, such ceremonies are not merely an appropriate expression of reverential regard for good and noble deeds: they are, beyond all else, a moral exercise, a disciplinary rite, from which we may draw inspiration and fortify our hearts - that we too may live adventurously, stimulated by the faith that today, as in the past, difficulty and danger are best disposed of by high purpose and the resolute heart.

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America.

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celebrate that has a timely meaning for us all. These
people who landed on your island had the courage to
do what their countrymen had not done before; our
heritage is the fruition of their brave endeavor.

HA:MFP:LEG

August 14, 1934

P.P.F.

1732

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SOUTHGATE:

Mr. Early asked me to send this to you with the request that you refer it to the "historical division" for the preparation of an appropriate message if, in the opinion of the Department, one should be sent. You will notice that August 18 is the date. Thank you.

W

Wilma Meredith
Secretary to MR. EARLY

Enclosure

wlm

let. of Aug. 13, 1934 from Lindsay C. Warren, M.C. advising that on Aug. 18 at Ft. Raleigh, Roanoke Island, Manteo, N.C. commemorative exercises of 350th anniversary of the first colony sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh and also 347th anniversary of birth of Virginia Dare will be held. Asks for message to include in his address.

THOMAS F. LITTLE

August 25, 1937

File

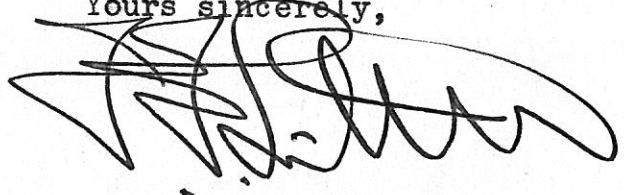
Marvin McIntyre, Esq.,
Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. McIntyre:

Thank you for your acknowledgment of recent date. Senator Reynolds has asked me to meet him here on the 8th and for your further information on the subject I am enclosing copy of my reply to his request, which you will find self-explanatory.

With best respects, I remain

Yours sincerely,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, likely belonging to Thomas F. Little, written over the typed name and address.

Thomas F. Little
Raleigh, North Carolina

August 25, 1937

Hon. Robert R. Reynolds,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator Reynolds:

I have your favor of the 21st of August and will be very glad to meet you in Raleigh on the 8th of September. There is a slight possibility that I may be in Norfolk on business around that date but if this should develop I will wire you so that we may meet later at an early date. In the meantime, I am looking forward with pleasure to seeing you after your speech here before the Farm Bureau Convention on the 8th.

In 1884, on the 300th anniversary of Fort Raleigh, Senator Vance from North Carolina introduced a bill in Congress to erect a national memorial on the site, but did not get it through. Roanoke Island in that day and time, of course, was not so well known and accessible as it is today. You might have the record looked up covering this old bill and re-introduce it at the next session of Congress, amended to include preservation of the names of the original colonists coupled with President Roosevelt's dedication of the site in 1937. It would appear most appropriate to link together both pioneering dates in the life of our country, showing future Americans the progress made from the first date to this point 350 years later.

So that you might have help in the House in event you should decide to sponsor such a bill, I sent a second copy of my letter of the 16th to Congressman S. Otis Bland from the Virginia District embracing Jamestown Island. I have known Mr. Bland from the time when I built the radio plant now serving his native city, Newport News, some years ago. You will find his reply enclosed. This is a splendid tribute to Mr. Warren and should be handed to him, or released to the papers. As I do not know Mr. Warren and am not seeking any publicity, being a modest citizen and not a politician, I will leave this matter to your discretion. If you should decide to amend and re-introduce Senator Vance's 1884 bill so as to establish a memorial and record President Roosevelt's visit, please command me in any way I may be able to serve.

With highest regards, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Thomas F. Little
Raleigh, North Carolina

August 18, 1937.

P.P.7.

1732

My dear Mr. Little:

The President has asked me to acknowledge the receipt of your note of August sixteenth and to thank you very much for your thoughtfulness in sending him the copy of your letter to Senator Robert Reynolds.

Sincerely yours, *

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

x
Thomas F. Little, Esq.,
Raleigh,
North Carolina.

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THOMAS F. LITTLE

August 16, 1937

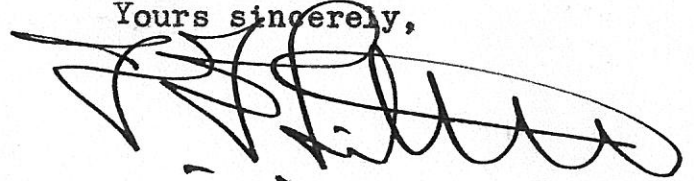
Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

For your information, I am enclosing copy
of letter to Senator Robert Reynolds relating
to a recent incident on Roanoke Island and
a suggestion to mark this site with a
permanent memorial.

With best wishes always, I remain

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'T. F. Little', written in a cursive style with a large loop at the end.

Thomas F. Little
Raleigh, North Carolina

August 16, 1937

Hon. Robert Reynolds
Senate Office Building
Washington D C

Personal

My dear Senator Reynolds:

I understand you will be at Manteo Wednesday and are to respond to the President's address. Allow me to suggest that you use the occasion to advocate and sponsor the erection of a suitable monument to commemorate the occasion of the President's visit and to perpetuate for all times the names of the first band of colonists who landed on our shores and started the development of these United States. In the same spirit the early pioneers were developers, so is Mr. Roosevelt a great pioneer and developer and it is peculiarly fitting that this occasion be used to link together and preserve the name of one along with the names of the others. x928

There is no monument, except a roadside sign and a small stone marker, on this site now. Despite its importance in our history it remains comparatively unmarked for future generations of Americans who visit these grounds in the hereafter. In the temporary museum now on the grounds you will find the original records, containing the names of these early pioneers, the documents having been brought over from England for this short, summer-time occasion. I presume they will go back to the old country after the exhibit closes.

I have a personal interest in seeing their names recorded and kept here for all who may be interested in the future. A thousand years from now, when the country will be bigger and greater than it is even now, my present situation with respect to the individuals in this band of colonists will doubtless be multiplied many hundreds of times. I feel that we should make it easier for future generations to trace their genealogy from starting points in this country, and at the same time pay tribute where tribute is due to our early founding fathers.

The interest I have in this matter is simply one of family history handed me by my grandfather Little, who received it from his grandfather. As you know, the Little line to whom I am related consists of North Carolina stock running back into the earliest period of

Hon. Robert Reynolds, Page #2, August 16, 1937.

the State. My father migrated from here to the city of Norfolk in Virginia as a boy, and I happened to be born a Virginian later. This was sort of a family calamity for I have never been allowed to forget the fact, as the first one in the line to be born out of the Old North State, that I was for the most part a North Carolinian. My grandfather told me his grandfather told him we were descendants of a Robert Little who came over from England with a relative and was one of the first to settle here, taking part in the early settlements in Bertie County on the Sound adjacent to Roanoke Island. This much comes from family hearsay, to which I have never paid any serious attention as such matters go. It is a matter of record, however, that Halifax County was later formed from Bertie County, when Halifax became the early capital of North Carolina, and we know the family held large tracts of land there up until the War of 1864, which bankrupted them and the balance of the South. The records also show most of this land was received in the form of military land grants after the Revolution for services rendered during that period. Prior to that, the Colonial records show land at various stages along the Roanoke River in Bertie and Halifax Counties running from the Sound up to Littleton Township in the latter county. The present town of Littleton, N. C. stands in this township. It was known as Little's Ordinary until after the Revolution, when it took on a more dignified title. I understand that it lived up to the State's general reputation in those days for being a haven for refugees from British justice across the line in Virginia and several notable refugees are recorded as staying there prior to the Revolution, including John Paul Jones. As you know, it was a member of the Naval Committee and a native of North Carolina, Joseph Hewes, who got him his appointment in the Continental Navy. He apparently came up the Roanoke River from Edenton to reach the capitol and stayed in the vicinity until the war started.

After hearing all of this history as a youngster, but to which I have never paid any serious attention since it did not seem to make my lot in life any easier, I have not in the past taken much stock in ancestry. However, my own varied experiences in life have taught me

Hon. Robert Reynolds, Page #3, August 16, 1937.

to believe that there is some guiding hand or destiny shaping the lives and paths of all of us and at some stage in our journey we come into a feeling of contact with some event of the past, as we often do in dealing with a plan or event of the future. I am sure you have experienced some such sensation. For my part, it has come over me on several distinct occasions. It is very difficult to explain and I would appear ridiculous trying to do so, perhaps.

At any rate, while visiting the exhibits at Fort Raleigh on Roanoke Island recently I came across the list giving the names of these first colonists. Included among them is Robert Little and a Peter Little. As I struck their names, an almost supernatural feeling came over me. It may sound funny, but I thought you would be interested in the incident. If the chain of relations could be traced back I somehow feel sure this is the same Robert Little whose name has been handed down to me. I understand that this group of colonists returned to England and it may be that he came back to this country and took up the landclose by in Bertie County on Roanoke River. Later events and hearsay would seem to indicate this, but unless I employed an expert genealogist there is no definite way of knowing.

As mentioned, in years to come this incident may be multiplied many times by later Americans and it would be a great help to them for us to set up permanent markers at this stage, to preserve the names of those who founded the "Cradle of American Civilization." A more daring band of individuals can hardly be found in the annals of our history and a national monument would be a fitting tribute to their enterprise; also, to commemorate the occasion and visit of another daring and enterprising American, Mr. Roosevelt.

With kind regards, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Thomas F. Little
Raleigh, North Carolina

North Carolina State Board of Health
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH

I. PLACE OF BIRTH—

County..... Registration District No..... Certificate No.....
Township..... or Village.....
City Citie of Raleigh in Virginia St..... Ward.....
(If birth occurred in a hospital or institution, give its name instead of street and number)

2. FULL NAME OF CHILD.....

Virginia Dare

If child is not yet named, make supplemental report, as directed

3. Sex Female If plural births { 4. Twin, triplet, or other..... 6. Premature..... 7. Are parents married? Yes 8. Date of birth August 18, 1918, 19.....
5. Number, in order of birth..... Full term..... (Month, day, year)

9. Full name FATHER
Ananias Dare (Dayre)

18. Full maiden name MOTHER
Elenor (Elyoner) White

10. Residence (usual place of abode) Citie of Raleigh in Virginia (formerly England or Ireland)
(If non-resident, give place and State)

19. Residence (usual place of abode) Citie of Raleigh in Virginia (formerly probably Newtowne in Kilmore, Ireland)
(If non-resident, give place and State)

11. Color or race White 12. Age at last birthday..... (Years)

20. Color or race White 21. Age at last birthday..... (Years)

13. Birthplace (city or place).....
(State or country)

22. Birthplace (city or place) Probably Kilmore, Ireland, at Newtowne.
(State or country)

14. Trade, profession, or particular kind of work done, as spinner, sawyer, bookkeeper, etc. Assistant to Governor John White

23. Trade, profession, or particular kind of work done, as housekeeper, typist, nurse, clerk, etc. Housekeeper

15. Industry or business in which work was done, as silk mill, sawmill, bank, etc.

24. Industry or business in which work was done, as own home, lawyer's office, silk mill, etc.

16. Date (month and year) last engaged in this work....., 19.....

17. Total time (years) spent in this work.....

25. Date (month and year) last engaged in this work....., 19.....

26. Total time (years) spent in this work.....

27. Number of children of this mother (at time of this birth and including this child) (a) Born alive and now living..... (b) Born alive but now dead..... (c) Stillborn.....

CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MIDWIFE

~~I hereby certify that the above is according to historical record.~~ I hereby certify that the above is according to historical record. (Born alive or stillborn) at..... m. on the date above stated.

{ WHEN THERE WAS NO ATTENDING PHYSICIAN OR MIDWIFE, THEN THE FATHER, HOUSEHOLDER, ETC., SHOULD MAKE THIS RETURN. } to historical record. Carl V. Reynolds, M. D.
(Signed).....

Given name added from a supplemental report..... (Date of).....

State Health Officer, at Raleigh, N. C.

Address.....

Filed....., 19..... REGISTRAR. REGISTRAR.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the above is a true copy of the birth certificate

of Virginia Dare
filed in this office.

Carl V. Reynolds

State Registrar.

AFFIDAVIT CERTIFICATE

FROM

The White House
Washington

AUGUST 20 1937

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 131254

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

JOHN A. PARRIS JR
HOTEL SIR WALTER
RALEIGH
NORTH CAROLINA

CONFIDENTIALLY THINK THE WHOLE MATTER WAS DISPOSED OF OUT A BUCHANANS
HOUSE REGARDS

M. H. MCINTYRE
Secretary to the President

*Mrs Mattie Jones
Buchanan*

x200-QQ

xPP71780

TELEGRAM

The White House
Washington

3PO. RA. 46- DPR 10:05 a.m.

Raleigh, North Carolina, August 20, 1937

Marvin H. McIntyre,
Personal Delivery.

Has President signed Virginia Dare Birth certificate and if
so where is it now? Did you carry it back to Washington? Would
appreciate any information you have about where it is. Wire me
at Hotel Sir Walter in Raleigh, North Carolina before ten
thirty, Please. Best regards,

John A. Parris, Jr.,
The Winston Salem Journal.

Roanoke Island Colony

xPP74571

August 17, 1937.

This address of the President, to be delivered at Manteo, on Roanoke Island, North Carolina, tomorrow, WEDNESDAY, August 18, (EIGHTEENTH) is released for publication in editions of all newspapers appearing on the streets NOT EARLIER THAN 3:30 o'clock P.M., Eastern Standard Time.

NOTE: Please safeguard against premature release.

945

STEPHEN EARLY
Secretary to the President

Until recent years history was taught as a series of facts and dates. Today we are beginning to look more closely into the events which precoded those great social and economic and political changes which have deeply affected the known history of the world.

For example, most of us older people learned of Columbus' voyages, of how America came to be named — and we jumped from there in our North American history to the founding of Jamestown and of Plymouth— 1492 to 1607 with mere passing reference to Roanoke and perhaps to the voyage of Verazzano.

It has always been a pet theory of mine that many other voyages of exploration and of trade took place in that century along our American shores. We know that during the same period the Spaniards established great colonies throughout the West Indies, at Panama and other points in Central America, and extended their cities, their religious institutions and even their universities to both the east and west coasts of South America. It is unbelievable that white men did not come scores of times to what is today the Atlantic Seaboard of the United States. Some day perhaps a closer search of the records of the seafaring towns of Britain and France and Flanders and Holland and Scandinavia will rediscover discoverers. Perhaps even it is not too much to hope that documents in the old country and excavations in the new may throw some further light, however dim, on the fate of the "Lost Colony" and Roanoke and Virginia Dare.

If we are to understand the full significance of the early explorations and the early settlements, if we are to understand the kind of world upon which Virginia Dare opened her eyes on that far-away August day in 1587, we must ask why Western Europe came to the New World.

It was in part because the era was an era of restless action. Under the Renaissance men experienced great awakenings — they were fired with restless energy to burst the narrow bounds of the medieval conception of the Universe — to fare forth on voyages of exploration and conquest.

Many of those who sailed in immense discomfort, in tiny ships, across the Atlantic, were adventurers — some of them seeking riches, some seeking fame, some impelled by the mere spirit of unrest. But most of them — the men, the women and the children, came hither seeking something very different — seeking an opportunity which they could not find in their homes of the old world.

We hear of the gentlemen of title, who, on occasion, came to the Colonies, and we hear of the gentlemen of wealth who helped to fit out the expeditions. But it is a simple fact which cannot too often be stressed that an overwhelming majority of those who came to the Colonies from England and Scotland and Ireland and Wales and France and Holland and Sweden belonged to what our British cousins would, even today, call "the lower middle classes." The opportunity they sought was something they did not have at home -- opportunity freely to exercise their own chosen form of religion, opportunity to get into an environment where there were no classes, opportunity to escape from a system which still contained most of the elements of Feudalism.

This is not in derogation of those pioneers. It is rather in praise of them. They had the courage, physically and mentally, by deed and word, to seek better things, to try to capture ideals and hopes forbidden to them by the laws and rulers of their own home lands.

It is well, too, that we bear in mind that in all the pioneer settlements democracy and not feudalism was the rule. The men had to take their turn standing guard at the stockade raised against the Indians. The women had to take their turn husking corn stored for the winter supply of the community. Rules of conduct had to be established to keep private greed or personal misconduct in check. I fear very much that if certain modern Americans, who protest loudly their devotion to American ideals, were suddenly to be given a comprehensive view of the earliest American colonists and their methods of life and government, they would promptly label them socialists. They would forget that in these pioneer settlements were all the germs of the later American Constitution.

They would forget, too, that although in the days that intervened between Roanoke and Jamestown and Plymouth, and the time of the American Revolution itself, practical democracy was carried on in the lives of the inhabitants of nearly every community in the Thirteen Colonies. It is true that as commerce developed in the seaboard cities, and as a few great landed estates were set up here and there, a school of thought parallel with the same school of thought in England made great headway.

It was this policy which came into the open in the Constitutional Convention of 1787; for in that Convention there were some who wanted a King, there were some who wanted to create titles, and there were many, like Alexander Hamilton, who sincerely believed that suffrage and the right to hold office should be confined to persons of property and persons of education. We know, however, that although this school persisted, with the assistance of the newspapers of the day, during the first three National Administrations, it was eliminated for many years at least under the leadership of President Thomas Jefferson and his successors. His was the first great battle for the preservation of democracy. His was the first great victory for democracy.

In the half century that followed there was constant war between those who, like Andrew Jackson, believed in a democracy conducted by and for a complete cross-section of the population, and those who, like the Directors of the Bank of the United States and their friends in the United States Senate, believed in the conduct of government by a self-perpetuating group at the top of the ladder. That this was the clear line of demarcation -- the fundamental difference of opinion in regard to American institutions is proved by an amazingly interesting letter which Lord Macaulay wrote in 1857 to an American friend.

This friend of his had written a book about Thomas Jefferson. Macaulay said "You are surprised to learn that I have not a high opinion of Mr. Jefferson and I am surprised at your surprise. I am certain that I never wrote a line and that I have neveruttered a word indicating an opinion that the supreme authority in a state ought to be entrusted to the majority of citizens told by the head; in other words, to the poorest and most ignorant part of society." Macaulay, in other words, was opposed to what we call "popular government."

He went on to say "I have long been convinced that institutions purely democratic must, sooner or later, destroy liberty, or civilization, or both."

Then, speaking of England, he says "I have not the smallest doubt that, if we had a purely democratic government here, the effect would be the same.....You may think that your country (speaking of America) enjoys an exception from these evilsI am of a very different opinion. Your fate I believe to be certain, though it is deferred by a physical cause. As long as you have a boundless extent of fertile and unoccupied land, your laboring population will be far more at ease than the laboring population of the old world, and while that is the case, the Jeffersonian polity may continue to exist without causing any fatal calamity. But the time will come when New England will be as thickly peopled as Old England. Wages will be as low and will fluctuate as much with you as with us. You will have your Manchesters and Birminghams, and in those Manchesters and Birminghams hundreds of thousands of artisans will assuredly be sometimes out of work. Then your institutions will be fairly brought to the test. Distress everywhere makes the laborer mutinous and discontented and inclines him to listen with eagerness to agitators who tell him that it is a monstrous iniquity that one man should have a million while another cannot get a full meal." And then Macaulay goes on to tell his American friend how they handled such situations in England. He says "In bad years there is plenty of grumbling here and sometimes a little rioting, but it matters little. For here the sufferers are not the rulers. The Supreme power is in the hands of a class, numerous indeed, but selectan educated classa class which is, and knows itself to be, deeply interested in the security of property and the maintenance of order. Accordingly the malcontents are firmly yet gently restrained. The bad time is got over without robbing the wealthy to relieve the indigent. The springs of national prosperity soon begin to flow againand all is tranquility and cheerfulness."

Almost, methinks, I am reading not from Macaulay but from a resolution of the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Liberty League, the National Association of Manufacturers or the editorials written at the behest of some well-known newspaper proprietors.

Like these gentlemen of 1937, Macaulay in 1857 painted this gloomy picture of the future of the United States - "I cannot help foreboding the worst. It is quite plain that your government will never be able to restrain a distressed and discontented majority..... The day will come when.....a multitude of people, none of whom has had more than half a breakfast or expects to have more than half a dinner, will choose a legislature.....On one side is a statesman preaching patience, respect for vested rights.....On the other is a demagogue ranting about the tyranny of capitalists.....and asking why anybody should be permitted to drink champagne and to ride in a carriage while thousands of honest folks are in want of necessities..... I seriously apprehend that you will, in some such season of adversitydo things which will prevent prosperity from returning; that you will act like people who should in a year of scarcity devour all the seed corn and thus make the next year a year, not of scarcity but of absolute famine.....There is nothing to stop you. Your constitution is all sail and no anchor.....Either some Caesar or Napoleon will seize the reins of government with a strong hand, or your Republic will be.....laid waste by Barbarians in the twentieth century as the Roman Empire was in the fifth."

That, my friends, with all due respect to Lord Macaulay, is an excellent representation of the cries of alarm which rise today from the throats of American Lord Macaulays. They tell you that America drifts toward the Scylla of dictatorship on the one hand, or the Charybdis of anarchy on the other. Their anchor for the salvation of the Ship of State is Macaulay's anchor: "Supreme power.....in the hands of a class, numerous indeed, but select; of an educated class, of a class which is, and knows itself to be, deeply interested in the security of property and the maintenance of order."

Mine is a different anchor. They do not believe in democracy -- I do. My anchor is democracy -- and more democracy. And, my friends, I am of the firm belief that the Nation, by an overwhelming majority, supports my opposition to the vesting of supreme power in the hands of any class, numerous but select.

It is of interest to read Macaulay's letter with care -- for I find in it no reference to the improving of the living conditions of the poor, to the encouragement of better homes or greater wages, or steadier work. I find no reference to the averting of panics, no words for the encouragement of the farmer -- nothing at all, in fact, except the suggestion that "malcontents are firmly but gently restrained"..... in the interest of the "security of property and the maintenance of order."

I conceive it to be true that I am just as strongly in favor of the security of property and the maintenance of order as Lord Macaulay, or as the American Lord Macaulays who thunder today. And in this the American people are with me, too. But we cannot go along with the Tory insistence that salvation lies in the vesting of power in the hands of a select class, and that if America does not come to that system, America will perish.

Macaulay condemned the American scheme of government based on popular majority. In this country eighty years later his successors do not yet dare openly to condemn the American form of government by popular majority, for they profess adherence to the form, while, at the same time, their every act shows their opposition to the very fundamentals of democracy. They love to intone praise of liberty, to mouth phrases about the sanctity of our Constitution -- but in their hearts they distrust majority rule because an enlightened majority will not tolerate the abuses which a privileged minority would seek to foist upon the people as a whole.

Since the determination of this minority is to substitute their will for that of the majority, would it not be more honest for them, instead of using the Constitution as a cloak to hide their real designs, to come out frankly and say: "We agree with Macaulay that the American form of government will lead to disaster and therefore we seek a change in the American form of government as laid down by the Founding Fathers"?

They seek to substitute their own will for that of the majority, for they would serve their own interest above the general welfare. They reject the principle of the greater good for the greater number, which is the cornerstone of democratic government.

Under democratic government the poorest are no longer necessarily the most ignorant part of society. I agree with the saying of one of our famous statesmen who devoted himself to the principle of majority rule: "I respect the aristocracy of learning; I deplore the plutocracy of wealth; but thank God for the democracy of the heart."

I seek no change in the form of American government. Majority rule must be preserved as the safeguard of both liberty and civilization.

Under it property can be secure; under it abuses can end; under it order can be maintained -- and all of this for the simple, cogent reason that to the average of our citizenship can be brought a life of greater opportunity, of greater security, of greater happiness.

Those worthy hopes led the father and mother of Virginia Dare and the fathers and mothers from many nations through many centuries to seek new life in the New World. Pioneering it was called in the olden days; pioneering it still is -- pioneering for the preservation of our fundamental institutions against the ceaseless attack of those who have no faith in democracy. Fortitude and courage on our part succeed the fortitude and courage of those who planted a colony on this Island in the days of good Queen Bess.

P. P. F.

Poughkeepsie, N.Y.,
September 1, 1937

1732

My dear Dr. Reynolds:

Reference is made to your letters of
August twenty-sixth.

The President would be delighted to
receive a copy of the birth certificate and will
also be glad to affix his signature to the extra
copies.

Sincerely yours,

x200 Q2

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

Dr. Carl V. Reynolds, ✕
Secretary, State Board of Health,
Raleigh,
North Carolina.

K/mwd

(Signed and mailed 9-1-37)
mwd



NORTH CAROLINA

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

RALEIGH

August 26, 1937.

CARL V. REYNOLDS, M. D.
SECRETARY-TREASURER
AND
STATE HEALTH OFFICER
GEO. M. COOPER, M. D.
ASST. STATE HEALTH OFFICER

MEMBERS

S. D. CRAIG, M.D., PRES.	WINSTON-SALEM
J. N. JOHNSON, D.D.S., VICE-PRES.	GOLDSBORO
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HUBERT B. HAYWOOD, M.D.	RALEIGH
JAMES P. STOWE, Ph.G.	CHARLOTTE
JOHN LABRUCE WARD, M.D.	ASHEVILLE

Personal

Hon. Marvin H. McIntyre
Secretary to The President
Washington, D. C.

Dear Marvin:

I regret it was so that I could not be at Manteo last Wednesday for the celebration to which your Chief gave world-side significance by his presence. I should like to have seen him on that occasion, and to have renewed my association with you.

x You are aware, of course, that the President, while on Roanoke Island, signed copies of Virginia Dare's birth certificate. I am enclosing a letter to him, asking him if he desires a copy as a souvenir, and I should appreciate it very much if you would present the letter to him in person and secure his answer.

Also, I have in mind presenting copies to the British Government and to Mr. Buchanan, at whose home the President affixed his signature. For this to be done, there must be several extra copies signed, and I am asking if you think it would be presumptuous to request the President to sign these. It will take only a short time, and I have an idea he would be glad to do this, but I am asking you if you will give me the benefit of your advice in this matter and, if the President is willing to sign the extra copies, if you will handle the matter for me.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Carl
Carl V. Reynolds, M. D.,
Secretary and State Health Officer.

r/e
Enc.



CARL V. REYNOLDS, M. D.
SECRETARY-TREASURER
AND
STATE HEALTH OFFICER
GEO. M. COOPER, M. D.
ASST. STATE HEALTH OFFICER

NORTH CAROLINA
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

RALEIGH

August 26, 1937.

MEMBERS

S. D. CRAIG, M.D., PRES. WINSTON-SALEM
J. N. JOHNSON, D.D.S., VICE-PRES. GOLDSBORO
G. G. DIXON, M.D. AYDEN
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JAMES P. STOWE, Ph.G. CHARLOTTE
JOHN LABRUCHE WARD, M.D. ASHEVILLE

The President
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

I have the honor to present my compliments,
and to express my regrets that I was unable to be at Roanoke
Island on the occasion of your recent visit, when you so
graciously signed the official birth certificates of Vir-
ginia Dare.

I am writing this to say that I should esteem
it a privilege to present to you, as a memento of your visit
to North Carolina, one of these certificates, duly signed,
in order that you may have it as a reminder of the signifi-
cant historic event you were good enough to help our people
celebrate on August 18th, 1937.

If you desire a copy of this document and will
so advise me, I will be glad to forward it to you at once.

With assurances of my best wishes for your con-
tinued health and happiness, and expressing my deep grati-
tude to you for the manner in which you have led our country
onward and upward, I am

Faithfully yours,

Carl V. Reynolds

Carl V. Reynolds, M. D.,
Secretary and State Health Officer.

r/e



CARL V. REYNOLDS, M. D.
SECRETARY-TREASURER
AND
STATE HEALTH OFFICER
GEO. M. COOPER, M. D.
ASST. STATE HEALTH OFFICER

NORTH CAROLINA
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

RALEIGH

September 4, 1937.

MEMBERS

S. D. CRAIG, M.D., PRES. WINSTON-SALEM
J. N. JOHNSON, D.D.S., VICE-PRES. GOLDSBORO
G. G. DIXON, M.D. AYDEN
H. LEE LARGE, M.D. ROCKY MOUNT
H. G. BAITY, SC.D. CHAPEL HILL
W. T. RAINEY, M.D. FAYETTEVILLE
HUBERT B. HAYWOOD, M.D. RALEIGH
JAMES P. STOWE, PH.G. CHARLOTTE
JOHN LABRUCE WARD, M.D. ASHEVILLE

Hon. Marvin H. McIntyre
Secretary to The President
Washington, D. C.

Dear Marvin:

I am in receipt of your letter of September 1st and hasten to thank you very much indeed for your interest in the Virginia Dare certificates, both as to the President's desire to have one, and his willingness to affix his signature to a few extra copies.

I am having framed a certificate which will be forwarded to the President in the near future. It is indeed a pleasure to have this done, personally, for him and it will be mailed to him through you.

With warmest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

Carl V. Reynolds, M. D.,
Secretary and State Health Officer

r/e

Poughkeepsie, New York,
September 21, 1937.

My dear Dr. Reynolds:

I have your letter of September sixteenth and want to assure you of the President's appreciation of your thoughtful courtesy in sending the framed Virginia Dare birth certificate to him. He has been very glad to sign the additional certificates and I am returning them to you.

I am sorry we did not have an opportunity to see you during our stay in North Carolina.

Sincerely yours,

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

em

Dr. Carl V. Reynolds,
State Health Officer,
Raleigh,
North Carolina.

Returning 4 certificates signed by the President in
space provided: "Franklin D. Roosevelt"
President of the United States.

Mr. Muri - will you
give to Miss Le Hard &
ask her to get signed
before Pres. leaves if possible
P. Lavalie.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/18/37

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS LeHAND:

I believe the President agreed to sign
the attached Virginia Dare birth certificates.

The framed one is for ^{him}~~you~~ and I will thank for ~~them~~ *it*
when you return the others with signature.

R. B.



NORTH CAROLINA

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

RALEIGH

CARL V. REYNOLDS, M. D.
SECRETARY-TREASURER
AND
STATE HEALTH OFFICER
GEO. M. COOPER, M. D.
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W. T. RAINEY, M.D.	FAYETTEVILLE
HUBERT B. HAYWOOD, M.D.	RALEIGH
JAMES P. STOWE, PH.G.	CHARLOTTE
JOHN LABRUCÉ WARD, M.D.	ASHEVILLE

September 16, 1937.

Personal

Hon. Marvin H. McIntyre
Secretary to the President
Washington, D. C.

Dear Marvin:

By parcel post today, I am sending, through you to the President, the Virginia Dare framed birth certificate. I am grateful indeed for your goodness in arranging and allowing me to transmit this certificate through you to the President.

Under separate cover I am sending four blank certificates for the President's signature as mentioned in previous correspondence.

I saw that you were back in your "old haunts" last week and wished many times that I could have been out there for a reunion of our "camp fire contacts" with song and lies. I hope that you and Mrs. McIntyre had a most enjoyable visit.

With kindest personal regards to Mrs. McIntyre and yourself, I am

Very sincerely,

C. V. Reynolds

Carl V. Reynolds, M. D.,
Secretary and State Health Officer.

r/e

*Sent to the
House
9/25/37.*

Hyde Park, New York
August 30, 1937

Dear Mr. Burlew:

x 0 I can fully sympathize with the memorandum about Fort Raleigh, Roanoke Island prepared by the Branch of Historic Sites and Buildings. The truth of the matter is that we have no historical data as to the exact construction of the buildings of the Lost Colony.

x 6-P
x 6-P Historic
later
We do know, however, that the colonists in all probability erected log houses and log palisades of some kind.

The point is, however, that the present structures however inaccurate and unsupported by historical data, have recently been erected and are sufficient to meet the needs, for a few years, of the maintenance of the monument by the Interior Department.

x PP 71780
x 1483
It is my thought that because the present buildings will have to be replaced anyway in ten or fifteen years, it is better to leave them as they are without incurring additional expense and that in the meantime, research be continued and as the buildings inside the stockade need to be replaced, the research will tell us more accurately what to put in their place. As I suggested, the Branch of Historical Sites and Buildings ought to get in touch with the North Carolina Historical Commission and in the research both the archeologist and the historian should keep in close contact with the State authorities. This will prevent disagreement and, incidentally, save money.

Very sincerely yours,

Honorable E. K. Burlew, x 6
Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

August 28, 1937

MEMORANDUM for the President:

You spoke to me last week regarding the reconstruction of the Fort Raleigh Site, Roanoke Island. I delivered your message to the National Park Service regarding any demolition of present structures and, of course, the Service will follow it implicitly. I am enclosing a memorandum prepared in the Branch of Historic Sites and Buildings which, in view of the interest you expressed, I thought you might like to read.



E. K. BURLEW
Administrative Assistant.

Enclosure.

STRUCTURES AT FORT RALEIGH
ROANOKE ISLAND, NORTH CAROLINA

The types of structure used by Raleigh's colonists on Roanoke Island are unknown, as far as professional historical work is concerned. About the only fact that would be conceded by a cautious historian is that the buildings were thatched with reeds and were readily inflammable. This we learn from Hakluyt's Voyages, wherein Ralph Lane states that the savages "would have beset my house, and put fire in the reeds that the same was covered with." This source, being virtually contemporaneous with the events described, can be considered reliable, though be it noted that the historical profession usually insists upon at least two independent and unbiased sources or documents to prove any mooted point.

Most of the buildings at the so-called "restored city of Fort Raleigh" have thatched roofs, and as far as the material covering the roof is concerned may be approximately correct replicas of the original buildings. Evidence simply has not been found, so far as we know, to prove whether the early buildings on Roanoke Island were built of logs or planks. Conceding that they were built of logs (and in the absence of evidence we are not willing to grant this fact), there are the embarrassing questions as to whether the logs were notched and whether they were laid vertically or horizontally. Even less is known about the size, shape, window-plan and door-plan of the buildings. Moreover, as far as we can determine, absolutely nothing is known concerning the number and exact location of the buildings. Presumably, they were at or near Fort Raleigh. However, their relationship to the Fort and to each other is a matter of conjecture.

As for the location of the Fort, although the North Carolina Authorities are satisfied that they possess the fort site, we believe that both an archeological reconnaissance and further historical study are necessary to show whether the alleged fort site is (1) an Indian mound, (2) an 18th century fort, or (3) Raleigh's 16th century "Fort Raleigh".

Briefly the restoration work at Fort Raleigh is open to question both as to location of the structures and actual form of construction. Since evidence as to the type of building used is not to be had in the present state of research on the subject, we cannot say dogmatically that the buildings at Fort Raleigh are historically inaccurate. We can say, however, and do say, that there is not sufficient evidence at hand to prove that Raleigh's Colonists lived in such buildings. The Roanoke Island Colony was England's first serious colonial venture. There are consequently no similar buildings of the same general location and period to draw upon for comparison (English rural dwellings possibly excepted). Had data on the early buildings at Jamestown (1607) survived, the problem would have been simplified, but the type of building first used at Jamestown is not definitely known. On the contrary, it is a highly mooted point among historians. In short, since documentary evidence is not available, and since similar buildings of approximately the same period and location cannot be cited as examples, the structures at

1-038 a

ENCLOSURE 1100764

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

670

6-6945

Fort Raleigh, Roanoke Island, are without authority, except for the roof, where the authority should be strengthened by additional evidence. It is hardly our function to prove the buildings historically inaccurate and wrong; those responsible for the development should be able to produce the documents and examples that would prove the accuracy of their work, if historical authenticity is claimed for it.

As specific instances of gross historical inaccuracy at Fort Raleigh, we may note the following facts. The sixteen acre tract at Fort Raleigh is bounded by a stockade fence recently erected. The logs in this stockade consist of slender tree trunks split in half, bark still on, and tops pointed. It is too frail to withstand an Indian attack. The western or front stockade has small Eighteenth Century-type blockhouses at the corners on either side of a large, heavy gate. The blockhouses - 18th Century in type - are not only too small to be real blockhouses, but they are made ludicrous by stucco roofs. Just inside the stockade is a horizontal log structure of rather complicated design, with thatched roof. It is arbitrarily called "The Governor John White House", though we have no evidence either as to the plan or location of John White's house. The alleged fort has been restored as an inner stockade structure. In the center is a pretentious 18th Century blockhouse made of squared logs. This would look well on the Pennsylvania frontier in 1776, but in a restored "Fort Raleigh" it is absurd. Incidentally, the log stockade around the blockhouse is so high that one could not direct a fire to the outside from the blockhouse loopholes. Indeed you could not even see an Indian unless you stood on top of the building.

Elsewhere in the enclosure are a number of log cabins with thatched roofs and stone chimneys. The chinking has been done with black asphalt. Granted that Raleigh's Colonists used logs, not even by the wildest imagination could they be thought of as chinking their houses with asphalt! Toward the shore, and somewhat hidden by the trees, are two small log cabins roofed with stucco. The contact station is, or used to be, a wooden shed in the center of the grounds. Close by the contact station is a log church with gothic windows and log steeple, though there is no evidence for a church at Fort Raleigh. The rough benches on the inside are perhaps accurate but the finished woodwork on the doors, windows and exterior are a jarring note, particularly the lattice work on the gothic windows. The last time we viewed the church steeple it had an asphalt roof.

In conclusion, the buildings rest on sites that are conjectural; the size, shape, and materials for the buildings are also products of the imagination (the roof excepted); and in many cases the use of asphalt and stucco and the reliance upon 18th Century building types is in direct conflict with what would be expected in a 16th century fort or village.

- - - - -

Post Office Department
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL
Washington

February 21, 1938.

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt,

The White House.

My dear Mr. President:

I am taking the liberty of sending you herewith the February issue of "The Emory Alumnus," a publication of my alma mater, Emory University. It contains a most interesting article describing the decipherment by Dr. Haywood J. Pearce, Jr., Professor of History, of inscriptions found on a rock picked up by a passing motorist on the banks of the Chowan River in North Carolina. This disclosure by Dr. Pearce provides a very interesting story of what happened to The Lost Colony after leaving their fort on Roanoke Island.

Recalling the very interesting portrayal of the history of the Colony by the artists on Roanoke Island at the time of our visit in connection with the first-day sale of the Virginia Dare stamp and the concurrent celebration last summer, it occurred to me that this bit of history which is apparently authentic would be most interesting to you.

Of course, after reading this the question naturally arises; What became of the seven survivors?

Sincerely yours,

Wm. M. North x 19
Deputy Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Enclosure.

*Mac - Thank very much
I was greatly interested*

Post Office Department

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Washington

February 21, 1938.

Memorandum for

Hon. Marvin H. McIntyre.

My dear Mr. McIntyre:

I believe that the article in the enclosed publication of my old school, Emory University, supplies some very interesting missing information about the Lost Colony.

I am taking the liberty of addressing a little note to the President regarding it and I feel sure that he will be very much interested.

Very truly yours,

North
Deputy Third Assistant
Postmaster General.

February 25, 1938

My dear Mr. North:

The President asked me to be sure and drop you a little line of thanks for sending him over the copy of "The Emory Alumnus", containing an article by Dr. Pearce.

He said to tell you he was greatly interested and was mighty glad you gave him an opportunity to read it.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

Honorable Roy M. North,
Third Assistant Postmaster General,
Post Office Department,
Washington, D. C.

RB/bsp



RESEARCHERS J. G. LESTER '18-'23G and HAYWOOD J. PEARCE JR. '13-'15G
"... speculation on the basis of the inscription alone is useless."

MYSTERY: Stone Inscription Draws Interest As Scholars Seek to Establish Authenticity

■ Dapper, humorous Dr. Haywood Pearce Jr. '13-'15G, professor of history, has long delighted students with his interpretive lectures and back-stairs gossip about historical characters, aroused the D. A. R. and other filiopietistic organizations with his iconoclasm, impressed fellow historians with his keen scholarship.

Three weeks ago Historian Pearce impressed the nation when he announced the decipherment of the inscription on a stone which will, if authentic, fill in a blank page in American history—the fate of the "Lost Colony" of Roanoke.

If genuine, the Emory stone may take a place alongside the Rosetta Stone, discovered in Egypt by Napoleon's soldiers in 1794, and the Kensington Stone, found in Minnesota by a farmer in 1880.

But it's a mighty big "IF," according to Dr. Thomas H. English, professor of English, who is also a member of the group of researchers working on the stone. Says Dr. English:

"The first problem which has engaged the attention of the group of investigators

is the authenticity of the stone as an historical document. The problem has been attacked from several angles, one of which may eventually lead to a solution. It is hardly likely that that solution will be easy, however, or that it will be quickly arrived at. If it should be possible to establish the genuineness of the purported record, it should be relatively simple to complete the unfinished chapter on the ill-fated Roanoke settlement. But, for the time being, speculation on the basis of the inscription alone is useless."

The stone was brought to Emory last fall by a passing motorist, who said he had found it on the banks of the Chowan River in North Carolina. The inscription on the smoother side is:

"ANANIAS DARE &
 VIRGINIA WENT HENCE
 VNTO HEAVEN 1591"

Above this inscription is a crude cross. Under it, on the same side, are the words:

"Any Englishman Shew
 John White Govr Via"

This inscription, according to Dr. Pearce, refutes early reports that the stone might have been the grave-marker of Virginia Dare, first English child born in America. The 17-line message on the reverse, directly addressed to Governor White, also renders the supposition untenable. A free translation of the message is:

"Father, soon after you went to England we came hither. Only misery and war for two years. Above half were dead ere two years more from sickness, twenty-four surviving. A savage with message of ship came to us. He reported that after a small space of time the savages, afraid of revenge, had all run away. We believe it was not you. Soon after this the savages, feigning that the spirits were angry, suddenly murdered all save seven of us. My child and Ananias too were slain with much misery. We buried all about four miles east of this river upon a small hill. Their names are all written there upon a rock. To any savage who will show this unto you and show you hither we promise to give a great plenty of presents.

"E. W. D."

"E. W. D." are supposedly the initials of Eleanor White Dare, daughter of John White, who was sent out to Virginia in 1587 by Sir Walter Raleigh.

"If Eleanor Dare was the sender of this message," Dr. Pearce declares, "the child referred to was Virginia Dare. Ananias Dare, husband of Eleanor and father of Virginia, was one of twelve 'assistants' to Governor White. Virginia Dare was born August 18, 1587.

"Soon after the colony settled on Roanoke Island, White went back to England to obtain supplies. The coming of the Spanish Armada and other troubles delayed his return until 1591, when the only traces he could find of his colony were a plundered camp site and the letters 'CROATOAN' carved on a tree.

"Historians have usually assumed that the colonists, more than a hundred in number, went to the Croatoans, a neighboring tribe of friendly Indians on an island of the same name in the Cape Hatteras country. The message on this stone would indicate, rather, that after four years spent in the region where the stone had been left, all but seven of the 24 surviving colonists were massacred by the Indians.

"This bears out the report made years later to the Jamestown colonists that the Indians murdered all except seven of the colonists on Roanoke Island. Captain John Smith testified to this report in his 'True Relations,' as does the secretary of the Jamestown colony, William Strachey, in his writings."

Quartz is the hardest natural stone occurring in any quantity through the Piedmont plateau region, says James G.

(Continued on Page 10)

MYSTERY STONE

(Continued from Page 6)

Lester '18-'23G, associate professor of geology. He states that carving on a rock of this type would be slow to deteriorate under any weather conditions.

When the stone was first brought to Emory last November, it had already been gone over with a nail, a steel brush, an indelible pencil and a carbon pencil in an effort to make the inscription more legible, it was said. This increased the difficulty of determining the message's authenticity.

The self-alleged finder of the stone, who asked that his identity be withheld, agreed to leave it in the custody of Emory until members of the faculty had ample time for investigation.

The actual wording of the message to Governor White, with bars representing a conjectural division into sentences, is:

Father soone After yov gone for Eng-
lande wee cam hither / onlie misarie &
Warre — tow yeere / Above halfe DeaDe
ere tow yeere more from sickenes beine
fovre & twentie / salvage with mesage of
shipp unto us / smal space of time they
affrite of revenge rann al awaye / wee
bleeve yt nott you / soone after ye salv-
ages faine spirts angrie / svddione mur-
ther al save seaven / mine childe &
Ananias to slaine wth mvch misarie — /
bvrie al neere fovre myles easte this river
vppon smal hil / names writ al ther on
rocke / putt this ther alsoe / salvage shew
this unto you & hither wee promise yov
to give greate plentie presents.

E D W

North Carolinians, who take their history seriously, reacted variously to the announcement, thumbed yellowed pages of voluminous histories, reviewed chamber of commerce literature. Some one had come uncomfortably near to solving their favorite historical mystery.

"They can't do this to us!" the *Elizabeth City Advance* cried editorially. "Ever since we can remember, we've been reading about the impenetrable three century old mystery of what happened to Virginia Dare and the Lost Colony of Roanoke.

"Now Professor Pearce would allegedly go ahead and solve the mystery which has given us such pleasurable moments of conjecture and wonderment and sheer bafflement at something which through the years has kept historians guessing.

"Why, Professor! How could you?"

Other reports indicate a more sympathetic and cooperative attitude, express a desire to aid in finding corroborative evidence which would establish the authenticity of the stone. Dr. Pearce has urged that any finders of such evidence preserve it carefully until trained investigators can arrive on the scene.

Meanwhile, Researchers Pearce, Lester, English, and co-workers continue investigations.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS

DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at

1938 JUL 1 PM 3 59

NS232 88 DL XC=MANTEO NCAR 1 230P

MARVIN H MCINTIRE=

=SECTY TO THE PRESIDENT HYDEPARK NY=

P.P. 7,
1732

SUNDAY JULY THIRD BRINGS THE BEGINNING OF ROANOKE ISLANDS #
CELEBRATION OF THE THREE HUNDRED FIFTY FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF
THE BEGINNING OF ENGLISH CIVILIZATION IN AMERICA. THE
CELEBRATION BEGINS WITH THE SEASON PREMIERE OF PAUL GREENS
THE LOST COLONY. REMEMBERING THE PRESIDENTS CORDIAL
ENTHUSIASM FOR THE ISLANDS DRAMATIZATION OF THE HISTORIC
EVENT LAST YEAR MIGHT WE ASK THAT HE SEND A WORD ON GREETING
TO BE READ AT THE BRIEF FORMAL SERVICES BY CONGRESSMAN
WARREN. WITH WARM PERSONAL REGARDS AND A CORDIAL INVITATION
TO COME DOWN AND SEE US AGAIN=

BRADFORD^x FEARING PRESIDENT ROANOKE ISLAND
HISTORICAL ASSN. X

FEARING. MCINTIRE.

July 5, 1938

Dear Mr. Fearing:

This will make belated acknowledgment of your telegram of July first, addressed to Mr. McIntyre.

I regret that it was not possible for the President to send the message which you requested. The fact of the matter is that he was away from Washington and traveling about a great deal, and because of the heavy pressure of his work and his engagements he was forced to curtail greatly the sending of messages. In the circumstances, I am sure you will understand his position and will excuse him from responding to your request.

Very sincerely yours,

STEPHEN EARLY
Secretary to the President

Mr. Bradford Fearing,
President, Roanoke Island
Historical Association,
Manteo,
North Carolina.

WDH/LBE

Mr. Early, will you ask
Mr. Hassett to take care of
this - LK

North Carolina
State Board of Health
Bureau of Vital Statistics

Cal. D. Reynolds
STATE REGISTRAR

Counter-signed at Roanoke
Island, North Carolina
on August 18, 1937 by -

Ex. Off. W. H. H. H.
Governor of the State of
North Carolina

Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the United
States

Certificate
OF REGISTRATION OF BIRTH

This is to Certify, that a Certificate of Birth has been filed with the
State Board of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, and will be carefully pre-
served in the official records of the State of North Carolina.

The Legal Record of the Birth of

Virginia Dare

A child born in the Town of Citie of Raleigh in Virginia

now County of Dare N. C., on the

18th day of August, 1937 ~~KXX~~, the child of

Ananias Dare (Dayre)

and

Elenor (Flyoner) White

MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME

D. J. Thompson
DEPUTY STATE REGISTRAR OF VITAL STATISTICS



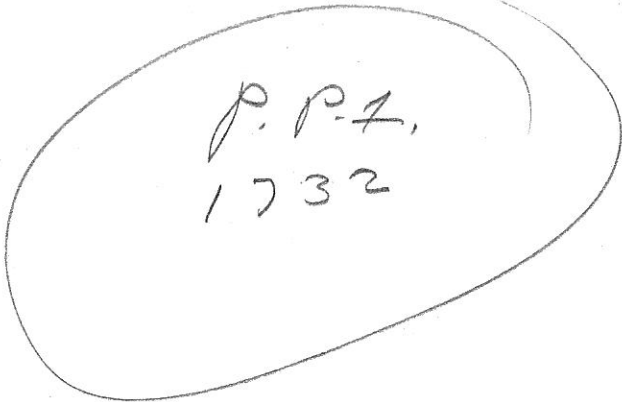
PPF
173

vah.

WILCOX, Hon. E. B.,
Middlebury, Vt.
July 28, 1937

Writes to Mr. Early with reference to the President proposed visit to Roanoke Island, Manteo, N. Car. to attend the 350th anniversary of the Birth of English Civilization in America and the Birth of Virginia Dare, the first child of English Parents, in America, to be celebrated at Fort Raleigh, on August 18, 1937. Expresses his opinion as to this being a wonderful opportunity for the President in making his address on this occasion, to emphasize the necessity of a close and lasting friendship of the English speaking peoples of the world as an important factor in the preservation and progress of Civilization, etc.-- Attached is a letter of introduction written to Mr. Early by Mr. Harvey L. Hunt, Norfolk, Va.

See P.P.F. 1820



P. P. F.
1732

vah.

McRAE, Hon Walter L.,
Mayor, Red Springs, North Carolina
August 4, 1937

Writes Col. McIntyre enclosing a letter which he has received from Mr. John S. Blake, Washington, D. C., of July 26, 1937, in which the latter asks the Mayor to secure a copy of his old friend's, Hamilton McMillan's History of Sir Walter Raleigh's Lost Colony, and send it direct to the President. Thinks it may be helpful to the President in getting up his speech for Aug. 18th at the Roanoke Island Celebration. Mayor McRae states he has secured this history from the writer's daughter, Miss Cornelia McMillan, and transmits same to Col. McIntyre. (Pencil notation - "Brochure given to the President - 8/10/37")

See 200-QQ

P.P.4.
1732

vah.

MEMORANDUM - August 23, 1937

Program of the performance given at the Roanoke Island Waterside Theatre, by the Roanoke Colony Memorial Association of Manteo, N. Car, and other agencies of the WPA, of The Lost Colony at Roanoke Island, N. Car. from July 4, 1937 to September 6, 1937.

See 200-44

P.P. 7,
1732

VMB -

BUDGET, The Director of the
Mar. 8, 1940

Sends a memo to the President re Acceptance and designation of a tract of land, Roanoke Island, North Carolina, as a national historic site. States that the Sec. of the Interior is requesting authority to proceed with acceptance of this tract and attaches letter of Nov. 16 to the President from Sec. Ickes re this. Mentions the reconstruction of Fort Raleigh and says several years past a pageant has been held in commemoration of the "Lost Colony". Says Rep. Lindsay O. Warren has acted as intermediary between the State and local authorities and the Fed. Govt. Wants approval to accept tract of land and also to enter into a cooperative agreement with Roanoke Colony Memorial Association. -- Dir. Smith submits draft. -- On Mar. 8, the President wrote Sec. Ickes authorizing him to proceed as outlined in his letter of Nov. 16.

SEE - 6-P Historic Sites

P. P. F.

1732