

Old North State ^[1]

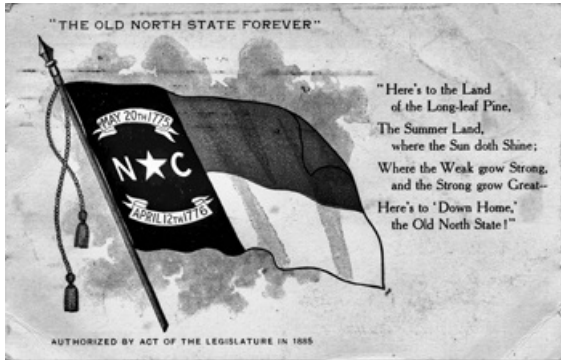
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Old North State

by [William S. Powell](#) ^[2], 2006

Additional research provided by Robert L. Remsburg III and Wiley J. Williams.



A postcard dating from the early 1900s showing the state flag and the state toast. North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Library.

The Old North State is a nickname for North Carolina as well as the title of the [state song](#) ^[3] and [state toast](#) ^[4]. The moniker dates back to 1710, when the Carolina colony was effectively divided into two colonies, South Carolina and the earlier-settled North Carolina. The first written reference to the Old North State is credited to [Joseph Seawell "Shocco" Jones](#) ^[5] in the introduction to his *Defence of the Revolutionary History of the State of North Carolina from the Aspersions of Mr. Jefferson* ^[6], published in 1834 in Boston and Raleigh. The book included a history of the state from the [Regulator Movement](#) ^[7] to 4 July 1776 and a defense of the so-called [Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence](#) ^[8] of 20 May 1775.



Lithograph print of William Gaston. Image from the North Carolina Museum of History. ^[9]The song "The Old North State" was written in 1835 by William Gaston, a [North Carolina Supreme Court](#) ^[10] justice. The words were adapted to a tune played by a troupe of Swiss bell ringers during a visit to Raleigh. Gaston was staying at the home of his sister, Mrs. John Louis Taylor. The first public performance of "The Old North State" was at a mass meeting of the [Whig Party](#) ^[11] on 5-6 Oct. 1840. The song was first published in 1851 in the *North Carolina Reader* ^[12] by [Calvin H. Wiley](#) ^[13] and was adopted by the [General Assembly](#) ^[14] as the official state song in [1927](#) ^[15]. The lyrics are as follows:

The state toast, also called "[The Old North State](#) ^[16]," was written by Leonora Monteiro Martin of Raleigh for a banquet of the North Carolina Society of Richmond, Va., on 20 May 1904. The verses immediately found favor in North Carolina and were widely copied, memorized, and recited. Very modest changes were made in five words, not affecting the sentiment, between 1910 and 1933. Printed on a heavy, high-quality paper and decorated with boughs of longleaf [pine](#) ^[17], sprigs of

dogwood^[18] blossoms, and the state flag^[19], the toast was framed and hung in schools, homes, and offices. In 1932 Mary Burke Kerr of Clinton composed music for the toast at the request of Susan Fulgham, Wayne County^[20] school supervisor. On 21 May 1957 the General Assembly passed Senate Bill 305, making this piece the official state toast.

References:

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H. G. Jones, *North Carolina History: An Annotated Bibliography* (1995).

Additional Resources:

"An Act Establishing "The Old North State" as the State's Official Song for North Carolina." *Public laws and resolutions passed by the General Assembly at its session of 1927*. Charlotte [N.C.]: Observer Printing House. 1927. p. 17-18. <http://digital.ncdcr.gov/u/?p249901coll22,237711>^[15] (accessed October 12, 2012).

"An Act Establishing an Official Toast to the State of North Carolina." *Session Laws and Resolutions Passed by the General Assembly at the Extra Session Held in the City of Raleigh Beginning on Monday, July 23, A. D. 1956 and the Regular Session Held in the City of Raleigh Beginning on Wednesday, February 6, A.D. 1957*. Winston-Salem, N.C.: Winston Printing Company. 1957. p. 694. <http://digital.ncdcr.gov/u/?p249901coll22,310980>^[21] (accessed October 12, 2012).

Tomberlin, Jason. "The Old North State Toast." *North Carolina Miscellany* (blog). March 18, 2009. <http://www.lib.unc.edu/blogs/ncm/index.php/2009/03/18/the-old-north-state-toast/>^[22] (accessed October 12, 2012).

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A postcard dating from the early 1900s showing the state flag and the state toast. North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Library.

"Engraving, Accession #: H.19XX.318.74^[9]." 1875-1900. North Carolina Museum of History.

Subjects:

Culture^[23]

State Symbols^[24]

Authors:

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Encyclopedia of North Carolina, University of North Carolina Press.^[28]

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