

## **Bickett, Thomas Walter (from Research Branch, NC OA&H)** <sup>[1]</sup>

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### **THOMAS WALTER BICKETT**

**Governor: 1917-1921**

by Michael Hill

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<https://www.ncdcr.gov/about/history/division-historical-resources/nc-highway-historical-marker-program> <sup>[2]</sup>

See also: [Thomas Walter Bickett](#) <sup>[3]</sup>, *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography*, [Fanny Bickett](#) <sup>[4]</sup>



To Thomas W. Bickett (1869-1921), the first North Carolina governor to reach the office by way of a statewide party primary, fell the task of leading the state through World War I. The “War Governor” (one of several Tar Heel Chief Executives to share that nickname) was born on February 28, 1869 in Monroe to druggist Thomas Winchester Bickett and his wife, the former Mary Covington. His father died when young Bickett was thirteen years old. Educated in the public schools of Monroe and at [Wake Forest](#) <sup>[5]</sup> College, where he graduated in 1890, Bickett himself taught in public schools in Marion and [Winston-Salem](#) <sup>[6]</sup> before studying law at [the University of North Carolina](#) <sup>[7]</sup> in 1892. The following year he was admitted to the bar and in 1895, after working briefly in Monroe and Danbury, he moved to Louisburg, where he joined an already successful practice. In 1898 he married Fannie Yarborough of Louisburg; only one of their three children survived infancy.

In 1906 Bickett was elected to represent [Franklin County](#) <sup>[8]</sup> in the state House. In his single term he made his mark as the sponsor of the “Bickett Bill,” which set aside a half-million dollars to fund land purchases and building construction to facilitate care for the mentally handicapped. At the Democratic convention in [Charlotte](#) <sup>[9]</sup> in 1908 Bickett drew acclaim for his speech nominating [Ashley Horne](#) <sup>[10]</sup> for governor and was himself nominated for attorney general. In his two four-year terms in that office Bickett successfully defended the state’s interests in almost 400 cases before the [state Supreme Court](#) <sup>[11]</sup> and five cases before the United States Supreme Court, including a boundary dispute with Tennessee. In the 1916 Democratic primary for governor, the first held since the enactment of the primary law the previous year, Bickett defeated Elijah L. Daughtridge and in the fall defeated Republican Frank A. Linney.

Three months after Bickett's inauguration the United States entered World War I. An exceptional orator, the Governor delivered speeches to lift spirits, sell Liberty bonds, and lead the war effort in North Carolina. In Ashe County<sup>[12]</sup> in 1918 he took a direct role in solving a problem with local desertions. In his farewell address Bickett noted that 2,338 North Carolinians died in the war and stated that all of his achievements paled in comparison to the contribution of the 80,000 Tar Heels who had taken part in the conflict.

In his inaugural address in 1917 Bickett laid out a program of recommendations with attention given to moving farmers from tenancy to land ownership, to the importance of agricultural education, to the need for telephones in all rural homes, to an increase of the school term from four to six months, to the need for increased spending on public health, and to prison and hospital reform. Bickett's initiatives met remarkable success with the legislature adopting forty of forty-eight



proposals during his term.

The parole system was overhauled and the legislature, with the Governor's endorsement, approved a \$3 million bond program to permit expansion at state colleges and universities and increased funds for the charitable institutions. Tax reform measures modernized the state's revenue structure. While not committed to an extensive program of road-building, Governor Bickett laid the groundwork for his successors by enlarging the duties of the State Highway Commission.

At the conclusion of his term in office Bickett set up a law practice in Raleigh<sup>[13]</sup> with Attorney General James S. Manning. On December 27, 1921, three weeks after he had attended the reception for Allied commander Marshal Ferdinand Foch in Monroe, the ex-governor suffered a stroke at his home in Raleigh and died the following day. His body lay in state in the Capitol before the funeral in Raleigh's Christ Church and burial in Louisburg.

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WorldCat <sup>[15]</sup> (Searches numerous library catalogs)

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"Governor and Mrs. Bickett on the steps of the executive mansion, leaving for Governor Morrison's inauguration." Accession no. H.19XX.321.47. North Carolina Museum of History <sup>[17]</sup>, Raleigh, NC, USA.

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### Authors:

Hill, Michael <sup>[21]</sup>

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