

Primary Sources

Periodicals

The American (Ellsworth). "Revenue Men Fail to Stop Moonshiners." September 1919, 8.
<https://www.loc.gov/resource/sn84022374/1919-09-03/ed-1/?sp=8&q=moonshiners&r=0.029,0.046,0.437,0.201,0>.

This article showed how people began turning against the moonshiners and seeing them as outlaws. The article showed them in a negative light as backward people who would shoot at an outsider. It helped us see a different perspective of these people.

Associated Press. "United States Votes Dry." *The Elkins Inter-Mountain*, January 16, 1919.
<https://www.loc.gov/resource/sn86092280/1919-01-16/ed-1/?sp=1&r=-0.054,0.029,1.068,0.643,0>.

This was another article written about the 18th Amendment passing. This was important for our project since we were looking at the impact Prohibition had on the Appalachian farmers.

Chariton Courier (Keytesville). "Nation Voted Dry Yesterday."
<https://www.loc.gov/resource/sn88068010/1919-01-17/ed-1/?sp=1&r=-0.146,-0.009,1.348,0.812,0>.

This was the headline after the country voted to pass the national Prohibition Amendment. This helped us to see how the country ended up outlawing alcohol. We used an image of this newspaper on our site.

Church, Samuel Harden. "The Paradise of the Ostrich." *The North American Review* 221, no. 827 (1925): 625-31. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/25113425?seq=5>.

This article was written during the years of Prohibition, a few years after the 18th Amendment passed. The author reflected on how life was before and now under this amendment. We used a quote from this article of those who were opposed to prohibition.

Croy, Homer. "The Moonshiners." *Evening Star* (Washington, D.C.), September 11, 1910, 3-4.
<https://www.loc.gov/resource/sn83045462/1910-09-11/ed-1/?sp=27&q=moonshiners&r=-0.053,0.03,1.058,0.487,0>.

This article described moonshining before the 18th Amendment, but after many states had become dry. It explained to us how the farmers started to treat the making of alcohol more as a business rather than a hobby and that protecting it from revenue agents was a part of that business. It helped us to see how moonshiners evolved over time.

The Daily Phoenix (Columbia). "Bitters." September 27, 1868, 1.
<https://www.loc.gov/resource/sn84027008/1868-09-27/ed-1/?sp=1&q=alcohol+tax&r=0.301,0.158,0.303,0.183,0>.

This article showed the unintended consequences of federal taxes and dry laws in some states. Distillers and sellers of alcohol were adding different substances to the drinks to make them seem like stronger alcohol, sometimes to the point of poisoning the drinker. This gave us a new viewpoint on the subject.

Dys, Andrew. "Hundreds against Silfab Pack Fort Mill Park." *Rock Hill Herald*, March 6, 2026. Accessed April 16, 2026. <https://www.heraldonline.com/news/local/article314955329.html>.

We read this article as an example of how people are still using protests and petitions to try and influence local government to make changes. We also used an image of this protest on our conclusion page.

Fonseca, Camilo, Nathan Metcalf, and Jamie Moore-Carrillo. "'ICE Out': Protesters in Boston Condemn Federal Immigration Enforcement and Shooting of Renee Good." *The Boston Globe*, January 10, 2026. Accessed April 15, 2026.
<https://www.bostonglobe.com/2026/01/10/metro/boston-ice-protests/>.

Even today people use their rights to protest what they see as federal government overreach and the Anti-ICE protests are a good example of this. We read this article to see an example of this today. We used an image of this on our conclusion page.

Griffin Daily News. "Ex-moonshiner Never Spent a Day in Jail." July 11, 1977, 5. Accessed March 10, 2026. <https://gahistoricnewspapers.galileo.usg.edu/lccn/sn83009936/1977-07-11/ed-1/seq-5/ocr/>.

We read this article to learn more about the history and the stories from an individual moonshiner and one of the revenue agents who chased him. We used quotes from this article on our website. It is a primary source because it was using an interview from an actual moonshiner.

Hill, John Philip. "A State's Rights Remedy for Volsteadism." *The North American Review* 221, no. 827 (1925): 635-40. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/25113427?seq=6>.

This article was written during Prohibition to show that crime and alcohol sales were higher under the 18th Amendment. The author argued that prohibition and other alcohol related laws belonged to the states, not the federal government. We used a quote from this article on our website.

Kentucky Irish American (Louisville, Ky). "Will Be the First to Act on New Prohibition Amendment." December 22, 1917. <https://www.loc.gov/resource/sn86069180/1917-12->

22/ed-

1/?sp=1&q=PROHIBITION+prohibition+amendment&r=0.032,0.628,0.76,0.336,0.

This newspaper contained an article about prohibition laws being passed in Kentucky. It provided insight into how people felt about the laws being passed. In addition, quotes from this website were used to demonstrate the peoples' opinions on the movement.

The New York Herald. "The Harvest of Gold and Death in the Moonshine Belt." April 9, 1922. <https://www.loc.gov/resource/sn83045774/1922-04-09/ed-1/?sp=90&q=moonshiners&r=0.408,0.028,0.551,0.254,0>.

This article made us realize how dangerous moonshining was after it was outlawed. It also showed us how the entire farming family helped make the moonshine by harvesting, watching the still or even watching for revenue agents. It showed us how this was truly a family enterprise to help provide an income.

New York Herald. "In the Moonshine Belt Where Every Clump of Bushes Hides a Still." April 23, 1922, 10-11. <https://www.loc.gov/resource/sn83045774/1922-04-23/ed-1/?sp=100&q=moonshiners&r=-0.025,-0.026,1.045,0.481,0>.

This article helped us see the problems that the revenue officers had when trying to combat the illegal moonshine problem at that time. More people were beginning to make moonshine to fill the need for alcohol. It helped us to see how the 18th Amendment actually increased moonshine production.

Orlando Sentinel. "Increase in Liquor Tax Resurrects Moonshine Spirit." April 1, 1986. Accessed March 10, 2026. <https://www.orlandosentinel.com/1986/04/01/increase-in-liquor-tax-resurrects-moonshine-spirit/>.

This article was important to see the effects tax increases had on the increase of illegal activity like moonshining, or in 1986, drug trafficking. This article is a primary source because the author interviewed moonshiners and revenue agents to hear about their experiences during the dry years. It was good research to see how the same patterns would happen over again.

Pickens County Progress. "Liquor Fellows Have a Week of Hard Going." May 15, 1941, 1. Accessed March 10, 2026. <https://www.newspapers.com/article/pickens-county-progress/185618745/>.

We had read about Revenue Agent Floyd Duff and had learned about how good he was at catching moonshiners, so we wanted to research more about him. This article was about how much alcohol had been confiscated in one week in May of 1941, and Duff was mentioned in four of the arrests that week.

Selby, Julian A. "The New Tax Bill." *The Daily Phoenix* (Columbia), July 1, 1868, 1.
<https://www.loc.gov/resource/sn84027008/1868-07-01/ed-1/?sp=1&q=alcohol+tax&r=0.143,0.133,0.349,0.21,0>.

This article from Columbia, SC was about the new tax bill that would raise taxes on distilling liquor. It was important to show that the tax burden was increasing on small distillers which directly affected small farmers.

The Smyrna Times. "Whisky Below Cost." December 6, 1865.
<https://www.loc.gov/resource/sn84020422/1865-12-06/ed-1/?sp=2&q=alcohol+tax&r=0.103,0.043,0.243,0.146,0>.

This article was about the cost of the different components that went into making whiskey. It made the case that the taxes were nearly four times the cost of the materials that went into making a gallon of whiskey. We wanted to see how the taxes affected the prices of alcohol.

Taylorsville Times (Chapel Hill). "Drys Take N. C. by 150000 Majority." November 9, 1933, 45th edition, 1. Accessed December 29, 2025.
https://newspapers.digitalnc.org/lccn/sn97064600/1933-11-09/ed-1/seq-1/#utm_source=.

This newspaper article from The Taylorsville Times dated November 9th, 1933, showed the North Carolina election results, demonstrating that voters did not want to ratify the 21st Amendment. An image of this newspaper article was used on our website.

Terrell, Bob. "Jesse James Bailey: Tiger with a Badge." *Ashville Citizen Times*, February 14, 1971, sec. D, 1. Accessed February 1, 2026.
<https://www.newspapers.com/article/ashville-citizen-times-jesse-james-bail/46280512/>.

Jesse James Bailey was the sheriff in Asheville during the late 1920s when the area was "dry". This article looked back on his career when he stopped moonshiners and broke up stills. We used quotes from this article on our website.

The Washington Herald. "Hill Men Dare Death Making 'Moonshine.'" June 16, 1919.
<https://www.loc.gov/resource/sn83045433/1919-06-16/ed-1/?sp=1&q=moonshiners&r=0.25,0.097,0.381,0.176,0>.

There were actually three different articles about moonshine on the front page of this newspaper on this day. Each one was a different story that showed the moonshiner as a bad person. We read this to see how the image of the moonshiner changed from one who was a patriot fighting for his rights to make money, to a criminal who was engaged in a dangerous job.

The Weekly North Carolina Standard (Raleigh). "Taxes." January 17, 1866.
<https://www.loc.gov/resource/sn85042148/1866-01-17/ed-1/?sp=3&q=liquor+tax&r=0.002,0.019,0.22,0.132,0>.

This article was about the new tax rates that passed for the state. It showed us the fees that the sellers had to pay and the fees that the distillers had to pay. We used this to learn more about what the farmers were dealing with at this time if they wanted to turn their corn into alcohol.

The Western Democrat (Charlotte). "Poison." December 25, 1866, 1.
<https://www.loc.gov/resource/sn84020712/1866-12-25/ed-1/?sp=1&q=alcohol+tax&r=0.744,0.199,0.222,0.133,0>.

This article showed how some manufacturers were fighting back against the high taxes on liquor, from making their own using poisonous alcohol as a base to watering down and adding pepper for a burning sensation, to still make a profit. It helped us to see an unintended outcome from the tax laws.

Non-periodicals

Nishi, Dennis, ed. *Prohibition*. Greenhaven Press, 2003.

This book was a compilation of speeches and magazine and journal articles from people who were for and against Prohibition. We read it to see both sides of this issue. It is a primary source because it included the entire article from each person for us to read and only had editors notes for each person to explain who each author was.

The Whole World's Temperance Convention, held at Metropolitan Hall in the city of New York, on Thursday and Friday, Sept. 1st and 2d, 1853. New York: Fowlers and Wells, 1853.
<https://www.loc.gov/resource/rbnawsa.n1898/?st=gallery>.

This was a booklet that listed everything that happened and was presented at the Temperance Convention in 1853. Because the temperance movement was so important to shutting down the production of legal alcohol, this group was very opposed to the Appalachian distillers. We used a quote from Horace Greely from this document on our website.

Audiovisual

Anti-Saloon League. Multiple Political Cartoons. Illustration. Westerville History Museum.

The Anti-Saloon League was started in Ohio, and the Westerville Library and History Museum have a digital database of items from the Temperance Movement and Prohibition Era. We used multiple political cartoons from this site on our website.

Beard, Frank. Multiple Anti-Saloon Political Cartoons. Illustration. Accessed January 29, 2026.

The Ohio State University has a collection of political cartoons drawn by Frank Beard. Beard drew many cartoons for the Anti-Saloon league. We used some of these cartoons on our website.

Boggess, Trent E. *THF125206 / 1923 Ford Model T Suspension Adjusting to Uneven Terrain, Staged in 2003*. August 5, 2003. Photograph. Accessed March 31, 2026.
<https://www.thehenryford.org/collections/explore/artifact/358291?AssetId=THF125206>.

This photo showed us how the Model-T could travel over uneven terrain. It showed how rugged the Model-T was and how bootleggers could easily outmaneuver revenue agents.

Bowman, John, and Mary Hufford. "The Placement of Moonshine Stills." Audio.
<https://www.loc.gov/item/cmns000443/>.

John Bowman was a moonshiner who was interviewed by Mary Hufford. We listened to multiple clips of this interview that were stored at the Library of Congress to help us learn more from an actual moonshiner.

Collier, N. L. *Getting Bigger Every Day*. April 30, 1915. Illustration.
<https://www.loc.gov/resource/sn2008060406/1915-04-30/ed-1/?sp=1&r=-0.588,0.122,2.176,1.31,0>.

The American Issue out of Westerville, Ohio often included political cartoons about Prohibition. This cartoon was about how the dry movement was growing bigger across the country even four years before the 18th Amendment would be passed. We looked at a lot of political cartoons to see how the country was being influenced and informed about the issues of drinking.

Enemies of Alcohol. Narrated by Westbrook Van Voorhis. Home Box Office, 1937. <https://video-alexanderstreet-com.eu1.proxy.openathens.net/watch/enemies-of-alcohol#channel:american-history-in-video>.

This was one of the March of Time newsreel videos that played current events stories before the movies in the theater. We watched this one because it was talking about alcohol being produced legally after the 21st Amendment was passed. We used clips of this video on our website to show how the alcohol manufacturers were encouraging temperance so that total prohibition would not happen again.

F, S. *Mopping up Crime from Saloons*. September 23, 1915. Illustration.
<https://www.loc.gov/resource/sn2008060406/1915-09-17/ed-1/?sp=1&r=0.021,0.939,0.914,0.55,0>.

The Anti-Saloon League blamed many problems like crime, abuse and sickness on the saloons. In this cartoon a maid was trying to mop up all of the crime on the floor while another woman asked her why she didn't turn off the water, which was the saloon. We used political cartoons to see how organizations tried to sway the public with images.

Farmers Shucking Corn. Photograph. Red Dirt Productions. Accessed February 5, 2026.
https://reddirtproductions.org/comments/marion_post_wolcott_corn_shucking_granville_north_carolina1939.

We downloaded this photo of a farmer shucking corn for our website.

"Henry Ford Launches Huge Prosperity Drive with Announcement of New Ford V-8,1932." Video. The Henry Ford, March 2, 1987.
<https://www.thehenryford.org/collections/explore/artifact/125754?AssetId=THF500567>.

This video showed the announcement of the V8 engine from Ford Motor Company. We were able to see a clearer video of what the production lines looked like in the 1920s.

Henry Ford Museum. "Ford Model-T Assembly Line (1919)." Video. YouTube, May 26, 2009. Accessed March 31, 2026. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Pf8d4NE8XPw>.

This short film from The Henry Ford Museum showed how the Ford assembly line functioned. We used this to learn more about how the assembly line worked and what it would have been like to see a Model-T built.

Henry Samuel Priest. Photograph. Accessed February 5, 2026.
<https://edurank.org/uni/westminster-college-missouri/alumni/>.

We used a photo of Henry Samuel Priest from this site.

History of NASCAR. 2010. NASCAR Hall of Fame, Charlotte, NC.

At the NASCAR Hall of Fame, we saw many historical cars and artifacts. We watched videos and audio recordings of NASCAR legends. We used all this information to better understand the legacy Prohibition had on NASCAR and the sport of racing.

Horace Greeley Papers: Correspondence; Bound, 1838-1852, 1894. Illustration.
<https://www.loc.gov/resource/mss23937.00102/?sp=11&r=-0.238,-0.006,1.343,0.683,0>.

We used a portrait of Horrace Greeley from this site.

Jesse James Bailey with Moonshine Jars. Photograph.
<https://dc.lib.unc.edu/cdm/singleitem/collection/05ddd/id/505809/rec/1>.

Jesse James Bailey was a sheriff in Ashville, NC during prohibition. We used this photograph of him on our website.

Multiple Photograph of Moonshiners and Stills. Library of Congress.

We downloaded many photographs from the Library of Congress to use on our website.

Multiple Photos of Early Race Cars. Photograph. Accessed January 28, 2026.
<https://www.atlasobscura.com/articles/nascar-moonshine>.

We downloaded multiple photos of bootleggers and their cars. We used them on our website.

Multiple Photos of the Appalachian Mountains. Photograph. Accessed February 5, 2026.
<https://www.peakbagger.com/range.aspx?rid=16>.

We downloaded multiple photographs of the Appalachian Mountains to use as the background for our headers at the top of each page.

Photo, Morris Sheppard, Early in His Career. Photograph.
<https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/sheppard-john-morris>.

We used a photo of Morris Sheppard from this site.

Roosevelt, Franklin D. "1932 Democratic National Convention Acceptance Speech."
 Speech presented in Chicago, IL, July 2, 1932. <https://www.fdrlibrary.org/dnc-curriculum-hub>.

This source provided us with a video from the 1932 Democratic National Convention Acceptance Speech from Franklin D. Roosevelt. We used a clip on our website to demonstrate his position on prohibition and repeal.

Samuel Harden Church. Photograph. Accessed February 5, 2026.
<https://digital.library.pitt.edu/islandora/object/pitt:DARIMG0221>.

We used an image of Samuel Harden Church from this site.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. 1916. Photograph. Accessed February 5, 2026.
<https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/wilson-henry-cabot-lodge/>.

We used a photo of Henry Cabot Lodge from this site.

Universal Newsreels. "July 7, 1932." Video. <https://video-alexanderstreet-com.eu1.proxy.openathens.net/watch/universal-newsreels-release-56-july-7-1932>.

After the 18th Amendment passed there was an unintended reaction to Prohibition, the rise in organized crime. We watched this historical clip of the National Prohibition Convention where the "drys" proposed their own presidential candidate since it was clear that the other parties were looking to overturn the Prohibition Amendment. It was important to hear from these people why they felt prohibition was still important to the country.

Web sites, e-sources

Clark, Jess. "'No Kings' Draws Thousands to Downtown Louisville for Peaceful Demonstration." Louisville Public Media. Last modified October 19, 2025. Accessed April 16, 2026. <https://www.lpm.org/news/2025-10-19/no-kings-draws-hundreds-to-downtown-louisville-for-peaceful-demonstration>.

We read this article to read more about how people today protest government overreach by our federal government. Today people still try to influence policies by using their rights to assemble and free speech. We used a photo from this site on our website.

Legal sources

An Act to Amend the National Prohibition Act, Pub. L. No. 71-273, 46 U.S.C.C.A.N. 1036 (Jan. 15, 1931). https://congressional-proquest-com.medford.usclancaster.sc.edu/congressional/docview/t41.d42.71_pl_557?accountid=27861.

This act specified what the punishments would be for a person who was only manufacturing or selling a small amount of liquor during Prohibition: \$500 fine or up to six months in jail. This showed us that the laws punished the small farmers who might have small side businesses at a very high rate. We used this to understand why the Appalachian farmers were so upset with these laws.

Bureau of Prohibition Crampton Bill: Hearings on S. 68 H.R. 6645 Before the Committee on the Judiciary Senate, 68th, 2d Sess. (1924). [https://congressional-proquest-com.medford.usclancaster.sc.edu/congressional/result/congressional/pdfViewer?pvid=/congressional/result/pqpresultpage.gispdfhitspanel.pdfink/\\$2fapp-bin\\$2fgis-hearing\\$2f1\\$2f3\\$2f7\\$2f9\\$2fhr-1924-sjs-0013_from_1_to_71.pdf/entitlementkeys=1234%7Capp-gis%7Chearing%7Chrg-1924-sjs-0013](https://congressional-proquest-com.medford.usclancaster.sc.edu/congressional/result/congressional/pdfViewer?pvid=/congressional/result/pqpresultpage.gispdfhitspanel.pdfink/$2fapp-bin$2fgis-hearing$2f1$2f3$2f7$2f9$2fhr-1924-sjs-0013_from_1_to_71.pdf/entitlementkeys=1234%7Capp-gis%7Chearing%7Chrg-1924-sjs-0013).

After the 18th Amendment was passed, they discovered that it was very difficult to enforce the laws evenly across the nation. This was actually the hearing where the members of Senate decided that they needed to create a department that would only deal with the enforcement of Prohibition. This was important to our research because it set up the law enforcement agency that came after the mountain moonshiners.

Finance Committee, Disposal of vessels or vehicles forfeited to the United States for violation of the customs laws or the National Prohibition Act., S. Rep. No. 68th-1125, 2d Sess. (Feb. 16, 1925). https://congressional-proquest-com.medford.usclancaster.sc.edu/congressional/docview/t47.d48.8388_s.rp.1125?accountid=27861.

Bootleggers relied on Ford's Model-T to help them transport the moonshine to the market and to outrun the revenueurs. In this report, they decided to allow the law enforcement

agents to take any vehicles that were caught carrying illegal liquor and to use that vehicle for themselves. This was important as the bootleggers often would fix their cars to be faster than the ones being driven by the revenuers.

Ford, Henry. Automobile Body Construction. US Patent 1629493, issued May 24, 1927. [https://ppubs.uspto.gov/api/pdf/downloadPdf/1629493?requestToken=eyJzdWl0eSImND A5YmJhYy1hODc4LTQ5NDQtYmFjZS05OWJjODFhOTMxOTMxOTMiLCJ2ZXIiOiI4N2Ni NGIxMy00NDA2LTQxOGItOTExOC1jYzEzMjZINGNiMDgiLCJleHAiOiB9.](https://ppubs.uspto.gov/api/pdf/downloadPdf/1629493?requestToken=eyJzdWl0eSImND A5YmJhYy1hODc4LTQ5NDQtYmFjZS05OWJjODFhOTMxOTMiLCJ2ZXIiOiI4N2Ni NGIxMy00NDA2LTQxOGItOTExOC1jYzEzMjZINGNiMDgiLCJleHAiOiB9.)

We looked at this patent to see how Ford continued to improve his car designs. He wanted to continue finding ways to make his cars more affordable for more people. We also used an image of the patent in our website.

Ford, Henry. Axle. US Patent 18768903, issued Sept. 13, 1932. United States Patent and Trademark Office.

This was a patent for Henry Ford to create a lighter-weight, but stronger front wheel axle. This would help the bootleggers with steering on the back country roads and make it less prone to breaking.

Ford, Henry. Fan Construction. US Patent 1372414, issued Mar. 22, 1921. United States Patent and Trademark Office.

This was a patent for making a belt system that turned a fan that could be interchangeable between an assembly line, a car or a tractor. It would have been useful in his factories as well as the cars. It goes to show how Ford focused on interchangeable parts.

Ford, Henry. Vehicle Construction. US Patent 1781503, issued Apr. 18, 1929. United States Patent and Trademark Office.

This was a patent to add more support under the body of the car to help limit vibration from the engine to the occupants of the car. It would be another useful tool for bootleggers to help protect the jars of moonshine.

Harris & Ewing, photographer. 18th Amendment of the Constitution. , None. [Between 1910 and 1920] Photograph. <https://www.loc.gov/item/2016855355/>.

We read the 18th Amendment to the Constitution to find out how the prohibition of alcohol manufacturing, distribution and sales would affect the farmers who were making moonshine in the Appalachian area of the Carolinas. This amendment had could have negatively impacted their income and their ability to provide for their families.

Jefferson, Thomas. "America's Founding Documents." National Archives. Accessed February 19, 2026. <https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/declaration-transcript>.

We read the Declaration of Independence directly from the government archives to give us insight on American rights when the government over-reaches like what happened during the Prohibition Era.

National Prohibition Act, ch. 85, 41 Stat. 305-19 (May 19, 1919).

https://www.loc.gov/resource/lisalvol.lisal_041/?sp=328&st=image&r=-0.04,0.577,1.104,0.509,0.

This statute was known as the Volsted Act and it determined what was considered to be alcohol and therefore prohibited by the 18th Amendment. Many states agreed to pass the 18th Amendment thinking that beer and wine would not be included in the ban, but this act moved to add them to the prohibited list. The people reacted by voting for "wet" candidates and trying to overturn the 18th Amendment.

Proposed Modification of the Prohibition Law to Permit the Manufacture, Sale, and Use of 2.75 Per Cent Beverages. Extracts of Hearings. Part 1: Hearings Before the Committee on the Judiciary. House, 68th, 1st (1924). [https://congressional-proquest-com.medford.usclancaster.sc.edu/congressional/result/congressional/pdfViewer?pvid=/congressional/result/pqpresultpage.gispdfhitspanel.pdflink/\\$2fapp-bin\\$2fgis-congresearch\\$2fb\\$2f8\\$2fb\\$2f3\\$2fcmp-1924-hjh-0001_from_1_to_58.pdf/entitlementkeys=1234%7Capp-gis%7Ccongresearch%7Ccmp-1924-hjh-0001](https://congressional-proquest-com.medford.usclancaster.sc.edu/congressional/result/congressional/pdfViewer?pvid=/congressional/result/pqpresultpage.gispdfhitspanel.pdflink/$2fapp-bin$2fgis-congresearch$2fb$2f8$2fb$2f3$2fcmp-1924-hjh-0001_from_1_to_58.pdf/entitlementkeys=1234%7Capp-gis%7Ccongresearch%7Ccmp-1924-hjh-0001).

This was an interesting document to read as it was a hearing on a proposition to allow beer and wine to be sold under the 18th Amendment. Overwhelmingly they argued against it and often cited beer as the reason that alcohol reform had been needed in the United States. This showed us how the government officials felt about prohibition.

U.S. Congress. U.S. Statutes at Large, Volume 48 -1934, 73rd Congress. United States, - 1934, 1933. Periodical. <https://www.loc.gov/item/lisl-v48/>.

Because the 18th Amendment to the Constitution did not have the effects that the country thought that it would, years later they decided to repeal it by passing the 21st Amendment. The 21st Amendment was revolutionary since it was the first and only time that an amendment to the US Constitution would be overturned. This was important to our topic as it actually was devastating to the Appalachian farmers who lost income when their illegal liquor was no longer needed.

U.S. Const. art. V. Accessed May 1, 2026. <https://constitution.congress.gov/constitution/>.

This primary source was very informative and beneficial to our project and we used this Article from the Constitution in our website. Knowing the Founding Fathers required two-thirds of the House and Senate and then three-fourths of the states to agree showed that there must unity to change the Constitution.

Vehicle Construction. US Patent 1778633, issued Feb. 18, 1929. United States Patent and Trademark Office.

This was a patent for adding shocks and improvements for limiting vibration to the occupants of the car. This would be good for the bootleggers as it helped protect the glass jars from breaking during transport.

Unpublished & other sources

Bradford, Cody. Online interview by the author. Fort Mill, SC. May 11, 2026.

We interviewed a real moonshiner that had a legal business making and selling moonshine. We asked him about modern and historical moonshining as he had family who made moonshine during Prohibition. This helped us see how making homemade alcohol has changed through the years and how his family was affected by Prohibition.

Jensen, Tom. Interview by the author. Charlotte, SC. May 15, 2016.

Mr. Jensen is the NASCAR Hall of Fame's Curatorial Affairs Manager. We interviewed him on the history of NASCAR and its connection to moonshine and bootlegging. He told us many stories about how NASCAR evolved from Prohibition and we used this information to better understand its effect on NASCAR.

Johnson, Geraldine Niva, and Ruth Holbrook. Interview with Ruth Holbrook, Traphill, North Carolina, part 1: personal history. Traphill, North Carolina, 1978. Audio.
https://www.loc.gov/item/afc1982009_afs21500/.

This interview with Ruth Holbrook found at the Library of Congress gave insight into the poverty and living conditions in the Appalachian Mountains and why people chose to make and sell alcohol to survive. She even helped her father make moonshine as a child. We used a quote from Ruth Holbrook on our website.

Martin, Ken. Videoconference interview by the author. Tega Cay, SC. March 26, 2026.

Ken Martin is the historian for NASCAR and author of several books on the sport. We interviewed him about the history of bootlegging and its connection to stock car racing. We used a clip of this interview on our website.

Mullen, Patrick B, Arnold Scofield, and Claude Kennedy. Interview with Claude Kennedy, Traphill, North Carolina, part 2: Sawmill experience, local legends, Siamese twins, moonshining experiences. Traphill, North Carolina, 1978. Audio.
https://www.loc.gov/item/afc1982009_afs21574/.

This interview with Claude Kennedy from the Library of Congress was useful in understanding how people in the Appalachian Mountains struggled to find good jobs, which led to selling moonshine. We found it interesting that after the 21st Amendment

was ratified, he was caught in 1935 making moonshine and sent to prison for one year. This showed how Prohibition affected individuals when men were just trying to provide food for their families.

Smith, Donald. Interview by the author. Connelly Springs, NC. May 10, 2026.

Donald Smith is the owner and operator of the South Mountain Distilling Co. We interviewed him because he is a fourth-generation moonshiner, even though he is distilling legally. He gave us a tour of his building, showed us how his still worked and talked to us about his family tradition of making moonshine.

Secondary Sources

Periodicals

Atkins-Sayre, Wendy, and Ashli Quesinberry Stokes. "Moonshine Stories: Shaping Appalachian Public Memory." *Journal of Contemporary Rhetoric* 12 (November 2022): 178-97. Accessed October 4, 2025. https://contemporaryrhetoric.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Atkins-Sayre_Stokes_12_3_6.pdf.

This article helped us see how the history of making moonshine has helped create a new economic venture in the Appalachian area as legal distilleries have opened and offer people today an opportunity to sample a new version of moonshine. However, it pointed out that by using the stereotypical 'hillbilly' as part of the marketing these new businesses are actually downplaying the hard work and attention to detail that many distillers practiced to make the best product. This showed us the impact that moonshine still has in the economy of this area.

Daugherty, Greg. "This Defeated Presidential Candidate, Once the 'Best-Known Man in America,' Died in a Sanatorium Less than a Month after Losing the Election." *Smithsonian Magazine*, September 19, 2024. Accessed January 27, 2026. <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/this-defeated-presidential-candidate-once-the-best-known-man-in-america-died-in-a-sanatorium-less-than-a-month-after-losing-the-election-180985083/>.

This magazine article was about Horace Greeley, the founder of the newspaper, *The New-York Tribune*. He was a supporter of the temperance movement, even giving speeches about the subject. We used this website to better understand the views of those who supported Prohibition and used images from this website in our project.

Dunnell, Trevor. "Local Author Tells Tales of Busting Bootleggers through Moonshiners and Revenuers." *The Daily News* (Jacksonville), November 18, 2020. Accessed March 10, 2026. https://www.jdnews.com/news/local-author-tells-tales-of-busting-bootleggers-through-moonshiners-and-revenuers/article_7a72e25a-fd90-556d-ba19-ff681deb4f3e.html.

Johnny Blinkley was a revenue agent and is also the author of a book we read that told about his days working to stop moonshiners. This article had some good quotes we could use. We also downloaded a photo of him to use on our website.

Stewart, Bruce E. "Attacking 'Red-Legged Grasshoppers': Moonshiners, Violence, and the Politics of Federal Liquor Taxation in Western North Carolina, 1865-1876." *Appalachian Journal* 32, no. 1 (2004): 26-48. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/40934372>.

Because we were researching how the actions of the Federal Government affected the income and lives of the rural Appalachian moonshiners, this article was very helpful. This showed us that the taxes on liquor manufacturing had a negative effect on these people more so than Prohibition did. We used a quote from this article on our website.

Stewart, Bruce E. "'This Country Improves in Cultivation, Wickedness, Mills, and Still': Distilling and Drinking in Antebellum Western North Carolina." *The North Carolina Historical Review* 83, no. 4 (2006): 447-78. https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/23523153.pdf?refreqid=fastly-default%3A1f8c7a97cfef08082f220d100069f0e7&ab_segments=0%2Fbasic_phrase_search%2Fcontrol&initiator=search-results&acceptTC=1.

This journal article explained the importance of alcohol to the people of Western North Carolina in terms of manufacturing and consuming homemade whisky and bandy. We used this to learn more about the history of distilling alcohol in the early days of the state. It was beneficial because it showed both sides of the story: the people who were against excessive drinking and those who depended on alcohol sales to support their families.

Stewart, Bruce E. "'When Darkness Reigns Then is the Hour to Strike': Moonshining, Federal Liquor Taxation and Klan Violence in Western North Carolina, 1862-1872." *The North Carolina Historical Review* 80, no. 4 (2003): 453-74. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/23522839>.

This article showed us that it was the period of Reconstruction that really became a problem for the Appalachian moonshiners with the federal government because this was when they first began sending revenue agents to collect the taxes that were owed by the farmers. We were able to learn both sides of the story and see how the public opinion of the moonshiners could change based on politics at the time. It helped us gain a new perspective and see the moonshiners in a new light.

Non-periodicals

Blumenthal, Karen. *Bootleg: Murder, Moonshine, and the Lawless Years of Prohibition*. Square Fish, 2013.

Although this book was more about how Prohibition played out in big cities, it still gave us basic information about the Prohibition time period and why people tried to eliminate alcohol in the country. It helped prove that you can't reform morality through the use of laws.

Dabney, Joseph Earl. *Mountain Spirits: A Chronicle of Corn Whiskey from King James' Ulster Plantation to America's Appalachians and the Moonshine Life*. Scribner, 1974.

This was an important book to our research because the author interviewed so many moonshiners, bootleggers and revenuers to tell their stories. He included photographs and letters that were primary sources for us to see in this book. We used quotes from this book.

Lucas, Eileen. *The Eighteenth and Twenty-first Amendments: Alcohol, Prohibition, and Repeal*. Enslow Publishers, 1998.

This book provided us with more information about the 18th and 21st Amendments and how they affected people's lives. Some people who originally supported Prohibition, like Charles Stelzle, who wrote the book "Why Prohibition," later changed their opinion and joined those who were on the side of alcohol, also known as the "wets".

Okrent, Daniel. *Last Call: The Rise and Fall of Prohibition*. Scribner, 2011.

We used this book to gain historical context and background knowledge about the 18th Amendment and the broader Prohibition Era. Okrent provided detailed explanations, compelling stories, and numerous quotes that helped us understand both the rise of Prohibition and the reasons behind its repeal through the 21st Amendment. The book offered reliable, in-depth information that strengthened the overall quality of our project.

Pierce, Daniel S. *Corn from a Jar: Moonshining in the Great Smoky Mountains*. Great Smoky Mountains Association, 2013.

This particular book was important to our research because it focused on moonshining in Appalachian area from the beginning. It showed both sides of the story from reconstruction through prohibition. We were able to learn a lot and discover more resources through this book.

Rorabaugh, W. J. *Prohibition: A Concise History*. Oxford UP, 2018.

In order to better understand how Prohibition affected anybody who manufactured and sold alcohol, we needed to understand more about the history of this time period. This book explained how the 18th Amendment was passed, and the events that lead them to repeal it.

Stephenson, E. Frank, and Barbara Nichols Mulder. *North Carolina Moonshine: An Illicit History*. American Palate, 2017.

Because our topic was focused on moonshine distillers in North Carolina, this book was very important to our research. It focused on both the people who made the moonshine and the revenuers who arrested them. This let us see both sides of the story when it came to the history of making moonshine, especially during Prohibition.

Stewart, Bruce E. *Moonshiners and Prohibitionists: The Battle over Alcohol in Southern Appalachia*. UP of Kentucky, 2018.

Many people view moonshiners and bootleggers as uneducated backward lawbreakers, however in this book we learned that this was not the case. The battle over alcohol was between people who thought they had a right to create whiskey and brandy to support their families and others who felt they needed to pass laws to reform people and turn them away from hard liquor. This book showed us both sides of the issue, and it helped us to understand how Prohibition affected the small family distillers who were trying to make a living.

Thompson, Neal. *Driving with the Devil: Southern Moonshine, Detroit Wheels, and the Birth of NASCAR*. Crown Publishers, 2006.

This book talked about bootlegging and how bootleggers modified the Ford Model-T to outrun federal agents and escape with illegal moonshine. We used this source to strengthen our knowledge of how the cars were modified and the ways they were used.

Wilkinson, Alec. *Moonshine: A Life in Pursuit of White Liquor*. Paperback ed ed. Hungry Mind Press, 1998.

The author of this book interviewed Garland Bunting, a man who is called "the most successful revenue agent" in the history of North Carolina. This book explained how he chased illegal moonshiners for over thirty years. We read this book to learn the perspective of a revenuer.

Audiovisual

'Bull Durham' Star's Legend Lives On. Hosted by Scott Mason. Aired January 28, 2010, on Capitol Broadcasting Company. Accessed March 10, 2026.
<https://www.wral.com/video/lifestyles/travel/video/6909519/>.

Garland Bunting was an important revenue agent in the Carolinas who caught many moonshiners during his career. We watched this news report about his life to learn more about it from his family and friends. We also used an image of him from this clip on our site.

"Henry Ford." Video. The Henry Ford. Posted May 20, 2011. Accessed March 31, 2026.
<https://www.thehenryford.org/collections/explore/videos/henry-ford?AssetId=5edf99a9-ffb1-4c4b-bee2-c6b0cdc1c439>.

In this video, retired curator of transportation at The Henry Ford, Bob Casey spoke about the life of Henry Ford. We learned more about who Henry Ford was and the history of the Ford company.

The Men Who Built America. Season 1, episode 8, "The New Machine." Narrated by H. W. Brands. Aired November 11, 2012, on The History Channel.

We used this video to learn more about the time period and the events that affected the country. It was focused on Ford and his revolutionary way of making cars. We used a quote from Henry Ford from this site.

Prohibition. Directed by Ken Burns. Narrated by Peter Coyote. PBS, 2011. DVD.

We came together to watch this documentary about the Prohibition Era so that we could learn more about the dry movement in America. While we learned how the temperance movement was able to get the 18th Amendment passed, the focus was more on the reaction in the larger cities than on the Appalachian area of the country. It was still very useful for historical context of this time period.

The Women of Prohibition. Directed by Ken Burns and Lynn Novick. 2011.

This video gave us insight into the Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) and how Frances Willard and many other women fought for prohibition. The WCTU started the Department of Scientific Temperance, hoping to influence school-age children about the evils of alcohol.

Web sites, e-sources

A&E Television Networks. "Tennessee Passes Nation's First Prohibition Law." History. Last modified March 2, 2010. Accessed December 8, 2025. <https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/january-26/tennessee-passes-nations-first-prohibition-law>.

This article provided information about the lead up to and effects of the 18th Amendment. It also covered some of the unexpected consequences of Prohibition, and its eventual nullification.

"Constitutional Amendment Process." National Archives. Accessed May 1, 2026.
<https://www.archives.gov/federal-register/constitution>.

This website explained the process to amend the Constitution of the United States. It gave us an understanding of how difficult it was to pass amendments like the 18th and the 21st.

Hamilton, David, and Johnathan O'Neill. "Was Prohibition a Success or a Failure?" Bill of Right Institute. Accessed January 29, 2026. https://billofrightsinstitute.org/activities/was-prohibition-a-success-or-a-failure?utm_source.

This source was a debate between David E. Hamilton and Jonathan O'Neill on whether the experiment of Prohibition was successful. Hearing both sides of the argument was insightful.

Hewitt, Kimberly, Bland Simpson, and Noel Yancey. "Moonshine." NCpedia. North Carolina Government and Heritage Library. Last modified 2006. Accessed December 7, 2025. <https://www.ncpedia.org/moonshine>.

At the beginning of our research, we used this website to get general knowledge of our topic. It was helpful in giving us ideas for focusing our research and giving us background information to start our website.

The House of Representatives. "The House of Representatives about Prohibition." Accessed November 10, 2025. <https://history.house.gov/Education/Primary-Sources/Primary-Source-Sets/Prohibition/About-Prohibition/>.

We used this website to build our background understanding of Prohibition and its historical context as the page provided clear explanations that helped us understand why the movement emerged and how it affected the United States. While exploring the site, we also found several useful quotes and images that helped illustrate the era's social and political atmosphere. These materials supported our research and helped us develop a deeper perspective for our National History Day project.

Jordan, Eli, ed. "Moonshine and Rebellion." History Collections. Accessed January 5, 2026. <https://historycollection.com/moonshine-and-rebellion-the-real-story-behind-southern-bootleggers/>.

This website provided us with information about the people, their lives, and also quotes and pictures from the Prohibition Era that we used on our website. It had also gave us insight into law enforcement, as well as individuals like Popcorn Sutton, one of the last moonshiners in the Appalachian Mountains.

"Junior Johnson – the Last American Hero from Start to Finish." Midnightmoonshine.com. <https://midnightmoonshine.com/junior-johnson-the-last-american-hero-from-start-to-finish/>.

We read this website for information on Junior Johnson, bootlegging, and moonshine. We learned how bootlegging became NASCAR.

Kelly, Kerry. "The Volstead Act." National Archives. Accessed January 29, 2026. https://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/volstead-act?utm_source.

This article provided us with more insight into the temperance movement, the initial successes of Prohibition, and ultimately, why it failed. We used a quote from Herbert Hoover found on this website.

The Library of Congress. "Prohibition: A Case Study of Progressive Reform" [Prohibition: A Case Study of Progressive Reform]. Accessed November 10, 2025.
<https://www.loc.gov/classroom-materials/united-states-history-primary-source-timeline/progressive-era-to-new-era-1900-1929/prohibition-case-study-of-progressive-reform/>.

We used this website to build background knowledge about the 18th Amendment and the Progressive Era movement that led to Prohibition. It also provided helpful information about how moonshining developed during this time and why enforcement became so challenging. The site included several useful quotes from Herbert Hoover that we incorporated into our project to show how national leaders viewed Prohibition and its goals.

The Mob Museum. "The Interactive History of Prohibition." Accessed November 10, 2025.
<https://prohibition.themobmuseum.org/#How-Prohibition-Changed-American-Culture/1>.

We used this website to explore both the short-term and long-term effects that Prohibition had on the United States. It also provided a wide range of detailed facts that strengthened our research. The site helped us see how Prohibition reshaped American culture, crime, and society, and it offered several insights that we incorporated directly into our project.

"Model T." History. Last modified April 26, 2010. Accessed December 9, 2025.
<https://www.history.com/articles/model-t>.

This webpage talked about the invention of the Ford Model T, and how they gained publicity, eventually leading to almost every American having one. We used this source for historical background and quotes for our project.

Moonshine through the Ages (blog). Accessed February 2, 2026.
<https://www.ourstate.com/north-carolina-moonshine-timeline/>.

We used this for the timeline and for information about Bill France with the start of North Wilkesboro Speedway.

Morgan, Chad. "Alexander Stephens." New Georgia Encyclopedia, last modified Jun 6, 2017.
<https://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/government-politics/alexander-stephens-1812-1883/>

This web page was a biography of Alexander Stephens. We used this website for a photo of Stephens, who was the Vice President of the Confederacy and opposed the prohibition of alcohol. We also used a quote from this page.

"NASCAR History." Nascar.com. Accessed November 10, 2025.
<https://www.nascar.com/nascar-history>.

We used this website to learn about the origins and development of NASCAR. It also explained how early stockcar racing was connected to moonshining and the enforcement of the 18th Amendment. The background information helped us understand how Prohibition shaped the culture and technology that eventually led to modern NASCAR.

Nilsson, Jeff. "What the 21st Amendment Can Teach Us about Legalizing Marijuana." The Saturday Evening Post. Last modified January 9, 2019. Accessed January 26, 2026.
<https://www.saturdayeveningpost.com/2019/01/what-the-21st-amendment-can-teach-us-about-legalizing-marijuana/>.

This article used lessons learned from the Prohibition Era and applied them to legalizing marijuana. We used pictures from this site for our website.

The Ohio State University. "Prohibition." Accessed November 10, 2025.
<https://prohibition.osu.edu/>.

We used this website to learn more about the major effects of Prohibition on the United States. The site also included political cartoons and historical images that helped us better understand how people viewed Prohibition at the time. These visuals and explanations supported our research and gave us useful material to include in our project.

Owen England. "Early Prohibition and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Fort Collins." Intermountain Histories. Accessed January 19, 2026.
<https://www.intermountainhistories.org/items/show/131>.

This website gave us more information on the Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) and how the movement started. It gave us dates, images, and names of the contributors to the WCTU.

PBS. "Roots of Prohibition." Accessed November 10, 2025.
<https://www.pbs.org/kenburns/prohibition/roots-of-prohibition/>.

We used this website to gain context about the 18th Amendment and the social forces that led to Prohibition. It also provided helpful background on the temperance movement and explained how moonshining grew in response to the new laws. The historical details and visuals on the site strengthened our understanding of why Prohibition emerged and how it shaped American culture.

"President Herbert Hoover." Herbert Hoover Presidential Library and Museum. Accessed February 22, 2026. <https://hoover.archives.gov/hoovers/president-herbert-hoover>.

We used this source for an image of Herbert Hoover and a quote from his 1929 Inaugural Address.

"Prohibition Museum in Savannah Georgia." Prohibition Museum in Savannah Georgia. Accessed December 30, 2025. <https://www.americanprohibitionmuseum.com/>.

After visiting the Prohibition Museum in Savannah Georgia, we continued our research by going to their website. We learned more about taxes on alcohol, the Women's Temperance Movement, and even Presidential drinking.

Stanz, Carissa. "The 5 Famous Moonshiners and Bootleggers That Shaped American History." Country Lifestyle. *Wid Open Country*. Last modified June 2, 2022. Accessed February 1, 2026. <https://www.wideopencountry.com/famous-moonshiners-that-shaped-history/>.

This article had some information on two famous moonshiners and bootleggers from North Carolina. We used this article to download a few photos for our website. We also gained a little new knowledge about Popcorn Sutton.

Sumich, Jason. "It's All Legal Until You Get Caught: Moonshining in the Southern Appalachians." *Appstate*. Accessed December 8, 2025. <https://anthro.appstate.edu/research/field-schools/ethnographic-and-linguistic-field-schools/summer-2007-allegany-county/its>.

We used this website to gain a more nuanced understanding of drinking culture in the Appalachians, and the effects Prohibition had on communities outside of major cities. It discussed the motivation behind illegal moonshine in the Appalachians, and the methods employed to conceal their operations from federal agents.

Tabler, Dave. "Moonshine and NASCAR." *Moonshine and NASCAR* (blog), March 20, 2007. Accessed February 2, 2026. <https://www.appalachianhistory.net/2007/03/moonshine-and-nascar.html>.

We used this website article to learn about the cars used during Prohibition. We wanted to understand how they modified them during and after Prohibition.

Tabler, Dave. "The Work of the Mountain Mother." *Appalachian History.net* (blog), April 22, 2019. Accessed December 30, 2025. <https://www.appalachianhistory.net/2019/04/work-of-mountain-mother.html>.

In order to understand why making moonshine was important to the people of the Appalachian Mountains, we needed to learn more about their lives. This article described in detail how the women had to work in order to help the family survive and it helped us to see how difficult their lives were.

Western Carolina University. "Migration of the Scotch-Irish from Ulster to Western North Carolina." Digital Heritage connecting Appalachian culture and traditions with the world. Accessed February 5, 2026. <https://dh.wcu.edu/index.php/2011/12/07/the-migration-of-the-scotch-irish-from-ulster-to-western-north-carolina>.

We used this for historical background about the Scots-Irish people moving to North Carolina. We also used a picture from this source.

Williams, Deb, Chris Barber, and Bill Barber. "North Carolina's Albemarle Peninsula." NC Department of Natural and Cultural Resources. State of North Carolina. Accessed December 6, 2025. <https://www.dncr.nc.gov/programs-services/moonshine-and-motorsports-trail/moonshine-motorsports-trail-locations/north-carolinas-albemarle-peninsula>.

Although our project is about life in the Appalachian Mountains, moonshining and the effect that Prohibition had on the people's way of life, we did also research other areas throughout the Carolinas that turned to moonshining in order to provide for their families. In this article we learned more about how people in the Albemarle Sound region benefited from making and selling moonshine.

Unpublished & other sources

Galladora, Bunny. Interview by the author. Indian Land, SC. May 15, 2026.

Bunny Galladora is a member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Director of the Public Relations Department. She shared the convictions of the WCTU and their "Do Everything," policy, which helped pass the 18th Amendment. She also explained that lack of enforcement was the reason they needed to push for a constitutional amendment instead of just local and state prohibition laws.

Guided Tour at Prohibition Museum. Savannah Georgia. October 5, 2025.

This in-person guided tour at the Prohibition Museum in Savannah, Georgia, provided understanding about the Prohibition Era from the Women's Temperance Movement through the repeal of the 21st Amendment. The exhibits showed the many consequences, such as budget shortages, income taxes, and even everyday normal people turning to a life of crime. It also had exhibits of cars used to transport moonshine and explained how it eventually led to NASCAR.

Mitchell, Stephen. Telephone interview by the author. Indian Land, SC. May 7, 2026.

At the beginning of our project, we visited the American Prohibition Museum, which gave us an overview of Prohibition and NASCAR. We later got an interview with the director of the museum, Stephen Mitchell, who gave us more information on women's involvement in passing the 18th Amendment.

