

Argo, Thomas Munro ^[1]

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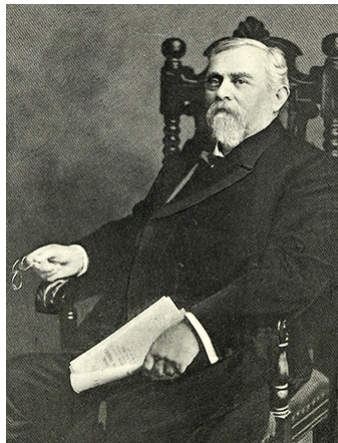


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Argo, Thomas Munro

by Elizabeth E. Norris, 1979

30 Apr. 1841–14 Jan. 1909



An engraving of Thomas Munro Argo published in 1917. Image from the Internet Archive / N.C. Government & Heritage Library.

^[2]Thomas Munro Argo, *Confederate* ^[3] officer, attorney, solicitor, and legislator, was born in Weteumpka, Ala. A few years later, his family moved to McMinnville, Tenn., where young Argo lived during his boyhood and obtained his early education. He was the eldest of seven children of William Hammond Argo and Julia Cain. His parents were originally from North Carolina, and his father was of French *Huguenot* ^[4] extraction. From Tennessee, Argo moved to North Carolina in 1860 to enter the university. He was graduated with honors in the class of 1863. Following graduation, he immediately entered the Confederate Army, enlisting in the *First North Carolina Heavy Artillery* ^[5], and was commissioned second lieutenant of *Company D* ^[6] by Governor *Zebulon B. Vance* ^[6]. He was wounded and captured in the defense of *Fort Fisher* ^[7] in January 1865 and remained a prisoner until the end of the hostilities. He returned to Chapel Hill in 1865 and studied law under William A. Battle and S. F. Phillips. He received the LL.B. degree and was admitted to practice law in 1867, beginning his profession in Chapel Hill. In 1868 and 1870 he was elected from *Orange County* ^[8] to the legislature as a Democrat (at that time called a Conservative). His ability was quickly recognized by his associates, and he was an active representative, although the Republican was the dominant party of that day. He figured prominently in the fight to drive the carpetbaggers from the state.

Argo removed to *Raleigh* ^[9] in 1872, where he resided and continued to pursue his legal profession for the remainder of his life. In 1884 he was a leader in the formation of the state bar association, serving as secretary of the organization for some time. In 1886 he was elected solicitor of the fourth judicial district, an office he held until 1891. Running as an independent candidate against the regular *Democratic* ^[10] nominee, he won by a wide majority. During his term, he was connected with much of the important litigation in the courts of *Wake* ^[11] and the adjacent counties and frequently acted as leading counsel. Among his prominent cases was that of Samuel Coley against the *Southern Railway* ^[12]. He also prosecuted the famous case *State v. Cross and White* ^[13]; *Cross and White* were officials of the State National Bank in Raleigh who had wrecked the institution and fled to Canada. Argo had decided political convictions and was for many years a conservative *Republican* ^[14] on the national level. In state and local issues he was an independent. His political affiliation, as may be surmised, restricted his career to some extent, in a community so largely Democratic and characterized in former years more conspicuously than in later years by political intolerance.

Legal activities did not prevent Argo from taking part in civic and local affairs. He served as a member of the board of directors and of the executive committee of the insane asylum. He was a member of the *William G. Hill Masonic Lodge* ^[15] No. 214. An *Episcopalian* ^[16], he was one of twenty-two men who signed a petition to form a second white Episcopal church in Raleigh. He was a charter member of the Church of the Good Shepherd, organized in 1874.

Argo was married first in 1864, to Mattie Hubbard; to them was born one son, Fordyce M. Following his first wife's death, Argo married Mrs. Kate Baker in 1876; she died in 1886. On 4 June 1893 he married Mrs. Ernestine Spears Perry. To this union were born three children, Thomas, Ruth, and Laura. In 1908 it became apparent that Argo's health was failing, but until this last illness he was an active member of the Raleigh bar. He died at the age of sixty-eight and was buried in Raleigh's *Oakwood Cemetery* ^[17].

Update from N.C. Government & Heritage Library staff:

Thomas M. Argo may have used a variant spelling of his middle name as "Monroe." Samuel A. Ashe's *Biographical History of North Carolina* also indicates the spelling as "Monroe."

References:

Samuel A. Ashe, ed., *Biographical History of North Carolina*, vol. 3 (1905).

Carrie L. Broughton, ed., *Marriage and Death Notices* (n.d.), for 1867–93.

Ernest Haywood, ed., *Some Notes in Regard to the Eminent Lawyers* (1936).

W. S. O'Brien, *North Carolina Bar Association Report of 1909, North Carolina Bar Association Proceedings, 1899–1948*.

Raleigh News and Observer, 14 Jan. 1909.

Raleigh Times, 14 Jan. 1909.

LaRene R. Ward, ed., *Therefore with Angels and Archangels, 1874–1974* (1974).

Additional Resources:

Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Bar Association, by North Carolina Bar Association http://books.google.com/books?id=AbADAQAAIAAJ&pg=PA171&pg=PA171&dq=Thomas+Munro+Argo&source=bl&ots=JvYTVCVs4O&sig=IOCWG99hguXswR4ZRpbUE1go6_w&hl=en&sa=X&ei=aBUIUZSnEZGe8gT81oC4Bw&vec

^[18] (accessed January 29, 2013).

Thomas M. Argo in Documenting the American South: https://docsouth.unc.edu/global/name_search.html?type=10&projid=10&name=Argo,%20Thomas%20M.&id=pn0000043 ^[19]

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"Very Truly Yours, T. M. Argo." Engraving. *Biographical history of North Carolina from colonial times to the present* volume 8. Greensboro, N.C.: C.L. Van Noppen. 1917. 11. Internet Archive / N.C. Government & Heritage Library. <https://archive.org/stream/biographicalhist08ashe#page/n37/mode/2up> ^[2] (accessed September 12, 2013).

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Dictionary of North Carolina Biography, University of North Carolina Press. ^[26]

