

Advertising ^[1]

Advertising

by Wiley J. Williams, 2006; Revised October 2022.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM B. ANDERSON,

MOST respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has this day entered into copartnership with **ROBERT M'NEILL**. The Tailoring business, in all its branches, will in future be carried on by the subscribers, under the firm of

ANDERSON & M'NEILL.

In hopes to merit a share of the public patronage, they pledge themselves to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

They have now on hand, a choice assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. which they offer to sell low, for cash only.

**W. B. ANDERSON,
ROBERT M'NEILL.**

November 4, 1820. tf

A Bar Keeper.

THE subscriber wishes to employ a person as a Bar Keeper to the Wilmington Hotel, to whom liberal wages will be given. An elderly person would be preferred. Apply to

WM. DICK.

November 4 tf

WILL BE SOLD,

ON the first day of next term of New Hanover County Court, a number of valuable NEGROES, of different ages and sexes.

November 4 2t

West India 3d proof Rum.

8 hogsheads, superior flavor, imported in September, 1818,

FOR SALE BY

ARCH'D. TAYLOR.

November 4 6t

COFFEE.

A FEW bags for sale—and offers also the remainder of his establishment, consisting of Ship Chandlery and various articles suitable for builders, at low prices.—Apply at room on his wharf, Muter's alley.

D. SMITH.

November 4 4t

Advertisements appearing in the 4 Nov. 1820 issue of the Cape-Fear Recorder in Wilmington.

Newspapers were a primary outlet for advertisers from the state's early days well into the twentieth century. North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Library.

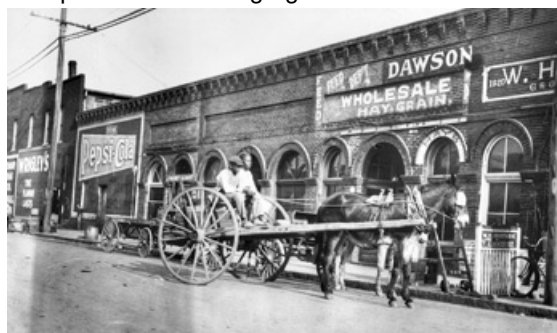
Mass advertising in North Carolina began with the founding of the [printing trade](#) ^[2] in the eighteenth century. [James Davis](#) ^[3], the state's first printer, established the [North-Carolina Gazette](#) ^[4] in New Bern in August 1751. To make the paper successful, Davis focused on subscriptions but found them to be an unreliable source of revenue. Far more lucrative were the advertisements that soon appeared, not only in Davis's *Gazette* but in other colonial newspapers, such as [Andrew Steuart](#) ^[5]'s *North-Carolina Gazette* (1764-67) and [Adam Boyd](#) ^[6]'s *Cape-Fear Mercury* (1769-76). [Newspapers](#) ^[7] between 1751 and 1778 featured ads relating to property and trade (the buying and selling of enslaved people and servants; the buying, selling, and leasing of [real estate](#) ^[8]; the importation and exportation of commodities) as well as cultural and social affairs.

[Broadside](#)s ^[9] were a popular advertising medium throughout the [colonial](#) ^[10] and [antebellum](#) ^[11] periods. Unlike newspapers, broadsides were printed on only one side of a sheet of paper. They were handed out individually and were used to advertise everything from theatrical performances, [railroad](#) ^[12] schedules, store openings, and rewards for freedom seeking enslaved people to the messages of [poets](#) ^[13] and other [writers](#) ^[14], [political parties](#) ^[15] and candidates, religious societies, reform organizations, and [businesses](#) ^[16].

Magazines (periodicals or journals) began appearing in North Carolina around the middle of the nineteenth century. The decision to include advertising varied with the publication, with many accepting ads relevant to their trade or profession. For example, the *North Carolina Journal of Education*, established in 1857 under the editorship of Calvin H. Wiley^[17], ran ads for schoolbooks, booksellers, academies, and book and job printing. The *Medical Journal of North Carolina*, begun just prior to the *Civil War*^[18], included ads for medical books, druggists, and the Medical College of Virginia and its hospital. Other magazines such as the *North Carolina Historical Review*^[19], *Popular Government*, or *Appalachian Journal* did not include advertising.

North Carolina entered the world of radio^[20] advertising in April 1922 with the establishment of the state's first commercial radio station, WBT in Charlotte. Advertisers increasingly employed the power of radio, and by the 1950s, television^[21], to carry their message to thousands, even millions, of North Carolinians in an instant.

The first advertising agency in North Carolina is believed to have been Bennett Advertising, established in 1922 in High Point by Harold C. Bennett. The firm continued under that name until the 1970s, when, following Bennett's retirement, it became Behrends and Company, with Richard D. Behrends as president. Most of Bennett's accounts were with out-of-state clients. By 1965 there were more than 50 reported advertising agencies in North Carolina. By 2000 the number of



Advertisements painted on the sides of buildings, Kinston, ca. 1922. North Carolina Collection,

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Library. for complete advertising campaigns in the state had reached 626.

Modern advertising in North Carolina, as in every U.S. state, is sustained by the growth of high-tech media, which still includes radio and television but since the mid-1990s has become increasingly dominated by the Internet. Even the somewhat homely, old-fashioned highway billboard has been updated: many now feature computerized screens capable of changing images to advertise a variety of products from one location. Controversy has developed over the legality and suitability of these billboards and other low-tech versions in certain sections of the *state's highway system*^[22]. Various public policy groups have fought against billboard usage with the backing of the federal Highway Beautification Act, an environmental law passed by Congress in 1965.

References:

Ray O. Hummel, *Southeastern Broadsides before 1877: A Bibliography* (1971).

Wesley H. Wallace, "Cultural and Social Advertising in Early North Carolina Newspapers," *NCHR* 33 (July 1956).

Additional Resources:

"N.C. Advertising Hall of Fame." School of Journalism and Mass Communication, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Library. <http://jomc.unc.edu/n-c-halls-of-fame/n-c-advertising-hall-of-fame>^[23] (accessed May 25, 2012).

ROAD, the Resource of Outdoor Advertising Descriptions. Duke University Libraries. <http://library.duke.edu/rubenstein/findingdb/road/about/>^[24] (accessed May 25, 2012).

John W. Hartman Center for Sales, Advertising & Marketing History, Duke University Rubenstein Library. <http://library.duke.edu/rubenstein/hartman/index.html>^[25] (accessed May 25, 2012).

"Advertising Services Have Definite Place In N. C. Development." *The E.S.C. Quarterly* 17. No. 1-2. Winter/Spring 1959. p.35-37, 44. <https://digital.ncdcr.gov/Documents/Detail/e.s.c.-quarterly-1959-winter-spring-v.17-no.1-2/4239302>^[26] (accessed September 6, 2012).

"Walter J. Klein Company Screenings" (blog). <http://kleinfilm.blogspot.com/>^[27] (accessed May 25, 2012).

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Advertisements painted on the sides of buildings, Kinston, ca. 1922. North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Library.

Advertisements appearing in the 4 Nov. 1820 issue of the *Cape-Fear Recorder* in Wilmington. North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Library.

Subjects:

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Media [29]

Authors:

Williams, Wiley J. [30]

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