

AMERICAN NATIONAL BANKSHARES INC

Form S-4/A

March 29, 2011

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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 29, 2011

Registration No. 333-172140

**UNITED STATES**  
**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**  
Washington, D.C. 20549

**AMENDMENT NO. 1**  
**TO**  
**FORM S-4**  
**REGISTRATION STATEMENT**

*Under*

*THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933*

**AMERICAN NATIONAL BANKSHARES INC.**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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<b>Virginia</b> (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	<b>6021</b> (Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number)	<b>54-1284688</b> (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
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**628 Main Street**

**Danville, Virginia 24541**

**(434) 792-5111**

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area  
code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

**Charles H. Majors**

**President and Chief Executive Officer**

**American National Bankshares Inc.**

**628 Main Street**

**Danville, Virginia 24541**

**(434) 792-5111**

(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number,  
including area code, of agent for service)

*Copies of all correspondence to:*

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**Scott H. Richter, Esq.**

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**1001 College Court**

**New Bern, North Carolina 28562**

**(252) 672-5458**

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Richmond, Virginia 23219

(804) 783-2003

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale of the securities to the public: As soon as practicable after this Registration Statement becomes effective and all other conditions to the proposed merger described herein have been satisfied or waived.

If the securities being registered on this Form are being offered in connection with the formation of a holding company and there is compliance with General Instruction G, check the following box.

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer  Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer  (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company

If applicable, place an X in the box to designate the appropriate rule provision relied upon in conducting this transaction:

Exchange Act Rule 13e-4(i) (Cross-Border Issuer Tender Offer)

Exchange Act Rule 14d-1(d) (Cross-Border Third-Party Tender Offer)

**The Registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until the Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.**

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**The information contained herein is subject to completion or amendment. A registration statement relating to these securities has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. These securities may not be sold nor may offers to buy be accepted prior to the time the registration statement becomes effective. This proxy statement/prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell these securities, nor a solicitation of any offer to buy nor shall there be any sale of these securities in any jurisdiction in which such offer, solicitation or sale is not permitted.**

**PRELIMINARY SUBJECT TO COMPLETION DATED MARCH 29, 2011**

**PROPOSED MERGER YOUR VOTE IS VERY IMPORTANT**

Dear Fellow Shareholders:

We are pleased to report that the board of directors of American National Bankshares Inc. has approved a strategic merger agreement pursuant to which American will acquire MidCarolina Financial Corporation. We are sending you this document to ask you, as an American shareholder, to vote in favor of certain merger-related matters.

After the merger, American will have assets of over \$1.3 billion, a strong capital base and 24 banking offices with a significant presence in the south-central Virginia and north-central North Carolina markets. We believe the combined company will be well positioned to achieve strong financial performance and increase shareholder value through a balanced business mix, greater scale and enhanced efficiencies and competitiveness. In the proposed merger, MidCarolina will merge with and into a newly-formed subsidiary of American, and MidCarolina Bank, the wholly-owned subsidiary bank of MidCarolina, will merge with and into American National Bank and Trust Company, the wholly-owned subsidiary bank of American.

Upon completion of the proposed merger, we estimate that the current American shareholders will own approximately 79% of American common stock and the MidCarolina common shareholders will own approximately 21% of our common stock. In the merger, the MidCarolina common shareholders will receive 0.33 shares of American common stock for each share of MidCarolina common stock. In addition, each share of MidCarolina's Series A noncumulative perpetual preferred stock will be converted into one share of American's to-be-established Series A noncumulative perpetual preferred stock. As of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, we expect to issue approximately [ ] shares of American common stock and approximately 5,000 shares of American Series A preferred stock in the merger. American shareholders will continue to own their existing shares, which will not be affected by the merger.

The 0.33 common stock exchange ratio is fixed and will not be adjusted to reflect stock price changes prior to the closing of the merger. American's common stock trades on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol AMNB. MidCarolina's common stock trades on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol MCFI. Based on the closing sale price for American common stock on December 15, 2010 (\$23.80), the last trading day before public announcement of the merger, the 0.33 exchange ratio represented approximately \$7.85 in value for each share of MidCarolina common stock. The closing sale price for MidCarolina common stock on the OTC Bulletin Board on December 15, 2010 was \$2.85. The most recent reported closing sale price for American common stock on [ ], 2011 was \$[ ]. The most recent reported closing sale price for MidCarolina common stock on [ ], 2011 was \$[ ]. We urge you to obtain current market quotations for the shares of American and MidCarolina.

**Your vote is important.** We are holding a special meeting of our shareholders to obtain approval of the issuance of up to approximately 1,750,000 shares of our common stock in the merger. We urge you to read carefully this entire proxy statement/prospectus, which includes important information about the merger. **You should also carefully consider the information in the Risk Factors section beginning on page 25.**

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Whether or not you plan to attend the special meeting, it is important that your shares be represented at the meeting and your vote recorded. Please take the time to vote by completing and mailing the enclosed proxy card. Even if you return the proxy card, you may attend the special meeting and vote your shares in person.

**The American board of directors unanimously recommends that you vote FOR the proposal to issue shares of American common stock to MidCarolina shareholders in the merger.**

Thank you for your support.

Charles H. Majors  
President and Chief Executive Officer

**Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the securities to be issued in connection with the merger or determined if this proxy statement/prospectus is accurate or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.**

**The securities to be issued in the merger are not savings or deposit accounts and are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency.**

This proxy statement/prospectus is dated [ ], 2011 and is first being mailed to American shareholders on or about [ ], 2011.

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**PROPOSED MERGER YOUR VOTE IS VERY IMPORTANT**

Dear Fellow Shareholders:

The board of directors of MidCarolina Financial Corporation has unanimously approved a strategic merger that will combine MidCarolina Financial Corporation with American National Bankshares Inc. We are sending this document to holders of MidCarolina common stock and Series A noncumulative perpetual preferred stock, and we are asking holders of MidCarolina common stock to vote in favor of the merger agreement at the special meeting of MidCarolina shareholders that has been called to vote on the merger.

In the merger, holders of MidCarolina common stock will receive 0.33 shares of American common stock for each share of MidCarolina common stock they own. In addition, holders of MidCarolina's Series A noncumulative perpetual preferred stock will receive one share of American's to-be-established Series A noncumulative perpetual preferred stock for each share of MidCarolina Series A preferred stock they own. Upon completion of the proposed merger, we estimate that the current MidCarolina common shareholders will own approximately 21% of American's common stock. As of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, it is expected that American will issue approximately [ ] shares of American common stock and approximately 5,000 shares of American Series A preferred stock in the merger.

The 0.33 common stock exchange ratio is fixed and will not be adjusted to reflect stock price changes prior to the closing of the merger. American's common stock trades on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol AMNB. MidCarolina's common stock trades on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol MCFI. Based on the closing sale price for American common stock on December 15, 2010 (\$23.80), the last trading day before public announcement of the merger, the 0.33 exchange ratio represented approximately \$7.85 in value for each share of MidCarolina common stock. The closing sale price for MidCarolina common stock on the OTC Bulletin Board on December 15, 2010 was \$2.85. The most recent reported closing sale price for American common stock on [ ], 2011 was \$[ ]. The most recent reported closing sale price for MidCarolina common stock on [ ], 2011 was \$[ ]. We urge you to obtain current market quotations for the shares of American and MidCarolina.

**Your vote is very important.** We are holding a special meeting of our shareholders to obtain approval of the merger agreement. We urge you to read carefully this entire proxy statement/prospectus, which includes important information about the merger. **You should also carefully consider the information in the Risk Factors section beginning on page 25.**

Under North Carolina law, you have the right to assert dissenters' rights with respect to the merger. In order to exercise and perfect your dissenters' rights, you must provide to MidCarolina before the vote on the merger agreement at the special meeting a written notice of your intent to demand payment for your shares if the merger is completed. If you are a holder of MidCarolina common stock, you also must either vote against the merger agreement or abstain from voting, or not submit a proxy at all. If the merger is approved, there are additional steps that you must take to exercise and perfect your dissenters' rights under North Carolina law. A more detailed description of the procedures to exercise and perfect dissenters' rights is included in the proxy statement/prospectus in the Summary section under MidCarolina's Shareholders Have Dissenters Rights in the Merger beginning on page 16 and under The Merger Dissenters and Appraisal Rights beginning on page 71.

Whether or not you plan to attend the special meeting, it is important that your shares be represented at the meeting and your vote recorded. Please take the time to vote by completing and mailing the enclosed proxy card. Even if you return the proxy card, you may attend the special meeting and vote your shares in person.

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**The MidCarolina board of directors unanimously recommends that you vote FOR approval of the merger agreement.**

Thank you for your support.

Charles T. Canaday, Jr.  
President and Chief Executive Officer

**Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the securities to be issued in connection with the merger or determined if this proxy statement/prospectus is accurate or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.**

**The securities to be issued in the merger are not savings or deposit accounts and are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency.**

This proxy statement/prospectus is dated [ ], 2011 and is first being mailed to MidCarolina shareholders on or about [ ], 2011.

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AMERICAN NATIONAL BANKSHARES INC.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

To be held on [ ], 2011

A special meeting of shareholders of American National Bankshares Inc. ( American ) will be held at the [ ], located at the [ ], Danville, Virginia, at [ ]: [ ] [ ] .m. local time, on [ ], 2011 for the following purposes:

1. To consider and vote on a proposal to approve the issuance of up to approximately 1,750,000 shares of American common stock to the shareholders of common stock of MidCarolina Financial Corporation ( MidCarolina ) in accordance with the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization, dated as of December 15, 2010, between American and MidCarolina, and a related Plan of Merger (together, the merger agreement ), whereby MidCarolina will merge with and into a newly-formed subsidiary of American upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the merger agreement, as more fully described in the accompanying proxy statement/prospectus. A copy of the merger agreement is attached as Appendix A to the accompanying proxy statement/prospectus.
2. To consider and vote on a proposal to adjourn or postpone the meeting to a later date or dates, if necessary, to permit further solicitation of proxies in the event there are not sufficient votes at the time of the meeting to approve the issuance of shares of American common stock to the shareholders of common stock of MidCarolina.
3. To transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting or any adjournments or postponements thereof.

All holders of record of American common stock at the close of business on [ ], 2011, are entitled to notice of and to vote at the meeting and any adjournments thereof.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

William W. Traynham

*Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer*

*and Corporate Secretary*

[ ], 2011

**The American board of directors unanimously recommends that you vote FOR approval of the issuance of common stock to MidCarolina shareholders in the merger and FOR approval to adjourn or postpone the special meeting, if necessary.**



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**Please promptly complete and return the enclosed proxy card, whether or not you plan to attend the special meeting. If you attend the meeting in person, you may withdraw your proxy card and vote your own shares.**

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**MIDCAROLINA FINANCIAL CORPORATION**

**NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS**

**To be held on [ ], 2011**

A special meeting of shareholders of MidCarolina Financial Corporation ( MidCarolina ) will be held at the [ ], located at the [ ], Burlington, North Carolina, at [ ]: [ ] [ ] .m. local time, on [ ], 2011 for the following purposes:

1. To consider and vote on a proposal to approve the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization, dated as of December 15, 2010, between American National Bankshares Inc. ( American ) and MidCarolina, and a related Plan of Merger (together, the merger agreement ), whereby MidCarolina will merge with and into a newly-formed subsidiary of American (the merger ) upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the merger agreement, as more fully described in the accompanying proxy statement/prospectus. A copy of the merger agreement is attached as Appendix A to the accompanying proxy statement/prospectus.
2. To consider and vote on a proposal to adjourn or postpone the meeting to a later date or dates, if necessary, to permit further solicitation of proxies in the event there are not sufficient votes at the time of the meeting to approve the merger agreement.

3. To transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting or any adjournments or postponements thereof. All holders of record of MidCarolina common stock at the close of business on [ ], 2011, are entitled to notice of and to vote at the meeting and any adjournments thereof. You may cast one vote for each share of MidCarolina common stock held on such date. Holders of MidCarolina's Series A noncumulative perpetual preferred stock are not entitled to vote at the meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

Charles T. Canaday, Jr.

*President and Chief Executive Officer*

[ ], 2011

**The MidCarolina board of directors unanimously recommends that you vote FOR the approval of the merger agreement and FOR the approval to adjourn or postpone the MidCarolina special meeting, if necessary.**

**If the merger agreement is approved and the merger is completed, holders of both MidCarolina common stock and MidCarolina Series A preferred stock will have the right to dissent and demand payment of the fair value of their shares. Your right to dissent is conditioned on your strict compliance with the requirements of Article 13 of Chapter 55 of the North Carolina General Statutes. The full text of that statute is attached as Appendix D to the proxy statement/prospectus which accompanies this notice.**

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**Please promptly complete and return the enclosed proxy card, whether or not you plan to attend the special meeting. If you attend the meeting in person, you may withdraw your proxy card and vote your own shares.**

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**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

This proxy statement/prospectus incorporates by reference important business and financial information about American from other documents that are not included in or delivered with this proxy statement/prospectus. For a listing of the documents incorporated by reference, see *Where You Can Find More Information* on page 165. This information is available to you without charge upon your written or oral request. You can obtain the documents incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus through the website of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) at <http://www.sec.gov>, through the website of American at <http://www.amnb.com> or by requesting them in writing or by telephone at the contact information set forth below:

**American National Bankshares Inc.**

628 Main Street

Danville, Virginia 24541

Telephone: (434) 792-5111

Attention: Carolyn Compton

Assistant Corporate Secretary

Information contained on the website of American does not constitute part of this proxy statement/prospectus and is not incorporated into other filings that American makes with the SEC.

MidCarolina shareholders may also obtain documents incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus by requesting them in writing or by telephone from Morrow & Co., LLC, MidCarolina's proxy solicitor, at the following address and telephone number:

470 West Avenue 3rd Floor

Stamford, CT 06902

1-800- [ ]

**To receive timely delivery of the documents in advance of the special meetings, please make your request no later than [ ], 2011.**

In this proxy statement/prospectus, American National Bankshares Inc. is referred to as American, the newly-formed subsidiary of American formed to facilitate the transaction, ANB Merger Subsidiary, Inc., is referred to as the merger subsidiary, American National Bank and Trust Company, the wholly-owned bank subsidiary of American, is referred to as American National Bank and MidCarolina Financial Corporation is referred to as MidCarolina. The merger of MidCarolina with and into the merger subsidiary is referred to as the merger, and the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization, dated as of December 15, 2010, between American National Bankshares Inc. and MidCarolina Financial Corporation, including the related Plan of Merger between MidCarolina and the merger subsidiary, is referred to collectively as the merger agreement. The special meeting of shareholders of American and the special meeting of shareholders of MidCarolina are sometimes referred to herein collectively as the special meetings.

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**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE MERGER AND THE SPECIAL MEETINGS**

*The following questions and answers briefly address some commonly asked questions about the special meetings and the merger. They may not include all the information that is important to American and MidCarolina shareholders. We urge such shareholders to read carefully this entire proxy statement/prospectus, including the appendices and the other documents referred to herein.*

**Q: What is the transaction?**

A: American and MidCarolina have entered into a merger agreement whereby MidCarolina will merge with and into a newly-formed merger subsidiary of American, and MidCarolina shareholders will receive American stock in exchange for their MidCarolina stock.

**Q: Why am I receiving these materials?**

A: We are sending you these materials to solicit your proxy and help you decide how to vote your shares of American common stock and MidCarolina common stock. These materials are intended to help American shareholders decide how to vote their shares with respect to the proposal to approve the issuance of common stock to MidCarolina shareholders in the merger and to help holders of MidCarolina common stock decide how to vote their shares with respect to the proposal to approve the merger agreement.

Each of American and MidCarolina is holding a special meeting of shareholders to vote on the proposals necessary to complete the merger. Information about the special meetings, the merger and the other business to be considered by American and MidCarolina shareholders is contained in this proxy statement/prospectus.

**Q: Why did American and MidCarolina enter into the merger agreement?**

A: The boards of directors of American and MidCarolina believe that the proposed merger is in the best interest of American and MidCarolina. The boards believe that combining MidCarolina with American is the best way to increase shareholder value in the long run for both American and MidCarolina shareholders and will position the combined company to be a stronger competitor in the competitive market for financial institutions. To review the background and reasons for the merger in more detail, see pages 40 through 53.

**Q: What will MidCarolina shareholders receive in the merger?**

A: In the proposed merger, holders of MidCarolina's common stock will receive 0.33 shares of common stock of American for each of their shares of MidCarolina common stock. This exchange ratio is fixed and will not be adjusted to reflect stock price changes prior to the closing of the merger. In addition, each share of MidCarolina's Series A Noncumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock (the "MidCarolina Series A preferred stock") will be converted into one share of American's to-be-established Series A Noncumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock (the "American Series A preferred stock"), which will have substantially identical terms, preferences and rights as the MidCarolina Series A preferred stock. American shareholders will continue to own their existing shares, which will not be affected by the merger. It is expected that existing shareholders of MidCarolina common stock will own approximately 21% of American's outstanding common stock, on a fully diluted basis, after the merger. The American Series A preferred stock to be issued in exchange for the



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MidCarolina Series A preferred stock will not be convertible into shares of American common stock, and therefore has no effect on the common stock ownership of American after the merger.

**Q: Will American continue to pay dividends on its common stock after the merger?**

A: Since the second quarter of 2007, American has paid a quarterly dividend on shares of its common stock at a rate of \$0.23 per share per quarter. American has no current intention to change its dividend strategy of paying a relatively high cash dividend, but has and will continue to evaluate that decision based a quarterly review of earnings, growth, capital and such other factors that the American board of directors considers relevant to the dividend decision process. MidCarolina has never paid a cash dividend on its common stock.

**Q: Will any of the directors and executive officers of MidCarolina participate in the management of American following the merger?**

A: After the merger, American will be governed by a board of directors comprised of 14 directors, of which 11 are current directors of American and three are current directors of MidCarolina. The three current directors of MidCarolina, F. D. Hornaday III, John H. Love and Robert A. Ward, were chosen by MidCarolina's board of directors, and approved by American's board of directors, to become directors of American and American National Bank following the merger. Additionally, though he will not serve as a voting director of American, MidCarolina's chairman, James R. Copland III, will serve as a director emeritus of American following the merger. Certain directors of MidCarolina and MidCarolina Bank selected by American will also be invited to join the North Carolina Advisory Board of Directors of American National Bank. Current MidCarolina president and chief executive officer, Charles T. Canaday, Jr., will serve as a senior vice president of American and an executive vice president of American National Bank, as well as president of North Carolina Banking for American National Bank.

**Q: When do American and MidCarolina expect to complete the merger?**

A: American and MidCarolina expect to complete the merger after all conditions to the merger in the merger agreement are satisfied or waived, including after shareholder approvals are received at the special meetings, and all required regulatory approvals are received. We currently expect to complete the merger in the second quarter of 2011. However, it is possible that factors outside of our control could require us to complete the merger at a later time or not to complete it at all.

**Q: How does the American board of directors recommend that American shareholders vote?**

A: The American board of directors unanimously recommends that American shareholders vote FOR the proposal to issue shares of common stock to MidCarolina shareholders in the merger and FOR the proposal to adjourn the American special meeting to a later date or dates, if necessary, to permit further solicitation of proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the American special meeting to approve the issuance of shares of American common stock to MidCarolina shareholders.

**Q: How does the MidCarolina board of directors recommend that MidCarolina shareholders vote?**

A: The MidCarolina board of directors unanimously recommends that holders of MidCarolina common stock vote FOR the proposal to approve the merger agreement and the transactions

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contemplated thereby, and FOR the proposal to adjourn the MidCarolina special meeting to a later date or dates, if necessary, to permit further solicitation of proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the MidCarolina special meeting to approve the merger agreement.

### **Q: What do I need to do now to vote my shares?**

A: After carefully reading and considering the information contained in this proxy statement/prospectus, please vote your shares as soon as possible so that your shares will be represented at the American or MidCarolina special meeting. Please follow the instructions set forth on the proxy card or on the voting instruction form provided by the record holder if your shares are held in the name of your broker or other nominee.

### **Q: How do I vote?**

A: You may vote before the American or MidCarolina special meeting by completing, signing, dating and returning the enclosed proxy card in the enclosed postage-paid envelope.

If you are a record holder of MidCarolina common stock, you can also appoint the proxies to vote your shares for you by going to the Internet website [www.midcarolinabank.com/proxy](http://www.midcarolinabank.com/proxy). When you are prompted for your control number, enter the number printed just above your name on the enclosed proxy card, and then follow the instructions provided. You may vote by Internet only until 5:00 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time on [ ], 2011, which is the day before the MidCarolina special meeting date. If you vote by Internet, you need not sign and return a proxy card. Under North Carolina law, you will be appointing the proxies to vote your shares on the same terms and with the same authority as if you completed, signed and returned a proxy card. The authority you will be giving the proxies is described in the proxy card.

You may also cast your vote in person at the respective company's special meeting. If your shares are held in street name, through a broker, bank or other nominee, that institution will send you separate instructions describing the procedure for voting your shares. Street name shareholders who wish to vote in person at the special meetings will need to present a proxy from the institution that holds their shares.

### **Q: If my shares are held in street name by a broker or other nominee, will my broker or nominee vote my shares for me?**

A: Your broker or other nominee does not have authority to vote on the proposals described in this proxy statement/prospectus if you do not provide instructions to it on how to vote. Your broker or other nominee will vote your shares held by it in street name with respect to these matters ONLY if you provide instructions to it on how to vote. You should follow the directions your broker or other nominee provides.

### **Q: When and where is the American special meeting of shareholders?**

A: The special meeting of American shareholders will be held at [ ]: [ ] [ ] .m., local time, on [ ], 2011 at the [ ], located at [ ], Danville, Virginia. All holders of American common stock as of the record date for the American meeting, or their duly appointed proxies, may attend the American special meeting.

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### **Q: When and where is the MidCarolina special meeting of shareholders?**

A: The special meeting of MidCarolina shareholders will be held at [ ]: [ ] [ ] .m., local time, on [ ], 2011 at the [ ], located at [ ], Burlington, North Carolina. All holders of MidCarolina common stock as of the record date for the MidCarolina meeting, or their duly appointed proxies, may attend the MidCarolina special meeting.

### **Q: What vote is required to approve each proposal at the American special meeting?**

A: The proposal to issue up to approximately 1,750,000 shares of common stock to MidCarolina shareholders requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the total votes cast on the proposal.

Approval of a motion to adjourn or postpone the American special meeting to permit further solicitation of proxies to approve the issuance of shares of American common stock to MidCarolina shareholders requires the affirmative vote of at least a majority of the shares voted at the special meeting, whether or not a quorum is present.

### **Q: What vote is required to approve each proposal at the MidCarolina special meeting?**

A: The proposal to approve the merger agreement requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of MidCarolina common stock.

Approval of a motion to adjourn or postpone the MidCarolina special meeting to permit further solicitation of proxies to approve the merger agreement requires the affirmative vote of at least a majority of the shares voted at the special meeting, whether or not a quorum is present.

### **Q: What if I do not vote on the matters relating to the merger?**

A: If you are an American shareholder: With respect to the proposal to issue shares of American common stock to MidCarolina shareholders, if you fail to vote, fail to instruct your broker or other nominee how to vote, or respond with an "abstain" vote, you will not be considered to have cast a vote, and your shares will be disregarded for purposes of determining whether a majority of the total votes cast have approved the proposal. If you do not hold your shares in street name and you sign and return your proxy card but do not indicate how you want to vote on the proposal to issue shares of American common stock to MidCarolina shareholders, your proxy will be counted as a vote in favor of the proposal.

If you are a MidCarolina shareholder: With respect to the proposal to approve the merger agreement, if you fail to vote or fail to instruct your broker or other nominee how to vote, your failure to vote will have the same effect as a vote against the merger. If you respond with an "abstain" vote, your proxy will have the same effect as a vote against the merger. If you do not hold your shares in street name and you sign and return your proxy card but do not indicate how you want to vote on the proposal to approve the merger, your proxy will be counted as a vote in favor of the proposal.

### **Q: What if I hold shares in both American and MidCarolina?**

A: If you are a shareholder of both American and MidCarolina, you will receive two separate packages of proxy materials. A vote as an American shareholder will not constitute a vote as a MidCarolina shareholder for the merger-related proposals, or vice versa. Therefore, please sign, date, and return all proxy cards that you receive from American and MidCarolina.



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**Q: May I change my vote after I have delivered my proxy or voting instruction card?**

A: Yes. You may change your vote at any time before your proxy is voted at the special meetings. You may do this in one of three ways:

by sending a notice of revocation to either the American corporate secretary or the MidCarolina corporate secretary, as the case may be;

by sending a completed proxy card bearing a later date than your original proxy card; or

by attending the American or MidCarolina special meeting and voting in person; your attendance alone will not revoke any proxy. If you choose either of the first two methods, your notice or new proxy card must be actually received before the voting takes place at the respective special meeting.

If your shares are held in an account at a broker or other nominee, you should contact your broker or other nominee to change your vote.

**Q: What are the material federal income tax consequences of the merger to MidCarolina shareholders?**

A: American and MidCarolina intend for the merger to qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the Internal Revenue Code) for United States federal income tax purposes. Assuming the merger qualifies for such treatment, a holder of MidCarolina stock generally will not recognize any gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a result of the exchange of the holder's shares of MidCarolina stock for shares of American stock pursuant to the merger. MidCarolina shareholders may, however, recognize gain or loss in connection with the receipt of cash for fractional shares or as dissenting shareholders in the merger. For greater detail, see The Merger Material Federal Income Tax Consequences beginning on page 82.

**Q: Do I have dissenters or appraisal rights?**

A: Shareholders of MidCarolina stock are entitled to dissenters' rights in connection with the merger. For information on how to exercise and perfect your dissenters' rights, please see The Merger Dissenters and Appraisal Rights beginning on page 71. Shareholders of American common stock are not entitled to exercise any dissenters' or appraisal rights in connection with the merger.

**Q: Should I send in my MidCarolina stock certificates now?**

A: No. Please do not send your stock certificates with your proxy card. If you are a holder of MidCarolina stock, you will receive written instructions from the exchange agent after the merger is completed on how to exchange your MidCarolina stock certificates for American stock certificates and receive your check in lieu of any fractional shares.

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**Q: What happens if I transfer my MidCarolina common shares after the record date for the MidCarolina special meeting?**

A: The record date for the MidCarolina special meeting is earlier than the expected date of completion of the merger. Therefore, if you transfer your shares of MidCarolina common stock after the record date for the MidCarolina special meeting, but prior to the merger, you will retain the right to vote at the special meeting, but the right to receive the merger consideration will transfer with the shares of MidCarolina common stock.

**Q: Who should I contact if I have any questions about the proxy materials or voting?**

A: If you have any questions about the merger or if you need assistance in submitting your proxy or voting your shares or need additional copies of the proxy statement/prospectus or the enclosed proxy card:

if you are an American shareholder, you should contact American's Investor Relations department by calling (434) 792-5111 or by writing to American National Bankshares, Inc., 628 Main Street, Danville, Virginia 24541, Attention: Investor Relations.

if you are a MidCarolina shareholder, you should contact MidCarolina's Corporate Secretary by calling (336) 538-1600 or by writing to MidCarolina Financial Corporation, 3101 South Church Street Burlington, North Carolina 27216, Attention: Corporate Secretary. You may also obtain more information about the merger and the proxy materials by contacting Morrow & Co., LLC, MidCarolina's proxy solicitor, at 1-800- [ ].

If your shares are held in a stock brokerage account or by a bank or other nominee, you should call your broker or other nominee for additional information.

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**SUMMARY**

*This summary highlights selected information from this proxy statement/prospectus. It does not contain all of the information that is important to you. We urge you to read carefully the entire proxy statement/prospectus and the other documents to which this proxy statement/prospectus refers to understand fully the merger and the other matters to be considered at the special meetings. See *Where You Can Find More Information* beginning on page 165. Each item in this summary includes a page reference directing you to a more complete description of that item.*

**The Parties (pages 92 and 93)**

**American National Bankshares Inc.**

628 Main Street

Danville, Virginia 24541

(434) 792-5111

American National Bankshares Inc. is a bank holding company headquartered in Danville, Virginia providing a full range of financial services through its subsidiary community bank, American National Bank and Trust Company. American National Bank serves southern and central Virginia and the northern portion of North Carolina with 18 banking offices. The common stock of American is traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol AMNB.

As of December 31, 2010, American had total assets of approximately \$833.7 million, total net loans of approximately \$512.3 million, total deposits of approximately \$640.1 million and total shareholders' equity of approximately \$108.1 million. American National Bank also manages an additional \$417.0 million of assets in its trust and investment services division.

**MidCarolina Financial Corporation**

3101 South Church Street

Burlington, North Carolina 27216

Telephone: (336) 538-1600

MidCarolina Financial Corporation is a bank holding company headquartered in Burlington, North Carolina providing financial services through its subsidiary community bank, MidCarolina Bank. MidCarolina Bank has six full-service banking offices and two limited-service offices located in the cities of Burlington, Graham, Greensboro and Mebane, North Carolina. MidCarolina provides a complete line of banking services to individuals and businesses and also provides access to personalized full brokerage services through a third-party registered broker dealer. The common stock of MidCarolina is traded on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol MCFI.

As of December 31, 2010, MidCarolina had total assets of approximately \$531.2 million, total net loans of approximately \$390.6 million, total deposits of approximately \$465.9 million and total shareholders' equity of approximately \$40.4 million.

**The Merger (page 39)**

American and MidCarolina are proposing a combination of our companies through a merger of MidCarolina with and into a newly-formed merger subsidiary of American. After the merger, it is expected that the merger subsidiary will merge with and into American and MidCarolina Bank will merge with and into American National Bank. The parties expect to complete the merger during the second





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quarter of 2011. The merger agreement is attached to this proxy statement/prospectus as Appendix A. We encourage you to read the merger agreement because it is the legal document that governs the merger.

### **Consideration to be Received in the Merger by MidCarolina Shareholders (page 69)**

In the proposed merger, holders of MidCarolina common stock will receive 0.33 shares of American common stock for each of their shares of MidCarolina common stock outstanding on the effective date of the merger and cash in lieu of any fractional shares (except for shares held by MidCarolina's shareholders who dissent). The number of shares of American common stock delivered for each share of MidCarolina common stock in the merger is referred to as the exchange ratio. This exchange ratio is fixed and will not be adjusted to reflect stock price changes prior to the closing of the merger. In addition, each share of MidCarolina Series A preferred stock will be converted into one share of American Series A preferred stock (except for shares held by MidCarolina's shareholders who dissent), which will have substantially identical terms, preferences and rights as the MidCarolina Series A preferred stock.

It is expected that existing holders of MidCarolina common stock will own approximately 21% of American's outstanding common stock, on a fully diluted basis, after the merger. The American Series A preferred stock to be issued in exchange for the MidCarolina Series A preferred stock will not be convertible into shares of American common stock, and therefore has no effect on the common stock ownership of American after the merger.

Shares of American common stock held by American shareholders will remain unchanged in the merger.

### **Treatment of MidCarolina Stock Options (page 70)**

In the merger, all outstanding MidCarolina stock options will be converted into stock options of American, entitling them to receive common stock of American on the same terms and conditions as were in effect immediately prior to the completion of the merger, subject to any accelerated vesting as a result of the merger to the extent provided by the terms of the applicable MidCarolina equity compensation plans or agreements under such plans. The number of shares issuable under those options and the exercise prices for those options will be adjusted based on the exchange ratio.

### **Dividend Information (page 156)**

Since the second quarter of 2007, American has paid a quarterly dividend on shares of its common stock at a rate of \$0.23 per share per quarter. American has no current intention to change its dividend strategy of paying a relatively high cash dividend, but has and will continue to evaluate that decision based a quarterly review of earnings, growth, capital and such other factors that the American Board of Directors considers relevant to the dividend decision process. MidCarolina has never paid a cash dividend on its common stock.

### **Material Federal Income Tax Consequences (page 82)**

Assuming the merger qualifies as a tax-free reorganization, MidCarolina shareholders generally will not recognize any gain or loss for United States federal income tax purposes as a result of the exchange of MidCarolina stock for shares of American stock. MidCarolina shareholders may, however, recognize gain or loss in connection with cash received for any fractional shares or as dissenting shareholders in the merger. This tax treatment may not apply to all shareholders. You should consult your own tax advisor for a full understanding of the merger's tax consequences that are particular to you.

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You will not be obligated to exchange your shares of MidCarolina stock unless we receive a legal opinion that the merger will be treated for federal income tax purposes as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368 of the Internal Revenue Code.

The tax consequences of the merger to you may depend on your own situation. In addition, you may be subject to state, local or foreign tax laws and consequences that are not addressed in this proxy statement/prospectus. You are urged to consult with your own tax advisor for a full understanding of the tax consequences of the merger to you.

### **Recommendation of the American Board of Directors (page 31)**

The American board of directors unanimously recommends that American shareholders vote FOR the proposal to issue shares of common stock to MidCarolina shareholders in the merger and FOR the proposal to adjourn or postpone the American special meeting to a later date or dates, if necessary.

### **Recommendation of the MidCarolina Board of Directors (page 35)**

The MidCarolina board of directors unanimously recommends that holders of MidCarolina common stock vote FOR the proposal to approve the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, and FOR the proposal to adjourn or postpone the MidCarolina special meeting to a later date or dates, if necessary.

### **Opinion of American's Financial Advisor (page 53)**

American engaged the firm of Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc. ( KBW ) to review the proposed merger and provide a fairness opinion. KBW has given its opinion to the American board that, as of December 15, 2010, the exchange ratio provided for in the merger agreement was fair from a financial point of view to American. A copy of the fairness opinion, setting forth the information reviewed, assumptions made, and matters considered by KBW, is attached to this proxy statement/prospectus as Appendix B. We encourage you to read carefully the entire opinion of KBW. The opinion of KBW has not been updated prior to the date of this proxy statement/prospectus and does not reflect any change in circumstances after December 15, 2010.

**KBW's opinion as to the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the exchange ratio to American was provided to the American board of directors in connection with its evaluation of the exchange ratio from a financial point of view, does not address any other aspect of the merger and does not constitute a recommendation to any shareholder as to how to vote or act with respect to the merger.**

### **Opinion of MidCarolina's Financial Advisor (page 60)**

MidCarolina engaged the firm of Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Incorporated ( Stifel ) to review the proposed merger and provide a fairness opinion. Stifel has given its opinion to the MidCarolina board that, as of December 15, 2010, the per share merger consideration to be received by the holders of shares of MidCarolina common stock (other than dissenting shares, shares subject to a voting agreement and shares held by MidCarolina, American or any of their respective subsidiaries) from American in the merger is fair, from a financial point of view, to the holders of MidCarolina common stock. A copy of the fairness opinion, setting forth the information reviewed, assumptions made, and matters considered by Stifel, is attached to this proxy statement/prospectus as Appendix C. We encourage you to read carefully the entire opinion of Stifel. The opinion of Stifel has not been updated prior to the date of this proxy statement/prospectus and does not reflect any change in circumstances after December 15, 2010.

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**Stifel's opinion as to the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the per share merger consideration to the holders of MidCarolina common stock was provided to the MidCarolina board of directors in connection with its evaluation of the per share merger consideration from a financial point of view, does not address any other aspect of the merger and does not constitute a recommendation to any shareholder as to how to vote or act with respect to the merger.**

### **Regulatory Approvals (page 76)**

American and MidCarolina cannot complete the merger without prior approval from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the Federal Reserve), the Virginia State Corporation Commission and the North Carolina Commissioner of Banks. On February 17, 2011, the North Carolina Commissioner of Banks approved American's application subject to the publication of a public notice of the merger, which notice has since been published. On March 16, 2011, the Virginia State Corporation Commission approved the notice filed by American and on March 21, 2011, American received approval of its Federal Reserve application. Accordingly, all regulatory approvals required for the merger have been obtained. Further, as of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, American and MidCarolina have not received any communication from any of the regulatory agencies indicating that the required approvals do not remain in effect.

### **Conditions to Completion of the Merger (page 75)**

American's and MidCarolina's respective obligations to complete the merger are subject to the fulfillment or waiver of certain conditions, including the following:

approval of the merger agreement by holders of MidCarolina common stock;

approval of the issuance of American common stock to the MidCarolina shareholders in the merger by the American shareholders;

approval of the merger by the necessary federal and state regulatory authorities;

approval from the NASDAQ Stock Market for the listing on the NASDAQ Global Select Market of the shares of common stock of American to be issued in the merger;

the absence of any order, decree or injunction of a court or regulatory agency that enjoins or prohibits the completion of the merger;

accuracy of each party's representations and warranties in the merger agreement, including its representation that no material adverse change has occurred;

the other party's compliance with its obligations under the merger agreement; and

the receipt by each party from LeClairRyan, A Professional Corporation, legal counsel to American, of a written legal opinion relating to the U.S. federal income tax treatment of the merger.

Where the merger agreement and/or law permits, American and MidCarolina could choose to waive a condition to its obligation to complete the merger even if that condition has not been satisfied. We cannot be certain when, or if, the conditions to the merger will be satisfied or waived or that the merger will be completed.



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### **Timing of the Merger (page 69)**

American and MidCarolina expect to complete the merger after all conditions to the merger in the merger agreement are satisfied or waived, including after shareholder approvals are received at the special meetings of American and MidCarolina and all required regulatory approvals are received. We currently expect to complete the merger during the second quarter of 2011. However, it is possible that factors outside of either party's control could require us to complete the merger at a later time or not to complete it at all.

### **Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger (page 85)**

When considering the recommendation of the MidCarolina board, you should be aware that some MidCarolina directors and officers have interests in the merger that differ from, or are in addition to, the interests of other MidCarolina shareholders. The MidCarolina board was aware of these interests and considered them before approving and adopting the merger agreement.

*Indemnification and Insurance.* American has agreed to indemnify the officers and directors of MidCarolina against certain liabilities arising before the effective date of the merger. American has also agreed to provide liability insurance for the current officers and directors of MidCarolina for six years after the merger, subject to a cap on the annual premium payments equal to 150% of MidCarolina's current annual premium.

*Director Appointments.* Three current directors of MidCarolina, F. D. Hornaday III, John H. Love and Robert A. Ward, have been chosen by MidCarolina's board of directors, and approved by American's board of directors, to become directors of American and American National Bank following the merger. Additionally, though he will not serve as a voting director of American, MidCarolina's chairman, James R. Copland III, will serve as a director emeritus of American following the merger. Certain directors of MidCarolina and MidCarolina Bank selected by American will also be invited to join the North Carolina Advisory Board of Directors of American National Bank.

*Executive Officer Position.* Current MidCarolina president and chief executive officer, Charles T. Canaday, Jr., will serve as a senior vice president of American and an executive vice president of American National Bank, as well as president of North Carolina Banking for American National Bank. American, American National Bank and Mr. Canaday have entered into employment and executive severance agreements with respect to his employment by American National Bank after the merger.

*Employment and Change in Control Agreements.* In connection with entering into the merger agreement, American National Bank has entered into an employment agreement with Charles T. Canaday, Jr. that is effective upon the consummation of the merger. Under the terms of the agreement, Mr. Canaday will serve as a senior vice president of American and an executive vice president of American National Bank, as well as president of North Carolina Banking for American National Bank. The employment agreement provides Mr. Canaday with an annual base salary that will be no less than \$190,000. In addition, after consummation of the merger, American National Bank will pay Mr. Canaday \$550,000 as a retention bonus for his agreeing to serve as an officer of American National Bank after the merger. American National Bank and Mr. Canaday will also enter into an arrangement at the time of the merger under which American National Bank will fund a deferred compensation account for Mr. Canaday with a lump sum payment of \$205,100. The deferred compensation account will vest and become payable, provided Mr. Canaday remains in full-time employment with American National Bank on such vesting date, in three annual installments beginning on June 30, 2012 and ending on June 30, 2014. The employment agreement for Mr. Canaday terminates upon a change in control of American or American National Bank, at which time the executive severance agreement entered into by American, American

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National Bank and Mr. Canaday will become effective and any termination benefits will be determined and paid solely pursuant to the executive severance agreement.

*Potential Payments Under Employment and Salary Continuation Agreements.* MidCarolina has employment and salary continuation agreements with the following executive officers: Charles T. Canaday, Jr., president and chief executive officer of MidCarolina, Christopher B. Redcay, senior vice president and chief financial officer of MidCarolina, and R. Craig Patterson, senior vice president and chief credit officer of MidCarolina. Under the terms of each employment agreement, if, within two years following a change in control of MidCarolina, the officer's employment is terminated without cause or the officer terminates his employment with good reason, he will be entitled to receive certain severance payments. Assuming a termination under such circumstances at December 31, 2010, following a change in control of MidCarolina, the approximate payments to each officer under the employment agreements would have been: Mr. Canaday, \$755,000; Mr. Redcay, \$330,533; and Mr. Patterson, \$313,833. Mr. Canaday has entered into the above-described employment agreement and executive severance agreement with American National Bank that will be effective upon consummation of the merger and will supersede and terminate his existing employment agreement with MidCarolina and any severance payments due thereunder in connection with the merger.

MidCarolina also has salary continuation agreements with Messrs. Canaday, Redcay and Patterson. Under the terms of each salary continuation agreement, if, within one year following a change in control of MidCarolina, the officer's employment is terminated without cause or the officer terminates his employment with good reason, he will be entitled to receive a lump sum severance payment in an amount equal to his projected accrual balance at age 65, without discount for the time-value of money. Assuming a termination under such circumstances at December 31, 2010, following a change in control of MidCarolina, the approximate payments to each officer under the salary continuation agreement would have been \$723,065. American has agreed to assume all obligations under the salary continuation agreements.

*Stock Options.* MidCarolina has awarded certain employees, officers and directors stock options pursuant to its equity compensation plans. To the extent the options have not been exercised, upon consummation of the merger the options will be converted into stock options of American. The vesting of certain of these options will accelerate as a result of the merger and will become immediately exercisable stock options of American.

*Employee Benefit Plans.* As soon as administratively practicable following the merger, employees of MidCarolina who continue on as employees of American will be entitled to participate in the American health and welfare benefit and similar plans on the same terms and conditions as employees of American. These employees will receive credit for their years of service to MidCarolina for participation, vesting and benefit accrual purposes.

**No Solicitation (page 78)**

MidCarolina has agreed that it will not directly or indirectly:

initiate, solicit or encourage any inquiries or proposals with respect to any acquisition transaction (as defined in the merger agreement); or

engage or participate in any negotiations or discussions concerning, or provide any confidential or nonpublic information relating to, an acquisition transaction.

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The merger agreement does not, however, prohibit MidCarolina from considering a bona fide acquisition proposal from a third party if certain specified conditions are met.

### **Termination of the Merger Agreement (page 80)**

The merger agreement may be terminated, and the merger abandoned, by American and MidCarolina at any time before the merger is completed if the boards of directors of both parties vote to do so. In addition, the merger agreement may be terminated, and the merger abandoned, by either party's board of directors if:

the merger has not been completed by December 31, 2011, unless the failure to complete the merger by such time was caused by a failure to perform an obligation under the merger agreement by the terminating party; or

if any event or condition occurs which renders impossible the satisfaction of a condition to the obligations of the terminating party to effect the merger, and which cannot be or has not been cured within 30 days after giving written notice to the other party, provided that the impossibility of satisfying a condition is not due to the terminating party's breach of any of its obligations under the merger agreement.

In addition, American may terminate the merger agreement at any time before the MidCarolina special meeting if the board of directors of MidCarolina fails to recommend, or withdraws or modifies its recommendation to the MidCarolina shareholders that the merger agreement be approved in any way that is adverse to American, or MidCarolina materially breaches its covenants requiring the calling and holding of a meeting of shareholders to consider the merger agreement or its covenant prohibiting the solicitation of other offers. American may terminate the merger agreement if MidCarolina enters into an agreement with another party with respect to a business combination transaction or with respect to an acquisition directly from MidCarolina of securities representing 10% or more of the voting power of MidCarolina. American also may terminate the merger agreement if a third party commences a tender offer or exchange offer for 20% or more of the outstanding shares of MidCarolina common stock, and the board of directors of MidCarolina recommends that MidCarolina shareholders tender their shares in the offer or otherwise fails to recommend that they reject the offer within a specified period.

MidCarolina may terminate the merger agreement at any time before the American special meeting if the board of directors of American fails to recommend, or withdraws or modifies its recommendation to the American shareholders that the issuance of American common stock in the merger be approved in any way that is adverse to MidCarolina, or American materially breaches its covenants requiring the calling and holding of a meeting of shareholders to consider the issuance of American common stock.

MidCarolina may terminate the merger agreement at any time before the MidCarolina special meeting to enter into an acquisition agreement or similar agreement with respect to an unsolicited superior proposal, as defined in the merger agreement, which has been received and considered by MidCarolina in compliance with the applicable terms of the merger agreement, provided that MidCarolina has notified American at least five business days in advance of any such termination and given American the opportunity during such period to make an offer at least as favorable as the superior proposal, as determined by the MidCarolina board of directors.

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### **Termination Fee (page 81)**

MidCarolina must pay American a termination fee of \$1,700,000 if the merger agreement is terminated by American or MidCarolina under certain specified circumstances. The termination and payment circumstances are more fully described elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. See The Merger Termination Fee on page 81 and in Article 7 of the merger agreement.

### **Expenses (page 82)**

In general, whether or not the merger is consummated, American and MidCarolina will each pay its respective expenses incident to preparing, entering into and carrying out the terms of the merger agreement. The parties will share the costs of printing this proxy statement/prospectus.

However, if the merger agreement is terminated by either party because of a material breach by the other party of any representation, warranty, covenant, agreement, undertaking or restriction contained in the merger agreement, the breaching party will reimburse the terminating party for all reasonable out-of-pocket fees and expenses up to \$250,000, provided the terminating party is not itself in material breach of any terms of the merger agreement.

### **The American Special Meeting (page 31)**

The American special meeting will be held on [ ], 2011 at [ ]:[ ] [ ] .m. local time, at the [ ], Danville, Virginia.

At the special meeting, the shareholders of American will be asked:

to approve the issuance of up to approximately 1,750,000 shares of American common stock to MidCarolina shareholders in the merger; and

to approve a proposal to adjourn or postpone the meeting to a later date or dates, if necessary, to permit further solicitation of proxies in the event there are not sufficient votes at the time of the meeting to approve the issuance of shares of American common stock to MidCarolina shareholders.

### **The MidCarolina Special Meeting (page 35)**

The MidCarolina special meeting will be held on [ ], 2011 at [ ]:[ ] [ ] .m. local time, at the [ ], Burlington, North Carolina.

At the special meeting, the holders of MidCarolina common stock will be asked:

to approve the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby; and

to approve a proposal to adjourn or postpone the meeting to a later date or dates, if necessary, to permit further solicitation of proxies in the event there are not sufficient votes at the time of the meeting to approve the merger agreement.



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### **Record Date and Votes Required American Special Meeting (page 31)**

You can vote at the American special meeting of shareholders if you owned American common stock at the close of business on [ ], 2011. On that date, American had [ ] shares of common stock outstanding and entitled to vote. For each proposal presented at the American special meeting, a shareholder can cast one vote for each share of American common stock owned on the record date.

The votes required to approve the proposals at the American special meeting are as follows:

approval to issue additional shares of common stock to MidCarolina shareholders requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the total votes cast on the proposal.

approval of a motion to adjourn or postpone the American special meeting to permit further solicitation of proxies to approve the issuance of shares of American common stock to MidCarolina shareholders requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares voted at the special meeting, whether or not a quorum is present.

### **Record Date and Votes Required MidCarolina Special Meeting (page 35)**

You can vote at the MidCarolina special meeting of shareholders if you owned MidCarolina common stock at the close of business on [ ], 2011. On that date, MidCarolina had [ ] shares of common stock outstanding and entitled to vote. Holders of shares of MidCarolina Series A preferred stock are not entitled to vote at the special meeting. For each proposal presented at the MidCarolina special meeting, a shareholder can cast one vote for each share of MidCarolina common stock owned on the record date.

The votes required to approve the proposals at the MidCarolina special meeting are as follows:

approval of the merger agreement requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of MidCarolina common stock.

approval of a motion to adjourn or postpone the MidCarolina special meeting to permit further solicitation of proxies to approve the merger agreement requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares voted at the special meeting, whether or not a quorum is present.

### **Voting by American Directors and Executive Officers (page 33)**

As of [ ], 2011, the record date for the American special meeting, directors and executive officers of American and their affiliates owned and are entitled to vote [ ] shares of American common stock, or approximately [ ]% of the total voting power of the shares of American common stock outstanding on that date.

### **Voting Agreement with Directors and Executive Officers of MidCarolina (pages 36 and 88)**

The directors and executive officers of MidCarolina have entered into an agreement with American pursuant to which each has agreed to vote all shares owned in favor of the merger agreement, except that certain shares they hold in a fiduciary capacity or for which they have no voting or dispositive power are not covered by the agreement. As of [ ], 2011, the directors and executive officers owned shares representing approximately [ ]% of the voting power of MidCarolina common stock entitled to vote at the MidCarolina special meeting.

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### **MidCarolina s Shareholders Have Dissenters Rights in the Merger (page 71)**

If the merger is completed, North Carolina law gives holders of MidCarolina common stock and MidCarolina Series A preferred stock the right to dissent and to receive the fair value of their shares in cash. Holders of American common stock do not have the right to dissent.

Having dissenters rights means that a MidCarolina shareholder may dissent and receive the fair value of his or her MidCarolina stock in cash instead of accepting the consideration offered in the merger. For a MidCarolina shareholder to dissent, the shareholder must, among other things:

give to MidCarolina, before the vote on the merger agreement is taken at the MidCarolina special meeting, timely written notice of the shareholder s intent to dissent and demand payment for his or her shares if the merger is completed;

not vote in favor of the merger agreement;

demand payment and deposit his or her share certificates by the date set forth in, and in accordance with the terms and conditions of, a dissenters notice that will be sent to the shareholder by MidCarolina; and

otherwise satisfy the requirements of the North Carolina statutes which are attached as Appendix D to this proxy statement/prospectus.

To dissent, a MidCarolina shareholder must follow carefully the requirements of the North Carolina statutes, including giving the required written notice before the vote on the merger agreement is taken at the MidCarolina special meeting. Those requirements are described under The Merger Dissenters and Appraisal Rights and in Article 13 of the North Carolina Business Corporation Act (the North Carolina BCA ). A copy of Article 13 of the North Carolina BCA is attached as Appendix D to this proxy statement/prospectus. The written notice must include the shareholder s name and a statement that the shareholder intends to dissent and demand payment for his or her shares if the merger is completed. If you intend to dissent, the notice should be mailed or delivered to MidCarolina s President and Chief Executive Officer, Charles T. Canaday, Jr., at MidCarolina s corporate office at 3101 South Church Street, Burlington, North Carolina 27216, so that it is received before the special meeting, or it may be hand delivered to him at the MidCarolina special meeting before the voting begins. **Any failure to follow the specific requirements set forth in Article 13 of the North Carolina BCA may result in a MidCarolina shareholder losing the right to claim fair value as described above.**

**If a MidCarolina shareholder returns a signed proxy card, or appoints the proxies to vote his shares by Internet, but fails to provide instructions as to how his shares are to be voted, he will be considered to have voted FOR each of the proposals to be considered at the special meeting and will not be able to assert dissenters rights.**

### **Shareholders of American and MidCarolina Have Different Rights (page 88)**

The rights of MidCarolina s and American s shareholders under their respective business corporation laws are different. Upon consummation of the merger, the shareholders of MidCarolina will receive shares of American stock in exchange for their shares of MidCarolina stock. As a result, the MidCarolina shareholders will become shareholders of American and their rights as shareholders of American will be governed by American s articles of incorporation and bylaws, each as amended, and the

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Virginia Stock Corporation Act. The rights of shareholders of American differ in certain respects from the rights of shareholders of MidCarolina.

**The Merger Will Be Accounted for Under the Acquisition Method of Accounting (page 82)**

American will use the acquisition method of accounting to account for the merger.

**Listing of American Common Stock (page 90)**

American will list the shares of common stock to be issued in the merger on the NASDAQ Global Select Market.

**Market Prices and Share Information (page 90)**

American common stock is listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol AMNB. MidCarolina common stock is traded on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol MCFI. The following table sets forth the closing sale prices per share of American common stock as reported on the NASDAQ Global Select Market and MidCarolina common stock as reported on the OTC Bulletin Board on December 15, 2010, the last trading day before we announced the signing of the merger agreement, and on [ ], 2011, the last trading day before the date of this proxy statement/prospectus.

	<b>American</b>	<b>MidCarolina</b>
	<b>Common Stock</b>	<b>Common Stock</b>
December 15, 2010	\$ 23.80	\$ 2.85
[ ], 2011	\$ [ ]	\$ [ ]

American cannot assure MidCarolina shareholders that its stock price will continue to trade at or above the prices shown above. You should obtain current stock price quotations for American common stock from a newspaper, via the Internet or by calling your broker.

**Table of Contents****SELECTED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL DATA OF AMERICAN**

The following table sets forth certain of American's consolidated financial data as of the end of and for each of the years in the five-year period ended December 31, 2010. The historical consolidated financial information as of the end of and for each of the years in the five-year period ended December 31, 2010, is derived from American's audited consolidated financial statements, which are incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus.

The selected historical financial data below is only a summary and should be read in conjunction with the American consolidated financial statements and their accompanying notes that are incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus.

	2010	2009	December 31, 2008	2007	2006
	(Amounts in thousands, except per share information)				
<b>Results of Operations:</b>					
Interest income	\$ 35,933	\$ 38,061	\$ 42,872	\$ 48,597	\$ 45,070
Interest expense	8,719	10,789	15,839	19,370	16,661
Net interest income	27,214	27,272	27,033	29,227	28,409
Provision for loan losses	1,490	1,662	1,620	403	58
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	25,724	25,610	25,413	28,824	28,351
Noninterest income	9,114	7,043	7,913	8,822	8,458
Noninterest expense	23,379	23,318	22,124	21,326	20,264
Income before income taxes	11,459	9,335	11,202	16,320	16,545
Income tax expense	3,181	2,525	3,181	4,876	5,119
Net income	\$ 8,278	\$ 6,810	\$ 8,021	\$ 11,444	\$ 11,426
Dividends on preferred stock					
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 8,278	\$ 6,810	\$ 8,021	\$ 11,444	\$ 11,426
<b>Financial Condition:</b>					
Total assets	\$ 833,664	\$ 808,973	\$ 789,184	\$ 772,288	\$ 777,720
Loans, net of unearned income	520,781	527,991	571,110	551,391	542,228
Securities	235,691	199,686	140,816	157,149	162,621
Deposits	640,098	604,273	589,138	581,221	608,528
Shareholders' equity	108,087	106,389	102,300	101,511	94,992
Shareholders' equity, tangible	84,299	82,223	77,757	76,591	69,695
<b>Per Share Data:</b>					
Earnings per share, basic	\$ 1.35	\$ 1.12	\$ 1.32	\$ 1.86	\$ 1.91
Earnings per share, diluted	1.35	1.12	1.31	1.86	1.90
Cash dividends paid	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.91	0.87
Book value	17.64	17.41	16.81	16.59	15.42
Book value, tangible	13.76	13.46	12.78	12.52	11.31
Weighted average shares outstanding, basic	6,123,870	6,097,810	6,096,649	6,139,095	5,986,262
Weighted average shares outstanding, diluted	6,131,650	6,102,895	6,105,154	6,161,825	6,020,071

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	2010	2009	December 31, 2008	2007	2006
	(Amounts in thousands, except per share information)				
<b>Selected Ratios:</b>					
Return on average assets	1.00%	0.84%	1.02%	1.48%	1.51%
Return on average equity (1)	7.59	6.57	7.79	11.69	12.72
Return on average tangible equity (2)	10.05	8.94	10.60	16.09	16.60
Dividend payout ratio	68.08	82.40	69.89	48.82	45.58
Efficiency ratio (3)	61.53	63.46	60.83	54.44	53.63
Net interest margin	3.78	3.81	3.87	4.24	4.20
<b>Asset Quality Ratios:</b>					
Allowance for loan losses to period end loans	1.62%	1.55%	1.37%	1.34%	1.34%
Allowance for loan losses to period end non-performing loans	324.22	224.22	275.01	280.22	212.09
Non-performing assets to total assets	0.76	0.87	0.91	0.42	0.45
Net charge-offs to average loans	0.24	0.24	0.21	0.05	0.10
<b>Capital Ratios:</b>					
Total risk-based capital ratio	19.64%	18.82%	17.92%	18.28%	17.45%
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	18.38	17.56	16.67	17.03	16.18
Tier 1 leverage ratio	12.74	12.81	13.04	12.98	12.15
Equity to assets ratio (4)	10.41	10.48	10.17	10.25	9.26

- (1) Return on average common equity is calculated by dividing net income available to common shareholders by average common equity.
- (2) Return on average tangible common equity is calculated by dividing net income available to common shareholders less amortization of intangibles by average common equity less average intangibles.
- (3) The efficiency ratio is calculated by dividing noninterest expense by the sum of net interest income plus noninterest income.
- (4) Equity to assets ratio is calculated by dividing period-end common equity less period-end intangibles by period-end assets less period-end intangibles.

**Table of Contents****SELECTED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL DATA OF MIDCAROLINA**

The following table sets forth certain of MidCarolina's consolidated financial data as of the end of and for each of the years in the five-year period ended December 31, 2010. The historical consolidated financial information as of the end of and for each of the years in the five-year period ended December 31, 2010, is derived from MidCarolina's audited consolidated financial statements. MidCarolina's audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, begin on page F-1 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

The selected historical financial data below is only a summary and should be read in conjunction with the MidCarolina consolidated financial statements and their accompanying notes that are included in this proxy statement/prospectus.

	2010	2009	December 31,		2006
			2008	2007	
	(Amounts in thousands, except per share information)				
<b>Results of Operations:</b>					
Interest income	\$ 25,726	\$ 27,583	\$ 29,616	\$ 31,053	\$ 27,061
Interest expense	8,123	10,440	15,294	17,721	14,241
Net interest income	17,603	17,143	14,322	13,332	12,820
Provision for loan losses	6,418	4,455	1,665	425	394
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	11,185	12,688	12,657	12,907	12,426
Noninterest income	2,659	2,787	2,220	2,627	2,304
Noninterest expense	12,881	12,281	9,462	8,305	9,077
Income before income taxes	963	3,194	5,415	7,229	5,653
Income tax expense	(14)	818	1,741	2,342	1,757
Net income	\$ 977	\$ 2,376	\$ 3,674	\$ 4,887	\$ 3,896
Dividends on preferred stock	364	417	417	417	417
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 613	\$ 1,959	\$ 3,257	\$ 4,470	\$ 3,479
<b>Financial Condition:</b>					
Total assets	\$ 531,200	\$ 541,004	\$ 540,847	\$ 467,186	\$ 420,850
Loans, net of unearned income	399,829	438,087	434,662	371,714	313,572
Securities	90,152	70,719	71,124	70,801	73,795
Deposits	465,873	465,020	467,948	373,897	339,275
Shareholders' equity	40,424	40,185	37,196	33,150	28,259
Shareholders' equity, tangible	40,424	40,185	37,196	33,150	28,259
<b>Per Common Share Data:</b>					
Earnings per share, basic	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.98	\$ 0.80
Earnings per share, diluted	0.12	0.40	0.66	0.92	0.73
Cash dividends paid					
Book value	7.23	7.18	6.57	6.13	5.20
Book value, tangible	7.23	7.18	6.57	6.13	5.20
Weighted average shares outstanding, basic	4,927,828	4,927,828	4,915,350	4,548,565	4,348,128
Weighted average shares outstanding, diluted	4,927,828	4,930,310	4,916,876	4,851,738	4,775,853

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	2010	2009	December 31, 2008	2007	2006
	(Amounts in thousands, except per share information)				
<b>Selected Ratios:</b>					
Return on average assets	0.18%	0.43%	0.73%	1.09%	0.98%
Return on average equity (1)	1.70	5.80	10.50	17.82	17.63
Return on average tangible equity (2)	1.70	5.80	10.50	17.82	17.63
Common stock dividend ratio	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Efficiency ratio (3)	63.37	61.62	57.20	52.04	60.02
Net interest margin	3.34	3.27	2.94	3.12	3.38
<b>Asset Quality Ratios:</b>					
Allowance for loan losses to period end loans	2.31%	1.67%	1.30%	1.20%	1.35%
Allowance for loan losses to period end non-performing loans	123.57	99.50	180.34	637.43	531.74
Non-performing assets to total assets	3.18	1.89	0.88	0.21	0.74
Net charge-offs to average loans	1.07	0.63	0.12	0.05	0.05
<b>Capital Ratios:</b>					
Total risk-based capital ratio	13.03%	11.93%	11.19%	11.48%	11.28%
Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio	11.77	10.67	9.97	10.37	10.12
Tier 1 leverage ratio	9.03	8.79	8.68	8.95	8.73
Equity to assets ratio (4)	7.61	7.43	6.87	7.10	6.71

- (1) Return on average common equity is calculated by dividing net income available to common shareholders by average common equity.
- (2) Return on average tangible common equity is calculated by dividing net income available to common shareholders less amortization of intangibles by average common equity less average intangibles.
- (3) The efficiency ratio is calculated by dividing noninterest expense by the sum of net interest income plus noninterest income.
- (4) Equity to assets ratio is calculated by dividing period-end common equity less period-end intangibles by period-end assets less period-end intangibles.

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**SUMMARY UNAUDITED PRO FORMA COMBINED FINANCIAL DATA**

The following summary unaudited pro forma combined financial information is designed to show how the merger might have affected historical financial statements if the merger had been completed at an earlier time and was prepared based on the historical financial results reported by American and MidCarolina. The following should be read in conjunction with Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information beginning on page 148, American's audited consolidated financial statements that are incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus and MidCarolina's audited consolidated financial statements which begin on page F-1 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

The unaudited pro forma balance sheet data assumes that the merger took place on December 31, 2010 and combines American's consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2010 with MidCarolina's consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2010. The unaudited pro forma statement of income data for the year ended December 31, 2010 give effect to the merger as if it occurred on January 1, 2010.

We expect that we will incur merger and integration charges as a result of the merger. We also anticipate that the merger will provide American with financial benefits that may include reduced operating expenses and opportunities to earn additional revenue. The information set forth below, while helpful in illustrating the financial characteristics of American under one set of assumptions, may not reflect all of these anticipated financial expenses and benefits and, accordingly, does not attempt to predict or suggest future results. It also is not necessarily indicative of the financial condition or results of operations of future periods or the financial condition or results of operations that actually would have been realized had the companies been combined during these periods.



**Table of Contents****American National Bankshares Inc.****Selected Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Data**

(Amounts in thousands, except per share data)

	<b>As of</b>
	<b>December 31, 2010</b>
<b>Combined Condensed Balance Sheet</b>	
<b>ASSETS</b>	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 26,920
Securities	321,781
Mortgage loans held for sale	6,093
Loans, net	879,079
Premises and equipment, net	26,161
Other real estate owned	10,960
Core deposit intangibles, net	8,613
Goodwill	36,643
Bank owned life insurance	13,332
Restricted stock	4,062
Other assets	29,685
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 1,363,329</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY</b>	
Deposits	1,107,750
Borrowings	105,358
Other liabilities	3,017
Shareholders' equity	147,204
<b>Total liabilities and shareholders' equity</b>	<b>\$ 1,363,329</b>
	<b>For the</b>
	<b>Year Ended</b>
	<b>December 31, 2010</b>
<b>Combined Condensed Statement of Income</b>	
Interest income	\$ 61,914
Interest expense	16,188
Net interest income	45,726
Provision for loan losses	7,908
Net interest income after provision for loan losses	37,818
Noninterest income	11,773
Noninterest expense	38,083
Income before taxes	11,508
Income tax expense	3,452
<b>Net income</b>	<b>8,056</b>
Dividends and accretion on preferred stock	364
<b>Net income available to common shareholders</b>	<b>7,692</b>



**Table of Contents****COMPARATIVE UNAUDITED PER SHARE DATA**

The following table shows per common share data regarding earnings, book value and cash dividends declared for American and MidCarolina on a historical, pro forma and pro forma equivalent basis. The pro forma and pro forma equivalent per share information was computed as if the merger had been completed on December 31, 2010 for purposes of book value and tangible book value. The same information was computed as if the merger had been completed for the year ended December 31, 2010, for purposes of basic and diluted earnings per share. The MidCarolina pro forma equivalent information was calculated by multiplying the corresponding pro forma combined data by the exchange ratio of 0.33 to 1.0. This information shows how each share of MidCarolina common stock would have participated in the combined company's net income, book value per share, and cash dividends if the merger had been completed on the relevant dates. These amounts do not necessarily reflect future per share amounts of earnings, book value per share or cash dividends of American.

The following unaudited comparative per share data is derived from the historical consolidated financial statements of each of American and MidCarolina. The pro forma data does not give effect to the reduction in operating expenses and the revenue enhancement opportunities that are anticipated subsequent to the merger. Therefore, while helpful in illustrating the financial characteristics of the merger under one set of circumstances, the pro forma data is not indicative of the results of future operations or other actual results that would have occurred had the merger been consummated at the beginning of the period presented. The information below should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes of American, which are incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus, and the audited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes of MidCarolina, which begin on page F-1 of this proxy statement/prospectus. See also **Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information** beginning on page 148.

**As of and for the year ended December 31, 2010**

	<b>American Historical</b>	<b>MidCarolina Historical</b>	<b>Pro Forma Combined</b>	<b>MidCarolina Pro Forma Equivalent Per Common Share</b>
Earnings per share, basic	\$ 1.35	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.99	\$ 0.33
Earnings per share, diluted	1.35	0.12	0.99	0.33
Cash dividends declared per share (1)	0.92		0.92	0.30
Book value per share	17.64	7.23	18.98	6.26
Tangible book value per share	13.76	7.23	13.15	4.34

- (1) It is anticipated that the initial dividend rate of American after the merger will be equal to the current dividend rate of American. American paid a quarterly dividend of \$0.23 per share for each quarter in the year ended December 31, 2010. MidCarolina has never paid a cash dividend on its common stock. Accordingly, the pro forma combined dividends per share information represents the historical dividend rate of American. See **Market for Common Stock and Dividends** on page 90 for more information.

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**RISK FACTORS**

In addition to the other information contained in or incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus, you should consider carefully the following risk factors in deciding how to vote on the merger proposals. Many of these risks and uncertainties could affect American's future financial results and may cause American's future earnings and financial condition to be less favorable than its expectations. In addition, you should read and consider the risks associated with the business of American because these risks will also relate to the combined company after the merger. Certain of these risks are highlighted on page 29 under the heading **Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements**. Certain risks can also be found in the documents incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus.

***The merger consideration for the MidCarolina common stock is fixed despite any change in American's stock price.***

Each share of MidCarolina common stock will be converted into the right to receive 0.33 shares of American common stock, the value of which will depend upon the price of American common stock. The price of American common stock when the merger takes place may vary from its price at the date the fixed exchange ratio was established, at the date of this proxy statement/prospectus and at the date of the special meetings. Such variations in the price of American common stock may result from changes in the business, operations or prospects of American, regulatory considerations, general market and economic conditions, and other factors. At the time of the special meetings, shareholders of American and MidCarolina will not know the exact value of the consideration to be paid by American when the merger is completed.

***The merger agreement limits MidCarolina's ability to pursue alternatives to the merger.***

The merger agreement contains no-shop provisions that, subject to limited exceptions, limit MidCarolina's ability to discuss, facilitate or commit to competing third-party proposals to acquire all or a significant part of the company. In addition, MidCarolina must pay American a termination fee of \$1,700,000 if the merger agreement is terminated and MidCarolina, subject to certain restrictions, consummates another similar transaction. These provisions might discourage a potential competing acquiror that might have an interest in acquiring all or a significant part of MidCarolina from considering or proposing the acquisition even if it were prepared to pay consideration with a higher per share market price than that proposed in the merger.

***Neither of the fairness opinions received by American and MidCarolina in connection with the merger have been updated to reflect changes in circumstances since the signing of the merger agreement, and they likely will not be updated before completion of the merger.***

The opinions rendered by Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc., financial advisor to American, and Stifel, Nicolaus & Co., financial advisor to MidCarolina, on December 15, 2010, are based upon information available as of such date. Neither opinion has been updated to reflect changes that may occur or may have occurred after the date on which it was delivered, including changes to the operations and prospects of American or MidCarolina, changes in general market and economic conditions, or other changes. Any such changes may alter the relative value of American or MidCarolina or the prices of shares of American common stock or MidCarolina common stock by the time the merger is completed. The opinions do not speak as of the date the merger will be completed or as of any date other than the date of such opinions. American and MidCarolina do not currently anticipate asking their respective financial advisors to update the opinions prior to the time the merger is completed. For a description of the opinion that American received from its financial advisor, please see **The Merger Opinion of**

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American's Financial Advisor, beginning on page 53. For a description of the opinion that MidCarolina received from its financial advisor, please see The Merger Opinion of MidCarolina's Financial Advisor, beginning on page 60.

***If American and MidCarolina do not successfully integrate, the combined company may not realize the expected benefits from the merger.***

Integration in connection with a merger is sometimes difficult, and there is a risk that integrating American and MidCarolina may take more time and resources than we expect. American's ability to integrate MidCarolina and its future success depend in large part on the ability of members of its board of directors and executive officers to work together effectively. After the merger, American will be governed by a board of directors comprised of 14 directors, of which 11 are current directors of American and three are current directors of MidCarolina. Additionally, though he will not serve as a voting director of American, MidCarolina's chairman, James R. Copland III, will serve as a director emeritus of American following the merger. Certain directors of MidCarolina and MidCarolina Bank selected by American will also be invited to join the North Carolina Advisory Board of Directors of American National Bank. Current American president and chief executive officer, Charles H. Majors, will continue to serve as president and chief executive officer of American and chairman and chief executive officer of American National Bank. Jeffrey V. Haley, current president of American National Bank, will continue to serve as president of American National Bank. Current MidCarolina president and chief executive officer, Charles T. Canaday, Jr., will serve as a senior vice president of American and an executive vice president of American National Bank, as well as president of North Carolina Banking for American National Bank. Disagreements among board members and executive management could arise in connection with integration issues, strategic considerations and other matters. As a result, there is a risk that American's board of directors and executive officers may not be able to operate effectively, which would affect adversely American's ability to integrate the operations of American and MidCarolina successfully and American's future operating results.

***Combining American and MidCarolina may be more difficult, costly or time-consuming than we expect.***

American and MidCarolina have operated, and, until the completion of the merger, will continue to operate, independently. The integration process could result in the loss of key employees, the disruption of each party's ongoing business, inconsistencies in standards, controls, procedures and policies that affect adversely either party's ability to maintain relationships with customers and employees or achieve the anticipated benefits of the merger. As with any merger of financial institutions, there also may be disruptions that cause American and MidCarolina to lose customers or cause customers to withdraw their deposits from MidCarolina or American's banking subsidiaries, or other unintended consequences that could have a material adverse effect on American's results of operations or financial condition after the merger.

***American National Bank may not be able to effectively integrate the operations of MidCarolina Bank and American National Bank.***

The future operating performance of American and American National Bank will depend, in part, on the success of the merger of MidCarolina Bank and American National Bank. The success of the merger of the banks will, in turn, depend on a number of factors, including: American's ability to (i) integrate the operations and branches of MidCarolina Bank and American National Bank; (ii) retain the deposits and customers of MidCarolina Bank and American National Bank; (iii) control the incremental increase in noninterest expense arising from the merger in a manner that enables the combined bank to improve its overall operating efficiencies; and (iv) retain and integrate the appropriate personnel of

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MidCarolina Bank into the operations of American National Bank, as well as reducing overlapping bank personnel. The integration of MidCarolina Bank and American National Bank following the merger will require the dedication of the time and resources of the banks management, and may temporarily distract managements attention from the day-to-day business of the banks. If American National Bank is unable to successfully integrate MidCarolina Bank, American National Bank may not be able to realize expected operating efficiencies and eliminate redundant costs.

### ***The merger may distract management of American and MidCarolina from their other responsibilities.***

The merger could cause the respective management groups of American and MidCarolina to focus their time and energies on matters related to the transaction that otherwise would be directed to their business and operations. Any such distraction on the part of either company s management, if significant, could affect its ability to service existing business and develop new business and adversely affect the business and earnings of American or MidCarolina before the merger, or the business and earnings of American after the merger.

### ***Future results of the combined company may be materially different from those reflected in the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements included in this document.***

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements included in this document only show a combination of American s and MidCarolina s historical results, and they do not necessarily indicate the future financial condition or operating results of the combined company. American estimates that the combined company will record an aggregate of approximately \$4.0 million, net of income tax effect, in merger-related expenses and restructuring charges. The actual charges may be higher or lower than estimated, depending upon how costly or difficult it is to integrate the two companies. These charges will decrease the capital of the combined company available for future profitable, income-earning investments.

### ***MidCarolina s directors and executive officers have interests in the merger that differ from the interests of MidCarolina s other shareholders.***

For MidCarolina shareholders, in deciding how to vote on the proposal to approve the merger agreement, you should be aware that directors and executive officers have interests in the merger that are different from, or in addition to, the interests of MidCarolina shareholders generally. Those interests may cause them to view the merger proposal differently than other MidCarolina shareholders view the proposal. See The Merger Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger on page 85.

### ***Current holders of MidCarolina common stock will have less influence as holders of American common stock.***

As a group, the current holders of common stock of MidCarolina will own approximately 21% of the outstanding common stock of American after the merger. Each current holder of MidCarolina common stock will own a smaller percentage of American than they currently own of MidCarolina. As a result, holders of MidCarolina common stock will have less influence on the management and policies of American than they currently have on the management and policies of MidCarolina.

### ***The merger is being investigated by law firms, which may cause the transaction to be delayed or not completed.***

Several law firms recently announced that they are investigating whether the MidCarolina board of directors breached its fiduciary duties by failing to adequately shop MidCarolina before agreeing to

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the merger, and whether the MidCarolina shareholders are receiving adequate consideration for their shares. The MidCarolina board of directors believes that it fulfilled its fiduciary duties and acted in the best interests of MidCarolina shareholders by entering into the merger agreement, and therefore that the investigations are without merit. No lawsuit or other proceeding has been initiated at this time. However, if a lawsuit is initiated or there is an adverse judgment in any lawsuit following such investigations, such actions may prevent the merger from becoming effective or from becoming effective within the expected timeframe.

***If economic conditions deteriorate further, the ability of borrowers to repay loans and the value of the collateral securing loans will decrease, which could adversely affect American's results of operations and financial condition.***

Changes in prevailing economic conditions, including declining real estate values, changes in interest rates, adverse employment conditions, the monetary and fiscal policies of the federal government and other significant external events, may adversely affect American's financial results. Because a significant portion of American's loan portfolio is comprised of real estate related loans, continued decreases in real estate values could adversely affect the value of property used as collateral for loans in American's loan portfolio. Although the adverse economic climate during the past several years has not severely impacted American due to its strict underwriting standards, further adverse changes in the economy could have a negative effect on the ability of borrowers to make timely repayments of their loans, which would have an adverse impact on American's earnings.

***American may need to raise additional capital in the future to continue to grow, but may be unable to obtain additional capital on favorable terms or at all.***

Federal and state banking regulators require American and American National Bank to maintain adequate levels of capital to support their operations. Although American currently has no definitive plans for additional offices, other than in connection with the merger, its business strategy calls for it to continue to grow in its existing banking markets (internally and through additional offices) and to expand into new markets as appropriate opportunities arise. Continued growth in American's earning assets, which may result from internal expansion and new branch offices, at rates in excess of the rate at which its capital is increased through retained earnings, will reduce American's capital ratios. If American's capital ratios fell below well capitalized levels, American National Bank's Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation deposit insurance assessment rate would increase until capital was restored and maintained at a well capitalized level. A higher assessment rate would cause an increase in the assessments American pays for federal deposit insurance, which would have an adverse effect on American's operating results.

If, in the future, American needs to increase its capital to fund additional growth or satisfy regulatory requirements, its ability to raise that additional capital will depend on conditions at that time in the capital markets, economic conditions, American's financial performance and condition, and other factors, many of which are outside its control. There is no assurance that American will be able to raise additional capital on terms favorable to it or at all. Any future inability to raise additional capital on terms acceptable to American may have a material adverse effect on its ability to expand operations, and on its financial condition, results of operations and future prospects.

***Future issuances of common stock by American in connection with acquisitions or otherwise could dilute your ownership of American.***

American may use its common stock to acquire other companies or to make investments in banks and other complementary businesses in the future. It may also issue common stock, or securities convertible into common stock, through public or private offerings, in order to raise additional capital in

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connection with future acquisitions, to satisfy regulatory capital requirements or for general corporate purposes. Any such stock issuances would dilute your ownership interest in American and may dilute the per share value of the common stock.

*American is not obligated to pay cash dividends on its common stock.*

American is a holding company and, currently, its sole source of funds for paying dividends to its shareholders is dividends it receives from American National Bank. American has paid quarterly cash dividends to holders of its common stock at a rate of \$0.23 per share since the second quarter of 2007. However, American is not obligated to pay dividends in any particular amounts or at any particular times. Its decision to pay dividends in the future will depend on a number of factors, including its capital and the availability of funds from which dividends may be paid. See *Market for Common Stock and Dividends* on page 90 and *Description of American Capital Stock* on page 154.

### **CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS**

The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides a *safe harbor* for forward-looking statements to encourage companies to provide prospective information, so long as those statements are identified as forward-looking and are accompanied by meaningful cautionary statements identifying important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those discussed in the statement. American and MidCarolina desire to take advantage of these *safe harbor* provisions with regard to the forward-looking statements in this proxy statement/prospectus and in the documents that are incorporated herein by reference. These forward-looking statements reflect the current views of American and MidCarolina with respect to future events and financial performance. Specifically, forward-looking statements may include:

statements relating to the ability of American and MidCarolina to timely complete the merger and the benefits thereof, including anticipated opportunities, synergies and cost savings estimated to result from the merger;

projections of revenues, expenses, income, income per share, net interest margins, asset growth, loan production, asset quality, deposit growth and other performance measures;

statements regarding expansion of operations, including branch openings, entrance into new markets, development of products and services, and execution of strategic initiatives;

discussion of the future state of the economy, competition, regulation, taxation, our business strategies, subsidiaries, investment risk and policies; and

statements preceded by, followed by or that include the words *estimate, plan, project, forecast, intend, expect, anticipate, seek, target* or similar expressions.

These forward-looking statements express the best judgment of American and MidCarolina based on currently available information and we believe that the expectations reflected in our forward-looking statements are reasonable.

By their nature, however, forward-looking statements often involve assumptions about the future. Such assumptions are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements. As such, American and MidCarolina cannot guarantee you that the expectations reflected in our forward-looking statements actually will be achieved.



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Actual results may differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements due to, among other things, the following factors:

the businesses of American and MidCarolina may not be integrated successfully or such integration may be more difficult, time-consuming or costly than expected;

expected revenue synergies and cost savings from the merger may not be fully realized or realized within the expected timeframe;

revenues following the merger may be lower than expected;

customer and employee relationships and business operations may be disrupted by the merger;

the ability to obtain required regulatory and shareholder approvals, and the ability to complete the merger on the expected timeframe, may be more difficult, time-consuming or costly than expected;

changes in general business, economic and market conditions;

changes in fiscal and monetary policies, and laws and regulations;

changes in interest rates, deposit flows, loan demand and real estate values;

a deterioration in credit quality and/or a reduced demand for, or supply of, credit;

volatility in the securities markets generally or in the market price of American's stock specifically; and

the risks outlined in "Risk Factors" beginning on page 25.

We caution you not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus or, in the case of a document incorporated herein by reference, as of the date of that document. Except as required by law, neither American nor MidCarolina undertakes no obligation to publicly update or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect any events or circumstances after the date hereof or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

Additional factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements are discussed in reports filed with the SEC by American and MidCarolina. See "Where You Can Find More Information" beginning on page 165 for a list of the documents incorporated herein by reference.

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**THE AMERICAN SPECIAL MEETING**

**Date, Place and Time**

This proxy statement/prospectus is first being mailed on or about [ ], 2011 to American shareholders who held shares of common stock, par value \$1.00 per share, on the record date for the American special meeting of shareholders. This proxy statement/prospectus is accompanied by the notice of the special meeting and a form of proxy that is solicited by the board of directors of American for use at the special meeting to be held on [ ], 2011, at [ ]: [ ] [ ].m. local time, at the [ ], which is located at [ ], Danville, Virginia, and at any adjournments or postponements of that meeting.

**Purpose of the American Special Meeting**

At the special meeting, the shareholders of American will be asked:

to approve a proposal to issue up to approximately 1,750,000 shares of American common stock to MidCarolina shareholders in accordance with the merger agreement, as more fully described in this proxy statement/prospectus; and

to approve a proposal to adjourn or postpone the meeting to a later date or dates, if necessary, to permit further solicitation of proxies in the event there are not sufficient votes at the time of the meeting to approve the issuance of shares of American common stock to MidCarolina shareholders.

**Recommendation of the American Board of Directors**

The American board believes that the proposed merger with MidCarolina is fair to and is in the best interests of American and its shareholders and unanimously recommends that shareholders vote FOR each of the proposals that will be presented at the American special meeting as described in this proxy statement/prospectus.

**Record Date and Voting Rights; Quorum**

The American board of directors has fixed the close of business on [ ], 2011 as the record date for determining the shareholders entitled to notice of and to vote at the special meeting or any postponements or adjournments thereof. Accordingly, you are only entitled to notice of and to vote at the special meeting if you were a record holder of American common stock at the close of business on the record date. At that date, [ ] shares of American common stock were outstanding and entitled to vote.

To have a quorum that permits American to conduct business at the American special meeting, we require the presence, whether in person or by proxy, of the holders of American's common stock representing a majority of the voting shares outstanding on the record date. You are entitled to one vote for each outstanding share of American common stock you held as of the close of business on the record date.

Holders of shares of American common stock present in person at the special meeting but not voting, and shares of the common stock for which proxy cards are received indicating that their holders have abstained, will be counted as present at the special meeting for purposes of determining whether there is a quorum for transacting business. Shares held in street name that have been designated by brokers on proxies as not voted will not be counted as votes cast for or against any proposal. These broker non-votes will, however, be counted for purposes of determining whether a quorum exists.

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Under Virginia law, when shares of a bank or bank holding company are held by a trust institution (including a bank with trust powers) which is serving as a trustee, agent or in any other fiduciary capacity, the trust institution may not vote such shares if the voting securities of the bank or bank holding company held in a fiduciary capacity exceed 5% of the outstanding voting securities of the bank holding company, unless (i) there has been a determination by the Federal Reserve that the right to vote 5% or more of the voting securities but less than 25% of the voting securities does not constitute control of that bank or bank holding company, or (ii) there is some other fiduciary serving or appointed in addition to the trust institution (a co-fiduciary) and that co-fiduciary is not a director, officer or employee of the trust institution. In the absence of such determination by the Federal Reserve or the appointment of a qualified co-fiduciary, then the shares of the bank or bank holding company held by the trust institution shall not be deemed to be outstanding and entitled to vote at a meeting of shareholders.

Ambro and Company, the nominee name that American National Bank uses to register the securities it holds in a fiduciary capacity for customers, held [ ] shares of American common stock as sole fiduciary (with no qualifying co-fiduciary having been appointed) as of the record date for the American special meeting, which constituted [ ]% of the issued and outstanding shares of American common stock. Ambro and Company has never requested, nor has it received, a determination by the Federal Reserve that the right to vote any shares held by it in a fiduciary capacity does not constitute control of American. Further, as of the record date for the American special meeting, neither American National Bank nor an interested party petitioned a court to appoint a co-fiduciary for the sole purpose of voting the shares of American held by Ambro and Company at the special meeting. As a result, the [ ] shares of American common stock held by Ambro and Company in its capacity as sole fiduciary as of the record date cannot be voted at the American special meeting and are not deemed to be outstanding and entitled to vote for purposes of determining a quorum. Accordingly, as of the record date for the American special meeting, there are [ ] shares deemed outstanding and entitled to vote at the meeting.

## **Votes Required**

***Vote required to approve the issuance of common stock to MidCarolina shareholders.*** The approval of the issuance of up to approximately 1,750,000 shares of American common stock to MidCarolina shareholders in the merger requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the total votes cast on the proposal.

Failures to vote, abstentions and broker non-votes will not count as votes cast.

***Vote Required for Adjournment or Postponement of the American Special Meeting.*** Approval of any motion to adjourn or postpone the special meeting to permit further solicitation of proxies to approve the issuance of shares of American common stock to MidCarolina shareholders requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares of American common stock voted at the special meeting, whether or not a quorum is present.

Failures to vote, abstentions and broker non-votes will not count as votes cast and will have no effect for purposes of determining whether a proposal to adjourn or postpone the special meeting has been approved.

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### **Stock Ownership of American Executive Officers and Directors**

As of the record date, directors and executive officers of American and their affiliates beneficially owned and were entitled to vote approximately [ ] shares of American common stock at the American special meeting. These shares represent approximately [ ]% of the aggregate voting power of American shares entitled to vote at the special meeting.

### **Voting at the American Special Meeting**

**Record Holders.** If your shares of American common stock are held of record in your name, your shares can be voted at the American special meeting in either of the following ways:

You can attend the American special meeting and vote in person. A ballot will be provided for your use at the meeting.

You can vote your shares by using the proxy card which is enclosed for your use in connection with the special meeting. If you complete and sign the proxy card and return it in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, you will be appointing the proxies named in the proxy card to vote your shares for you at the meeting. The authority you will be giving the proxies is described in the proxy card. When your proxy card is returned properly executed, the shares of American common stock represented by it will be voted at the American special meeting in accordance with the instructions contained in the proxy card.

If proxy cards are returned properly executed without an indication as to how the proxies should vote, the American common stock represented by each such proxy card will be considered to be voted: (i) FOR the proposal to issue up to approximately 1,750,000 shares of American common stock to MidCarolina shareholders and (ii) FOR any proposal to adjourn or postpone the meeting to permit the further solicitation of proxies.

If the special meeting is postponed or adjourned, all proxy cards will be voted at the reconvened special meeting in the same manner as they would have been voted at the originally scheduled special meeting, except for any proxy cards that have been properly withdrawn or revoked.

**Your vote is important. Accordingly, please sign, date and return the enclosed proxy card whether or not you plan to attend the American special meeting in person.**

**Shares Held in Street Name.** Only the record holders of shares of American common stock, or their appointed proxies, may vote those shares. As a result, if your shares of American common stock are held for you in street name by a broker or other nominee, such as a bank or custodian, then only your broker or nominee (*i.e.* the record holder) may vote them for you, or appoint the proxies to vote them for you, unless you previously have made arrangements for your broker or nominee to assign its voting rights to you or for you to be recognized as the person entitled to vote your shares. You will need to follow the directions your broker or nominee provides you and give it instructions as to how it should vote your shares by following the instructions you received from your broker or nominee with your copy of this proxy statement/prospectus. Brokers and other nominees who hold shares in street name for their clients typically have the discretionary authority to vote those shares on routine proposals when they have not received instructions from beneficial owners of the shares. However, they may not vote those shares on non-routine matters (including the proposal to approve the issuance of shares of American common stock to MidCarolina shareholders in the merger) unless their clients give them voting instructions. To ensure

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that your shares are represented at the American special meeting and voted in the manner you desire, *it is important that you instruct your broker or nominee as to how it should vote your shares.*

If your shares are held in street name and you wish to vote them in person at the American special meeting, you must obtain a proxy, executed in your favor, from the holder of record to be able to vote your shares yourself at the meeting.

### **Revocation of Proxies**

**Record Holders.** If you are the record holder of shares of American common stock and you sign and return a proxy card and you later wish to revoke the authority or change the voting instructions you gave the proxies, you can do so at any time before the voting takes place at the American special meeting by taking the appropriate action described below.

To change the voting instructions you gave the proxies:

you can complete, sign and submit a new proxy card, dated after the date of your original proxy card, which contains your new instructions, and submit it so that it is received before the voting takes place at the American special meeting.

The proxies will follow the last voting instructions received from you before the special meeting.

To revoke your proxy card:

you can give American's Corporate Secretary a written notice, before the voting takes place at the special meeting, that you want to revoke your proxy card; or

you can attend the special meeting and vote in person or notify American's Corporate Secretary that you want to revoke your proxy card and vote your shares in person. Simply attending the special meeting alone, without voting in person or notifying American's Corporate Secretary, will not revoke your proxy card.

You must submit your new proxy card or notice of revocation addressed to American's Corporate Secretary at American National Bankshares Inc., Attention: Corporate Secretary, 628 Main Street, Danville, Virginia 24541, no later than the beginning of the American special meeting or, if the special meeting is adjourned or postponed, before the adjourned or postponed meeting is actually held.

If you need assistance in changing or revoking your proxy, please contact American's Investor Relations by calling (434) 792-5111 or by writing to American National Bankshares Inc., 628 Main Street, Danville, Virginia 24541, Attention: Investor Relations.

**Shares Held in Street Name.** If your shares are held in street name and you want to change or revoke voting instructions you have given to the record holder of your shares, you must follow your bank's, broker's, custodian's or nominee's directions.

### **Solicitation of Proxies**

This solicitation is made on behalf of the American board of directors, and American will pay the costs of soliciting and obtaining proxies, including the cost of reimbursing banks and brokers for forwarding proxy materials to shareholders. Proxies may be solicited, without extra compensation,

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by American's officers and employees by mail, electronic mail, telephone, fax or personal interviews. American will also reimburse brokers and other custodians, nominees and fiduciaries for their expenses in sending these materials to you and getting your voting instructions.

### **THE MIDCAROLINA SPECIAL MEETING**

#### **Date, Place and Time**

This proxy statement/prospectus is first being mailed on or about [ ], 2011 to MidCarolina shareholders who held (i) shares of common stock, no par value per share, and (ii) shares of Series A preferred stock, no par value per share, on the record date for the MidCarolina special meeting of shareholders. This proxy statement/prospectus is accompanied by the notice of the special meeting and, in the case of holders of MidCarolina common stock, a form of proxy that is solicited by the board of directors of MidCarolina for use at the special meeting to be held on [ ], 2011, at [ ]: [ ] [ ] .m. local time, at the [ ], which is located at [ ], Burlington, North Carolina, and at any adjournments or postponements of that meeting.

#### **Purpose of the MidCarolina Special Meeting**

At the special meeting, the holders of MidCarolina common stock will be asked:

to approve the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, as more fully described in this proxy statement/prospectus; and

to approve a proposal to adjourn or postpone the meeting to a later date or dates, if necessary, to permit further solicitation of proxies in the event there are not sufficient votes at the time of the meeting to approve the merger agreement.

#### **Recommendation of the MidCarolina Board of Directors**

The MidCarolina board believes that the proposed merger with American is fair to and is in the best interests of MidCarolina and its shareholders and unanimously recommends that holders of MidCarolina common stock vote FOR each of the proposals that will be presented at the MidCarolina special meeting as described in this proxy statement/prospectus.

#### **Record Date and Voting Rights; Quorum**

The MidCarolina board of directors has fixed the close of business on [ ], 2011 as the record date for determining the holders of MidCarolina common stock entitled to notice of and to vote at the special meeting or any postponements or adjournments thereof. Holders of Series A preferred stock are entitled to notice of the special meeting, but are not entitled to vote at the special meeting. Accordingly, you are only entitled to vote at the special meeting if you were a record holder of MidCarolina common stock at the close of business on the record date. At that date, [ ] shares of MidCarolina common stock were outstanding and entitled to vote.

To have a quorum that permits MidCarolina to conduct business at the MidCarolina special meeting, we require the presence, whether in person or by proxy, of the holders of MidCarolina's common stock representing a majority of the voting shares outstanding on the record date. You are entitled to one vote for each outstanding share of MidCarolina common stock you held as of the close of business on the record date.

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Holders of shares of MidCarolina common stock present in person at the special meeting but not voting, and shares of the common stock for which proxy cards are received indicating that their holders have abstained, will be counted as present at the special meeting for purposes of determining whether there is a quorum for transacting business. Shares held in street name that have been designated by brokers on proxies as not voted will not be counted as votes cast for or against any proposal. These broker non-votes will, however, be counted for purposes of determining whether a quorum exists.

### **Votes Required**

***Vote Required for Approval of the Merger Agreement and the Merger.*** The approval of the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby requires the affirmative vote of at least a majority of the shares of MidCarolina common stock outstanding on the record date for the special meeting.

Failures to vote, abstentions and broker non-votes will not count as votes cast. Because, however, approval of the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby require the affirmative vote of at least a majority of the shares of MidCarolina common stock outstanding on the record date, failures to vote, abstentions and broker non-votes will have the same effect as votes against the merger.

***Vote Required for Adjournment or Postponement of the MidCarolina Special Meeting.*** Approval of any motion to adjourn or postpone the special meeting to permit further solicitation of proxies to approve the merger agreement requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares of MidCarolina common stock voted at the special meeting, whether or not a quorum is present.

Failures to vote, abstentions and broker non-votes will not count as votes cast and will have no effect for purposes of determining whether a proposal to adjourn or postpone the special meeting has been approved.

### **Stock Ownership of MidCarolina Executive Officers and Directors**

As of the record date, directors and executive officers of MidCarolina and their affiliates beneficially owned and were entitled to vote approximately [ ] shares of MidCarolina common stock at the MidCarolina special meeting. These shares represent approximately [ ]% of the aggregate voting power of MidCarolina shares entitled to vote at the special meeting. Each director and executive officer of MidCarolina has entered into an agreement with American pursuant to which he or she has agreed to vote all of their shares in favor of the merger agreement, except that certain shares they hold in a fiduciary capacity or for which they have no voting or dispositive power are not covered by the agreement.

### **Voting at the MidCarolina Special Meeting**

***Record Holders.*** If your shares of MidCarolina common stock are held of record in your name, your shares can be voted at the MidCarolina special meeting in any of the following ways:

You can attend the MidCarolina special meeting and vote in person. A ballot will be provided for your use at the meeting.

You can vote your shares by using the proxy card which is enclosed for your use in connection with the special meeting. If you complete and sign the proxy card and return it in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, you will be appointing the proxies named in the proxy card to vote your shares for you at the meeting. The authority you will be giving the proxies is described in the proxy card. When your proxy card is returned properly executed, the

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shares of MidCarolina common stock represented by it will be voted at the MidCarolina special meeting in accordance with the instructions contained in the proxy card.

If proxy cards are returned properly executed without an indication as to how the proxies should vote, the MidCarolina common stock represented by each such proxy card will be considered to be voted: (i) FOR the proposal to approve the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby; and (ii) FOR any proposal to adjourn or postpone the meeting to permit the further solicitation of proxies.

If the special meeting is postponed or adjourned, all proxy cards will be voted at the reconvened special meeting in the same manner as they would have been voted at the originally scheduled special meeting, except for any proxy cards that have been properly withdrawn or revoked.

You can appoint the proxies to vote your shares for you by going to the Internet website [www.midcarolinabank.com/proxy](http://www.midcarolinabank.com/proxy). When you are prompted for your control number, enter the number printed just above your name on the enclosed proxy card, and then follow the instructions provided. You may vote by Internet only until 5:00 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time on [ ], 2011, which is the day before the MidCarolina special meeting date. If you vote by Internet, you need not sign and return a proxy card. Under North Carolina law, you will be appointing the proxies to vote your shares on the same terms as are described above and with the same authority as if you completed, signed and returned a proxy card. The authority you will be giving the proxies is described in the proxy card.

**Your vote is important. Accordingly, please sign, date and return the enclosed proxy card, or follow the instructions above to vote by Internet, whether or not you plan to attend the MidCarolina special meeting in person.**

***Shares Held in Street Name.*** Only the record holders of shares of MidCarolina common stock, or their appointed proxies, may vote those shares. As a result, if your shares of MidCarolina common stock are held for you in street name by a broker or other nominee, such as a bank or custodian, then only your broker or nominee (*i.e.* the record holder) may vote them for you, or appoint the proxies to vote them for you, unless you previously have made arrangements for your broker or nominee to assign its voting rights to you or for you to be recognized as the person entitled to vote your shares. You will need to follow the directions your broker or nominee provides you and give it instructions as to how it should vote your shares by following the instructions you received from your broker or nominee with your copy of this proxy statement/prospectus. Brokers and other nominees who hold shares in street name for their clients typically have the discretionary authority to vote those shares on routine proposals when they have not received instructions from beneficial owners of the shares. However, they may not vote those shares on non-routine matters (including the proposal to approve the merger agreement) unless their clients give them voting instructions. To ensure that your shares are represented at the MidCarolina special meeting and voted in the manner you desire, ***it is important that you instruct your broker or nominee as to how it should vote your shares.***

If your shares are held in street name and you wish to vote them in person at the MidCarolina special meeting, you must obtain a proxy, executed in your favor, from the holder of record to be able to vote your shares yourself at the meeting.



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### **Revocation of Proxies**

**Record Holders.** If you are the record holder of shares of MidCarolina common stock and you sign and return a proxy card or appoint the proxies by Internet and you later wish to revoke the authority or change the voting instructions you gave the proxies, you can do so at any time before the voting takes place at the MidCarolina special meeting by taking the appropriate action described below.

To change the voting instructions you gave the proxies:

you can complete, sign and submit a new proxy card, dated after the date of your original proxy card, which contains your new instructions, and submit it so that it is received before the special meeting or, if hand delivered, before the voting takes place at the MidCarolina special meeting; or

if you appointed the proxies by Internet, you can go to the same Internet website ([www.midcarolinabank.com/proxy](http://www.midcarolinabank.com/proxy)), before 5:00 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time on [ ], 2011 (the day before the special meeting), enter the same control number (printed just above your name on the enclosed proxy card) that you previously used to appoint the proxies, and then change your voting instructions.

The proxies will follow the last voting instructions received from you before the special meeting.

To revoke your proxy card or your appointment of the proxies by Internet:

you can give MidCarolina's Corporate Secretary a written notice, before the special meeting or, if hand delivered, before the voting takes place at the special meeting, that you want to revoke your proxy card or Internet appointment; or

you can attend the special meeting and vote in person or notify MidCarolina's Corporate Secretary, before the voting takes place, that you want to revoke your proxy card or Internet appointment. Simply attending the special meeting alone, without voting in person or notifying MidCarolina's Corporate Secretary, will not revoke your proxy card or Internet appointment.

If you submit your new proxy card or notice of revocation by mail, it should be addressed to MidCarolina's Corporate Secretary at MidCarolina Financial Corporation, Attention: Corporate Secretary, 3101 South Church Street, Burlington, North Carolina 27216, and must be received no later than the beginning of the MidCarolina special meeting or, if the special meeting is adjourned or postponed, before the adjourned or postponed meeting is actually held. If hand delivered, your new proxy card or notice of revocation must be received by MidCarolina's Corporate Secretary before the voting takes place at the special meeting or at any adjourned or postponed meeting.

If you need assistance in changing or revoking your proxy, please contact MidCarolina's Corporate Secretary by calling (336) 538-1600 or by writing to MidCarolina Financial Corporation, 3101 South Church Street, Burlington, North Carolina 27216, Attention: Corporate Secretary.

**Shares Held in Street Name.** If your shares are held in street name and you want to change or revoke voting instructions you have given to the record holder of your shares, you must follow your bank's, broker's, custodian's or nominee's directions.

### **Solicitation of Proxies**

This solicitation is made on behalf of the MidCarolina board of directors, and MidCarolina will pay the costs of soliciting and obtaining proxies, including the cost of reimbursing banks and brokers for forwarding proxy materials to shareholders. Proxies may be solicited, without extra compensation, by MidCarolina's officers and employees by mail, electronic mail, telephone, fax or

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personal interviews. In addition, MidCarolina has engaged Morrow & Co., LLC to assist it in the distribution and solicitation of proxies for a fee of \$5,000 plus reasonable expenses. MidCarolina will reimburse brokers and other custodians, nominees and fiduciaries for their expenses in sending these materials to you and getting your voting instructions.

### **THE MERGER**

*The following is a summary description of the material aspects of the merger agreement and the merger. This description does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the merger agreement, which is attached as Appendix A to this proxy statement/prospectus and incorporated herein by reference. We urge you to read the merger agreement in its entirety.*

#### **General**

The American board of directors and the MidCarolina board of directors have each approved the merger agreement, which provides for the merger of MidCarolina with and into a newly-formed merger subsidiary of American.

Each share of MidCarolina common stock issued and outstanding before the merger will be converted into the right to receive 0.33 shares of American common stock. We sometimes refer to this as the exchange ratio. The exchange ratio is fixed and will not be adjusted to reflect stock price changes prior to the effective date of the merger. In addition, each share of MidCarolina Series A preferred stock issued and outstanding before the merger will be converted into the right to receive one share of American Series A preferred stock. American has never issued preferred stock, and does not have any preferred stock outstanding as of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus. The American Series A preferred stock is being established in connection with the merger to have substantially identical terms, preferences and rights as the MidCarolina Series A preferred stock. The form of the articles of amendment to American's articles of incorporation establishing the American Series A preferred stock is attached as Exhibit 1.3(a) to the merger agreement, a copy of which is attached as Appendix A to the proxy statement/prospectus. No fractional shares will be issued, and cash will be paid instead. Shares of MidCarolina common stock and Series A preferred stock issued and outstanding before the merger will be cancelled upon completion of the merger.

Shares of MidCarolina common stock or MidCarolina Series A preferred stock held by MidCarolina shareholders who have elected dissenters rights will not be converted into the right to receive shares of American common stock or American Series A preferred stock upon consummation of the merger. Shareholders who wish to assert their dissenters rights and comply with the procedural requirements of Article 13 of the North Carolina BCA, will be entitled to receive payment of the fair value of their shares in cash in accordance with North Carolina law. For more information regarding the exercise of these rights, see Dissenters and Appraisal Rights.

As of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, American expects that it will issue approximately 1,750,000 shares of American common stock to the holders of MidCarolina common stock and 5,000 shares of American Series A preferred stock to the holders of MidCarolina Series A preferred stock in the merger, assuming no shareholders of MidCarolina exercise their dissenters rights. At the completion of the merger, it is expected that there will be issued and outstanding approximately [ ] million shares of American common stock, with current American shareholders owning approximately 79% of American's outstanding common stock, on a fully diluted basis, and former holders of MidCarolina common stock owning approximately 21% of American's outstanding common stock on a fully diluted basis.

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After the merger, it is expected that the merger subsidiary will merge with and into American and that MidCarolina Bank, the North Carolina chartered bank subsidiary of MidCarolina, will merge with and into American National Bank and Trust Company, the national bank subsidiary of American. American National Bank will be the surviving bank.

### **Background of the Merger**

Each of American's and MidCarolina's board of directors has periodically engaged with senior management and their advisers in reviews of their respective companies' business and strategic direction and has considered ways to enhance their companies' performance and prospects in light of competitive and other relevant developments. These reviews have focused on, among other things, the business environment facing financial institutions generally, as well as conditions and ongoing consolidation in the financial services industry. For each company, these reviews have also included periodic discussions with respect to potential transactions that would further its strategic objectives, and the potential benefits and risks of those transactions, and from time to time have focused on the possibility of a merger with another banking organization.

Over the past several years, American National Bank and MidCarolina Bank have developed a business relationship relating to loan participations. During the course of that relationship, Charles H. Majors, president and chief executive officer of American, and Charles T. Canaday, Jr., president and chief executive officer of MidCarolina, on occasion have discussed the business relationship, their respective companies and the financial services industry in general.

In late 2009, senior management of American held general discussions with representatives of Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc., a nationally recognized investment banking firm, about the current business environment for community banks, American's strategy and possible bank acquisitions for American.

On February 16, 2010, the board of directors of American held its regularly scheduled board meeting during which KBW recommended several merger candidates, one of which was MidCarolina. The American board discussed with KBW various financial and strategic aspects concerning merger transactions in general. In the discussion about MidCarolina, it was observed that American has had a presence along the Virginia-North Carolina border for over 100 years, and that MidCarolina was a particularly attractive acquisition candidate because its primary market area is adjacent to American's core banking market and would provide American with growth opportunities that were not present in its current market.

Following that meeting, Mr. Majors contacted Mr. Canaday and, on February 18, 2010, Messrs. Majors and Canaday met to discuss the current business environment for community banks and the strategic opportunities available for American and MidCarolina. At this meeting, Mr. Majors informed Mr. Canaday that American may be interested in pursuing a merger transaction with MidCarolina if MidCarolina was interested in such a transaction.

At a regular meeting of MidCarolina's board of directors on February 23, 2010, representatives of Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Incorporated, a nationally recognized investment banking firm, were previously scheduled to meet with the board to discuss strategic planning issues. During the meeting, Mr. Canaday informed the board of the February 18th meeting with Mr. Majors, and, after a short and informal discussion regarding American's expression of interest, the board concluded that members of the board should have a discussion with American's management to gather further information regarding American and whether the board should explore the possibilities of a transaction with American.

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On March 16, 2010, Mr. Majors informed the American board of his February 18th meeting with Mr. Canaday. At this meeting, the American board engaged in a brief and general discussion about MidCarolina, and the American board authorized senior management to evaluate further a possible transaction with MidCarolina.

On March 19, 2010, Mr. Majors and two outside directors of American (Ben J. Davenport, Jr. and Lester A. Hudson, Jr.) met with Mr. Canaday and three outside directors of MidCarolina (James R. Copland III, F.D. Hornaday, III and John K. Roberts) on an informal basis for the purpose of understanding each company's business, operations, culture and philosophy. No specific terms of a potential merger were discussed at this meeting.

On April 13, 2010, Mr. Majors met again with Mr. Canaday. At this meeting, Mr. Canaday informed Mr. Majors that MidCarolina would consider its various strategic business alternatives, which included remaining independent, pursuing a business combination transaction with American and pursuing a business combination with other potential merger partners.

From February into June 2010, MidCarolina's management and representatives of its board of directors discussed with Stifel its assessment of MidCarolina's prospects for raising additional capital and remaining independent, a potential transaction with American and MidCarolina's prospects for a transaction with another financial institution. In those discussions, various financial institutions, including American, were identified as potentially having an interest in MidCarolina and could be potential merger partners if the board chose to entertain a merger proposal. The board also discussed the advisability of soliciting the interest of some or all of those institutions. During the Fall of 2009, MidCarolina had been approached by a smaller community bank regarding a business combination in which MidCarolina would have been the acquiring institution. However, following discussions with that institution and with Stifel, MidCarolina's board concluded that the transaction would not be in the best interests of shareholders and chose not to pursue the transaction. During 2009 and 2010, neither MidCarolina nor Stifel received any solicited or unsolicited indications of interest from any financial institution other than American regarding an acquisition of MidCarolina.

At MidCarolina's regular board meeting on May 25, 2010, management and the board representatives reported on their discussions with Stifel. The MidCarolina board discussed MidCarolina Bank's financial performance, capital level, loan portfolio and credit quality issues, and its strategy for dealing with issues the board expected to be identified in a memorandum of understanding that it would be asked to enter into with the bank's regulators following an examination of the bank that was concluded during March 2010. In light of those issues, the board also discussed MidCarolina's various strategic options and the engagement of Stifel as MidCarolina's financial advisor.

At the May 25th meeting, the MidCarolina board authorized management to request that Stifel contact one financial institution identified as a potential acquirer and informally gauge its interest in discussing a business combination with MidCarolina if the board chose to seek a merger partner. After the meeting, Stifel contacted an executive officer of that institution and reported back to management that the officer thought his institution would be interested in discussing the prospects of a merger. In the course of discussing the institution, the board was informed that the institution's financial performance had been adversely affected by conditions in the recent economic environment and that it had reduced its dividend payments to its shareholders. With this information, the board chose to not invite discussions with that institution at that time pending MidCarolina's further consideration of its strategic options, its discussions with American, and its decision on whether to seek a merger transaction.

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On June 22, 2010, at a regular board meeting, the MidCarolina board approved the engagement of Stifel as MidCarolina's financial adviser. At that meeting, Stifel and the board discussed MidCarolina's strategic options, including its prospects for raising capital and remaining independent (as those prospects were affected by the regulatory issues to be identified in MidCarolina Bank's memorandum of understanding), pursuing a potential transaction with American and soliciting the interest of other potential acquirers that had been identified and reviewed with the board. Stifel also discussed with the board its positive assessment of American as a merger partner. It was the consensus of the directors that, based on information provided to them, American was an attractive potential merger partner and that discussions with American should continue.

During mid-April to mid-July 2010, informal discussions on a potential merger transaction had continued between senior management of MidCarolina and American. As a result of these early stage discussions, during the first half of July 2010, American's senior management began to consider in more detail the potential financial, operational, governance and other terms and conditions of a combination with MidCarolina. These internal meetings focused on, among other things, that the merger would be an all-stock transaction, the composition of the board for the combined company post-merger and the establishment of a focused North Carolina banking division.

On July 17, 2010, Stifel delivered to American a proposed confidentiality agreement covering information that each of American and MidCarolina might share with the other if discussions between them were to continue. On July 27 and 28, 2010, American and MidCarolina each executed a confidentiality agreement, and MidCarolina began to provide to American more detailed information about its business and operations than it previously had provided.

On August 4, 2010, Mr. Majors and two outside directors of American (Mr. Davenport and Claude B. Owen, Jr.) made a presentation to the MidCarolina board about American and its business operations and provided their view of how a potential merger of their organizations might be structured. Representatives of KBW and Stifel were also in attendance at the meeting. The American representatives indicated that the merger could be an all-stock transaction and that there could be a fairly apportioned board for the combined company considering the post-merger ownership interests of American and MidCarolina common shareholders, with an advisory board made up of directors of MidCarolina and MidCarolina Bank to serve the North Carolina market of the combined company that would result from such a transaction. Mr. Majors suggested that, based solely on American senior management's assessment of information regarding MidCarolina that American had received to date, American might be willing to propose a merger with an exchange ratio at a level that, at the then current market value of American's common stock, would provide merger consideration to MidCarolina's shareholders of as much as \$10.00 per share of MidCarolina's common stock (equating to an exchange ratio of 0.453 shares of American common stock for each share of MidCarolina common stock). However, no merger offer was extended, Mr. Majors indicated that, before a firm offer and specific exchange ratio could be proposed, American would want to conduct a more detailed due diligence review of MidCarolina, including a third-party review of MidCarolina's loan portfolio to assess its condition and estimate the approximate fair value adjustment that American would be required to make to the loan portfolio upon completion of a merger under applicable business combination accounting rules. At the meeting, the American representatives expressed a desire that MidCarolina's board enter into more formal discussions with them and requested that, before MidCarolina solicited discussions with other potential acquirers, it permit American to complete its third-party loan review and perform other due diligence and make a formal offer.

At a special meeting of the MidCarolina board on August 9, 2010, representatives of Stifel met with the board and discussed American's presentation and their assessment of American as a merger partner, MidCarolina's strategic options (including remaining independent) based on its then-current

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financial condition and profitability, MidCarolina's prospects for and costs associated with raising additional capital to support continued operations and growth, recent financial institution merger trends and activity, and its prospects for other potential merger options. The board and Stifel discussed a list of other potential merger partners and Stifel's analysis of the likelihood that they would be interested in acquiring MidCarolina, their capacity to make an acquisition and potential transaction terms those other potential merger partners might offer. The board concluded that American was a particularly attractive merger partner based on: its strong financial condition and performance during the recent recession, and the fact that it did not seem to have been as adversely affected by recent pressures on financial institutions and resulting credit quality issues for banks; the performance of its stock and its dividend history; the relative locations of the two banks' markets; and the value that MidCarolina would add to American's business. After Stifel's presentation, the MidCarolina board unanimously agreed that it would postpone any decision on whether to solicit the interest of any other institutions pending further discussions with American, and that it would permit American to conduct a review of MidCarolina's loan portfolio and perform other due diligence to determine what merger terms American would propose. The board authorized senior management and Stifel to continue merger discussions with the senior management of American and KBW.

On August 17, 2010, at a regular meeting of the American board, senior management provided the board with a status report with respect to the discussions with MidCarolina following the August 4th meeting with MidCarolina's board. KBW also informed the board about its discussions with Stifel concerning a potential transaction. At this meeting, the American board authorized the engagement of KBW to advise American on the financial aspects of a potential merger with MidCarolina.

In late August 2010, American began an in-depth due diligence review of MidCarolina. In early September 2010, Thurmond, Clower & Associates LLC, a regional consulting firm specializing in the financial services industry (Thurmond Clower), was engaged by American to perform a review of MidCarolina's loan portfolio, loan operations and credit administration. Following receipt of the due diligence report of Thurmond Clower in mid-September 2010, American performed additional due diligence on MidCarolina's loan portfolio, loan operations and credit administration.

At a regular board meeting on September 28, 2010, MidCarolina's management and Stifel updated the board on the status of the discussions with American, including the results of the third-party review of MidCarolina's loan portfolio which reflected a higher than expected estimate of fair value adjustments related to MidCarolina's loan portfolio that American believed it would be required to make in a merger under applicable business combination accounting rules. The board discussed with Stifel the results of Thurmond Clower's review and the estimated adjustments and their potential affect on merger terms that American might offer.

At a special meeting on October 7, 2010, the American board again was briefed on the discussions with MidCarolina and the results of American's due diligence review, including the Thurmond Clower report. The American board also received a detailed presentation by representatives of KBW about the characteristics and rationale of a merger with MidCarolina, including a financial analysis of the combined company after the merger. After KBW's presentation, the board encouraged American senior management to continue exploring the merger with its MidCarolina counterparts and approved management to submit a formal offer to MidCarolina to exchange 0.321 shares of American common stock for each share of MidCarolina common stock. The proposed exchange ratio was lower than American had first informally suggested might be possible at the August 4th meeting due to the results of the third-party review of MidCarolina's loan portfolio. After the meeting, KBW contacted Stifel to present American's formal exchange ratio offer.

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On October 19, 2010, the MidCarolina board held a regular meeting at which representatives of Stifel reviewed and provided their analysis of American's offer, and they continued their discussion with the board regarding MidCarolina's strategic options, including other potential acquirers and the prices paid in other recent merger transactions involving target companies similar to MidCarolina.

On October 26, 2010, at a MidCarolina board special meeting, the board continued its discussion with representatives of Stifel regarding American's offer. The board and Stifel discussed American's estimate of fair value adjustments related to MidCarolina's loan portfolio that it would have to make in a merger. Management and individual board members discussed the process of estimating those adjustments and similar adjustments made in other recent merger transactions with which Stifel was familiar, as well as discussions management had with accountants, advisors and others familiar with those matters since the board first received the results of Thurmond Clower's review. The board also considered Thurmond Clower's findings and American's estimate of adjustments in relation to the level of MidCarolina Bank's nonperforming loans, the issues described in the bank's memorandum of understanding with its regulators and in MidCarolina's separate memorandum of understanding which it had recently entered into with its regulator, the results of a separate limited credit quality review of the bank's loan portfolio by an independent consultant hired by MidCarolina Bank earlier in the year, and uncertainty regarding the increasing negative impact of current economic conditions on the bank's loan portfolio and its ability to improve its credit quality in the future. Based on those discussions, the board concluded that, while determining those adjustments is a subjective process, American's estimate of the total adjustments relating to MidCarolina's loans appeared to have been determined in a manner that was consistent with other recent transactions based on current conditions in the credit markets and increased levels of nonperforming loans in the banking industry in general, and that American's estimate of accounting adjustments relating to MidCarolina's loans was not unreasonable. The board unanimously agreed that it was receptive to considering American's proposal, but that it desired for Stifel to continue its discussions with the senior management of American and KBW with a view toward increasing the proposed exchange ratio.

On November 9, 2010, the MidCarolina board held a special meeting during which senior management and representatives of Stifel reported to the board on the negotiations with American and that American's senior management had agreed to recommend to American's board an increased exchange ratio of 0.33 shares of American common stock for each MidCarolina common share. The board discussed the revised offer and the proposed transaction terms, MidCarolina's financial condition, future prospects, regulatory issues (including the memorandums of understanding), and strategic options. The board also discussed its assessment of American as a merger partner, including its financial condition, stock performance and dividend history, and its financial performance during the recent economic conditions affecting the banking industry. Following such discussions, the board concluded that American was a particularly attractive merger partner, that its stock would be a sound investment for MidCarolina's shareholders and that the revised offer was fair and reasonable to MidCarolina's shareholders. The board unanimously agreed to move forward with the proposed transaction and that, based on the factors it had considered and its conclusions as described below under the caption "MidCarolina's Reasons for the Merger; Recommendation of MidCarolina's Board of Directors," it would do so without seeking offers from other potential acquirers. However, the board's action was subject to MidCarolina's completion of a reverse due diligence review of American, including a third-party review of American's loan portfolio and its satisfaction that the results of the review confirmed the board's conclusions regarding American's financial strength and relatively low level of credit quality issues, and to the negotiation of a mutually satisfactory definitive agreement.

On November 16, 2010, the board of directors of American held a special meeting during which American's senior management presented updated information on its due diligence investigation of MidCarolina. The American board received a summary of the proposed terms of the merger and

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discussed various aspects of the proposed combination of American and MidCarolina, including that MidCarolina would strongly consider a revised exchange ratio offer of 0.33 shares of American common stock for each share of MidCarolina common stock. In discussing the exchange ratio, Mr. Majors informed the board that a moderate increase was satisfactory to senior management because MidCarolina was an attractive franchise that would provide solid growth opportunities for American that were not present in its current market and because of other factors described under the caption American's Reasons for the Merger; Recommendation of American's Board of Directors. Mr. Majors stated that he believed the increase would quickly solidify the merger discussions. The American board further considered the merger and then approved the 0.33 exchange ratio, and authorized senior management to proceed towards a merger with MidCarolina and to begin negotiations leading to a definitive agreement in accordance with earlier communications with MidCarolina.

At this time, the parties and their financial advisors commenced further mutual due diligence reviews, and the legal advisors of American and MidCarolina began their initial mutual due diligence reviews. Counsel for the parties also began drafting the transaction documents to reflect the terms and conditions of the merger pursuant to the discussions between American and MidCarolina and their financial advisors. Due diligence continued over the course of the next several weeks, as the parties and their counsel continued to negotiate the terms of the definitive merger agreement and other related agreements. MidCarolina engaged a regional consulting firm specializing in loan portfolio review and consulting for community banks to perform a stress test and limited external review of American's loan portfolio, loan operations and credit administration, including American's mortgage loan operations. The firm's findings reflected that: considering the recent economic environment, American had an anomalously low level of problem loans; that its credit quality, as measured by its problem loans, credit loss history and other credit quality ratios, compared very favorably to its peers and to other banks the consulting firm had reviewed during the past 18 months; that stress testing conducted on American's loan portfolio supported a credit loss forecast that was much less severe than that reflected in comparable tests on other institutions; and that American appeared to have effective credit administration and risk management functions.

During the first two weeks of December 2010, the parties reached agreement on most of the remaining non-financial terms of the proposed merger and substantially complete drafts of the merger agreement and the other related agreements were circulated.

On December 14, 2010, the MidCarolina board met to receive further information from Stifel and from senior management, and to review the merger agreement with its legal counsel. Management reported on the due diligence investigation of American and on the results of the negotiations with American. Representatives of Ward and Smith, P.A., MidCarolina's legal counsel, reviewed the legal standards applicable to the board with respect to its consideration of the proposed merger. Counsel also reviewed with the MidCarolina board the terms of the definitive merger agreement that had been negotiated between the parties.

After receiving Stifel's presentation and an explanatory review of the terms and conditions of the proposed merger agreement from MidCarolina's legal counsel, and after review and discussion among members of the MidCarolina board of directors, including consideration of the factors described in this proxy statement/prospectus under the caption MidCarolina's Reasons for the Merger; Recommendation of MidCarolina's Board of Directors, the MidCarolina board adjourned the special meeting to allow the individual directors to more closely review the proposed merger agreement and consider whether they had any questions or concerns that had not been adequately addressed. The meeting was reconvened the next day, December 15th, at which time Stifel rendered its oral opinion, which was confirmed in writing, to the MidCarolina board that the per share merger consideration to be received by the shareholders of MidCarolina common stock from American in the merger is fair, from a



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financial point of view, to such shareholders (see [Opinion of MidCarolina's Financial Advisor](#) ). After receiving Stifel's opinion, and after further discussion and consideration of the factors described in this proxy statement/prospectus under the caption [MidCarolina's Reasons for the Merger; Recommendation of MidCarolina's Board of Directors](#), the MidCarolina board determined that the merger with American and the related transactions and agreements were in the best interest of MidCarolina and its shareholders. The board voted unanimously to approve the proposed merger agreement and related transactions and agreements, and to recommend them to the shareholders of MidCarolina.

On December 15, 2010, the board of directors of American held a special meeting with senior management and its outside financial and legal advisors. Management reviewed for the American board the progress of its negotiations with MidCarolina and reported on the status of its due diligence review of MidCarolina. KBW reviewed with the American board of directors the structure and other terms of the proposed transaction and financial information regarding MidCarolina, American and the transaction, information regarding peer companies and comparable transactions and other relevant analyses. In connection with the deliberations by the American board, KBW rendered to the board its oral opinion (subsequently confirmed in writing), as described under the caption [Opinion of American's Financial Advisor](#), that as of the date of its opinion, the exchange ratio was fair, from a financial point of view, to American.

At that meeting, representatives of LeClairRyan, A Professional Corporation, American's legal counsel, discussed with the American board of directors the legal standards applicable to its decisions and actions with respect to its consideration of the proposed merger, and reviewed the legal terms of the proposed merger agreement and related transaction agreements.

After review and discussion among members of the American board of directors, including consideration of the factors described under the caption [American's Reasons for the Merger; Recommendation of American's Board of Directors](#), the American board determined that the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement and the related transactions and agreements are advisable and in the best interests of American and its shareholders and the directors voted to approve the merger with MidCarolina, to approve and adopt the merger agreement and to approve the related transactions and agreements.

Following the completion of the meetings of the American board and the MidCarolina board on December 15, 2010, the merger agreement and related agreements were placed in final form and were executed and delivered. The transaction was announced before the market opened on December 16, 2010 in a press release issued jointly by American and MidCarolina.

### **American's Reasons for the Merger; Recommendation of American's Board of Directors**

In reaching its decision to adopt the merger agreement and recommend approval of the merger related matters to shareholders, the American board of directors consulted with senior management, as well as with its outside financial and legal advisors, and considered a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the following:

its belief that the merger is consistent with American's expansion strategy in North Carolina, that MidCarolina's banking operations are located in a growth market for American and that the merger will complement American's existing banking network and result in a natural expansion of American's current North Carolina operations;

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its belief that MidCarolina is a high quality community banking franchise with strong management and leadership, with a compatible business culture and a shared approach to customer service, as well as sharing similar demographic, economic and financial market characteristics with American;

its knowledge and review of MidCarolina's financial condition, earnings, business operations and prospects, taking into account the results of American's due diligence investigation of MidCarolina;

its knowledge and analysis of the current environment in the financial services industry, including the difficult economic conditions and the associated credit quality and capital issues facing the banking industry, continuing consolidation, the interest rate environment, higher operating costs resulting from regulatory initiatives and compliance mandates, trends in technology, increasing nationwide competition, and the likely effects of these factors on the companies' potential growth, performance and strategic options;

the fact that the merger would create one of the largest independent community banking organizations serving Virginia and North Carolina, based on currently estimated pro forma assets (\$1.4 billion), total net loans (\$879.1 million) and total deposits (\$1.1 billion);

its belief that American's increased size and scale, including its significantly larger capital base (approximately \$147.0 million), and quality of operations would better position it to compete and grow its business;

the potential cost saving opportunities and the related potential impact on American's earnings;

its belief that the combined company will be positioned to benefit from increased lending capacity;

its determination that an exchange ratio for the outstanding shares of MidCarolina common stock that is fixed and not subject to adjustment is appropriate to reflect the strategic purpose of the merger and consistent with market practice for mergers of this type and that a fixed exchange ratio fairly captures the respective ownership interests of the American and MidCarolina shareholders based on fundamental valuation assessments and avoids fluctuations caused by near-term market volatility;

the financial analyses and presentation of KBW, and its oral and written opinions that, as of December 15, 2010, the exchange ratio was fair, from a financial point of view, to American (see Opinion of American's Financial Advisor );

the corporate governance aspects of the transaction, including the post-merger board composition, the designation of Mr. Canaday to lead North Carolina Banking for American National Bank and the establishment of an advisory board of American National Bank to serve the North Carolina market; and

its assessment of the likelihood that the merger would be completed in a timely manner without unacceptable regulatory conditions or requirements, including that no branch divestitures would likely be required, and the ability of the management team to successfully integrate and operate the businesses of American and MidCarolina after the merger.

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The American board also considered the risks and potential negative factors outlined below, but concluded that the anticipated benefits of combining with MidCarolina were likely to outweigh substantially these risks and factors. The risk factors included:

the potential for an initial negative impact on the market price of American common stock;

the possibility that the merger and related integration process could result in the loss of key employees, the disruption of American's on-going business and the loss of customers;

the possibility of encountering difficulties in achieving cost savings in the amount currently estimated or in the timeframe currently contemplated;

the substantial merger and integration related expenses, estimated at approximately \$4.0 million (after-tax) for the combined company; and

the risks of the type and nature described under Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements, Risk Factors, and in filings of American incorporated in this proxy statement/prospectus by reference.

The foregoing discussion of the factors considered by American's board of directors is not intended to be exhaustive, but is believed to include all the material factors considered by American's board. In view of the wide variety of factors considered in connection with its evaluation of the merger and the complexity of these matters, the board of directors did not find it useful and did not attempt to quantify or assign any relative or specific weights to the various factors that it considered in reaching its determination to approve the merger and the merger agreement and recommend that shareholders vote FOR the approval of the issuance of up to [ ] million shares of American common stock in the merger. In addition, individual members of the American board of directors may have given differing weights to different factors. The board of directors conducted an overall analysis of the factors described above, including thorough discussions with, and questioning of, American management and outside financial and legal advisors. The board considered all of the foregoing factors as a whole and, on balance, supported a favorable determination to approve the merger and recommend that shareholders approve the issuance of shares of American common stock to MidCarolina common shareholders in the merger.

It should be noted that this explanation of the American board's reasoning and all other information presented in this section is forward-looking in nature and, therefore, should be read in light of the factors discussed under the heading Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements.

**The American board of directors determined that the merger, the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement are advisable and in the best interests of American and its shareholders and approved and adopted the merger agreement. The American board unanimously recommends that shareholders vote FOR the approval of the issuance of American common stock in the merger and the approval to adjourn or postpone the American special meeting, if necessary.**

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### **MidCarolina's Reasons for the Merger; Recommendation of MidCarolina's Board of Directors**

In reaching its decision to adopt and approve the merger agreement and recommend its approval to holders of MidCarolina's common stock, the MidCarolina board of directors consulted with senior management, as well as with its outside financial and legal advisors, and it evaluated the increasing difficulty MidCarolina faces, as an independent financial institution, in maintaining and improving performance and value for its shareholders in the economic environment currently affecting the banking industry as a whole. Recent economic conditions have had significant negative effects on the profitability, credit quality and market prices of financial institutions of all sizes, but particularly so in the case of smaller community-oriented institutions, and the board believes that economic recovery and improvements in banks' profits and market values will be a slow process. These effects are underscored by MidCarolina's recent performance and increased levels of nonperforming loans, and by its and MidCarolina Bank's memorandums of understanding with federal and state regulators. (See Information About MidCarolina Financial Corporation Memorandums of Understanding on page 93.) After considering MidCarolina's future prospects and strategic options, the board concluded that partnering with a larger, financially sound financial institution would better maximize the long-term value of shareholders investments than if MidCarolina remained independent, and it believes that the proposed merger with American is in the best interests of MidCarolina's shareholders.

Significant positive factors considered by the board in deciding to approve the merger and recommend it to MidCarolina's shareholders included:

the board's assessment of the business, earnings, operations, financial condition, asset quality, capital levels, management and prospects of both American and MidCarolina;

the current and historical prices of MidCarolina's common stock, and the fact that the value of the merger consideration at the time of announcement of \$7.85 per share of MidCarolina common stock represented a premium of approximately 175% over the \$2.85 market price of the stock on December 15, 2010, the date immediately prior to the announcement of the merger agreement;

that American currently pays a cash dividend on its common stock, while MidCarolina does not and is not likely to be able to pay a cash dividend in the near future;

the limited capital raising alternatives available to MidCarolina, especially because its shares were trading below book value and any sale of additional shares likely would be very dilutive to MidCarolina's shareholders;

the board's expectation that, to the extent additional capital is needed in the future, the combined company will be better positioned to raise capital at a lower cost and with less dilution to shareholders than if MidCarolina sought to raise capital alone;

the board's belief, based on the advice and opinion of Stifel, that the consideration being offered to the holders of MidCarolina common stock was fair, from a financial point of view;

the board's belief that an affiliation with a larger organization should result in cost-saving opportunities and operating efficiencies, which would have a positive effect on the combined company's operating results;

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the board's positive assessment of American as a merger partner based on American's performance and asset quality during recent adverse conditions in the banking industry, the experience of its management and 100-year history as a community oriented bank, and the broader range of financial services the combined company could offer in MidCarolina Bank's banking market, including services through American's trust department and insurance products division;

that American has only one office in North Carolina, which will help minimize customer disruption and job loss resulting from the merger;

that the combined company will have a more diversified market, which should decrease risk to shareholders relating to asset quality issues, particularly in connection with real estate lending;

that the combined company will be better able to grow, gain market share and serve the public in MidCarolina's banking market than MidCarolina could alone; and

that MidCarolina's chief executive officer will become an executive officer of American, three of MidCarolina's directors will become directors of American, and MidCarolina's Chairman will serve as an emeritus director of American, all of which will give MidCarolina's former shareholders representation in management of, and in the decision-making process relating to, the combined company's future business and direction.

The MidCarolina board also considered potential risks and negative factors relating to the merger as follows:

the exchange ratio was fixed while the market price for American's stock was at the high end of its normal trading range, so, if the market price of American common stock decreases prior to consummation of the merger, the value of the consideration to be received by holders of MidCarolina's common stock also will decrease;

the merger agreement limits MidCarolina's ability to pursue other merger opportunities;

the merger agreement obligates MidCarolina to pay a substantial termination fee if it later chooses to pursue a more attractive uninvited merger proposal or if the agreement is terminated under certain circumstances;

that American has an effective shelf registration on file with the SEC and may seek to increase its capital in the future in order to continue to grow while remaining well capitalized under bank regulatory capital guidelines, and that any sale of additional American common stock after the merger could dilute the ownership interests of MidCarolina shareholders after the merger and could negatively affect the value of the consideration received by holders of MidCarolina common stock in the merger;

MidCarolina will lose the autonomy associated with being an independent financial institution;

the merger could result in employee attrition and have a negative effect on business and customer relationships;

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while the merger is pending, MidCarolina's officers and employees will have to focus extensively on actions required to complete the merger which will divert their attention from MidCarolina's business, and MidCarolina will incur substantial transaction costs even if the merger is not consummated; and

while the merger is pending, MidCarolina will be subject to certain restrictions on the conduct of its business which may delay or prevent it from pursuing business opportunities that may arise or preclude it from taking actions that would be advisable if it was to remain independent.

The board concluded that the anticipated benefits of combining with American were likely to outweigh substantially these potential risks and negative factors.

Before approving the proposed transaction with American, the board considered, and discussed at length with Stifel, MidCarolina's strategic options, including remaining independent, in relation to the long-term best interests of shareholders. The board discussed MidCarolina's prospects for resolving its current increased level of nonperforming loans and successfully dealing with issues addressed in its and MidCarolina Bank's memorandums of understanding, and restoring a satisfactory level of profitability. The board also discussed the prospects for, and costs and potential impact on MidCarolina's shareholders associated with, raising additional capital that would be required in order to remain independent, deal with nonperforming loans and continue to grow while maintaining acceptable capital ratios. Additionally, although the board ultimately chose not to invite or solicit offers from or discussions with other institutions, with Stifel's assistance the board identified other potential merger partners based on various factors, including: size, geographic markets, banking philosophy, financial condition, capacity and the relative value that MidCarolina would add to their businesses in comparison to American. The board discussed those other institutions with Stifel, as well as Stifel's experience with bank mergers generally and its knowledge of those institutions in particular; its analysis of their businesses and expansion strategies; its perception of the likelihood that they would have an interest in MidCarolina (based on a number of factors, including their relative size, location, other past or recently announced transactions, and other financial considerations); how it thought they would analyze and structure any merger proposal; and their ability to offer more favorable terms than those offered by American. Based on its discussions with and analysis of information provided by Stifel, the board believed it to be unlikely that, if any of those other institutions were interested in MidCarolina, the consideration and other terms they would offer would be materially more favorable to MidCarolina's shareholders than those offered by American. Also, due to the continued uncertainty regarding the economy and MidCarolina's prospects for improving its credit quality and performance and fully resolving issues identified in the memorandums of understanding with its and MidCarolina Bank's banking regulators, the board believed that, in the process of seeking other offers, the amount ultimately realized for MidCarolina's shareholders could be less than that being offered by American. Lastly, in light of American's strong financial condition and the increased number of institutions that needed additional capital and were receptive to merger opportunities, the board recognized that American's business plan called for it to expand and diversify its banking markets and there was a possibility that American had other acquisition opportunities. Based on its discussions with American and its financial advisor, Stifel advised the board that American's financial position may provide American a greater range of transaction alternatives than might be open to MidCarolina and that delays in acting on American's offer could pose a risk that American would pursue those other alternatives. MidCarolina's board concluded that it would not be in the interest of MidCarolina's shareholders to risk losing the offered transaction and that it would not solicit other offers.

The MidCarolina board recognized that, though it considered it unlikely, it was possible that another institution might offer merger terms that were more favorable than those offered by American, and that, because the exchange ratio proposed by American was fixed, the value of the merger consideration ultimately received by holders of MidCarolina's common stock would vary with changes in the market value of American's common stock. However, based on its discussions with Stifel and its own

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evaluation of MidCarolina's financial condition, recent performance and prospects, the board believed that any terms offered by another institution would not be materially more favorable. Also, in its consideration of the long-term interests of MidCarolina's shareholders, the board believed that, rather than focusing solely on the value of the merger consideration, or the value on any particular day, it was equally important to focus on the quality of the investment MidCarolina's shareholders would receive in the merger. As a result, in choosing to merge with American without inviting discussions with other potential acquirers, and in addition to the other factors described in this discussion and the board's assessment of the terms proposed by American, the board evaluated American's offer and American itself as a merger partner based on American's history, financial condition, asset quality, consistent operating performance and future prospects; the competence, experience and integrity of American's management and its branch locations and community banking philosophy; its historical stock performance and dividend history; and other similar factors. The board noted that, while maintaining its focus on community banking, American's performance and, as evidenced by the third-party review conducted by MidCarolina's consultant, its asset quality, had remained strong relative to most other banks during the recent economic environment. The board believed that American's history of financial strength and consistent earnings and dividends made its stock an attractive investment for MidCarolina's shareholders during the current uncertainty in the banking industry, and it concluded that combining MidCarolina with American on the terms offered by American was its best option for maximizing the long-term value of MidCarolina's shareholders and was in the shareholders' best interest.

Additional factors MidCarolina's board considered in approving the merger agreement and the merger included:

the results of MidCarolina's due diligence review of American, and the board's belief that American's depth of management, conservative credit culture, relatively low level of wholesale funding and exposure to commercial real estate lending, and efficient operations and credit administration functions, are characteristics that are of heightened importance in the ability of financial institutions to survive and prosper in the current environment and economic conditions in which financial institutions must operate, and that those characteristics will benefit MidCarolina's shareholders;

the current financial services industry environment, including increased competition and consolidation trends;

the effects of increased regulatory requirements on the financial services industry generally and on MidCarolina's income and expenses;

the board's review with its legal and financial advisors of the provisions of the merger agreement;

the non-economic terms and effects of the merger, including the social effects of the merger on MidCarolina Bank's existing depositors, borrowers and employees;

the expected tax consequences of the merger to MidCarolina's shareholders;

the indicated value to be received by holders of MidCarolina's common stock in relation to the trading prices, book value and earnings per share of MidCarolina's common stock;

the relative lack of liquidity in the trading market for MidCarolina's common stock relative to the market for American's common stock;

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the likelihood that the transaction will be approved by regulatory authorities, and the prospects for successful completion of the merger;

the board's belief that the number of potential acquirers interested in smaller financial institutions with limited geographic markets, like MidCarolina, and the merger prices being offered to community banks, has diminished and may diminish even further over time; and

the proposed employment arrangements with MidCarolina's president and chief executive officer, and potential payments to be made by American to MidCarolina's executive officers related to their various employment and other agreements.

The foregoing discussion of the factors considered by MidCarolina's board of directors is not intended to be exhaustive, but is believed to include all the material factors considered by MidCarolina's board. In view of the wide variety of factors considered in connection with its evaluation of the merger and the complexity of these matters, the board of directors did not find it useful and did not attempt to quantify or assign any relative or specific weights to the various factors that it considered in reaching its determination to approve the merger and the merger agreement and recommend that shareholders vote FOR approval of the merger agreement. In addition, individual members of the MidCarolina board of directors may have given differing weights to different factors. The board of directors conducted an overall analysis of the factors described above, including thorough discussions with, and questioning of, MidCarolina management and outside financial and legal advisors. The board considered all of the foregoing factors as a whole and unanimously supported a favorable determination to approve the merger and recommend that shareholders approve the merger agreement.

**The MidCarolina board of directors unanimously determined that the merger, the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement are in the best interests of MidCarolina and its shareholders and unanimously approved and adopted the merger agreement. The MidCarolina board unanimously recommends that holders of MidCarolina common stock vote FOR the approval of the merger agreement and FOR the approval to adjourn or postpone the MidCarolina special meeting, if necessary.**

### **Opinion of American's Financial Advisor**

On December 6, 2010, American executed an engagement agreement with Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc. KBW's engagement encompassed assisting American in analyzing, structuring, negotiating and effecting a transaction with MidCarolina. American selected KBW because KBW is a nationally recognized investment banking firm with substantial experience in transactions similar to the merger and is familiar with American and its business. As part of its investment banking business, KBW is continually engaged in the valuation of financial businesses and their securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions.

On December 15, 2010, the American board of directors held a meeting to evaluate the proposed merger of MidCarolina with and into American. At this meeting, KBW reviewed the financial aspects of the proposed merger and rendered an oral opinion (subsequently confirmed in writing), to American that, as of such date, and based upon and subject to factors and assumptions set forth therein, the exchange ratio in the merger is fair, from a financial point of view to American. The American board of directors approved the merger agreement at this meeting.



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**The full text of KBW's written opinion, dated December 15, 2010, which sets forth the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and limitations on the review undertaken in connection with the opinion, is attached as Appendix B to this proxy statement/prospectus and is incorporated herein by reference. The description of the opinion set forth herein is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of such opinion. American's shareholders are urged to read the opinion in its entirety.**

**KBW's opinion speaks only as of the date of the opinion. The opinion is directed to the American board of directors and addresses only the fairness, from a financial point of view to American, of the exchange ratio in the merger. It does not address the underlying business decision to proceed with the merger and does not constitute a recommendation to any American shareholder as to how the shareholder should vote at the American special meeting on the merger or any related matter.**

In connection with its opinion, KBW reviewed, analyzed and relied upon material bearing upon the merger and the financial and operating condition of American and MidCarolina and the merger, including among other things, the following:

the merger agreement,

the Annual Report to Shareholders and Annual Report on Form 10-K for the three years ended December 31, 2009 of American and MidCarolina,

Certain interim reports to shareholders and Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q of American and MidCarolina and certain other communications from American and MidCarolina to their respective shareholders, and

other financial information concerning the businesses and operations of American and MidCarolina furnished to KBW by American and MidCarolina, respectively, for purposes of KBW's analysis.

KBW also held discussions with members of senior management of American and MidCarolina regarding, the past and current business operations, regulatory relations, financial condition, and future prospects of the respective companies and such other matters that KBW deemed relevant to its inquiry. In addition, KBW compared certain financial and stock market information for MidCarolina and American with similar information for certain other companies the securities of which are publicly traded, reviewed the financial terms of certain recent business combinations in the banking industry, the potential pro forma impact of the merger, and performed such other studies and analyses as KBW considered appropriate.

In conducting its review and arriving at its opinion, KBW relied upon and assumed the accuracy and completeness of all of the financial and other information provided to it or publicly available, and did not independently verify the accuracy or completeness of any such information or assume any responsibility for such verification or accuracy. KBW relied upon the management of American and MidCarolina as to the reasonableness and achievability of the financial and operating projections (and assumptions and bases therefor) provided to KBW and KBW assumed that such projections reflect the best currently available estimates and judgments of such managements and that such projections will be realized in the amounts and in the time periods currently estimated by such managements. KBW is not an expert in the independent valuation of the adequacy of allowances for loan losses, and without independent verification, assumed that the aggregate allowances for loan and lease losses for American

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and MidCarolina are adequate to cover those losses. KBW did not make or obtain any evaluations or appraisals of any assets or liabilities of MidCarolina or American, nor did they examine or review any individual credit files.

The projections furnished to KBW and used by it in certain of its analyses were prepared by American's and MidCarolina's senior management teams. American and MidCarolina do not publicly disclose internal management projections of the type provided to KBW in connection with its review of the merger. As a result, such projections were not prepared with a view towards public disclosure. The projections were based on numerous variables and assumptions, which are inherently uncertain, including factors related to general economic and competitive conditions. Accordingly, actual results could vary significantly from those set forth in the projections. Any estimates or projections contained in the analyses performed by KBW are not necessarily indicative of actual values or future results, which may be significantly more or less favorable than suggested by these analyses. Additionally, estimates or projections of the value of businesses or securities do not purport to be appraisals or to reflect the prices at which such businesses or securities might actually be sold. Accordingly, these analyses and estimates are inherently subject to substantial uncertainty.

KBW was not asked to, and it did not, offer any opinion as to the terms of the merger agreement or the form of the merger, other than the exchange ratio, to the extent expressly specified in KBW's opinion. Additionally, KBW's opinion did not address the relative merits of the merger as compared to any alternative business strategies that might exist for American, nor does it address the effect of any other business combination in which American might engage.

For purposes of rendering its opinion, KBW assumed that, in all respects material to its analyses:

the merger will be completed substantially in accordance with the terms set forth in the merger agreement;

the representations and warranties of each party in the merger agreement and in all related documents and instruments referred to in the merger agreement are true and correct;

each party to the merger agreement and all related documents will perform all of the covenants and agreements required to be performed by such party under such documents;

all conditions to the completion of the merger will be satisfied without any waivers; and

in the course of obtaining the necessary regulatory, contractual, or other consents or approvals for the merger, no restrictions, including any divestiture requirements, termination or other payments or amendments or modifications, will be imposed that will have a material adverse effect on the future results of operations or financial condition of the combined entity or the contemplated benefits of the merger, including the cost savings, revenue enhancements and related expenses expected to result from the merger.

KBW further assumed that the merger will be accounted for as a purchase transaction under generally accepted accounting principles, and that the merger will qualify as a tax-free reorganization for United States federal income tax purposes. KBW's opinion is not an expression of an opinion as to the prices at which shares of American common stock will trade since the announcement of the proposed merger or the actual value of the American common shares when issued pursuant to the merger, or the prices at which the American common shares will trade following the completion of the merger.

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In performing its analyses, KBW considered such financial and other factors they deemed appropriate, including among other things, the historical and current financial position and results of operations of American and MidCarolina, the assets and liabilities of American and MidCarolina, and the nature and terms of certain other merger transactions involving banks and bank holding companies. KBW also took into account their assessment of general economic, market and financial conditions and other matters, which are beyond the control of KBW, American and MidCarolina and none of American, MidCarolina, KBW or any other person assumes responsibility if future results are materially different from those projected.

The exchange ratio was determined through negotiation between American and MidCarolina and the decision to enter into the merger was solely that of American's board of directors. In addition, the KBW opinion was among several factors taken into consideration by the American board in making its determination to approve the merger agreement and the merger. Consequently, the analyses described below should not be viewed as determinative of the decision of the American board of directors with respect to the fairness of the exchange ratio in the merger.

**Summary of Analysis by KBW.** The following is a summary of the material financial analyses presented by KBW to the American board of directors, in connection with rendering the fairness opinion described above. The following summary is not a complete description of the financial analyses performed by KBW in rendering its opinion or the presentation made by KBW to the American board of directors, nor does the order of analysis described represent relative importance or weight given to any particular analysis by KBW and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the written opinion of KBW attached as Appendix B to this proxy statement/prospectus. The preparation of a fairness opinion is a complex analytic process involving various determinations as to the most appropriate and relevant methods of financial analysis and the application of those methods to the particular circumstances. Therefore, a fairness opinion is not readily susceptible to partial analysis or summary description. Selecting portions of the analysis or of the summary set forth herein, without considering the analysis as a whole, could create an incomplete view of the processes underlying KBW's opinion. In arriving at its opinion, KBW considered the results of its entire analysis and KBW did not attribute any particular weight to any analysis or factor that it considered. Rather KBW made its determination as to fairness on the basis of its experience and professional judgment after considering the results of its entire analysis. The financial analyses summarized below include information presented in tabular format. Accordingly, KBW believes that its analyses and the summary of its analyses must be considered as a whole and that selecting portions of its analyses and factors or focusing on the information presented below in tabular format, without considering all analyses and factors or the full narrative description of the financial analyses, including the methodologies and assumptions underlying the analyses, could create a misleading or incomplete view of the process underlying its analyses and opinion. The tables alone do not constitute a complete description of the financial analyses.

**Summary of Proposal.** Pursuant to the terms of the merger agreement, each outstanding share of Common Stock, no par value per share, of MidCarolina will be converted into and exchanged for 0.33 shares of common stock, par value \$1.00 per share, of American. The terms and conditions of the merger are more fully set forth in the merger agreement.

**Selected Peer Group Analysis.** Using publicly available information, KBW compared the financial performance and financial condition of MidCarolina to the following depository institutions that KBW considered comparable to MidCarolina.

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Companies included in MidCarolina's North Carolina peer group were:

Carolina Bank Holdings, Inc.	First Trust Bank
New Century Bancorp, Inc.	Oak Ridge Financial Services, Inc.
North State Bancorp	M&F Bancorp, Inc.
Park Sterling Bank	Randolph Bank & Trust Company
Waccamaw Bankshares, Inc.	Carolina Trust Bank
Bank of the Carolinas Corporation	Heritage Bancshares, Inc.

Uwharrie Capital Corp

To perform this analysis, KBW used financial information as of or for the three or twelve month period ended September 30, 2010. Certain financial data prepared by KBW, and as referenced in the tables presented below may not correspond to the data presented in MidCarolina's historical financial statements, or to the data prepared by Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Incorporated presented under the section "Opinion of MidCarolina's Financial Advisor," as a result of the different periods, assumptions and methods used by KBW to compute the financial data presented.

KBW's analysis showed the following concerning MidCarolina's financial performance:

	MidCarolina	North Carolina Peer Group Minimum	North Carolina Peer Group Maximum
Latest Twelve Months Core Return on Average Assets (1)	0.20%	(1.99%)	0.28%
Latest Twelve Months Core Return on Average Tangible Common Equity (1)	3.0%	(58.2%)	4.3%
Most Recent Quarter Net Interest Margin	3.28%	2.26%	4.19%
Latest Twelve Months Fee Income / Average Assets	0.5%	0.0%	1.7%
Latest Twelve Months Efficiency Ratio	58.1%	43.1%	84.5%

(1) Core income is defined as net income before extraordinary items, less the after-tax portion of investment securities gains or losses and nonrecurring items.

KBW's analysis showed the following concerning MidCarolina's financial condition:

	MidCarolina	North Carolina Peer Group Minimum	North Carolina Peer Group Maximum
Tangible Common Equity / Tangible Assets	6.72%	3.46%	29.06%
Tier 1 Ratio	11.43%	8.30%	43.09%
Total Capital Ratio	12.69%	9.30%	45.99%
Loan Loss Reserve / Loans	2.15%	1.41%	3.31%
Nonperforming Assets / Loans + OREO	5.29%	1.92%	15.65%
Latest Twelve Months Net Charge-Offs / Average Loans	1.07%	0.36%	4.34%



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KBW's analysis showed the following concerning MidCarolina's market performance:

	MidCarolina	North Carolina Peer Group Minimum	North Carolina Peer Group Maximum
Stock Price / Book Value per Share	0.38x	0.20x	0.83x
Stock Price / Tangible Book Value per Share	0.38x	0.20x	0.83x
Three Month Average Daily Trading Volume (\$000)	2.3	0.0	374.3

**Selected Transaction Analysis.** KBW reviewed publicly available information related to selected comparably sized acquisitions of nationwide banks and thrifts announced in the twelve months prior to December 15, 2010 with aggregate transaction values between \$25 million and \$125 million. The transactions included in the group were:

Acquiror:	Acquired Company:
Community Bank System, Inc.	Wilber Corporation
Modern Capital Partners L.P.	Madison National Bancorp Inc.
Chemung Financial Corporation	Fort Orange Financial Corp.
Berkshire Hills Bancorp, Inc.	Rome Bancorp, Inc.
Community Bancorp, LLC	Cadence Financial Corporation
Old National Bancorp	Monroe Bancorp
German American Bancorp, Inc.	American Community Bancorp, Inc.
F.N.B. Corporation	Comm Bancorp, Inc.
People's United Financial, Inc.	LSB Corporation
People's United Financial, Inc.	Smithtown Bancorp, Inc.
Grandpoint Bank	First Commerce Bancorp
WSFS Financial Corporation	Christiana Bank & Trust Company
Kearny Financial Corp. (MHC)	Central Jersey Bancorp
Donegal Group Inc.	Union National Financial Corporation
Rabobank Nederland	Napa Community Bank
National Australia Bank, Limited	F&M Bank-Iowa Central
Chemical Financial Corporation	O.A.K. Financial Corporation
Tower Bancorp, Inc.	First Chester County Corporation

Transaction multiples for the merger were derived from an aggregate offer price of \$39 million for MidCarolina. For each precedent transaction, KBW derived and compared, among other things, the implied ratio of price per common share paid for the acquired company to:

book value per share of the acquired company based on the latest publicly available financial statements of the company available prior to the announcement of the acquisition,

tangible book value per share of the acquired company based on the latest publicly available financial statements of the company available prior to the announcement of the acquisition,

tangible equity premium to core deposits (total deposits less time deposits greater than \$100,000) based on the latest publicly available financial statements of the company available prior to the announcement of the acquisition, and

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market premium based on the latest closing price 1-day prior to the announcement of the acquisition. The results of the analysis are set forth in the following table:

Transaction Price to:	American / MidCarolina Merger	Comparable Transactions Minimum	Comparable Transactions Maximum
Book Value	104%	39%	192%
Tangible Book Value	104%	39%	192%
Core Deposit Premium	0.5%	1.3%	14.2%
Market Premium (1)	175.5%	3.7%	169.5%

(1) Based on MidCarolina closing price of \$2.85 on December 14, 2010.

No company or transaction used as a comparison in the above analysis is identical to American, MidCarolina or the proposed merger. Accordingly, an analysis of these results is not mathematical. Rather, it involves complex considerations and judgments concerning differences in financial and operating characteristics of the companies involved.

**Discounted Cash Flow Analysis.** KBW performed a discounted cash flow analysis to estimate a range for the implied equity value of MidCarolina. In this analysis, KBW assumed discount rates ranging from 12.0% to 16.0% to derive (i) the present value of the estimated free cash flows that MidCarolina could generate over a five year period, including certain projected cost savings as a result of the merger, and (ii) the present value of MidCarolina's terminal value at the end of year five. Terminal values for MidCarolina were calculated based on a range of 10.0x to 14.0x estimated year six earnings. In performing this analysis, KBW used MidCarolina's and American's management's estimates. Certain data was adjusted to account for certain restructuring charges anticipated by management to result from the merger. KBW assumed that MidCarolina would maintain a tangible common equity / tangible asset ratio of 7.00% and would retain sufficient earnings to maintain that level. Any earnings in excess of what would need to be retained represented dividendable cash flows for MidCarolina.

Based on these assumptions, KBW derived a range of implied value of MidCarolina of \$5.86 per share to \$10.47 per share.

The discounted cash flow analysis is a widely used valuation methodology, but the results of such methodology are highly dependent on the assumptions that must be made, including asset and earnings growth rates, terminal values, dividend payout rates, and discount rates. The analysis did not purport to be indicative of the actual values or expected values of MidCarolina.

**Forecasted Pro Forma Financial Analysis.** KBW analyzed the estimated financial impact of the merger on American's 2011 estimated earnings per share. For both American and MidCarolina, KBW used management estimates of earnings per share for 2011. In addition, KBW assumed that the merger will result in cost savings equal to American's management's estimates. Based on its analysis, KBW determined that the merger would be accretive to American's estimated GAAP earnings per share in 2011.

Furthermore, the analysis indicated that American's Leverage Ratio, Tier 1 Risk-Based Capital Ratio and Total Risk Based Capital Ratio would all remain well capitalized by regulatory standards.

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This analysis was based on internal projections provided by American's and MidCarolina's senior management teams. For all of the above analysis, the actual results achieved by American following the merger may vary from the projected results, and the variations may be material.

**Other Analyses.** KBW compared the relative financial performance of MidCarolina to a variety of relevant industry peer groups and indices. KBW also reviewed earnings estimates, balance sheet composition and other financial data for MidCarolina.

The American board of directors retained KBW as an independent contractor to act as financial adviser to American regarding the merger. As part of its investment banking business, KBW is continually engaged in the valuation of banking businesses and their securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions, negotiated underwritings, competitive biddings, secondary distributions of listed and unlisted securities, private placements and valuations for various other purposes. As specialists in the securities of banking companies, KBW has experience in, and knowledge of, the valuation of banking enterprises. In the ordinary course of its business as a broker-dealer, KBW may, from time to time, purchase securities from, and sell securities to, American and MidCarolina. As a market maker in securities KBW may from time to time have a long or short position in, and buy or sell, debt or equity securities of American for KBW's own account and for the accounts of its customers.

American and KBW entered into an agreement relating to the services to be provided by KBW in connection with the merger. American agreed to pay KBW a cash fee of \$100,000 upon the earlier of the execution of (i) an agreement in principle, or (ii) a definitive agreement with respect to a merger transaction. In addition, the Company agreed to pay to KBW at the time of closing a cash fee equal to \$400,000. Pursuant to the KBW engagement agreement, American also agreed to reimburse KBW for all reasonable out-of-pocket expenses and disbursements, including fees and reasonable expenses of counsel, incurred in connection with the engagement and to indemnify KBW and related parties against certain liabilities, including liabilities under federal securities laws, relating to, or arising out of, its engagement. During the three-year period ended December 31, 2010, KBW did not receive any other fees or compensation from either American or MidCarolina.

**Opinion of MidCarolina's Financial Advisor**

Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Incorporated acted as MidCarolina's financial advisor in connection with the merger. Stifel is a nationally recognized investment banking and securities firm with membership on all the principal United States' securities exchanges and has substantial expertise in transactions similar to the merger. As part of its investment banking activities, Stifel is regularly engaged in the independent valuation of businesses and securities in connection with mergers, acquisitions, underwritings, sales and distributions of listed and unlisted securities, private placements and valuations for estate, corporate and other purposes.

On December 15, 2010, Stifel rendered its oral opinion, which was later confirmed in writing, to the board of directors of MidCarolina that, as of the date of Stifel's written opinion, the per share consideration to be received by the holders of shares of MidCarolina common stock from American in connection with the merger pursuant to the merger agreement was fair to such holders, from a financial point of view.

**The full text of Stifel's written opinion dated December 15, 2010, which sets forth the assumptions made, matters considered and limitations of the review undertaken, is attached as Appendix C to this proxy statement/prospectus and is incorporated herein by reference. Holders of MidCarolina common stock are urged to, and should, read this opinion carefully and in its entirety in connection with this proxy statement/prospectus. The summary of the opinion of Stifel set forth**



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**in this proxy statement/prospectus is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of such opinion. The opinion of Stifel will not reflect any developments that may occur or may have occurred after the date of its opinion and prior to the completion of the merger. Stifel does not have or assume any obligation to update, revise or reaffirm its fairness opinion, except in accordance with the terms and conditions of Stifel's engagement letter agreement with MidCarolina. MidCarolina does not currently expect that it will request an updated opinion from Stifel.**

No limitations were imposed by MidCarolina on the scope of Stifel's investigation or the procedures to be followed by Stifel in rendering its opinion. In arriving at its opinion, Stifel did not ascribe a specific range of values to MidCarolina. Stifel's opinion is based on the financial and comparative analyses described below. Stifel's opinion is solely for the information of, and directed to, MidCarolina's board of directors for its information and assistance in connection with the board's consideration of the financial terms of the merger and is not to be relied upon by any shareholder of MidCarolina or American or any other person or entity. Stifel's opinion was not intended to be and does not constitute a recommendation to MidCarolina's board of directors as to how the board should vote on the merger or to any shareholder of MidCarolina or American as to how any such shareholder should vote at any shareholders' meeting at which the merger is considered, or whether or not any shareholder of MidCarolina should enter into a voting, shareholders' or affiliates' agreement with respect to the merger, or exercise any dissenter's or appraisal rights that may be available to such shareholder. In addition, Stifel's opinion does not compare the relative merits of the merger with any other alternative transaction or business strategy which may have been available to MidCarolina and does not address the underlying business decision of MidCarolina's board of directors or MidCarolina to proceed with or effect the merger. Stifel was not requested to, and did not, explore alternatives to the merger or solicit the interest of any other parties in pursuing transactions with MidCarolina, with the exception of one party whom MidCarolina's board of directors authorized Stifel to contact but with whom, at the board's subsequent request, Stifel did not engage in any negotiations regarding a transaction.

In connection with its opinion, Stifel, among other things:

reviewed and analyzed a draft copy of the merger agreement dated December 13, 2010;

reviewed and analyzed the audited consolidated financial statements of MidCarolina for the five years ended December 31, 2009 and the unaudited consolidated financial statements of MidCarolina for the quarter ended September 30, 2010;

reviewed and analyzed the audited consolidated financial statements of American for the three years ended December 31, 2009 and the unaudited consolidated financial statements of American for the quarter ended September 30, 2010;

reviewed and analyzed certain other publicly available information concerning MidCarolina and American;

held discussions with American's senior management, including, without limitation, discussions regarding estimates of certain cost savings, operating synergies, merger charges and the pro forma financial impact of the merger on American;

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reviewed certain non-publicly available information concerning MidCarolina, including, without limitation, internal financial analyses and forecasts prepared by its management and held discussions with MidCarolina's senior management regarding recent developments and regulatory matters;

participated in certain discussions and negotiations between representatives of MidCarolina and American;

reviewed the reported prices and trading activity of the equity securities of MidCarolina and American;

analyzed the relative contribution of MidCarolina and American with regard to certain assets, liabilities, earnings and capital;

analyzed certain publicly available information concerning the terms of selected merger and acquisition transactions that Stifel considered relevant to its analysis;

reviewed and analyzed certain publicly available financial and stock market data relating to selected public companies that Stifel deemed relevant to its analysis;

conducted such other financial studies, analyses and investigations and considered such other information as Stifel deemed necessary or appropriate for purposes of Stifel's opinion; and

took into account Stifel's assessment of general economic, market and financial conditions and Stifel's experience in other transactions, as well as Stifel's experience in securities valuations and Stifel's knowledge of the banking industry generally.

In rendering its opinion, Stifel relied upon and assumed, without independent verification, the accuracy and completeness of all of the financial and other information that was provided to Stifel, by or on behalf of MidCarolina or American, or that was otherwise reviewed by Stifel and has not assumed any responsibility for independently verifying any of such information. With respect to the financial forecasts supplied to Stifel by MidCarolina and American (including, without limitation, potential cost savings and operating synergies realized by a potential acquirer), Stifel has assumed that the forecasts were reasonably prepared on the basis reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments of the management of MidCarolina and American, as applicable, as to the future operating and financial performance of MidCarolina and American, as applicable, and that they provided a reasonable basis upon which Stifel could form its opinion. Such forecasts and projections were not prepared with the expectation of public disclosure. All such projected financial information is based on numerous variables and assumptions that are inherently uncertain, including, without limitation, factors related to general economic, market and competitive conditions. Accordingly, actual results could vary significantly from those set forth in such projected financial information. Stifel has relied on this projected information without independent verification or analyses and does not in any respect assume any responsibility for the accuracy or completeness thereof. Stifel has further relied upon the assurances by MidCarolina or American that they are unaware of any facts that would make their respective information incomplete or misleading.

Stifel also assumed that there were no material changes in the assets, liabilities, financial condition, results of operations, business or prospects of either MidCarolina or American since the date of the last financial statements of each company made available to Stifel. Stifel has also assumed, without independent verification and with consent of management of MidCarolina, that the aggregate allowances for loan losses set forth in the respective financial statements of MidCarolina and American are in the

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aggregate adequate to cover all such losses. Stifel did not make or obtain any independent evaluation, appraisal or physical inspection of either MidCarolina's or American's assets or liabilities, the collateral securing any of such assets or liabilities, or the collectibility of any such assets nor did Stifel review loan or credit files of MidCarolina or American. Estimates of values of companies and assets do not purport to be appraisals or necessarily reflect the prices at which companies or assets may actually be sold. Because such estimates are inherently subject to uncertainty, Stifel assumes no responsibility for their accuracy. Stifel relied on advice of MidCarolina's counsel as to certain legal matters with respect to MidCarolina, the merger agreement and the merger and other transactions and other matters contained or contemplated therein. Stifel has assumed, with the consent of MidCarolina management, that there are no factors that would delay or subject to any adverse conditions any necessary regulatory or governmental approval and that all conditions to the merger will be satisfied and not waived. In addition, Stifel assumed that the definitive merger agreement would not differ materially from the draft Stifel reviewed. Stifel has also assumed that the merger will be consummated substantially on the terms and conditions described in the merger agreement, without any waiver of material terms or conditions by MidCarolina or any other party, and that obtaining any necessary regulatory approvals or satisfying any other conditions for consummation of the merger will not have an adverse effect on MidCarolina or American. Stifel assumed that the merger would be consummated in a manner that complies in all respects with the applicable provisions of the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and all other applicable federal and state statutes, rules and regulations.

Stifel is not a legal, tax, regulatory or bankruptcy advisor. Stifel has not considered any legislative or regulatory changes recently adopted or currently being considered by the United States Congress, the various federal banking agencies, the SEC or any other regulatory bodies, or any changes in accounting methods or generally accepted accounting principles that may be adopted by the SEC or the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or any changes in regulatory accounting principles that may be adopted by any or all of the federal banking agencies. Stifel's opinion is not a solvency opinion and does not in any way address the solvency or financial condition of MidCarolina.

Stifel's opinion was necessarily based on economic, market, monetary, financial and other conditions as they existed on, and on the information made available to Stifel as of, the date of its opinion. It is understood that subsequent developments may affect the conclusions reached in Stifel's opinion and that Stifel does not have or assume any obligation to update, revise or reaffirm its opinion, except in accordance with the terms and conditions of Stifel's engagement letter agreement with MidCarolina.

Stifel's opinion is limited to whether the per share merger consideration is fair to the holders of shares of MidCarolina common stock, from a financial point of view. Stifel's opinion did not consider, address or include: (i) any other strategic alternatives currently (or which have been or may be) contemplated by MidCarolina or its board of directors; (ii) the legal, tax or accounting consequences of the merger on MidCarolina or the holders of MidCarolina common stock including, without limitation, whether or not the merger will qualify as a tax-free reorganization pursuant to Section 368 of the Internal Revenue Code; (iii) the fairness of the amount or nature of any compensation to any of MidCarolina's officers, directors or employees, or class of such persons, relative to the compensation to the holders of MidCarolina's securities; (iv) the treatment of, or effect of the merger on, MFC Series A Preferred Stock, ANB Series A Preferred Stock, ANB Common Stock, MFC Stock Options, ANB Stock Options (each as defined in the merger agreement), or any other class of securities of MidCarolina or American; (v) the Subsidiary Bank Merger (as defined in the merger agreement) or any other transaction contemplated by the merger agreement other than the merger, or any separate agreement contemplated to be entered into in connection with the Subsidiary Bank Merger or any other transaction; or (vi) any advice or opinions provided by KBW or any other advisor to MidCarolina or American.

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Furthermore, Stifel's opinion did not cover the prices, trading range or volume at which American's or MidCarolina's securities would trade following public announcement or consummation of the merger.

In connection with rendering its opinion, Stifel performed a variety of financial analyses that are summarized below. Such summary does not purport to be a complete description of such analyses. Stifel believes that its analyses and the summary set forth herein must be considered as a whole and that selecting portions of such analyses and the factors considered therein, without considering all factors and analyses, could create an incomplete view of the analyses and processes underlying its opinion. The preparation of a fairness opinion is a complex process involving subjective judgments and is not necessarily susceptible to partial analysis or summary description. In arriving at its opinion, Stifel considered the results of all of its analyses as a whole and did not attribute any particular weight to any analyses or factors considered by it. The range of valuations resulting from any particular analysis described below should not be taken to be Stifel's view of the actual value of MidCarolina. In its analyses, Stifel made numerous assumptions with respect to industry performance, business and economic conditions, and other matters, many of which are beyond the control of MidCarolina or American. Any estimates contained in Stifel's analyses are not necessarily indicative of actual future values or results, which may be significantly more or less favorable than suggested by such estimates. No company or transaction utilized in Stifel's analyses was identical to MidCarolina or American or the merger. Accordingly, an analysis of the results described below is not mathematical; rather, it involves complex considerations and judgments concerning differences in financial and operating characteristics of the companies and other facts that could affect the public trading value of the companies to which they are being compared. None of the analyses performed by Stifel was assigned a greater significance by Stifel than any other, nor does the order of analyses described represent relative importance or weight given to those analyses by Stifel. The analyses described below do not purport to be indicative of actual future results, or to reflect the prices at which MidCarolina's or American's common stock may trade in the public markets, which may vary depending upon various factors, including changes in interest rates, dividend rates, market conditions, economic conditions and other factors that influence the price of securities.

In accordance with customary investment banking practice, Stifel employed generally accepted valuation methods in reaching its opinion. The following is a summary of the material financial analyses that Stifel used in providing its opinion. Some of the summaries of financial analyses are presented in tabular format. In order to understand the financial analyses used by Stifel more fully, you should read the tables together with the text of each summary. The tables alone do not constitute a complete description of Stifel's financial analyses, including the methodologies and assumptions underlying the analyses, and if viewed in isolation could create a misleading or incomplete view of the financial analyses performed by Stifel. The summary data set forth below do not represent and should not be viewed by anyone as constituting conclusions reached by Stifel with respect to any of the analyses performed by it in connection with its opinion. Rather, Stifel made its determination as to the fairness to the shareholders of MidCarolina of the per share merger consideration, from a financial point of view, on the basis of its experience and professional judgment after considering the results of all of the analyses performed. Accordingly, the data included in the summary tables and the corresponding imputed ranges of value for MidCarolina should be considered as a whole and in the context of the full narrative description of all of the financial analyses set forth in the following pages, including the assumptions underlying these analyses.

In connection with rendering its opinion and based upon the terms of the draft merger agreement reviewed by it, Stifel assumed the aggregate consideration to be \$38.8 million and the per share consideration to be \$7.85 based upon the closing price of American's common stock on December 14, 2010. Stifel noted this represented a premium of 175% over MidCarolina's closing price of \$2.85 on December 14, 2010.

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**Comparison of Selected Companies.** Stifel reviewed and compared certain multiples and ratios for the merger with a peer group of 20 selected banks of similar size, geography and capital structure. In order to calculate a range of imputed values for a share of MidCarolina's common stock, Stifel compared the resulting theoretical offer price to each of the following categories: book value, tangible book value, latest twelve months earnings per share for the period ended September 30, 2010 and consensus earnings per share estimates for 2010 and 2011. Market price information was as of December 14, 2010. Stifel then applied the resulting range of multiples and ratios for the peer group specified above to the appropriate financial results of MidCarolina. This analysis resulted in a range of imputed values for MidCarolina of between \$1.90 and \$6.61 based on the median multiples for the peer group.

Additionally, Stifel calculated the following ratios with respect to the merger and the 20 selected comparable companies:

Ratios	American	Trading Multiples for Selected Peer Group		
	MidCarolina	25th Percentile	Median	75th Percentile
Price Per Share/ Book Value Per Share	104%	55%	86%	92%
Price Per Share/Tangible Book Value Per Share	104%	56%	88%	96%
Price Per Share/Last 12 Months Earnings Per Share	53.0x	10.5x	12.6x	15.8x
Price Per Share/Estimated 2010 Earnings Per Share (1)	37.5x	11.7x	12.2x	18.4x
Price Per Share/Estimated 2011 Earnings Per Share (1)	15.2x	9.4x	10.9x	15.1x

(1) Based on MidCarolina management estimates and consensus equity research estimates for the selected peer group. Stifel also reviewed and compared certain multiples and ratios for American with a peer group of 16 selected banks of similar size, profitability, asset quality and capital structure. Stifel compared the American multiples and ratios to the peer group multiples and ratios for each of the following categories: book value, tangible book value, latest twelve months earnings per share for the period ended September 30, 2010 and consensus earnings per share estimates for 2010 and 2011. Market price information was as of December 14, 2010. Stifel then applied the resulting range of multiples and ratios for the peer group specified above to the appropriate financial results of American. This analysis resulted in a range of imputed values for American of between \$20.58 and \$25.42 based on the median multiples for the peer group.

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Additionally, Stifel calculated the following ratios with respect to American and the 16 selected comparable companies:

Ratios	American	Trading Multiples for Selected Peer Group		
		25th Percentile	Median	75th Percentile
Price Per Share/ Book Value Per Share	131%	131%	140%	150%
Price Per Share/Tangible Book Value Per Share	168%	143%	150%	175%
Price Per Share/Last 12 Months Earnings Per Share	17.0x	13.0x	15.4x	17.8x
Price Per Share/Estimated 2010 Earnings Per Share (1)	16.9x	12.5x	15.0x	16.5x
Price Per Share/Estimated 2011 Earnings Per Share (1)	16.1x	12.0x	13.9x	16.0x

- (1) American earnings per share are based on available equity research estimates and consensus equity research estimates for the selected peer group.

**Analysis of Selected Bank Merger Transactions.** Stifel analyzed certain information relating to recent transactions in the banking industry, consisting of 14 U.S. bank acquisitions announced between January 1, 2009 and December 14, 2010, with announced transaction values between \$20 million and \$75 million, seller non-performing assets to total assets greater than 1.0% at the time of announcement, and excluding merger of equals and terminated transactions. This analysis resulted in a range of imputed values for MidCarolina common stock of between \$5.92 and \$8.84 based upon the median multiples for the selected transactions. Stifel calculated the following ratios with respect to the merger and the selected transactions:

Ratios	American	Selected Transaction Multiples		
	MidCarolina	25th Percentile	Median	75th Percentile
Price Per Share/ Book Value Per Share	104%	81%	117%	131%
Price Per Share/Tangible Book Value Per Share	104%	84%	117%	131%
Price Per Share/Last 12 Months Earnings Per Share	53.0x	35.5x	45.0x	47.1x
Premium over Tangible Book Value/Deposits	0.3%	(1.2)%	1.3%	2.5%
Premium over Tangible Book Value/Core Deposits (1)	0.5%	(1.4)%	1.8%	3.7%
Price Per Share/Trading Price 1 Month Prior to Announcement (2)	149%	36%	88%	119%

- (1) Core deposits defined as total deposits less jumbo CDs (CDs with balances greater than \$100,000).  
(2) Premium based on the stock price as of the trading day 1-month prior to announcement of the transaction.

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**Discounted Cash Flow Analysis.** Using a discounted cash flow analysis, Stifel estimated the net present value of the future streams of after-tax cash flow that MidCarolina could produce for dividends to prospective buyers of MidCarolina's common stock, referred to below as dividendable net income. In this analysis, Stifel assumed that MidCarolina would perform in accordance with management's estimates and calculated assumed after-tax distributions to a potential acquiror such that MidCarolina's tangible common equity ratio would remain approximately 8.0% of assets. Stifel calculated the sum of the assumed dividendable net income streams per share for the years ended 2011-2015 plus calculated a terminal multiple (price/forward earnings per share) in five years at a range of 11.0x to 15.0x, discounted to present values at assumed discount rates ranging from 16.0% to 20.0%. This discounted cash flow analysis indicated an implied equity value reference range of \$5.21 to \$8.36 per share of MidCarolina's common stock. This analysis did not purport to be indicative of actual future results and did not purport to reflect the prices at which shares of MidCarolina's common stock may trade in the public markets. A discounted cash flow analysis was included because it is a widely used valuation methodology, but the results of such methodology are highly dependent upon the numerous assumptions that must be made, including earnings growth rates, asset growth rates, dividend payout rates, terminal multiples and discount rates.

In addition, Stifel used a discounted cash flow analysis to estimate the net present value of the future streams of after-tax cash flow that American could produce for dividends to prospective buyers of American's common stock, referred to below as dividendable net income. In this analysis, Stifel assumed that American would perform in accordance with equity research estimates for the years ended 2010-2011 and grew assets and earnings at an assumed rate for the years ended 2012-2016 and then calculated assumed after-tax distributions to a prospective buyer of American's common stock such that American's tangible common equity ratio would remain approximately 8.0% of assets. Stifel calculated the sum of the assumed dividendable net income streams per share for the years ended 2011-2015 plus calculated a terminal multiple (price/forward earnings per share) in five years at a range of 12.0x to 16.0x, discounted to present values at assumed discount rates ranging from 11.0% to 15.0%. This discounted cash flow analysis indicated an implied equity value reference range of \$19.22 to \$26.31 per share of American's common stock. This analysis did not purport to be indicative of actual future results and did not purport to reflect the prices at which shares of American's common stock may trade in the public markets. A discounted cash flow analysis was included because it is a widely used valuation methodology, but the results of such methodology are highly dependent upon the numerous assumptions that must be made, including earnings growth rates, asset growth rates, dividend payout rates, terminal multiples and discount rates.

**Relative Contribution Analysis.** Stifel analyzed the relative contribution of MidCarolina and American with regard to certain assets, liabilities, earnings, and capital to the pro forma company, which do not reflect any purchase accounting adjustments. Stifel compared the relative contribution of balance sheet and non-performing assets for the period ending September 30, 2010, estimated earnings for the year ended 2011, and market capitalization as of December 14, 2010 with the estimated pro forma ownership for MidCarolina based on an exchange ratio of 0.33x given a 100% stock transaction. The results of Stifel's analysis are set forth in the following table:

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Category	American	MidCarolina
Total Assets	59.9%	40.1%
Gross Loans	55.9%	44.1%
Core Deposits (1)	59.4%	40.6%
Common Equity	74.9%	25.1%
Tangible Common Equity (TCE)	70.1%	29.9%
TCE+ALLL-NPAs (2)	78.7%	21.3%
Non-performing assets (NPAs) (3)	26.2%	73.8%
2011 Net Income (4)	78.0%	22.0%
Market Capitalization (5)	91.2%	8.8%
Shareholder Ownership (6)	78.9%	21.1%

- (1) Core deposits defined as total deposits less jumbo CDs (CDs with balances greater than \$100,000).
- (2) TCE+ALLL-NPAs = tangible common equity + allowance for loan losses - non-performing assets (including TDRs).
- (3) Non-performing assets = non-accrual loans + real estate owned + troubled debt restructurings (TDRs).
- (4) MidCarolina 2011 net income based on management estimates; American 2011 net income based on available equity research estimates.
- (5) Stock price and shares outstanding as of December 14, 2010.
- (6) Shareholder ownership reflects the merger consideration.

**Pro Forma Effect of the Merger.** Stifel reviewed certain estimated future operating and financial information developed by MidCarolina and certain estimated future operating and financial information for the pro forma combined entity resulting from the merger for the 12-month period ended December 31, 2011. Based on this analysis, Stifel compared certain of MidCarolina's estimated future per share results with such estimated figures for the pro forma combined entity. Based on this analysis on a pro forma basis, the merger is forecast to be accretive to MidCarolina's earnings per share for the 12-month period ended December 31, 2011. Stifel also reviewed certain financial information in order to determine the estimated effect of the merger on MidCarolina's book value per share and tangible book value per share for the period ended December 31, 2010. Based on this analysis on a pro forma basis, the merger is forecasted to be dilutive to MidCarolina's book value per share and tangible book value per share. Stifel also noted that MidCarolina shareholders have not received a cash dividend to date and would be entitled to receive future cash dividends paid by American.

As described above, Stifel's opinion was among the many factors taken into consideration by MidCarolina's board of directors in making its determination to approve the merger.

Stifel has acted as financial advisor to MidCarolina in connection with the merger and will receive a fee equal to 1.25% of the total consideration received in connection with the merger for its services, which is contingent upon the completion of the merger except for a previously paid \$25,000 retainer fee. Stifel has also acted as financial advisor to MidCarolina's board of directors and received a fee of \$75,000 upon the delivery of its opinion that was not contingent upon consummation of the merger. In addition, MidCarolina has agreed to indemnify Stifel for certain liabilities arising out of Stifel's engagement. Stifel provided financial advisory services to MidCarolina during 2009 and 2010 in connection with a transaction that was never consummated, but Stifel was never formally engaged by MidCarolina pursuant to a written agreement letter or other agreement, nor did Stifel receive any fee or other compensation in



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connection with such services. Stifel may seek to provide investment banking services to American or its affiliates in the future, for which Stifel would seek customary compensation. In the ordinary course of business, Stifel may trade MidCarolina's or American's securities for its own account and for the accounts of its customers and, accordingly, may at any time hold a long or short position in such securities. Stifel's internal Fairness Opinion Committee approved the issuance of its opinion. During the three-year period ended December 31, 2010, Stifel did not receive any other fees or compensation from either MidCarolina or American.

### **Effective Date**

The effective date of the merger will be the effective date and time set forth in the articles of merger that MidCarolina and the merger subsidiary will file with the Virginia State Corporation Commission and the Secretary of State of North Carolina. We will close the merger on a date on which both American and MidCarolina agree after the satisfaction or waiver, where waiver is legally permissible, of the last remaining condition to the merger, unless extended by the parties' mutual agreement. See "Conditions to Completion of the Merger" at page 75.

We anticipate that we will complete the merger in the second quarter of 2011, subject to the receipt of required shareholder and regulatory approvals. There can be no assurances as to if or when these approvals will be obtained or that the merger will be completed. If we do not complete the merger by December 31, 2011, either party may terminate the merger agreement, unless the failure to complete the merger by this date is due to the failure of the party seeking to terminate the merger agreement to perform an obligation under the merger agreement. See "Conditions to Completion of the Merger" at page 75.

### **Merger Consideration**

**General.** In the proposed merger, holders of MidCarolina common stock will receive 0.33 shares of common stock of American for each of their shares of MidCarolina common stock outstanding on the effective date of the merger. This exchange ratio is fixed and will not be adjusted to reflect stock price changes prior to the closing. In addition, each share of MidCarolina Series A preferred stock will be converted into and exchanged for one share of American Series A preferred stock. The American Series A preferred stock is being established in connection with the merger to have substantially identical terms, preferences and rights as the MidCarolina Series A preferred stock. Shares of MidCarolina common stock or MidCarolina Series A preferred stock held by MidCarolina shareholders who have elected dissenters' rights will not be converted into the right to receive shares of American common stock or American Series A preferred stock upon consummation of the merger.

American's shareholders will continue to own their existing shares of American common stock. Each share of American common stock will continue to represent one share of common stock of American following the merger.

**Fractional Shares.** American will not issue any fractional shares of common stock. Instead, a MidCarolina shareholder who would otherwise have received a fraction of a share will receive an amount of cash equal to the fraction of a share of American common stock to which such holder would otherwise be entitled multiplied by the closing sale price of American common stock on the NASDAQ Global Select Market on the trading day immediately preceding the effective date of the merger.

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### **Treatment of MidCarolina Stock Options**

Upon completion of the merger, each outstanding option to acquire MidCarolina common stock, whether or not exercisable, will be assumed by American and will be converted into an option to acquire that number of whole shares of American common stock, with the following adjustments:

the number of shares of American common stock subject to the new option will be equal to the product of the number of shares of MidCarolina common stock subject to the original option and the exchange ratio, rounded to the nearest whole share; and

the exercise price per share of the new option will be equal to the exercise price under the original option divided by the exchange ratio, rounded to the nearest whole cent.

Each converted MidCarolina stock option will have the same terms and conditions as were in effect immediately prior to the completion of the merger, subject to any accelerated vesting as a result of the merger to the extent provided by the terms of the applicable MidCarolina equity compensation plan and agreement thereunder.

As soon as practicable following the completion of the merger, American will file a registration statement to register the issuance of the shares of its common stock upon the exercise of the assumed MidCarolina stock options.

### **Ownership of American After the Merger**

Upon completion of the merger, and assuming that no holder of MidCarolina common stock exercises his or her dissenters' rights, current American shareholders will own approximately 79% of American's outstanding common stock, on a fully diluted basis, and former holders of MidCarolina common stock will own approximately 21% of American's outstanding common stock, on a fully diluted basis.

### **Exchange of Stock Certificates in the Merger**

**American Common Stock.** Each share of American common stock issued and outstanding immediately before the effective date of the merger will remain issued and outstanding immediately after completion of the merger as a share of common stock of American. As a result, there is no need for American shareholders to submit their stock certificates to American, the exchange agent or to any other person in connection with the merger or otherwise take any action as a result of the completion of the merger.

**MidCarolina Common Stock.** At the effective date of the merger, American will cause to be deposited with the exchange agent certificates representing shares of American common stock and American Series A preferred stock for the benefit of the holders of certificates representing shares of MidCarolina common stock and MidCarolina Series A preferred stock, and cash instead of any fractional shares that would otherwise be issued to MidCarolina shareholders in the merger.

Promptly after the completion of the merger, the exchange agent will send transmittal materials to each holder of a certificate for MidCarolina common stock and MidCarolina Series A preferred stock for use in exchanging MidCarolina stock certificates for certificates representing shares of American common stock and American Series A preferred stock, and cash instead of fractional shares, if applicable. The exchange agent will deliver certificates representing American common stock and American Series A preferred stock, and a check instead of any fractional shares once it receives the properly completed

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transmittal materials, together with certificates representing a holder's shares of MidCarolina common stock or MidCarolina Series A preferred stock.

**MidCarolina stock certificates should NOT be returned with the enclosed proxy card. They should NOT be forwarded to the exchange agent until you receive a transmittal letter following completion of the merger.**

MidCarolina stock certificates may be exchanged for new stock certificates with the exchange agent for up to six months after the completion of the merger. At the end of that period, any American stock certificates and cash will be returned to American. Any holders of MidCarolina stock certificates who have not exchanged their certificates will be entitled to look only to American, and only as general creditors of American, for new stock certificates and any cash to be received instead of fractional shares of American common stock.

Until you exchange your MidCarolina stock certificates for new stock certificates, you will not receive any dividends or other distributions in respect of shares of American common stock or American Series A preferred stock. Once you exchange your MidCarolina stock certificates for new stock certificates, you will receive, without interest, any dividends or distributions with a record date after the effective date of the merger and payable with respect to your shares, as well as any dividends with respect to MidCarolina stock declared before the effective date of the merger but unpaid.

If you own MidCarolina common stock or MidCarolina Series A preferred stock in book entry form or through a broker, bank or other holder of record, you will not need to obtain your MidCarolina stock certificates to surrender to the exchange agent.

If your MidCarolina stock certificate has been lost, stolen or destroyed, you may receive a new stock certificate upon the making of an affidavit of that fact. American may require you to post a bond in a reasonable amount as an indemnity against any claim that may be made against American with respect to the lost, stolen or destroyed MidCarolina stock certificate.

Neither American nor MidCarolina, nor any other person, will be liable to any former holder of MidCarolina stock for any amount properly delivered to a public official pursuant to applicable abandoned property, escheat or similar laws.

## **Dissenters and Appraisal Rights**

**American.** The shareholders of American are not entitled to dissenters' or appraisal rights in connection with the merger.

**MidCarolina.** Under Article 13 of the North Carolina BCA ( Article 13 ), current holders of MidCarolina common stock and MidCarolina Series A preferred stock who object to the merger may dissent and become entitled to be paid the fair value of their shares in cash if the merger is completed. All material information regarding the requirements a MidCarolina shareholder must comply with in order to exercise and perfect dissenters' rights is discussed below. If you intend to exercise your right to dissent (your Dissenters' Rights ), you should carefully review the following information and comply with all requirements of Article 13. A copy of Article 13 is attached as Appendix D to this proxy statement/prospectus and is incorporated into this discussion by reference. You also should consult with legal counsel as to your rights under Article 13. The only rights of dissent available to MidCarolina shareholders are those provided by applicable law. Nothing in this proxy statement/prospectus shall be deemed to create or grant any such rights. No further notice of the events giving rise to dissenters' rights will be furnished by MidCarolina to you.

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If you intend to exercise Dissenters' Rights, you should be aware that cash paid to you likely will result in your receipt of taxable income. See Material Federal Income Tax Consequences on page 82.

Article 13 provides in detail the procedure which you must follow if you wish to exercise Dissenters' Rights. In summary, to exercise Dissenters' Rights:

if you are a holder of MidCarolina common stock or MidCarolina Series A preferred stock, you must give to MidCarolina, and MidCarolina must actually receive, before the vote on the merger agreement is taken at the MidCarolina special meeting, written notice of your intent to demand payment for your shares if the merger is completed (a Notice of Intent ); and

if you are a holder of MidCarolina common stock, you must not vote your shares in favor of the merger agreement at the MidCarolina special meeting.

In other words, if you are a holder of MidCarolina common stock, you do not have to vote against the merger agreement, or even vote at all, to exercise Dissenters' Rights, *but you must not vote in favor of the merger agreement*. Both holders of MidCarolina common stock and holders of MidCarolina Series A preferred stock must give the required written Notice of Intent to exercise Dissenters' Rights. The Notice of Intent must contain the name of the holder of record of the shares of MidCarolina common stock or MidCarolina Series A preferred stock as to which dissenters' rights are to be exercised, and it must include a statement that the shareholder intends to dissent and demand payment for his or her shares if the merger is completed.

A record holder of MidCarolina common stock or MidCarolina Series A preferred stock may exercise Dissenters' Rights only if he dissents with respect to all shares he holds of record. However, a record holder such as a broker or other nominee that holds shares of MidCarolina common stock or MidCarolina Series A preferred stock as a nominee for other persons who are the beneficial owners of that stock, may exercise Dissenters' Rights as to fewer than all shares registered in that record holder's name, provided that (i) the record holder dissents with respect to all MidCarolina common stock or MidCarolina Series A preferred stock beneficially owned by each person on whose behalf the record holder is exercising Dissenters' Rights, and (ii) the record holder's Notice of Intent sets forth the name and address of each person on whose behalf the record holder is exercising Dissenters' Rights. A beneficial owner whose shares are held of record by a broker or other nominee may exercise Dissenters' Rights as to shares held on his behalf by that record holder only if (i) he exercises Dissenters' Rights as to all shares of which he is the beneficial owner, and (ii) not later than the time he delivers his Notice of Intent to MidCarolina, he also submits to MidCarolina the record holder's written consent to the dissent.

Your failure to satisfy these requirements will result in your not being entitled to exercise Dissenters' Rights and receive payment for your shares under Article 13. Even if you vote against the merger agreement (either in person or by appointment of proxy), you still must send the required Notice of Intent to exercise your Dissenters' Rights. You should remember that, as described under the caption "The MidCarolina Special Meeting - Voting at the MidCarolina Special Meeting" on page 36, if you return a signed appointment of proxy, or appoint the proxies to vote for you by Internet, but fail to provide instructions on how to vote your shares, you will be considered to have voted in favor of the merger agreement and you will not be able to assert Dissenters' Rights. If you do not return a proxy card or otherwise vote at all at the MidCarolina special meeting, you will not be treated as waiving your Dissenters' Rights as long as you have given the required Notice of Intent, as described above.

The MidCarolina special meeting will be held on [ ], 2011, at [ ]m. local time, at the [ ], which is located at [ ], Burlington, North Carolina. If you intend to dissent, your Notice of Intent should be mailed

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or delivered to MidCarolina's President and Chief Executive Officer, Charles T. Canaday, Jr., at MidCarolina's corporate office at 3101 South Church Street, Burlington, North Carolina 27216, or it may be hand delivered to him at the MidCarolina special meeting (before the voting begins). In order for a Notice of Intent sent by mail to be effective, it must actually be received by MidCarolina at its address prior to the MidCarolina special meeting. A Notice of Intent that is hand delivered must be received prior to the vote on the merger agreement at the MidCarolina special meeting.

If you deliver a Notice of Intent and the merger agreement is approved by MidCarolina's shareholders at the MidCarolina special meeting (or at any adjournment of the meeting), then, within 10 days following that approval, MidCarolina will send you a written notice (a Dissenters' Notice), by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, so long as you have satisfied the requirements to exercise Dissenters' Rights. The Dissenters' Notice will include a copy of Article 13 and will:

include a form you can use for demanding payment, and state where your payment demand must be sent, and, if your shares are in certificated form, where and when your share certificates must be deposited; and

specify a date by which MidCarolina must receive your payment demand (which may not be less than 30 nor more than 60 days after the date the Dissenters' Notice is mailed).

After receipt of the Dissenters' Notice, you must deliver to MidCarolina a written demand for payment (a Payment Demand) and, if your shares are in certificated form, deposit your share certificates with MidCarolina by the date set forth in and in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Dissenters' Notice. Otherwise, you will not be entitled to payment for your shares under Article 13. If you deliver a Payment Demand and deposit your share certificates as required by the Dissenters' Notice, you will no longer be able to transfer your shares (unless your certificates are returned to you as described below), but you will retain all other rights as a shareholder until those rights are canceled or modified by completion of the merger. If your shares are in uncertificated form, MidCarolina may restrict the transfer of your shares from the time your Payment Demand is received until the merger is completed or the transfer restrictions are released as described below, but you will retain all other rights as a shareholder until those rights are cancelled or modified by completion of the merger.

As soon as the merger is completed, or within 30 days after receipt of your Payment Demand (whichever is later), MidCarolina will pay you (provided that you have satisfied all requirements to exercise Dissenters' Rights) the amount MidCarolina estimates to be the fair value of your shares, plus interest accrued to the date of payment. MidCarolina's payment will be accompanied by:

MidCarolina's most recent available financial statements;

an explanation of how MidCarolina estimated the fair value of your shares and how the interest was calculated; and

a copy of Article 13, and a statement of your rights if you are dissatisfied with MidCarolina's payment.

If the merger is not completed within 60 days after the date set for you to demand payment and deposit your share certificates, MidCarolina must return your deposited certificates or, in the case of uncertificated shares, release any transfer restrictions which have been imposed as described above; and if the merger is completed later, MidCarolina must send you a new Dissenters' Notice and repeat the Payment Demand procedures described above.

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If (i) you believe the amount paid by MidCarolina as described above is less than the fair value of your shares of MidCarolina common stock or MidCarolina Series A preferred stock, or that the interest due is incorrectly calculated; (ii) MidCarolina does not make timely payment to you; or (iii) MidCarolina does not complete the merger and does not return your deposited certificates, or release any transfer restrictions that have been placed on your uncertificated shares, within 60 days after the date set for demanding payment, then you may notify MidCarolina in writing of your own estimate of the fair value of your shares of MidCarolina common stock or MidCarolina Series A preferred stock and the amount of interest due and may demand payment of your estimate (a Further Payment Demand ). In any such event, if you fail to take any such action within the 30 days after MidCarolina makes payment for your shares or fails to perform timely, you will be considered to have withdrawn your dissent and demand for payment and waived your rights under Article 13.

If you have taken all required actions and your demand for payment remains unsettled, you may file a lawsuit within 60 days after the earlier of the date of MidCarolina's payment or the date of your Further Payment Demand. If you take no action within that 60-day period, you will be considered to have withdrawn your dissent and demand for payment. In the court proceeding described above, the court may appoint one or more persons as appraisers to receive evidence and recommend a decision on the question of fair value, and it has discretion to make all dissenters whose demands remain unsettled parties to one proceeding. Each dissenter made a party to the proceeding must be served with a copy of the complaint and will be entitled to judgment for the amount, if any, by which the court finds the fair value of his or her shares, plus interest, to exceed the amount paid by MidCarolina. Court costs, appraisal, and counsel fees may be assessed by the court as it deems equitable.

The summary above describes all material information on the provisions of the North Carolina BCA relating to the requirements a MidCarolina shareholder must comply with in order to exercise and perfect dissenters' rights. The applicable sections of the North Carolina BCA relating to dissenters' rights are included as Appendix D to this proxy statement/prospectus. If you intend to exercise Dissenters' Rights, you are urged to carefully review Appendix D and to consult with legal counsel so as to be in strict compliance therewith.

## **Representations and Warranties**

The merger agreement contains reciprocal representations and warranties relating to American and MidCarolina's respective businesses, including:

corporate organization, standing and power, and subsidiaries;

requisite corporate authority to enter into the merger agreement and to complete the contemplated transactions;

capital structure;

SEC filings, financial statements included in certain of those filings, regulatory reports filed with governmental agencies and accounting controls;

absence of certain changes or events and absence of certain undisclosed liabilities;

material contracts;

legal proceedings and compliance with applicable laws;

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tax matters;

ownership and leasehold interests in properties;

employee benefit matters;

insurance;

loan portfolio, allowance for loan losses and mortgage loan buy-backs;

certain delinquent and classified loans;

environmental matters;

books and records;

intellectual property;

tax treatment;

brokers and finders; and

engagement of financial advisors.

With the exception of specified representations relating to capitalization, corporate authority and, for MidCarolina, brokered deposits, that must be true and correct in all material respects, and representations relating to absence of conflict with organizational documents and absence of certain changes reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect, which must be true and correct in all respects, no representation will be deemed untrue or incorrect as a consequence of the existence or absence of any fact, event or circumstance unless that fact, event or circumstance, individually or taken together with all other facts, events or circumstances, has had or is reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on the company making the representation.

The representations described above and included in the merger agreement were made for purposes of the merger agreement and are subject to qualifications and limitations agreed to by the parties in connection with negotiating the terms of the merger agreement. In addition, certain representations and warranties were made as of a specific date and may be subject to a contractual standard of materiality different from what might be viewed as material to shareholders. The representations and warranties and other provisions of the merger agreement should not be read alone, but instead should only be read together with the information provided elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus, in the documents incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus by American, and in the periodic and current reports and statements that American and MidCarolina each file with the SEC. See [Where You Can Find More Information](#) beginning on page 165.

**Conditions to Completion of the Merger**

The respective obligations of American and MidCarolina to complete the merger are subject to the fulfillment or waiver of certain conditions, including the following:





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approval of the merger agreement by the holders of MidCarolina common stock;

approval by the American shareholders of the common stock to be issued in the merger;

approval of the merger by the necessary federal and state regulatory authorities;

approval from the NASDAQ Stock Market for the listing on the NASDAQ Global Select Market of the shares of American common stock to be issued in the merger;

the absence of any order, decree or injunction of a court or regulatory agency that enjoins or prohibits the completion of the merger;

accuracy of the other party's representations and warranties in the merger agreement, including the representation that no material adverse change has occurred;

the other party's compliance with its obligations under the merger agreement; and

the receipt by each party from LeClairRyan, A Professional Corporation, American's legal counsel, of a written legal opinion relating to the U.S. federal income tax treatment of the merger.

Where the merger agreement and/or law permits, American and MidCarolina could choose to waive a condition to its obligation to complete the merger even if that condition has not been satisfied. We cannot be certain when, or if, the conditions to the merger will be satisfied or waived or that the merger will be completed.

**Regulatory Approvals**

American and MidCarolina cannot complete the merger without prior approval from the Federal Reserve, the Virginia State Corporation Commission and the North Carolina Commissioner of Banks. On February 17, 2011, the North Carolina Commissioner of Banks approved American's application subject to the publication of a public notice of the merger, which notice has since been published. On March 16, 2011, the Virginia State Corporation Commission approved the notice filed by American and on March 21, 2011, American received approval of its Federal Reserve application. Accordingly, all regulatory approvals required for the merger have been obtained. Further, as of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, American and MidCarolina have not received any communication from any of the regulatory agencies indicating that the required approvals do not remain in effect.

On February 9, 2011, American National Bank filed a related application with the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency for approval to merge MidCarolina Bank into American National Bank. While not required for the completion of the merger of American and MidCarolina, the approval from the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency will be required to merge MidCarolina Bank with and into American National Bank. As of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, we have not yet received the required approval from the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

**Business Pending the Merger**

American and MidCarolina have made customary agreements that place restrictions on them until completion of the merger. In general, American and MidCarolina are required to conduct their respective business in the ordinary and usual course and to take no action that would affect adversely or delay the

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ability to obtain the required approvals and consents for the merger or perform the covenants and agreements under the merger agreement or complete the merger on a timely basis.

MidCarolina has also agreed that, with certain exceptions, it will not, and shall not permit any of its subsidiaries to, without the prior written consent of American:

amend any articles of incorporation, bylaws or other similar governing instruments;

other than as permitted in the merger agreement, issue any additional shares of capital stock or grant any stock options, restricted shares or other stock-based awards;

enter into or amend any written employment or severance agreement or similar arrangement with any of its directors, officers or employees, or grant any salary or wage increase or increase any employee compensation, except for normal individual increases to employees and employee bonuses made in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice;

enter into or amend any retirement, stock option, or other employee benefit plan or arrangement for any directors, officers or employees;

incur any obligation or liability or encumber or dispose of any assets, except in the ordinary course of business and for adequate value;

other than as permitted in the merger agreement, make, declare, pay any dividend on, or redeem, purchase or otherwise acquire any shares of capital stock;

adjust, split, combine, or reclassify any shares of capital stock;

make any material investment in or acquisitions of any other person or entity, other than by way of foreclosure or in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in good faith, in each case in the ordinary course of business;

enter into any new line of business, or change its lending, investment, underwriting, risk and asset liability management and other banking and operating policies that are material to it, except as required by applicable law;

implement or adopt any change in its tax or financial accounting principles, practices or methods, including reserving methodologies, other than as may be required by generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, regulatory accounting guidelines or applicable law;

knowingly take, or knowingly omit to take, any action that would reasonably be expected to prevent the merger from qualifying as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code;

take any action that would make any representation or warranty in the merger agreement untrue; or

agree to take any of the actions prohibited by the preceding bullet points.

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Pending consummation of the merger, American has agreed not to:

amend any articles of incorporation, bylaws or other similar governing instruments (except as provided by the merger agreement);

knowingly take, or knowingly omit to take, any action that would reasonably be expected to prevent the merger from qualifying as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code;

take any action that would make any representation or warranty in the merger agreement untrue; or

agree to take any of the actions prohibited by the preceding bullet points.

**Amendment to American Articles of Incorporation**

Pursuant to the merger agreement, each share of MidCarolina's Series A noncumulative perpetual preferred stock will be converted into one share of American's to-be-established Series A noncumulative perpetual preferred stock (except for shares held by MidCarolina's shareholders who dissent). Prior to the closing of the merger, American will amend its articles of incorporation to establish the American Series A preferred stock, which will have substantially identical terms, preferences and rights as the MidCarolina Series A preferred stock. The form of the articles of amendment to American's articles of incorporation establishing the American Series A preferred stock is attached as Exhibit 1.3(a) to the merger agreement, a copy of which is attached as Appendix A to the proxy statement/prospectus. Under American's articles of incorporation, the board of directors of American is empowered to authorize the issuance, in one or more series, of shares of preferred stock at such times, for such purposes and for such consideration as it may deem advisable without shareholder approval. Accordingly, shareholders of American will not vote on the amendment to establish the Series A preferred stock at the American special meeting.

**No Solicitation**

MidCarolina has agreed that, while the merger agreement is in effect, it will not directly or indirectly:

initiate, solicit or encourage any inquiries or proposals with respect to any acquisition transaction (as defined below) with someone other than American; or

engage or participate in any negotiations or discussions concerning, or provide any confidential or nonpublic information relating to, an acquisition transaction.

For purposes of the merger agreement, an acquisition transaction means, other than transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, any proposal or offer relating to, or transaction to effect:

a merger, consolidation, share exchange, business combination, reorganization, liquidation, dissolution or other similar transaction involving MidCarolina or MidCarolina Bank;

any acquisition or purchase, direct or indirect, of 10% or more of the consolidated assets of MidCarolina and its subsidiaries or 10% or more of any class of voting securities of

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MidCarolina or its subsidiaries whose assets, individually or in the aggregate, constitute more than 10% of the consolidated assets of MidCarolina; or

any tender offer (including a self-tender offer) or exchange offer that, if consummated, would result in a third party beneficially owning 10% or more of any class of voting securities of MidCarolina or its subsidiaries whose assets, individually or in the aggregate, constitute more than 10% of the consolidated assets of MidCarolina.

Under the merger agreement, however, if MidCarolina receives an unsolicited bona fide written proposal involving an acquisition transaction, it may engage in negotiations or discussions with or provide nonpublic information to the person or entity making that proposal only if:

the MidCarolina board of directors receives the proposal prior to the MidCarolina special meeting;

the MidCarolina board concludes in good faith, after consultation with and based upon the written advice of outside counsel, that the failure to take such actions would be inconsistent with its fiduciary duties to shareholders under applicable law;

the MidCarolina board also concludes in good faith that the proposal regarding the acquisition transaction constitutes or is reasonably likely to result in a superior proposal (as defined below); and

MidCarolina receives from the person or entity making the proposal an executed confidentiality agreement.

MidCarolina has agreed to advise American within 24 hours following receipt of any proposal or inquiry involving an acquisition transaction, including a description of the substance of the proposal (including the identity of the proposing party), and to keep American apprised of any related developments, discussions and negotiations on a current basis.

For purposes of the merger agreement, a superior proposal means a bona fide written proposal for an acquisition transaction made to MidCarolina that its board of directors concludes in good faith, after consultation with its financial and legal advisors, taking into account all legal, financial, regulatory and other aspects of the proposal and the person or entity making the proposal:

is more favorable to the shareholders of MidCarolina from a financial point of view, than the merger; and

is fully financed or reasonably capable of being fully financed, to the extent required, and reasonably likely to receive all required government approvals on a timely basis and otherwise reasonably capable of being completed on the terms proposed.

For the purposes of the definition of superior proposal, the term acquisition transaction has the same meaning as described above, except the reference to 10% or more is changed to be a reference to a majority and an acquisition transaction can only refer to a transaction involving MidCarolina or MidCarolina Bank.

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Except as otherwise provided in the merger agreement, nothing contained in the non-solicitation provisions of the merger agreement will permit MidCarolina to terminate the merger agreement or affect any of its other obligations under the merger agreement.

### **Waiver and Amendment**

At any time on or before the effective date of the merger, any term or provision of the merger agreement, other than the exchange ratio, may be waived by the party which is entitled to the benefits thereof, without shareholder approval, to the extent permitted under applicable law. The merger agreement may be amended at any time before the merger by agreement of the parties whether before or after the later of the date of their respective special meetings, except statutory requirements and requisite shareholder and regulatory authority approvals.

### **Termination of the Merger Agreement**

***Termination by American and MidCarolina.*** The merger agreement may be terminated, and the merger abandoned, by American and MidCarolina at any time before the merger is completed if the boards of directors of both parties vote to do so.

***Termination by American or MidCarolina.*** The merger agreement may be terminated, and the merger abandoned, by either party's board of directors if:

the merger has not been completed by December 31, 2011, unless the failure to complete the merger by such time was caused by a failure to perform an obligation under the merger agreement by the terminating party; or

if any event or condition occurs which renders impossible the satisfaction of a condition to the obligations of the terminating party to effect the merger, and which cannot be or has not been cured within 30 days after giving written notice to the other party, provided that the impossibility of satisfying a condition is not due to the terminating party's breach of any of its obligations under the merger agreement.

***Termination by American.*** American may terminate the merger agreement at any time before the MidCarolina special meeting if:

the board of directors of MidCarolina fails to recommend, or withdraws or modifies its recommendation to the MidCarolina shareholders that the merger agreement be approved in any way that is adverse to American; or

MidCarolina materially breaches its covenants in the merger agreement requiring the calling and holding of a meeting of shareholders to consider the merger agreement or breaches its covenant regarding the non-solicitation of other offers.

In addition, American may terminate the merger agreement at any time if:

MidCarolina enters into an agreement with another party with respect to a business combination transaction or with respect to an acquisition directly from MidCarolina of securities representing 10% or more of the voting power of MidCarolina; or

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a third party commences a tender offer or exchange offer for 20% or more of the outstanding shares of MidCarolina common stock, and the board of directors of MidCarolina recommends that MidCarolina shareholders tender their shares in the offer or otherwise fails to recommend that they reject the offer within a specified period.

**Termination by MidCarolina.** MidCarolina may terminate the merger agreement at any time:

before the American special meeting if the board of directors of American fails to recommend, or withdraws or modifies its recommendation to the American shareholders that the issuance of American common stock in the merger be approved in any way that is adverse to MidCarolina;

before the American special meeting if American materially breaches its covenants requiring the calling and holding of a meeting of shareholders to consider the issuance of American common stock; or

before the MidCarolina special meeting to enter into an acquisition agreement or similar agreement with respect to an unsolicited superior proposal, as defined in the merger agreement and described above, which has been received and considered by MidCarolina in compliance with the applicable terms of the merger agreement, provided that MidCarolina has notified American at least five business days in advance of any such termination and given American the opportunity during such period to make an offer at least as favorable as the superior proposal, as determined by the MidCarolina board of directors.

In the event of termination, the merger agreement will become null and void, except that certain provisions thereof relating to fees and expenses and confidentiality of information exchanged between the parties will survive any such termination.

### **Termination Fee**

The merger agreement provides that MidCarolina must pay American a \$1,700,000 termination fee under the circumstances and in the manner described below:

if the merger agreement is terminated by American for any of the reasons described in the second, third or fourth bullet points under Termination of the Merger Agreement Termination by American on page 80 or by MidCarolina for the reasons described in the last bullet point under Termination of the Merger Agreement Termination by MidCarolina on this page 81, MidCarolina must pay the termination fee to American concurrently with the termination of the merger agreement; or

if (x) the merger agreement is terminated (i) by American for any of the reasons described in the second bullet point under Termination of the Merger Agreement Termination by American or MidCarolina on page 80, and the impossibility of the satisfaction of a condition to American's obligations has resulted from a breach by MidCarolina of any representation, warranty, covenant or agreement under the merger agreement, (ii) by American for any of the reasons described in the first bullet point under Termination of the Merger Agreement Termination by American on page 80, or (iii) by American or MidCarolina because the merger has not been consummated by December 31, 2011 and if the failure to consummate the merger by such date is due to MidCarolina's breach of any representation, warranty, covenant or agreement under the merger agreement, and prior to the termination of the

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merger agreement a proposal for an acquisition transaction (as described under No Solicitation on page 78) has been publicly announced or otherwise communicated or made known to the senior management of MidCarolina or its board of directors (or any person has publicly announced, communicated or made known an intention, whether or not conditional, to propose an acquisition transaction), and (y) within 12 months after such termination MidCarolina or MidCarolina Bank consummates an acquisition transaction, MidCarolina must pay the termination fee to American on the date the transaction is consummated; provided that, for the purposes of this termination fee provision, the term acquisition transaction has the same meaning as defined in the merger agreement and described above, except the reference to 10% or more is changed to be a reference to a majority.

Any termination fee that becomes payable to American pursuant to the merger agreement will be paid by wire transfer of immediately available funds to an account designated by American. If MidCarolina fails to timely pay the termination fee to American, MidCarolina will be obligated to pay the costs and expenses incurred by American to collect such payment, together with interest.

## **Expenses**

In general, whether or not the merger is consummated, American and MidCarolina will each pay its respective expenses incident to preparing, entering into and carrying out the terms of the merger agreement. The parties will share the costs of printing this proxy statement/prospectus.

However, if the merger agreement is terminated by either party because of a material breach by the other party of any representation, warranty, covenant, agreement, undertaking or restriction contained in the merger agreement, the breaching party will reimburse the terminating party for all reasonable out-of-pocket fees and expenses up to \$250,000, provided the terminating party is not itself in material breach of any terms of the merger agreement. If American is entitled to reimbursement of its expenses and the \$1,700,000 termination fee, the maximum amount payable by MidCarolina to American would be \$1,700,000.

Any reimbursement of expenses will be paid by wire transfer of immediately available funds to an account designated by the receiving party within 30 days after the termination of the merger agreement. If either American or MidCarolina fails to timely reimburse the other party, the party which is to provide reimbursement will be obligated to pay the costs and expenses, including legal fees and expenses, incurred by the other party to collect such payment.

## **Accounting Treatment**

The merger will be accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting under generally accepted accounting principles. Under the acquisition method of accounting, the assets and liabilities of MidCarolina will be recorded, as of completion of the merger, at their respective fair values and added to those of American. Any excess of purchase price over the fair values is recorded as goodwill. Financial statements and reported results of operations of American issued after completion of the merger will reflect these values, but will not be restated retroactively to reflect the historical financial position or results of operations of MidCarolina. See also Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Information beginning on page 148.

## **Material Federal Income Tax Consequences**

The following is a summary of the material federal income tax consequences of the merger applicable to a holder of shares of MidCarolina common stock or MidCarolina Series A preferred stock. This discussion is based upon the Internal Revenue Code, Treasury regulations, judicial authorities,



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published positions of the Internal Revenue Service (the IRS) and other applicable authorities, all as currently in effect and all of which are subject to change or differing interpretations (possibly with retroactive effect). This discussion is limited to U.S. holders (as defined below) that hold their shares of MidCarolina common stock or MidCarolina Series A preferred stock as a capital asset within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code (generally, property held for investment). This discussion does not address all of the tax consequences that may be relevant to a particular MidCarolina shareholder or to MidCarolina shareholders that are subject to special treatment under U.S. federal income tax laws, such as:

shareholders that are not U.S. holders;

financial institutions;

insurance companies;

mutual funds;

tax-exempt organizations;

S corporations or other pass-through entities (or investors in such entities);

dealers in securities or currencies;

persons subject to the alternative minimum tax provisions of the Internal Revenue Code;

persons whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar;

traders in securities that elect to use a mark-to-market method of accounting;

persons who own more than 5% of the outstanding common stock of MidCarolina;

persons who hold MidCarolina common stock or MidCarolina Series A preferred stock as part of a straddle, hedge, constructive sale or conversion transaction; and

U.S. holders who acquired their shares of MidCarolina common stock or MidCarolina Series A preferred stock through the exercise of an employee stock option or otherwise as compensation.

If a partnership or other entity taxed as a partnership holds MidCarolina common stock or MidCarolina Series A preferred stock, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership generally will depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Partnerships and partners in such a partnership should consult their tax advisers about the tax consequences of the merger to them.

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This discussion does not address the tax consequences of the merger under state, local or foreign tax laws. No assurance can be given that the IRS would not assert, or that a court would not sustain, a position contrary to any of the tax consequences set forth below.

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**Holders of MidCarolina common stock and MidCarolina Series A preferred stock are urged to consult with their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences of the merger in their particular circumstances, including the applicability and effect of any state, local or foreign and other tax laws and of any changes in those laws.**

For purposes of this section, the term "U.S. holder" means a beneficial owner of MidCarolina common stock or MidCarolina Series A preferred stock that for United States federal income tax purposes is:

a citizen or resident of the United States;

a corporation, or other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia;

an estate that is subject to U.S. federal income tax on its income regardless of its source; or

a trust, the substantial decisions of which are controlled by one or more U.S. persons and which is subject to the primary supervision of a U.S. court, or a trust that validly has elected under applicable Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

***Tax Consequences of the Merger Generally.*** American and MidCarolina intend the merger to qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. It is a condition to the obligations of American and MidCarolina to complete the merger that each receive a written opinion from American's legal counsel, LeClairRyan, A Professional Corporation, to the effect that the merger will be treated as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. In rendering this opinion, LeClairRyan may require and rely upon representations contained in letters and certificates to be received from American and MidCarolina. If the letters or certificates are incorrect, the conclusions reached in the tax opinion could be jeopardized. In addition, the opinion will be subject to certain qualifications and limitations as set forth in the opinion.

The tax opinion given in connection with the merger will not be binding on the IRS. Neither American nor MidCarolina intends to request any ruling from the IRS as to the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the merger. Consequently, no assurance can be given that the IRS will not assert, or that a court would not sustain, a position contrary to the consequences set forth below. In addition, if any of the representations or assumptions upon which the opinion is based are inconsistent with the actual facts, the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the merger could be adversely affected.

Assuming that, in accordance with the opinion referred to above, the merger qualifies as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, then, except as provided below with respect to cash received in lieu of fractional shares or as a dissenting shareholder, a U.S. holder will not recognize any gain or loss as a result of the receipt of shares of American common stock or American Series A preferred stock pursuant to the merger.

***Cash Received in Lieu of Fractional Shares.*** A U.S. holder that receives cash in lieu of a fractional share of American common stock in the merger will generally be treated as having received such fractional share and then as having received such cash in redemption of such fractional share interest. A U.S. holder generally will recognize gain or loss measured by the difference between the amount of cash received and the portion of the basis of the shares of MidCarolina common stock

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allocable to such fractional interest. Such gain or loss generally will constitute capital gain or loss and will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. holder's holding period in the MidCarolina common stock exchanged therefor was greater than one year as of the date of the exchange. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations

**Tax Basis and Holding Period.** A U.S. holder's aggregate tax basis in the American common stock or American Series A preferred stock received in the merger will equal such shareholder's aggregate tax basis in the MidCarolina common stock or MidCarolina Series A preferred stock surrendered in the merger, reduced by any amount allocable to a fractional share of American common stock for which cash is received. The holding period for the shares of American common stock or American Series A preferred stock received in the merger generally will include the holding period for the shares of MidCarolina common stock or MidCarolina Series A preferred stock exchanged therefor.

**Reporting Requirements.** A U.S. holder who receives American common stock or American Series A preferred stock as a result of the merger will be required to retain records pertaining to the merger. Each U.S. holder who is required to file a U.S. tax return and who is a significant holder that receives American common stock or American Series A preferred stock will be required to file a statement with such holder's U.S. federal income tax return setting forth such holder's basis in the MidCarolina common stock or MidCarolina Series A preferred stock and the fair market value of the American common stock received in the merger. A significant holder is a U.S. holder, who, immediately before the merger, owned at least 5% of the outstanding common stock of MidCarolina.

**Backup Withholding.** Payments of cash made to a U.S. holder of MidCarolina stock in lieu of fractional shares of American common stock or as a dissenting shareholder in the merger may be subject to information reporting and backup withholding, unless the U.S. holder of MidCarolina stock (i) provides a correct taxpayer identification number and any other required information to the payor; or (ii) is a corporation or comes within certain exempt categories and otherwise complies with applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules.

Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules generally will be allowed as a refund or credit against the holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided the holder timely furnishes the required information to the IRS.

### **Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger**

As discussed below, some MidCarolina directors and officers have interests in the merger that differ from, or are in addition to, the interests of other MidCarolina shareholders. When considering the recommendation of the MidCarolina board, you should be aware of these interests. The MidCarolina board was aware of these interests and considered them before approving and adopting the merger agreement.

**Indemnification and Insurance.** American has agreed to indemnify the officers and directors of MidCarolina against certain liabilities arising before the effective date of the merger to the same extent that MidCarolina or MidCarolina Bank would have been legally required or permitted to do so if the merger had not taken place. American has also agreed to provide liability insurance for the current officers and directors of MidCarolina for six years after the merger, subject to a cap on the annual premium payments equal to 150% of MidCarolina's current annual premium.

**Director Appointments.** Three current directors of MidCarolina, F. D. Hornaday III, John H. Love and Robert A. Ward, were chosen by MidCarolina's board of directors, and approved by American's board of directors, to become directors of American and American National Bank following

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the merger. Additionally, though he will not serve as a voting director of American, MidCarolina's chairman, James R. Copland III, will serve as a director emeritus of American following the merger. Certain directors of MidCarolina and MidCarolina Bank selected by American will also be invited to join the North Carolina Advisory Board of Directors of American National Bank.

**Executive Officer Position.** Current MidCarolina president and chief executive officer, Charles T. Canaday, Jr., will serve as a senior vice president of American and an executive vice president of American National Bank, as well as president of North Carolina Banking for American National Bank. American, American National Bank and Mr. Canaday have entered into employment and executive severance agreements as described below with respect to his employment by American National Bank after the merger.

**Employment and Change in Control Agreements.** In connection with entering into the merger agreement, American National Bank has entered into an employment agreement with Charles T. Canaday, Jr. that is effective upon the consummation of the merger. Under the terms of the agreement, Mr. Canaday will serve as a senior vice president of American and an executive vice president of American National Bank, as well as president of North Carolina Banking for American National Bank. The employment agreement provides Mr. Canaday with an annual base salary that will be no less than \$190,000 (as compared to his current \$230,000 annual salary as an officer of MidCarolina Bank). In addition, after consummation of the merger, American National Bank will pay Mr. Canaday \$550,000 as a retention bonus for his agreeing to serve as an officer of American National Bank after the merger. American National Bank and Mr. Canaday will also enter into an arrangement at the time of the merger under which American National Bank will fund a deferred compensation account for Mr. Canaday with a lump sum payment of \$205,100. The deferred compensation account will vest and become payable, provided Mr. Canaday remains in full-time employment with American National Bank on such vesting date, in three annual installments beginning on June 30, 2012 and ending on June 30, 2014. Under his employment agreement with American National Bank, Mr. Canaday will be eligible to participate in any profit sharing, incentive and performance compensation programs of American National Bank on the same basis as other similarly situated officers of American National Bank. Mr. Canaday has also agreed to comply with certain industry standard noncompetition and nonsolicitation provisions contained in the agreement.

According to the terms of the employment agreement, American National Bank may terminate Mr. Canaday's employment at any time or for any reason. If American National Bank terminates Mr. Canaday's employment for any reason other than death, disability or for good cause (as defined in the agreement), American National Bank will be obligated to continue to provide him with his base salary (as in effect on the date that his employment terminates) during the period beginning on the employment termination date and ending on the earlier of the date Mr. Canaday attains age 65 or the second anniversary of the employment termination date.

The employment agreement for Mr. Canaday terminates upon a change in control of American or American National Bank, at which time the executive severance agreement described below between American, American National Bank and Mr. Canaday will become effective and any termination benefits will be determined and paid solely pursuant to such agreement.

According to the executive severance agreement between American, American National Bank and Mr. Canaday that becomes effective upon a change in control (as defined in the agreement) of American or American National Bank, the bank or its successor agrees to continue to employ Mr. Canaday for a term of three years after the date of a change in control. During the term of the agreement, his base salary, profit sharing and incentive compensation cannot be reduced. He would also receive continued salary and benefits if his employment is terminated without cause (as defined in the

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agreement) during the term of the agreement. If his employment is terminated without cause before the first anniversary of the change in control, Mr. Canaday would receive continued salary and benefits until the earlier of the second anniversary of the change in control or the last day of the term of the agreement. If the termination of employment without cause occurs on or after the first anniversary of the change in control, Mr. Canaday will receive continued salary and benefits until the earlier of the first anniversary of termination of employment or the last day of the term of the agreement.

The executive severance agreement also provides for continued salary and benefits if Mr. Canaday resigns under certain circumstances. Beginning on the date of a change in control and through the third month thereafter, Mr. Canaday may resign and receive continued salary and benefits for 12 months if his resignation is due to a reduction in his compensation or a required relocation of his office more than 30 miles from his office at the date of the change in control. Beginning in the fourth month after a change in control and through the first anniversary thereafter, Mr. Canaday may resign for any or no reason and receive continued salary and benefits for 12 months. After the first anniversary of a change in control, Mr. Canaday may resign and receive continued salary and benefits until the earlier of the first anniversary of the termination of his employment or the last day of the term of the agreement if his resignation is due to a reduction in his compensation, a required relocation of his office more than 30 miles from his office at the date of the change in control or a reduction in the duties or title assigned to him as of the first anniversary of the change in control.

The amounts payable under the severance agreement are governed by two limitations. First, no amounts will be paid under the agreement for any period after Mr. Canaday attains age 65. Second, no amounts will be paid under the agreement to the extent that the benefits would make Mr. Canaday liable for the payment of an excise tax under Section 4999 of the Internal Revenue Code.

As a condition to entering into these new agreements, if the merger is consummated, Mr. Canaday's existing employment agreement with MidCarolina will terminate, and he will not have any change in control benefits that would otherwise be available upon consummation of the merger, except that the terms of the merger agreement will still trigger accelerated vesting of any outstanding options, as well as death benefit rights under the split dollar insurance agreement that Mr. Canaday has with MidCarolina. Mr. Canaday's salary continuation agreement will also still be in effect. The above-described employment and executive severance agreements become effective upon completion of the merger. They will have no effect on the current arrangements that Mr. Canaday has with MidCarolina if the merger is not completed.

***Potential Payments Under Employment and Salary Continuation Agreements.*** MidCarolina has employment and salary continuation agreements with the following executive officers: Charles T. Canaday, Jr., president and chief executive officer of MidCarolina, Christopher B. Redcay, senior vice president and chief financial officer of MidCarolina, and R. Craig Patterson, senior vice president and chief credit officer of MidCarolina. Under the terms of each employment agreement, if, within two years following a change in control of MidCarolina, the officer's employment is terminated without cause or the officer terminates his employment with good reason (as such terms are defined in the agreement), he will be entitled to receive certain severance payments. The severance payments are to be made in monthly installments. Assuming a termination under such circumstances at December 31, 2010, following a change in control of MidCarolina, the approximate payments to each officer under the employment agreements would have been: Mr. Canaday, \$755,000; Mr. Redcay, \$330,533; and Mr. Patterson, \$313,833. Mr. Canaday has entered into the above-described employment agreement and executive severance agreement with American National Bank that will be effective upon consummation of the merger and will supersede and terminate his existing employment agreement with MidCarolina and any severance payments due thereunder in connection with the merger.

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MidCarolina also has salary continuation agreements with Messrs. Canaday, Redcay and Patterson. Under the terms of each salary continuation agreement, if, within one year following a change in control of MidCarolina, the officer's employment is terminated without cause or the officer terminates his employment with good reason (as such terms are defined in the agreement), he will be entitled to receive a lump sum severance payment in an amount equal to his projected accrual balance at age 65, without discount for the time-value of money. Assuming a termination under such circumstances at December 31, 2010, following a change in control of MidCarolina, the approximate payments to each officer under the salary continuation agreement would have been \$723,065. American has agreed to assume all obligations under the salary continuation agreements.

**Stock Options.** MidCarolina has awarded certain employees, officers and directors stock options pursuant to its equity compensation plans. To the extent the options have not been exercised, upon consummation of the merger the options will be converted into stock options of American. The vesting of certain of these options will accelerate as a result of the merger and will become immediately exercisable stock options of American.

**Employee Benefit Plans.** As soon as administratively practicable following the merger, employees of MidCarolina who continue on as employees of American will be entitled to participate in the American health and welfare benefit and similar plans on the same terms and conditions as employees of American. These employees will receive credit for their years of service to MidCarolina for participation, vesting and benefit accrual purposes.

## **Voting Agreement**

The directors and executive officers of MidCarolina have entered into an agreement with American pursuant to which they have agreed to vote all of their shares in favor of the merger agreement, except that certain shares they hold in a fiduciary capacity or for which they have no voting or dispositive power are not covered by the agreement.

The voting agreement prohibits, subject to limited exceptions, the directors and executive officers of MidCarolina from selling, transferring, pledging, encumbering or otherwise disposing of any shares of MidCarolina stock. The voting agreement terminates upon the earlier to occur of the completion of the merger and the termination of the merger agreement in accordance with its terms.

## **Certain Differences in Rights of Shareholders**

American is a Virginia corporation subject to the provisions of the Virginia Stock Corporation Act (the Virginia SCA). MidCarolina is a North Carolina corporation and, therefore, is subject to the provisions of the North Carolina BCA. The rights of MidCarolina shareholders are presently governed by MidCarolina's articles of incorporation and bylaws, as well as the North Carolina BCA. Upon consummation of the merger, and MidCarolina's shareholders becoming shareholders of American, such shareholders' rights will be governed by the articles of incorporation and bylaws of American and the Virginia SCA.

A summary of the material differences between the rights of a MidCarolina shareholder under the North Carolina BCA and MidCarolina's articles of incorporation and bylaws, on the one hand, and the rights of an American shareholder under the Virginia SCA and the articles of incorporation and bylaws of American, on the other hand, is provided in this proxy statement/prospectus in the section Comparative Rights of Shareholders on page 155.

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**Possible Alternative Merger Structure**

The merger agreement provides that American and MidCarolina may mutually agree to change the structure of the merger. However, no change may be made that:

alters or changes the exchange ratio or the number of shares of American common stock or American Series A preferred stock into which MidCarolina common stock or MidCarolina Series A preferred stock will be converted in the merger,

adversely affects the tax treatment of American or MidCarolina or MidCarolina's shareholders pursuant to the merger agreement, or

materially impedes or delays completion of the merger in a timely manner.

**Resales of American Stock**

The shares of American common stock and American Series A preferred stock to be issued in connection with the merger will be freely transferable under the Securities Act of 1933, except for shares issued to any shareholder who may be deemed to be an affiliate of American for purposes of Rule 144 under the Securities Act of 1933. Persons who may be deemed to be affiliates include individuals or entities that control, are controlled by, or are under common control with, American and may include the executive officers, directors and significant shareholders of American.



**Table of Contents****MARKET FOR COMMON STOCK AND DIVIDENDS**

American common stock is traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol AMNB. MidCarolina common stock trades on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol MCFI. MidCarolina Series A preferred stock is privately held and not traded on an established market.

As of the record date for the American special meeting, there were [ ] shares of American common stock outstanding, which were held by approximately [ ] holders of record. Such numbers of shareholders do not reflect the number of individuals or institutional investors holding stock in nominee name through banks, brokerage firms and others.

As of the record date for the MidCarolina special meeting, there were [ ] shares of MidCarolina common stock outstanding, which were held by approximately [ ] holders of record, and 5,000 shares of MidCarolina Series A preferred stock, which were held by approximately [ ] holders of record. Such numbers of shareholders do not reflect the number of individuals or institutional investors holding stock in nominee name through banks, brokerage firms and others.

The following table sets forth during the periods indicated the high and low sales prices of American common stock and MidCarolina common stock as reported on the NASDAQ Global Select Market and the OTC Bulletin Board, respectively, and the dividends declared per share of American common stock. MidCarolina has never paid a cash dividend on its common stock. The sales prices for MidCarolina common stock shown in the table below may not be representative of all transactions during the indicated periods or the actual fair market value of the common stock at the time of such transaction due to the infrequency of trades and the limited market for the common stock.

	American Common Stock			MidCarolina Common Stock		
	Sales Price		Dividends Declared Per Share	Sales Price		Dividends Declared Per Share
	High	Low		High	Low	
<b>2011</b>						
First Quarter	\$ [ ]	\$ [ ]	\$ 0.23	\$ [ ]	\$ [ ]	\$
Second Quarter (through [ ])	[ ]	[ ]		[ ]	[ ]	
<b>2010</b>						
First Quarter	\$ 22.51	\$ 17.04	\$ 0.23	\$ 5.50	\$ 4.50	\$
Second Quarter	23.00	18.11	0.23	5.50	4.00	
Third Quarter	22.30	18.00	0.23	4.40	2.70	
Fourth Quarter	24.42	21.32	0.23	7.00	2.80	
<b>2009</b>						
First Quarter	\$ 17.95	\$ 14.25	\$ 0.23	\$ 7.50	\$ 4.05	\$
Second Quarter	22.00	14.99	0.23	7.00	4.50	
Third Quarter	23.50	19.10	0.23	7.10	5.25	
Fourth Quarter	22.84	19.01	0.23	6.35	4.00	

The following table sets forth the closing sale prices per share of American common stock as reported on the NASDAQ Global Select Market and MidCarolina common stock as reported on the OTC Bulletin Board on December 15, 2010, the last trading day before we announced the signing of the merger

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agreement, and on [ ], 2011, the last trading day before the date of this proxy statement/prospectus. The following table also includes the equivalent price per share of MidCarolina common stock on those dates. The equivalent per share price reflects the value on each date of the American common stock that would have been received by MidCarolina shareholders if the merger had been completed on those dates, based on an assumed exchange ratio of 0.33 shares of American common stock for each share of MidCarolina common stock and the closing sales prices of American's common stock.

	<b>American Common Stock</b>	<b>MidCarolina Common Stock</b>	<b>Equivalent Market Value Per Share of MidCarolina</b>
December 15, 2010	\$ 23.80	\$ 2.85	\$ 7.85
[ ], 2011	\$ [ ]	\$ [ ]	\$ [ ]

You are advised to obtain current market quotations for American common stock and MidCarolina common stock. The market price of American common stock at the effective date of the merger or at the time shareholders of MidCarolina who receive American common stock in the merger receive certificates evidencing such shares after the merger is consummated may be higher or lower than the market price at the time the merger agreement was executed, at the date of mailing of this proxy statement/prospectus or at the time of the special meetings.

American and MidCarolina are legal entities separate and distinct from their subsidiaries, and their revenues depend primarily on the payment of dividends from their subsidiary banks. Therefore, American's and MidCarolina's principal sources of funds with which to pay dividends on their stock and their other separate expenses are dividends they receive, respectively, from American National Bank and MidCarolina Bank. The subsidiary banks of both American and MidCarolina are subject to certain regulatory and other legal restrictions on the amount of dividends they are permitted to pay to American and MidCarolina. See Information About MidCarolina Financial Corporation Supervision and Regulation on page 95.

MidCarolina's and MidCarolina Bank's boards of directors have entered into agreements called memorandums of understandings with, respectively, the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond and with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ( FDIC ) and North Carolina Commissioner of Banks. MidCarolina's agreement provides that it will not receive dividends from MidCarolina Bank, pay dividends on MidCarolina's common or preferred stock or payments on trust preferred securities, incur additional debt, or redeem any outstanding stock, without its regulator's prior written approval. MidCarolina Bank's agreement provides that it will not pay any dividend to MidCarolina without its regulators' approval. See Information About MidCarolina Financial Corporation Memorandums of Understanding on page 93.

American currently pays dividends on its common stock on a quarterly basis, and it anticipates declaring and paying quarterly dividends after completion of the merger. American has no current intention to change its dividend strategy of paying a relatively high cash dividend, but has and will continue to evaluate that decision on a quarterly basis. After the merger, the final determination of the timing, amount and payment of dividends on American common stock will be at the discretion of its board of directors and will depend upon the earnings of American and its subsidiary bank, the financial condition of American and other factors, including general economic conditions and applicable governmental regulations and policies.

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**INFORMATION ABOUT AMERICAN NATIONAL BANKSHARES INC.**

American National Bankshares Inc. is a bank holding company organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia and headquartered in Danville, Virginia. American provides a full range of financial services through its subsidiary community bank, American National Bank and Trust Company, a national banking association chartered in 1909 under the laws of the United States. American National Bank serves southern and central Virginia and the northern portion of North Carolina with 18 banking offices. The common stock of American is traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol AMNB.

As of December 31, 2010, American had total assets of approximately \$833.7 million, total net loans of approximately \$512.3 million, total deposits of approximately \$640.1 million and total shareholders' equity of approximately \$108.1 million. American National Bank also manages an additional \$417.0 million of assets in its trust and investment services division.

The principal executive offices of American are located at 628 Main Street, Danville, Virginia 24541. American's telephone number is (434) 792-5111.

For more information about American, see [Where You Can Find More Information](#) beginning on page 165.

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**INFORMATION ABOUT MIDCAROLINA FINANCIAL CORPORATION**

**Business**

**General.** MidCarolina Financial Corporation is a North Carolina business corporation that was formed in 2002 to serve as a bank holding company for MidCarolina Bank. Its office is located at 3101 South Church Street, Burlington, North Carolina 27215, and its principal source of revenue is dividends it receives from MidCarolina Bank on MidCarolina Bank's common stock held by MidCarolina.

MidCarolina Bank began operations on August 14, 1997 as a North Carolina chartered commercial bank. It is engaged in general commercial banking primarily in Alamance and Guilford Counties, North Carolina. Its main office is located in Burlington, North Carolina, and it has one full-service branch in Burlington, one full-service branch in Graham, two full-service branches in Greensboro, and one full-service branch in Mebane, and limited service offices in the Alamance Regional Medical Center and the Village of Brookwood Retirement Center, both of which are located in Burlington. Its loans and deposits are generated primarily from the areas where its offices are located.

MidCarolina Bank's primary sources of revenue are interest and fee income from its lending activities. These lending activities consist principally of originating commercial operating and working capital loans, loans secured by commercial real estate, residential mortgage loans, home equity lines of credit, and other consumer loans. Its current lending strategy is to establish market share throughout Alamance and Guilford Counties, with an emphasis in Burlington, Graham, Greensboro and Mebane. Interest and dividend income from investment activities generally provide its second largest source of income.

Deposits are the primary source of MidCarolina Bank's funds for lending and other investment purposes. It attracts both short-term and long-term deposits from the general public by offering a variety of accounts and rates, including statement savings accounts, negotiable order of withdrawal accounts, money market demand accounts, non-interest-bearing accounts and fixed interest rate certificates with varying maturities. MidCarolina Bank's deposits are obtained primarily from its primary market area, and it uses traditional marketing methods to attract new customers and deposits, including print media advertising and direct mailings. However, it also utilizes alternative sources of funds, such as brokered certificates of deposit and borrowings from the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta. Deposit flows are greatly influenced by economic conditions, the general level of interest rates, competition and other factors.

**Memorandums of Understanding.** During June 2010, MidCarolina Bank's board of directors entered into an agreement called a Memorandum of Understanding (the "Memorandum") with the FDIC and the North Carolina Commissioner of Banks which provides that MidCarolina Bank will move in good faith to take various actions designed to improve its lending procedures and other conditions related to its operations. The Memorandum provides generally for MidCarolina Bank's board of directors to (i) review and formulate objectives relative to liquidity and growth, including a reduction in reliance on volatile liabilities, (ii) formulate plans for the reduction and improvement in adversely classified assets, (iii) review compliance with and, as necessary, modify written policies regarding asset/liability, investment and funds management, (iv) oversee and enforce loan underwriting procedures and implement policies regarding other real estate and an effective loan documentation system, (v) not pay any dividend without the approval of the regulators, (vi) review officer performance and consider additional staffing needs, and (vii) provide progress reports and submit various other information to the regulators.

During October 2010, MidCarolina's board of directors entered into a separate Memorandum of Understanding with the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond under which MidCarolina agreed that, among other things, and without its regulator's prior written approval, it will not (i) receive dividends

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from MidCarolina Bank, (ii) pay dividends on MidCarolina's common or preferred stock or payments on trust preferred securities, (iii) incur additional debt, or (iv) redeem any outstanding stock.

**Subsidiaries.** MidCarolina Bank is MidCarolina's only bank subsidiary. MidCarolina also holds all of the common trust securities of two statutory business trusts, MidCarolina I and MidCarolina Trust II, which were formed by MidCarolina to facilitate the issuance of preferred trust securities to provide it with additional capital. MidCarolina Bank's only subsidiary, MidCarolina Investments, Inc., was dormant during 2010. It previously made general securities brokerage, insurance and other financial services available through a contract arrangement with a third-party broker-dealer and insurance agency. MidCarolina Bank currently makes those services available through a similar contract arrangement with a third-party provider.

**Employees.** At December 31, 2010, MidCarolina Bank had 77 full-time equivalent employees. MidCarolina itself has no separate employees.

**Market Area and Competition.** MidCarolina Bank's primary market area is Alamance County and Guilford County, North Carolina, and it faces strong competition in that market, both in attracting deposits and making loans. Its most direct competition for deposits comes from commercial banks, savings institutions and credit unions located in the market area, including large financial institutions that have greater financial and marketing resources available to them. Competition has increased as a result of the elimination of restrictions on the interstate operations of financial institutions.

Based on data published by the FDIC as of June 30, 2010, there were 16 depository institutions (excluding credit unions) with 50 banking offices in Alamance County alone, and MidCarolina Bank held 17.9% of the total deposits held by the offices of those institutions in that county. It held 4.5% of the total deposits held by offices of all depository institutions (other than credit unions) located in Alamance and Guilford Counties on a combined basis. MidCarolina Bank also faces significant competition for depositors' funds from sellers of short-term money market securities and other corporate and government securities. MidCarolina Bank's ability to attract and retain interest-bearing deposits depends generally on its ability to provide a rate of return, liquidity and risk comparable to that offered by competing investment opportunities.

Competition for loans comes from savings institutions, credit unions, commercial banks, and mortgage banking companies. MidCarolina Bank competes for loans primarily through the interest rates and loan fees it charges and the efficiency and quality of services it provides to borrowers.

**Property.** MidCarolina Bank owns the facilities that house its main office located at 3101 South Church Street in Burlington, as well as its full-service branch offices located at 5509-A West Friendly Avenue, Suite 102 in Greensboro, and at 842 South Main Street in Graham. It leases the facilities housing its full-service offices located at 2214 North Church Street in Burlington, 703 Suite 101, Green Valley Road in Greensboro, and 1107 South Fifth Street in Mebane. It occupies space rent-free for its two limited service offices in Burlington located in the Alamance Regional Medical Center and in the Village of Brookwood Retirement Center under arrangements with the owners of those facilities. MidCarolina Bank also rents space for its loan operations functions located at 3102 South Church Street in Burlington.

The total net book value of MidCarolina Bank's furniture, fixtures, leasehold improvements, land, buildings and equipment at December 31, 2010 was approximately \$6.7 million. All properties are considered by MidCarolina Bank's management to be in good condition and adequately covered by insurance.

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### **Supervision and Regulation**

*MidCarolina's and MidCarolina Bank's business and operations are subject to extensive federal and state governmental regulation and supervision. The following is a summary of some of those basic statutes and regulations. However, it is not a complete discussion of all the laws that affect their business, and it is qualified in its entirety by reference to the particular statutory or regulatory provision being described.*

**General.** MidCarolina is a bank holding company registered with the Federal Reserve under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (the "BHCA"). It is subject to supervision and examination by, and the regulations and reporting requirements of, the Federal Reserve. Under the BHCA, a bank holding company's activities are limited to banking, managing or controlling banks, or engaging in other activities the Federal Reserve determines are closely related and a proper incident to banking or managing or controlling banks.

The BHCA prohibits a bank holding company from acquiring direct or indirect control of more than 5.0% of the outstanding voting stock, or substantially all of the assets, of any financial institution, or merging or consolidating with another bank holding company or savings bank holding company, without the Federal Reserve's prior approval. Additionally, the BHCA generally prohibits bank holding companies from engaging in a nonbanking activity, or acquiring ownership or control of more than 5.0% of the outstanding voting stock of any company that engages in a nonbanking activity, unless that activity is determined by the Federal Reserve to be closely related and a proper incident to banking. In approving an application to engage in a nonbanking activity, the Federal Reserve must consider whether that activity can reasonably be expected to produce benefits to the public, such as greater convenience, increased competition, or gains in efficiency, that outweigh possible adverse effects, such as undue concentration of resources, decreased or unfair competition, conflicts of interest or unsound banking practices.

The law imposes a number of obligations and restrictions on bank holding companies and their insured bank subsidiaries designed to minimize potential losses to depositors and the FDIC's Deposit Insurance Fund (the "DIF"). For example, if a bank holding company's insured bank subsidiary becomes undercapitalized, the bank holding company is required to guarantee the bank's compliance (subject to certain limits) with the terms of any capital restoration plan filed with its federal banking agency. A bank holding company is required to serve as a source of financial strength to its bank subsidiaries and to commit resources to support those banks in circumstances in which, absent that policy, it might not do so. Under the BHCA, the Federal Reserve may require a bank holding company to terminate any activity or relinquish control of a nonbank subsidiary if the Federal Reserve determines that the activity or control constitutes a serious risk to the financial soundness and stability of a bank subsidiary of the bank holding company.

MidCarolina Bank is a North Carolina-chartered bank. Its deposits are insured under the FDIC's DIF, and it is subject to supervision and examination by, and the regulations and reporting requirements of, the FDIC and the North Carolina Commissioner of Banks. MidCarolina Bank's business also is influenced by prevailing economic conditions and governmental policies, both foreign and domestic, and by the monetary and fiscal policies of the Federal Reserve. MidCarolina Bank is not a member of the Federal Reserve System. However, under the Federal Reserve's regulations, all FDIC-insured banks must maintain average daily reserves against their transaction accounts. Currently, no reserves are required on the first \$10.7 million of transaction accounts, but a bank must maintain reserves equal to 3.0% on aggregate balances between \$10.7 million and \$58.8 million, and reserves equal to 10.0% on aggregate balances in excess of \$58.8 million. The Federal Reserve may adjust these percentages from time to time. Because MidCarolina Bank's reserves must be maintained in the form of vault cash or in an account at a Federal Reserve Bank or with a qualified correspondent bank, one effect of the reserve requirement is to reduce the amount of MidCarolina Bank's assets that are available for lending and other investment activities. The Federal Reserve's actions and policy directives determine to a significant degree the cost

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and availability of funds MidCarolina Bank obtains from money market sources for lending and investing, and they also influence, directly and indirectly, the rates of interest MidCarolina Bank pays on its time and savings deposits and the rates it charges on commercial bank loans.

As an insured bank, MidCarolina Bank is prohibited from engaging as a principal in an activity that is not permitted for national banks unless (i) the FDIC determines that the activity would pose no significant risk to the DIF and (ii) MidCarolina Bank is in compliance with applicable capital standards. Insured banks also are prohibited generally from directly acquiring or retaining any equity investment of a type or in an amount not permitted for national banks.

The North Carolina Commissioner of Banks and the FDIC regulate all areas of MidCarolina Bank's business, including its payment of dividends and other aspects of its operations. They conduct regular examinations of MidCarolina Bank, and it must furnish periodic reports to the North Carolina Commissioner of Banks and the FDIC containing detailed financial and other information about its affairs. The North Carolina Commissioner of Banks and the FDIC have broad powers to enforce laws and regulations that apply to MidCarolina Bank and to require corrective action of conditions that affect its safety and soundness. These powers include, among others, issuing cease and desist orders, imposing civil penalties, removing officers and directors, and otherwise intervening in MidCarolina Bank's operation and management if their examinations and the reports filed with them indicate the need to do so.

Under North Carolina banking laws, if a bank's capital stock becomes impaired by losses or other causes, and the bank's surplus and undivided profits are insufficient to make good the impairment, the North Carolina Commissioner of Banks may require the bank to make the impairment good by an assessment upon the bank's stockholders (or on its sole shareholder in the case of a bank owned by a bank holding company). If any stockholder does not pay the assessment, the bank's board of directors must sell a sufficient amount of the bank's stock held by that stockholder at public auction to make good the assessment on that stockholder.

**Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act.** Various federal laws governing the banking industry, as well as the securities and insurance industries, were changed during 1999 with the enactment of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act. The act permitted bank holding companies to become financial holding companies and, in general (i) expanded opportunities to affiliate with securities firms and insurance companies; (ii) overrode certain state laws that prohibited certain banking and insurance affiliations; (iii) expanded the activities in which banks and bank holding companies could participate; (iv) required that banks and bank holding companies engage in some activities only through affiliates owned or managed in accordance with specified requirements; and (v) reorganized responsibility among various federal regulators for oversight of certain securities activities conducted by banks and bank holding companies.

**Dodd-Frank Act.** During 2010, the bank regulatory landscape was again dramatically changed by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the Dodd-Frank Act) which was signed into law on July 21, 2010 and which implements far-reaching regulatory reform. Among its more significant provisions, the Dodd-Frank Act:

established the Financial Stability Oversight Counsel made up of the heads of the various bank regulatory and other agencies to identify and respond to risks to U.S. financial stability arising from ongoing activities of large financial companies;

established centralized responsibility for consumer financial protection by creating a new Consumer Financial Protection Bureau which will be responsible for implementing, examining and enforcing compliance with federal consumer financial laws with respect to financial institutions with over \$10 billion in assets;

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required that banking agencies establish for most bank holding companies the same leverage and risk-based capital requirements as apply to insured depository institutions, and that bank holding companies and banks be well-capitalized and well managed in order to acquire banks located outside their home states; and, prohibits bank holding companies from including new trust preferred securities in their Tier 1 capital and, beginning with a three-year phase-in period on January 1, 2013, requires bank holding companies with assets over \$15 billion to deduct existing trust preferred securities from their Tier 1 capital;

required the FDIC to set a minimum DIF reserve ratio of 1.35% and that the DIF reserve ratio be increased to that level by September 30, 2020, off-set the effect of the higher minimum ratio on insured depository institutions with assets of less than \$10 billion, and change the assessment base used for calculating insurance assessments from the amount of insured deposits to average consolidated total assets minus average tangible equity;

established a permanent \$250,000 limit for federal deposit insurance; provided separate, unlimited federal deposit insurance until December 31, 2012 for noninterest-bearing demand transaction accounts, and repealed the federal prohibition on the payment of interest on certain demand deposits, thereby permitting depository institutions to pay interest on business transaction and other accounts;

amended the Electronic Fund Transfer Act to, among other things, give the Federal Reserve the authority to establish rules regarding interchange fees charged for electronic debit transactions by payment card issuers having assets over \$10 billion and to enforce a new statutory requirement that those fees be reasonable and proportional to the actual cost of a transaction to the issuer; and

required implementation of various corporate governance processes affecting areas such as executive compensation and proxy access by shareholders.

Many aspects of the Dodd-Frank Act are subject to rulemaking and will take effect over time, making it difficult to anticipate the overall financial impact on financial institutions and consumers. Provisions in the legislation that affect the payment of interest on demand deposits and interchange fees are likely to increase the costs associated with deposits as well as reduce banks' revenues.

**Restrictions on Payment of Dividends.** Under North Carolina law, MidCarolina is authorized to pay dividends as declared by its board of directors, provided that no such distribution results in MidCarolina's insolvency on a going concern or balance sheet basis. However, although MidCarolina is a legal entity separate and distinct from MidCarolina Bank, its principal source of funds with which it can pay dividends to its shareholders and its separate expenses is dividends it receives from MidCarolina Bank. For that reason, MidCarolina's ability to pay dividends effectively is subject to the same limitations that apply to MidCarolina Bank.

In general, MidCarolina Bank may pay dividends only from its undivided profits. However, if its surplus is less than 50% of its paid-in capital stock, its directors may not declare any cash dividend until it has transferred to surplus 25% of its undivided profits or any lesser percentage necessary to raise its surplus to an amount equal to 50% of its paid-in capital stock.

As described above under the caption "Memorandums of Understanding," MidCarolina's and MidCarolina Bank's boards of directors have entered into agreements with, respectively, the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond and with the FDIC and North Carolina Commissioner of Banks. MidCarolina's agreement provides that it will not receive dividends from MidCarolina Bank, pay dividends on MidCarolina's common or preferred stock or payments on trust preferred securities, incur additional debt, or redeem any outstanding stock, without its regulator's prior written approval.



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MidCarolina Bank's agreement provides that it will not pay any dividend to MidCarolina without its regulators' approval.

Federal law prohibits MidCarolina Bank from making any capital distributions, including paying a cash dividend, if it is, or after making the distribution it would become, undercapitalized as that term is defined in the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (the FDIA). Also, if in the FDIC's opinion an insured bank under its jurisdiction is engaged in or is about to engage in an unsafe or unsound practice, the FDIC may require, after notice and hearing, that the bank cease and desist from that practice. The FDIC has indicated that paying dividends that deplete a bank's capital base to an inadequate level would be an unsafe and unsound banking practice. (See Prompt Corrective Action below.) The FDIC has issued policy statements which provide that insured banks generally should pay dividends only out of their current operating earnings. Also, under the FDIA no dividend may be paid by an FDIC-insured bank while it is in default on any assessment due the FDIC. MidCarolina Bank's payment of dividends also may be affected or limited by other factors, such as events or circumstances that lead the FDIC to require it to maintain its capital above regulatory guidelines.

**Capital Adequacy.** MidCarolina and MidCarolina Bank are required to comply with the Federal Reserve's and FDIC's capital adequacy standards for bank holding companies and insured banks. The Federal Reserve and FDIC have issued risk-based capital and leverage capital guidelines for measuring capital adequacy, and all applicable capital standards must be satisfied for MidCarolina or MidCarolina Bank to be considered in compliance with regulatory capital requirements.

Under the risk-based capital guidelines, the minimum ratio ( Total Capital Ratio ) of an entity's total capital ( Total Capital ) to its risk-weighted assets (including certain off-balance-sheet items, such as standby letters of credit) is 8.0%. At least half of Total Capital must be composed of Tier 1 Capital. Tier 1 Capital includes common equity, undivided profits, minority interests in the equity accounts of consolidated subsidiaries, qualifying noncumulative perpetual preferred stock, and a limited amount of cumulative perpetual preferred stock, less goodwill and certain other intangible assets. The remaining Total Capital may consist of Tier 2 Capital which includes certain subordinated debt, certain hybrid capital instruments and other qualifying preferred stock, and a limited amount of loan loss reserves. A bank or bank holding company that does not satisfy minimum capital requirements may be required to adopt and implement a plan acceptable to its federal banking regulator to achieve an adequate level of capital.

Under the leverage capital measure, the minimum ratio ( Leverage Capital Ratio ) of Tier 1 Capital to average assets, less goodwill and various other intangible assets, is 3.0% for entities that meet specified criteria, including having the highest regulatory rating. All other entities generally are required to maintain an additional cushion of 100 to 200 basis points above the stated minimum. The guidelines also provide that banks experiencing internal growth or making acquisitions will be expected to maintain strong capital positions substantially above the minimum levels without significant reliance on intangible assets. A bank's Tangible Leverage Ratio (deducting all intangibles) and other indicators of capital strength also will be taken into consideration by banking regulators in evaluating proposals for expansion or new activities.

The Federal Reserve and the FDIC also consider interest rate risk (when the interest rate sensitivity of an institution's assets does not match the sensitivity of its liabilities or its off-balance-sheet position) in evaluating capital adequacy. Banks with excessive interest rate risk exposure must hold additional amounts of capital against their exposure to losses resulting from that risk. The regulators also require banks to incorporate market risk components into their risk-based capital. Under these market risk requirements, capital is allocated to support the amount of market risk related to a bank's trading activities.

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Capital categories of financial institutions are determined only for the purpose of applying the prompt corrective action rules described below which have been adopted by the various federal banking regulators, and they do not necessarily constitute an accurate representation of overall financial condition or prospects for other purposes. A failure to meet capital guidelines could subject MidCarolina Bank to a variety of enforcement remedies under those rules, including issuance of a capital directive, termination of FDIC deposit insurance, a prohibition on taking brokered deposits, and other restrictions on MidCarolina Bank's business. As described below, substantial additional restrictions can be imposed on banks that fail to meet applicable capital requirements.

**Prompt Corrective Action.** Federal law establishes a system of prompt corrective action to resolve the problems of undercapitalized banks. Under this system, the FDIC has established five capital categories ( well capitalized, adequately capitalized, undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized, and critically undercapitalized ) and it is required to take various supervisory actions, and is authorized to take other discretionary actions, with respect to banks in the three undercapitalized categories. The severity of any actions taken will depend on the capital category in which a bank is placed. Generally, subject to a narrow exception, current federal law requires the FDIC to appoint a receiver or conservator for a bank that is critically undercapitalized.

Under the FDIC's rules implementing the prompt corrective action provisions, an insured, state-chartered bank that (i) has a Total Capital Ratio of 10.0% or greater, a Tier 1 Capital Ratio of 6.0% or greater, and a Leverage Ratio of 5.0% or greater, and (ii) is not subject to any written agreement, order, capital directive, or prompt corrective action directive issued by the FDIC, is considered well capitalized. A bank with a Total Capital Ratio of 8.0% or greater, a Tier 1 Capital Ratio of 4.0% or greater, and a Leverage Ratio of 4.0% or greater, is considered adequately capitalized. A bank that has a Total Capital Ratio of less than 8.0%, a Tier 1 Capital Ratio of less than 4.0%, or a Leverage Ratio of less than 4.0%, is considered undercapitalized. A bank that has a Total Capital Ratio of less than 6.0%, a Tier 1 Capital Ratio of less than 3.0%, or a Leverage Ratio of less than 3.0%, is considered significantly undercapitalized, and a bank that has a tangible equity capital to assets ratio equal to or less than 2.0% is considered critically undercapitalized. For purposes of these rules, the term tangible equity includes core capital elements counted as Tier 1 Capital for purposes of the risk-based capital standards (see Capital Adequacy above), plus the amount of outstanding cumulative perpetual preferred stock (including related surplus), minus all intangible assets (with various exceptions). A bank may be deemed to be in a lower capitalization category than indicated by its actual capital position if it receives an unsatisfactory examination rating.

A bank categorized as undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized, or critically undercapitalized is required to submit an acceptable capital restoration plan to the FDIC. An undercapitalized bank also is generally prohibited from increasing its average total assets, making acquisitions, establishing new branches, or engaging in new lines of business, other than in accordance with an accepted capital restoration plan or with the FDIC's approval. Also, the FDIC may treat an undercapitalized bank as being significantly undercapitalized if it determines that is necessary to carry out the purpose of the law.

On December 31, 2010, MidCarolina Bank's capital ratios were at levels to qualify it as well capitalized under the FDIC's rules.

**Federal Deposit Insurance.** MidCarolina Bank's deposits are insured by the FDIC to the full extent provided in the FDIA, and it pays assessments to the FDIC for that insurance coverage. Under the FDIA, the FDIC may terminate a bank's deposit insurance if it finds that the bank has engaged in unsafe and unsound practices, is in an unsafe or unsound condition to continue operations, or has violated applicable laws, regulations, rules or orders.

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The FDIC uses a risk-based assessment system to determine the amount of MidCarolina Bank's deposit insurance assessment based on an evaluation of the probability that MidCarolina Bank will cause a loss to the DIF. That evaluation takes into consideration risks attributable to different categories and concentrations of MidCarolina Bank's assets and liabilities and any other factors the FDIC considers relevant, including information obtained from the North Carolina Commissioner of Banks. A higher assessment rate results in an increase in the deposit insurance assessments paid by MidCarolina Bank.

The FDIC is responsible for maintaining the adequacy of the DIF, and the amount MidCarolina Bank pays for deposit insurance is influenced not only by an assessment of the risk it poses to the DIF, but also by the adequacy of the insurance fund at any time to cover the risk posed by all insured institutions. Because the DIF reserve ratio had fallen below the minimum level required by law, during 2008 the FDIC adopted a restoration plan to return the reserve ratio to the minimum level and, during 2009, it imposed a special assessment on insured institutions, increased regular assessment rates, and required that insured institutions prepay their regular quarterly assessments through 2012. More recently, as required by the Dodd-Frank Act, the FDIC has set the minimum DIF reserve ratio at 1.35% which must be achieved by September 30, 2020. Although the Dodd-Frank Act requires the FDIC to off-set the effect of the higher minimum ratio on insured depository institutions with assets of less than \$10 billion, FDIC insurance assessments paid by all insured depository institutions, including MidCarolina Bank, could be increased substantially in the future if the FDIC finds an increase to be necessary in order to adequately maintain the DIF.

***Restrictions on Transactions with Affiliates.*** MidCarolina Bank is subject to the provisions of Sections 23A and 23B of the Federal Reserve Act which restrict certain transactions between a bank and its affiliates, including its bank holding company. Among other things, Section 23A limits the amount of:

a bank's loans or extensions of credit to, or investment in, its affiliates;

assets a bank may purchase from affiliates, except for real and personal property exempted by the Federal Reserve;

the amount of a bank's loans or extensions of credit to third parties collateralized by securities or obligations of the bank's affiliates; and

a bank's issuance of a guarantee, acceptance or letter of credit for its affiliates.

The total amount of these transactions is limited in amount, as to any one affiliate, to 10% of a bank's capital and surplus and, as to all affiliates, to 20% of a bank's capital and surplus. In addition to the amount limitations, each of the above transactions must meet specified collateral requirements. MidCarolina Bank also must comply with other provisions under Section 23A designed to prevent the Bank's taking of low-quality assets from an affiliate.

Section 23B, among other things, prohibits a bank or its subsidiaries generally from engaging in transactions with its affiliates unless those transactions are on terms substantially the same, or at least as favorable to the bank or its subsidiaries, as would apply in comparable transactions with nonaffiliated companies.

Federal law also restricts MidCarolina Bank's ability to extend credit to its and MidCarolina's executive officers, directors, principal shareholders and their related interests. These credit extensions:

must be made on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with unrelated third parties; and

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must not involve more than the normal risk of repayment or present other unfavorable features.

**Community Reinvestment.** Under the Community Reinvestment Act (the CRA), an insured bank has a continuing and affirmative obligation, consistent with its safe and sound operation, to help meet the credit needs of its entire community, including low and moderate income neighborhoods. The CRA does not establish specific lending requirements or programs for banks, nor does it limit a bank's discretion to develop, consistent with the CRA, the types of products and services it believes are best suited to its particular community. The CRA requires the federal banking regulators, in their examinations of insured banks, to assess the banks' records of meeting the credit needs of their communities, using the ratings of outstanding, satisfactory, needs to improve, or substantial noncompliance, and to take that record into account in their evaluations of various applications by those banks. All banks are required to make public disclosure of their CRA performance ratings. MidCarolina Bank received a satisfactory rating in its last CRA examination during 2010.

**USA Patriot Act of 2001.** The USA Patriot Act of 2001 was enacted in response to the terrorist attacks that occurred in the United States on September 11, 2001. The act strengthened the ability of U.S. law enforcement and the intelligence community to work cohesively to combat terrorism on a variety of fronts. The act's impact on all financial institutions has been significant and wide ranging. The act contains sweeping anti-money laundering and financial transparency requirements and imposes various other regulatory requirements, including standards for verifying customer identification at account opening, and rules promoting cooperation among financial institutions, regulators and law enforcement agencies in identifying parties that may be involved in terrorism or money laundering.

**Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.** The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the Sarbanes-Oxley Act) became effective on July 30, 2002. In general, it mandated important corporate governance and financial reporting requirements intended to enhance the accuracy and transparency of public companies' reported financial results. It established specific responsibilities for corporate chief executive officers, chief financial officers and audit committees in the financial reporting process, and it created a regulatory body to oversee auditors of public companies. It enhanced SEC enforcement tools, new criminal penalties for federal mail, wire and securities fraud, and criminal penalties for document and record destruction in connection with federal investigations. It also lengthened the statute of limitations for securities fraud claims and provided new corporate whistleblower protection.

The economic and operational effects of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act on public companies, including MidCarolina, have been significant in terms of the time, resources and costs associated with compliance. Because the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, for the most part, applies equally to larger and smaller public companies, MidCarolina will continue to be presented with additional challenges as a smaller, community-oriented financial institution seeking to compete with larger financial institutions in its markets.

## **Board of Directors**

MidCarolina's bylaws provide that its board of directors:

consists of not less than five nor more than 20 members, with MidCarolina's board of directors being authorized to set and change the actual number of directors from time to time within those limits; and

is divided into three classes with directors being elected to staggered three-year terms, and that each year the terms of the directors in one class expire and directors in that class are

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elected for three-year terms or until their respective successors have been duly elected and qualified.

MidCarolina's board of directors currently consists of 15 directors, each of whom also serves as a director of MidCarolina Bank. Three current directors of MidCarolina, F. D. Hornaday III, John H. Love and Robert A. Ward, have been chosen by MidCarolina's board of directors, and approved by American's board of directors, to become directors of American and American National Bank following the merger. Additionally, though he will not serve as a voting director of American, MidCarolina's chairman, James R. Copland III, will serve as a director emeritus of American following the merger. The following table contains information about those four current MidCarolina directors.

Name and Age	Positions with MidCarolina and	First Elected/ Current Term	Principal Occupation
	MidCarolina Bank (1)	Expires (2)	and Business Experience
James R. Copland III (70)	Chairman	1997 / 2013	Chairman, Copland Industries, Inc. and Copland Fabrics, Inc. (textiles)
F. D. Hornaday III (61)	Vice Chairman	1997 / 2011	President and Chief Executive Officer, Knit Wear Fabrics, Inc. (circular knit manufacturer)
John H. Love (51)	Director	1997 / 2011	President, W. E. Love & Associates, Inc. (insurance brokerage)
Robert A. Ward (70)	Director	1997 / 2013	Retired; previously, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Unifi, Inc. (textiles) (1971-2005)

(1) Mr. Copland serves as Chairman of the board's Executive Committee. Mr. Hornaday serves as a member of the board's Audit Committee, Compensation Committee and Executive Committee. Mr. Love serves as Chairman of the board's Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee and as a member of Audit Committee, Compensation Committee and Executive Committee. Mr. Ward serves as Chairman of the board's Compensation Committee and a member of the board's Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee and Executive Committee.

(2) First elected refers to the year in which each individual first became a director of MidCarolina Bank. Each of the four directors listed in the table first became a director of MidCarolina during 2002 in connection with its organization as MidCarolina Bank's holding company and previously had served as an organizing director of MidCarolina Bank since 1997.

The experience, qualifications, attributes, skills and other factors that have led MidCarolina's board to conclude that each of the directors listed in the table above should serve as a director are described below.

**James R. Copland III** serves as Chairman of MidCarolina's and MidCarolina Bank's boards of directors. He first became a director of MidCarolina in 2002 in connection with its organization as MidCarolina Bank's holding company, and he previously had served as a founding director of MidCarolina Bank since 1997. His principal occupation is his service as the Chairman of Copland Industries, Inc. and Copland Fabrics, Inc. Mr. Copland is a Burlington native and holds a degree in Business Administration from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He gained experience as a bank director through his service on the board of directors of Northwestern Bank for 23 years and as a founding director of FirstSouth Bank, a locally-owned community bank in Burlington, from 1988 to 1996. Mr. Copland's management and financial background, and level of business knowledge and experience in the banking industry, are attributes that qualify him to serve as a director.

**F.D. Hornaday, III** serves as Vice Chairman of MidCarolina's and MidCarolina Bank's boards of directors. He first became a director of MidCarolina in 2002 in connection with its organization as MidCarolina Bank's holding company, and he previously had served as a founding director of

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MidCarolina Bank since 1997. His principal occupation is President and Chief Executive Officer of Knit Wear Fabrics, Inc., a circular knit manufacturer. A lifelong Burlington resident, Mr. Hornaday received a degree in Industrial Relations from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1971 and began his career in textiles the following year. He is currently a Board member of the Trust Company of the South, North Carolina's oldest non-depository trust company, and he also serves as the current Chairman of the Alamance Regional Medical Center Board overseeing the management of the hospital's strategic, business and regulatory environment. Mr. Hornaday's level of business knowledge and experience derived from management positions in the textile industry, along with his leadership of the local hospital board, are attributes that qualify him to serve as a director.

**John H. Love** first became a director of MidCarolina in 2002 in connection with its organization as MidCarolina Bank's holding company, and he previously had served as a founding director of MidCarolina Bank since 1997. His principal occupation is President of W. E. Love & Associates, Inc., an insurance brokerage firm. A Burlington native, Mr. Love received a degree in Business Administration from the University of South Carolina in 1982 and began working in his family's business, where he remains today. Mr. Love's background in overall risk evaluation and statistical analysis of risk, and his experience dealing with multiple regulatory agencies in his own profession, qualify him to serve as a director.

**Robert A. Ward** first became a director of MidCarolina in 2002 in connection with its organization as MidCarolina Bank's holding company, and he previously had served as a founding director of MidCarolina Bank since 1997. He is retired from full-time employment, and previously served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Unifi, Inc., a textile company listed on the NYSE, from 1971 to 2005, where his duties included significant responsibility in the areas of accounting and risk management oversight, shareholder relations, SEC and New York Stock Exchange compliance, foreign exchange matters, international operations, employee benefits and general corporate administration. A longtime Burlington resident, he received a bachelor of science degree from East Carolina University in 1962 and became a Certified Public Accountant in 1964. Mr. Ward has served as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of East Carolina University, a member of the Board of Trustees of Elon University, on a local advisory board for NationsBank, and as president of the Carolinas chapter of the Financial Executives Institute. Mr. Ward's business and financial experience and expertise qualify him to serve as a director.

## **Director Independence**

Each year, MidCarolina's board of directors reviews transactions, relationships and other arrangements involving its directors and determines which directors the board considers to be independent. In making those determinations, the board applies the independence criteria contained in the listing requirements of the NASDAQ Stock Market. The MidCarolina board has directed its Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee to assess each outside director's independence and report its findings to the board in connection with the board's periodic determinations, and to monitor the status of each director on an ongoing basis and inform the board of changes in factors or circumstances that may affect a director's ability to exercise independent judgment.

As described above under the caption "Board of Directors," F. D. Hornaday III, John H. Love and Robert A. Ward have been chosen by MidCarolina's board, and approved by American's board, to become directors of American and American National Bank following the merger, and MidCarolina's chairman, James R. Copland III, will serve as a director emeritus of American following the merger. Based on its most recent determination, MidCarolina's board of directors believes that each of those four individuals is an independent director under NASDAQ's criteria with respect to MidCarolina.

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In addition to the specific NASDAQ criteria, in assessing the independence of directors MidCarolina’s Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee and the board consider whether they believe any other transactions, relationships, arrangements or other factors could impair a director’s ability to exercise independent judgment. In its determination that the above four directors are independent, those other factors considered by the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee and the board included MidCarolina Bank’s lending relationships with each of them.

**Executive Officers**

The individuals listed in the table below have been designated as the executive officers of MidCarolina and MidCarolina Bank.

<b>Name and Age</b>	<b>Positions</b>
Charles T. Canaday, Jr. (49)	President and Chief Executive Officer of MidCarolina and MidCarolina Bank (since 2007); previously served as Chief Operating Officer and Executive Vice President (from 2004 until 2007) and as MidCarolina Bank’s Vice President and Senior Commercial Lender (from 2000 until 2004).
Christopher B. Redcay (58)	Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer (since 2003), Corporate Secretary (since 2006), and Senior Vice President (since 2004) of MidCarolina and MidCarolina Bank.
R. Craig Patterson (49)	Chief Credit Officer and Senior Vice President of MidCarolina (since 2004) and MidCarolina Bank’s Chief Credit Officer and Senior Vice President (since 1997).

Following the merger, it is expected that Mr. Canaday will serve as senior vice president of American and as executive vice president and president of North Carolina Banking for American National Bank.

**Executive Compensation**

**Summary.** The following table shows the cash and other compensation paid or provided to or deferred by MidCarolina’s president and chief executive officer, Charles T. Canaday, Jr., for 2010, 2009 and 2008. Mr. Canaday is compensated by MidCarolina Bank for his services as its officer, and he receive no separate salary or other cash compensation from MidCarolina. Mr. Canaday is employed by MidCarolina Bank under an employment agreement as described below.

**Table of Contents****Summary Compensation Table**

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (2)	Bonus (3)	Option Awards (4)	Change in		Total
					Pension Value (5)	All Other Compensation (6)	
Charles T. Canaday, Jr. (1)	2010	\$ 230,000	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ 20,343	\$ 18,065	\$ 268,408
	2009	230,000	-0-	28,660	19,066	17,585	295,311
President and Chief Executive Officer	2008	230,000	65,000	-0-	17,869	22,593	335,462

- (1) Mr. Canaday is a member of MidCarolina's and MidCarolina Bank's boards of directors, but he receives no additional compensation for his service as a director.
- (2) Includes amounts deferred at Mr. Canaday's election under MidCarolina Bank's Section 401(k) plan.
- (3) Represents discretionary bonus paid for each year.
- (4) Reflects the aggregate grant date fair value, as computed under FASB ASC Topic 718, *Stock Compensation*, of stock options granted to Mr. Canaday during each year. A discussion of material assumptions made in the valuation of stock options is contained in notes to MidCarolina's consolidated financial statements contained in this proxy statement/prospectus beginning on page F-1.
- (5) Reflects the increase during each year in the present value of Mr. Canaday's future benefits under his salary continuation agreement described below under the caption Retirement Benefits.
- (6) The following table describes Mr. Canaday's Other Compensation for 2010.

Description	Amount
MidCarolina Bank's matching contributions for the officer's account under our Section 401(k) plan	\$ 6,900
Automobile expense allowance paid in cash	4,800
Club dues paid by MidCarolina Bank	4,364
Cell phone reimbursement	1,620
Value officer is treated as receiving related to death benefit under split-dollar insurance policy (a)	381

- (a) Mr. Canaday is covered by a split-dollar life insurance policy that is owned by MidCarolina Bank and for which it paid lump-sum premiums in prior years. No premiums were paid on the policy during 2010, and no premiums on the policy are included in the table. MidCarolina Bank also provides its officers with group life, health, medical and other insurance coverages that are generally available to all salaried employees, and the cost of that insurance for Mr. Canaday is not included in the table.

**Employment Agreement.** Mr. Canaday is employed by MidCarolina Bank under an employment agreement entered into during May 2008. The agreement provides for:

an initial rolling term of three years that, at the end of each year, is extended by one additional year unless either MidCarolina Bank or Mr. Canaday gives notice that the agreement will not be extended;

annual base salary (originally \$230,000) which is subject to review and periodic increase by MidCarolina Bank's board of directors;

payment of monthly country club dues and a \$400 per month automobile allowance; and



the right to participate in bonus or incentive plans and other benefits made available by MidCarolina Bank to its executive officers.

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If Mr. Canaday's employment were terminated without cause, he would continue to receive his base salary for the remaining term of his agreement. Additionally, MidCarolina Bank could elect to enforce a covenant contained in the agreement that would prohibit Mr. Canaday from competing against MidCarolina Bank during a two-year restriction period described in the agreement following his termination (the Covenant Not To Compete). If MidCarolina Bank did that, it would be required to make additional monthly payments to Mr. Canaday for two years in an aggregate amount equal to two times his Average Annual Total Cash Compensation (which is defined in the agreement as the average of his base salary plus cash bonuses for the three calendar years preceding the year in which the termination of his employment occurred).

If, within two years following a change in control of MidCarolina or MidCarolina Bank:

Mr. Canaday's employment were terminated without cause, or

he terminated his own employment with good reason (as defined below), he would be paid an aggregate amount (payable in monthly payments for three years) equal to three times his Average Annual Total Cash Compensation. Those payments would be in lieu of any other payments under his agreement.

In the case of Mr. Canaday's voluntary termination of his own employment without good reason following a change in control, the agreement provides that MidCarolina Bank could elect to enforce the Covenant Not To Compete. If MidCarolina Bank did that, it would make monthly payments to Mr. Canaday for two years in an aggregate amount equal to two times his Average Annual Total Cash Compensation. The agreement provides for similar payments following any voluntary termination when there has not been a change in control.

As defined in the agreements, a change in control would have occurred if:

a person or group accumulated ownership of MidCarolina's or MidCarolina Bank's stock that amounted to more than 50% of the total fair market value or total voting power of all outstanding shares;

a majority of MidCarolina's board of directors were replaced during any 12-month period by directors whose appointment or election was not endorsed in advance by a majority of the board of directors; or

a person or group acquired assets from MidCarolina Bank with a total gross fair market value exceeding 50% of the total fair market value of all of its assets.

Under the agreement, Mr. Canaday would have good reason to terminate his own employment following a change in control if there was:

a material reduction in his base compensation, in his authority, duties or responsibilities, or in the budget over which he has authority;

a material change in the geographic location at which the officer must perform services; or

a material breach by MidCarolina Bank, or its successor, in any employment agreement between it and the officer.

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Under the Covenant Not to Compete, while Mr. Canaday received payments he could not directly or indirectly compete with MidCarolina Bank in any county where it had an office, in any contiguous county, or within a 15 mile radius thereof. In addition, following any termination of his employment, Mr. Canaday could not disclose or make use of any confidential information about MidCarolina Bank's business that he received during his employment.

The following table lists aggregate payments that would have been called for under Mr. Canaday's employment agreement if his employment had terminated under various circumstances on December 31, 2010.

Type of Termination Event	Amount
<b>and Description of Payment</b>	
<b><i>Involuntary Termination Without Cause, Other Than After a Change in Control:</i></b>	
Base salary for remaining term of employment agreement	\$ 555,833(1)
Additional payments if Covenant Not to Compete is enforced	503,333(2)
<b><i>Involuntary Termination Without Cause, or Voluntary Termination With Good Reason, After a Change in Control</i></b>	755,000(3)
<b><i>Voluntary Termination Without Good Reason After a Change in Control:</i></b>	
Payments if Covenant Not to Compete is enforced	503,333(2)
<b><i>Voluntary Termination Other Than After a Change in Control:</i></b>	
Payments if Covenant Not to Compete is enforced	503,333(2)

- (1) Reflects the aggregate amount of monthly payments that would be made during the remaining term of Mr. Canaday's employment agreement (approximately 29 months on December 31, 2010).
- (2) Reflects the aggregate amount of monthly payments that would be made to Mr. Canaday over a period of two years if MidCarolina Bank elected to enforce the Covenant Not to Compete contained in his employment agreement. These payments would not be made if MidCarolina Bank did not make that election.
- (3) Reflects the aggregate amount of monthly payments that would be made to Mr. Canaday over a period of three years.

As described in this proxy statement/prospectus under the caption "The Merger - Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger" on page 85, upon completion of the merger Mr. Canaday's employment agreement with MidCarolina will terminate and be replaced by a new employment agreement with American National Bank, and he will not receive any change in control payments under the MidCarolina employment agreement. Under the agreement with American National Bank, Mr. Canaday will receive \$550,000 as a retention bonus for his agreeing to serve as an officer of American after the merger. American National Bank and Mr. Canaday will also enter into an arrangement at the time of the merger under which American National Bank will fund a deferred compensation account for Mr. Canaday with a lump sum payment of \$205,100.

**Plan-Based Awards.** MidCarolina has two compensation plans under which stock options have been granted, or from time to time in the future could be granted, to its and MidCarolina Bank's executive officers. They are:

the Employee Stock Option Plan (the "Old Plan") which has expired but under which options to buy shares of MidCarolina's common stock previously have been granted and remain outstanding; and

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the Omnibus Stock Ownership and Long Term Incentive Plan (the New Plan ) under which options to purchase MidCarolina common stock have been granted and under which restricted stock awards, long-term incentive compensation units, stock appreciation rights and book value shares could be granted in the future.

Stock options give the officers to whom they are granted the right to buy shares of MidCarolina common stock during a stated period of time (ordinarily ten years) at a fixed price per share equal to the fair market value of the stock as determined under the terms of the plans on the dates of grant. Options usually vest and become exercisable at intervals as to portions of the shares they cover based on a vesting schedule. They generally terminate immediately on the date of, or after a stated number of days following, the termination of an officer's employment. Options may be granted as incentive stock options that qualify for special tax treatment under the Internal Revenue Code, or they may be non-qualified stock options that do not qualify for that special tax treatment.

In addition to stock options, the New Plan authorizes the grant of other types of awards, including restricted stock awards (conditional grants of shares of common stock to officers subject to restrictions), long-term incentive compensation units (under which shares of common stock and cash may be paid to employees based on the extent to which performance goals or criteria set by the Compensation Committee are achieved), stock appreciation rights (under which payments may be made to officers based on increases in the market value of a specified number of shares of common stock during the term of the awards), and book value shares (under which payments may be made to officers based on increases in the book value of a specified number of shares of common stock during the term of the awards). However, no such other awards have been granted.

Stock options granted under the Old Plan and New Plan have not included any performance-based conditions. The price per share and vesting schedules of stock options are determined by the MidCarolina's board of directors based on the recommendation of the Compensation Committee at the time they are granted. The committee has used its own judgment in determining the levels of awards that it considers to be reasonable, and there are no specific measures or criteria on which the committee has determined the amounts of stock options that have been granted to executive officers.

In the event of a change in control transaction (as defined below), stock options granted under the New Plan would terminate if provision is not made in connection with the transaction for the options to be assumed by a successor company or otherwise to continue in effect. However, in any such event, the options would become immediately exercisable in full, without regard to any vesting schedule, and could be exercised on the date of the change of control, unless accelerating exercisability of the options would result in an excess parachute payment under Section 280G of the Internal Revenue Code. As defined in the agreements, a change of control transaction would occur if:

a person or group accumulated ownership of MidCarolina's or MidCarolina Bank's stock that amounted to more than 50% of the total fair market value or 35% or more of the total voting power of all outstanding shares;

a majority of MidCarolina's board of directors were replaced during any 12-month period by directors whose appointment or election was not endorsed in advance by a majority of the Board; or

a person or group acquired assets from MidCarolina Bank with a total gross fair market value exceeding 40% of the total fair market value of all of its assets.

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As described in the table below, on December 31, 2010, stock options held by Mr. Canaday remained unexercisable for 8,000 shares. As a result, those options would have accelerated and become immediately exercisable if there had been a change in control transaction on that date.

No new stock options were granted to any executive officers during 2010. The following table contains information about all stock options held by Mr. Canaday on December 31, 2010.

**Outstanding Equity Awards at 2010 Year End**

Name	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Stock options (Exercisable)	Option Awards		
		Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Stock Options (Unexercisable)	Option Exercise Price	Option Expiration Date
Charles T. Canaday, Jr.	23,375	-0-	\$ 10.29	12/23/2015
	2,000	8,000(1)	7.25	01/20/2019

- (1) The options became exercisable as to 25% of the remaining covered shares on January 20, 2011, and the remaining 75% become exercisable in three equal annual installments beginning on January 20, 2012.

As described in this proxy statement/prospectus under the caption *The Merger Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger* on page 85, upon consummation of the merger Mr. Canaday's stock options that remain unexercisable will immediately vest and become exercisable in full and, to the extent they have not previously been exercised, all his stock options will be converted into options to purchase shares of American common stock.

**Retirement Benefits.** MidCarolina Bank has entered into a salary continuation agreement with Mr. Canaday under which it will pay him an annual retirement benefit of \$70,000, in monthly payments, for his lifetime following the termination of his employment on or after age 65.

Under generally excepted accounting principles, MidCarolina Bank accrues a liability on its books each year for its obligation to Mr. Canaday under his agreement. These accruals are in amounts such that, at Mr. Canaday's normal retirement age, his accrual balance will equal the then-current present value of his normal retirement benefits for his expected lifetime. His accrual balance increases each year by a level principal amount, plus interest at an assumed discount rate. The discount rate for 2010 was 6.5%. It may be changed from time to time in the future to maintain the rate within reasonable standards under generally accepted accounting principles. Mr. Canaday's accrual balance at the time of any termination of his employment prior to normal retirement age will be the amount accrued on MidCarolina Bank's books at that time for its liability to him.

If Mr. Canaday's employment terminates before age 65 for any reason other than death, termination for cause or following a change in control, MidCarolina Bank will pay a reduced benefit to him for life in an amount calculated to fully amortize his accrual balance at the time of termination over a period beginning at his normal retirement age for his expected lifetime (taking into account interest on that balance during the payment period). Those payments will begin on the later of the first day of (i) the seventh month after termination of his employment, or (ii) the month after he reaches age 65. In the case of termination as a result of Mr. Canaday's disability, payments will begin following the expiration of six months from the termination of his employment. If Mr. Canaday dies while employed by MidCarolina Bank, or following termination of his employment under circumstances such that he is entitled to a benefit under his agreement, his beneficiary would receive a lump-sum payment in an amount equal to his accrual balance at the time of death.

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If, within 12 months following a change of control (as defined below) of MidCarolina or MidCarolina Bank, Mr. Canaday's employment is terminated involuntarily without cause, or he terminates his own employment with good reason (as defined below), MidCarolina Bank, or its successor, would be obligated to pay to him, in a lump sum, an amount equal to his projected accrual balance at age 65, without discount for the time-value of money. If a change in control occurred after Mr. Canaday has begun receiving benefit payments, or following termination of his employment but before the commencement of benefit payments, he would be entitled to receive, in a lump sum, the amount of his remaining accrual balance.

Mr. Canaday's agreement would terminate automatically, and his right to payments will be forfeited, if his employment is terminated for cause.

As defined in the agreement, a change of control would occur if, in general:

a person or group accumulated ownership of MidCarolina's or MidCarolina Bank's stock that amounted to more than 50% of the total fair market value or total voting power of all outstanding shares;

a majority of MidCarolina's board of directors were replaced during any 12-month period by directors whose appointment or election was not endorsed in advance by a majority of the board; or

a person or group acquired assets of MidCarolina Bank with a total gross fair market value exceeding 50% of the total fair market value of all its assets.

Mr. Canaday would have good reason to terminate his own employment following a change in control if there was:

a material reduction in his base compensation, in his authority, duties or responsibility, or in the budget over which he has authority;

a material change in the geographic location at which he must perform services; or

a material breach by MidCarolina Bank in any employment agreement between it and him.

The following table shows the amount of the accrual balance on MidCarolina Bank's books at December 31, 2010, for its obligation to Mr. Canaday under his salary continuation agreement.

Name	Accrual Balance (1)
Charles T. Canaday, Jr.	\$ 166,729

(1) The accrual balance reflects the total amount accrued by MidCarolina Bank on its books for its liability to Mr. Canaday for benefits under his agreement.

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The following table lists the actual amounts of payments that would have been made to Mr. Canaday under his salary continuation agreement if his employment had been terminated under the specified circumstances as of December 31, 2010.

Name	Monthly payment following termination at age 65 (1)	Monthly payment following termination or disability before age 65 (2)	Lump-sum payment following death (3)	Lump-sum payment following change in control (4)
Charles T. Canaday, Jr.	\$ 5,833	\$ 3,654	\$ 166,729	\$ 723,065

- (1) Assumes that Mr. Canaday had reached age 65 at the time of termination of his employment on December 31, 2010. Payments would be made monthly for life.
- (2) Reduced payments would be payable for life following termination of employment before age 65 for any reason other than death, termination for cause, or termination following a change in control. The payment amount in the table assumes termination of employment on December 31, 2010 before age 65, and is the amount calculated to amortize Mr. Canaday's actual accrual balance on that date over a period beginning at age 65 and for his expected lifetime. Payments would begin on the first day of the later of the seventh month following termination of employment or of the month after Mr. Canaday reached age 65, or, in the case of disability, after six months following termination of employment, and would be made monthly for life.
- (3) The lump-sum payment amount equals Mr. Canaday's accrual balance on December 31, 2010.
- (4) A lump-sum payment would be made if, within 12 months following a change in control, Mr. Canaday's employment was terminated involuntarily without cause, or he terminated his own employment with good reason. The lump-sum payment amount equals Mr. Canaday's currently projected accrual balance at age 65, without discount for the time value of money.

As described in this proxy statement/prospectus under the caption "The Merger - Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger" on page 85, American has agreed to assume all of MidCarolina's obligations under Mr. Canaday's salary continuation agreement and it will remain in effect following the merger.

**Life Insurance Benefits.** MidCarolina Bank has purchased life insurance policies on the lives of each of its executive officers, and has entered into an endorsement split-dollar agreement with each of them. The policies are owned by MidCarolina Bank. Under the agreements, upon an officer's death while he remained employed by MidCarolina Bank, 80% of the net death proceeds of that officer's policy would be paid to his designated beneficiary. The net death proceeds of a policy would equal the total death benefit payable under the policy minus the cash surrender value of the policy. MidCarolina Bank would receive the remainder of the death benefits, including the full cash surrender value of the policy.

On December 31, 2010, the amount of the net death proceeds of the policies that would have been paid to Mr. Canaday's beneficiary following his death on that day was \$567,746.

Under MidCarolina Bank's group life insurance plan that is available on the same terms to all full-time employees, each of its executive officer is entitled to death benefits equal to his annual salary at the time of death. Benefits payable to Mr. Canaday's beneficiary under that plan following his death on December 31, 2010, would have been \$230,000.

**Director Compensation**

**Directors Fees.** MidCarolina's outside directors are compensated for their services as directors of MidCarolina Bank, and they receive no additional cash compensation for their services as

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MidCarolina's directors. Mr. Canaday is compensated as an officer of MidCarolina Bank, and he receives no additional compensation for his service as a director. The following table describes MidCarolina Bank's current standard schedule of fees paid to outside directors.

Description	Amount
Monthly fee paid to the Chairman of MidCarolina Bank's Board	\$ 1,600
Monthly fee paid to the Vice Chairman of MidCarolina Bank's Board	1,500
Monthly fee paid to Chairmen of the Audit and Loan Committees	600
Per diem fee for attendance at meetings of MidCarolina Bank's Board (1)	400
Per diem fee for attendance at Executive Committee meetings (1)	400
Per diem fee for attendance at other committee meetings (1) (2)	300

(1) The Chairman, Mr. Copland, and Vice Chairman, Mr. Hornaday, do not receive additional fees for attendance at meetings of MidCarolina Bank's board of directors or its committees.

(2) The Chairmen of the Audit and Loan Committees do not receive any additional fees for attendance at meetings of those committees.

**Director Compensation for 2010.** As described above under the caption - Board of Directors, F. D. Hornaday III, John H. Love and Robert A. Ward have been chosen by MidCarolina's board, and approved by American's board, to become directors of American and American National Bank following the merger, and MidCarolina's chairman, James R. Copland III, will serve as a director emeritus of American following the merger. The following table summarizes the compensation received by those directors from MidCarolina Bank for 2010.

**2010 Director Compensation**

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash	Option Awards (1)	Total
James R. Copland III	\$ 19,200	-0-	\$ 19,200
F. D. Hornaday III	18,000	-0-	18,000
John H. Love	11,800	-0-	11,800
Robert A. Ward	12,200	-0-	12,200

(1) The 2008 Director Stock Option Plan authorizes grants of options from time to time to directors to purchase shares of MidCarolina common stock. Options generally are granted for a stated term (ordinarily ten years) at a fixed price per share that is equal to the market value of the underlying stock on the date the option is granted, and the options may include terms that provide for options to vest, or become exercisable, at intervals over a period of time. The plan authorizes the issuance of an aggregate of up to 250,000 shares of MidCarolina common stock upon the exercise of stock options. No stock options were granted to directors during 2010. On December 31, 2010, the directors listed in the table held stock options covering the following aggregate numbers of shares: Messrs. Copland and Hornaday 17,500 shares each; Messrs. Love and Ward 12,500 shares each.

**Transactions with Related Persons**

MidCarolina's board of directors has adopted a written policy under which its Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, on an ongoing basis, will review and approve certain transactions, arrangements or relationships in which MidCarolina or MidCarolina Bank is a participant and in which any of their related persons has a material interest. Those related persons include MidCarolina's directors, nominees for election as directors, executive officers, beneficial owners of more than 5% of a class of voting stock, and members of the immediate family of one of those persons.



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Except as described below, the policy covers:

any transactions, arrangement or relationships, or series of transactions, arrangements or relationships, that are required to be disclosed in MidCarolina's proxy statements under rules of the SEC (in general, those in which the dollar amount involved exceeds or will exceed an aggregate of \$120,000, including all periodic payments) ( Related Person Transactions ); and

any other transactions, arrangements or relationships in which the dollar amount involved exceeds or will exceed an aggregate of \$20,000 (including all periodic payments) and that would fall in the first category above except for their amount being less than the \$120,000 dollar threshold specified above ( Other Transactions ).

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee will review and pre-approve Related Person Transactions, and Other Transactions will be reported to the committee but need not be pre-approved. In the case of ongoing arrangements or relationships under which MidCarolina or MidCarolina Bank regularly obtains products or services related to their business operations, the committee need not approve each separate transaction, but will review and approve each new arrangement or relationship and then monitor transactions on an ongoing basis. The transactions covered by the policy generally include loans, but the policy does not cover loans made by MidCarolina Bank in the ordinary course of its business that are subject to banking regulations relating to insider loans and that are required to be approved by a majority of MidCarolina Bank's board of directors. The policy also does not cover the provision of services by MidCarolina Bank as a depository of funds or similar banking services in the ordinary course of its business, or compensation paid to executive officers, or to an immediate family member of a related person, that has been reviewed and approved, or recommended to MidCarolina's board of directors for approval, by the board's Compensation Committee.

In its review of Related Person Transactions, the policy provides that the committee should exercise independent judgment and should not approve any proposed transaction unless and until it has concluded to its satisfaction that the transaction:

has been or will be agreed to or engaged in on an arm's-length basis;

is or will be on terms that are fair and reasonable to MidCarolina or MidCarolina Bank; and

is in MidCarolina's or MidCarolina Bank's best interests.

There were no transactions during 2010 with related persons that were required to be approved by the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. However, MidCarolina Bank has had, and expects to have in the future, banking transactions in the ordinary course of its business with certain directors, executive officers and other related persons. All loans included in those transactions during 2010 were made in the ordinary course of MidCarolina Bank's business on substantially the same terms, including interest rates, repayment terms and collateral, as those prevailing at the time the loans were made for comparable transactions with other persons, and those loans did not involve more than the normal risk of collectibility or present other unfavorable features.

**Table of Contents****Beneficial Ownership of MidCarolina Common Stock**

Management of MidCarolina is not aware of anyone who, on [ ], 2011, owned, beneficially or of record, 5% or more of its outstanding common stock.

The following table describes the beneficial ownership of MidCarolina common stock on [ ], 2011, by its current directors and executive officers, individually, and by all of directors and executive officers as a group.

Name of Beneficial Owner	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership (1)	Percent of Class (2)
Dexter R. Barbee, Sr.	55,354	1.12%
H. Thomas Bobo	53,766	1.09%
James B. Crouch, Jr.	115,383	2.34%
Charles T. Canaday, Jr.	62,745	1.27%
Thomas E. Chandler	109,121	2.21%
James R. Copland III	113,410	2.30%
John (Tony) A. Holt, Sr.	26,415	0.54%
F. D. Hornaday III	69,610	1.41%
Teena Marie Koury	45,859	0.93%
John H. Love	38,643	0.78%
R. Craig Patterson	87,045	1.76%
James B. Powell	90,543	1.84%
Christopher B. Redcay	33,629	0.68%
John K. Roberts	79,359	1.61%
James H. Smith, Jr.	37,532	0.76%
Robert A. Ward	66,280	1.34%
George C. Waldrep, Jr.	6,900	0.14%
All current directors and executive officers as a group (17 persons)	1,091,594	21.38%

- (1) Except as otherwise noted, and to the best of knowledge of MidCarolina's management, the individuals named and included in the group exercise sole voting and investment power with respect to all listed shares. The listed shares include the following numbers of shares with respect to which individuals named and included in the group have shared voting and investment power: Mr. Bobo 14,633 shares; Mr. Crouch 18,520 shares; Mr. Chandler 8,167 shares; Mr. Copland 39,910 shares; Mr. Holt 16,332 shares; Mr. Hornaday 6,282 shares; Mr. Patterson 40,837 shares; Mr. Powell 20,418 shares; Mr. Roberts 14,290 shares; Mr. Smith 15,305 shares; Mr. Ward 40,407 shares; all current directors and executive officers as a group 235,101 shares. The listed shares also include the following numbers of shares that could be acquired by individuals named and included in the group pursuant to stock options that could be exercised within 60 days following [ ], 2011, and with respect to which shares they may be deemed to have sole investment power only: Messrs. Copland and Hornaday 13,500 shares; Messrs. Barbee, Chandler, Love, Roberts, and Ward 10,500 shares; Messrs. Bobo, Holt, Powell, Smith, and Ms. Koury 5,500 shares; Messrs. Crouch, and Waldrep 3,500; Mr. Canaday 27,375 shares; Mr. Patterson 24,374 shares; Mr. Redcay 13,375 shares; and all current directors and executive officers as a group 177,124 shares. Shares listed for certain of the named individuals have been pledged as security for loans as follows: Mr. Holt 4,083 shares.
- (2) Percentages are calculated based on 4,927,828 total outstanding shares plus, in the case of each named individual and the group, the number of additional shares (if any) that could be purchased by that individual or by persons included in the group pursuant to stock options that could be exercised within 60 days following [ ], 2011.

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**Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance**

MidCarolina's directors and executive officers are required by federal law to file reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission regarding the amounts of and changes in their beneficial ownership of MidCarolina common stock. Based on its review of copies of those reports, MidCarolina's proxy statements are required to disclose failures to report shares beneficially owned or changes in beneficial ownership, and failures to timely file required reports, during previous years. MidCarolina's management currently is not aware of any required reports which were not filed, or which were filed late, during 2010.

**Table of Contents****MIDCAROLINA MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL  
CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

*The discussion and analysis that follows is intended to assist readers in the understanding and evaluation of the financial condition and results of operations of MidCarolina Financial Corporation. It should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes included in this proxy statement/prospectus beginning on page F-1 and the supplemental financial data appearing throughout this discussion and analysis. Because MidCarolina's primary asset is MidCarolina Bank, the discussion that follows focuses on the bank's business and operations. In this discussion and analysis, MidCarolina Bank is referred to as "the bank."*

**Financial Condition****at December 31, 2010 and 2009**

**Overview.** MidCarolina's total assets were \$531.2 million at year-end 2010, a decrease of \$9.9 million, or 1.83%, when compared to year-end 2009. Loans, excluding those held for sale, decreased by \$38.3 million, or 8.73%, from \$438.1 million at the beginning of the year to \$399.8 million at year end. The change in loans was composed principally of decreases of \$23.7 million in construction loans, \$1.0 million in home equity lines of credit, \$1.7 million in commercial mortgage loans, \$9.0 million in residential mortgage loans and \$2.9 million in commercial and industrial loans, all of which are segments of lending MidCarolina targets and intends to continue targeting in differing magnitudes in the future. Investment securities increased by \$19.4 million, or 27.48%, from \$70.7 million to \$90.2 million. Liquid assets, consisting of cash and demand balances due from banks, interest-earning deposits in other banks and investment securities, were 19.56% of total assets, at December 31, 2010 and 14.82% at December 31, 2009. The bank, as a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta (the "FHLB"), has an investment of \$2.1 million in FHLB stock. The bank's investment in life insurance used to offset the cost of employee benefit plans, increased by \$335,000 during 2010 to \$8.5 million. The increase was due to an increase in the cash surrender value of the policies. Other assets increased \$4.2 million over 2009. Other real estate owned ("OREO") was the component of other assets that incurred significant change. OREO increased \$4.4 million or 154.1% over 2009 year-end, reflecting the distressed economy affecting the industry.

Deposits increased a modest \$853,000 during 2010. However, the mix of deposits showed significant improvement as total transactional accounts comprised of noninterest-bearing demand accounts and interest-bearing demand accounts increased \$80.4 million or 50.89%, from \$186.5 million at December 31, 2009 to \$266.9 million at December 31, 2010. Individually, noninterest-bearing demand accounts decreased \$2.7 million, or 6.49%, interest bearing demand accounts increased \$83.1 million, or 57.38%, savings accounts increased \$5.9 million or 71.75%, and time deposits decreased \$85.5 million, or 31.63%, over the amount of these deposits at December 31, 2009. The bank also used wholesale brokered certificates of deposit and advances from the FHLB as funding sources during 2010 to serve as a secondary source of funding asset growth. Borrowings from the FHLB decreased \$10.0 million to \$15.0 million at December 31, 2010. Wholesale brokered certificates of deposit decreased \$1.2 million or 1.16% and comprised approximately 21.73% of total deposit balances. Typically, brokered certificates of deposit have similar terms to retail certificates of deposit issued in the bank's local markets, with rates marginally lower than local market certificate of deposit rates.

Total shareholders' equity increased by \$239,000, or 0.59%, during 2010. All capital ratios continue to place MidCarolina and the bank in excess of the minimum required to be a well-capitalized institution by regulatory measures. MidCarolina issued \$4.8 million in Series A preferred stock on August 15, 2005 and \$8.5 million in trust preferred securities during prior years, so as to remain well capitalized under regulatory capital guidelines without diluting existing shareholders' ownership. The

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trust preferred securities and Series A preferred stock should provide sufficient capital to retain a well-capitalized designation as defined by regulatory capital guidelines for the foreseeable future. The trust preferred securities qualify as Tier 1 regulatory capital and are reported in Federal Reserve regulatory reports as a qualifying security in a consolidated subsidiary. The junior subordinated debentures issued to guarantee the trust preferred securities do not qualify as Tier 1 regulatory capital.

**Net Interest Income.** Similar to most financial institutions, the primary component of earnings for the bank is net interest income. Net interest income is the difference between interest income, principally from the loan and investment securities portfolios, and interest expense, principally on deposits and borrowings. Changes in net interest income result from changes in volume, spread and margin. For this purpose, volume refers to the average dollar level of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, spread refers to the difference between the average yield on interest-earning assets and the average cost of interest-bearing liabilities and margin refers to net interest income divided by average interest-earning assets and is influenced by the level and relative mix of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities, as well as levels of non-interest-bearing liabilities. During the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, average interest-earning assets were \$526.8 million, \$523.7 million and \$487.0 million, respectively. During these same years, the bank's net yields on average interest-earning assets were 3.34%, 3.27% and 2.94%, respectively. The increase in net yields from 2009 to 2010 is a reflection of decreases in interest rates over the year. An overall increase in spread which is the difference between yields earned on interest bearing assets less the interest paid on interest bearing liabilities was strongly influenced by the bank's concerted effort to increase transactional accounts during 2010. The bank's balance sheet is well positioned for changes in interest rates. When interest rates change, the bank's earnings and net yields remain stable as the bank's ratio of interest-earning assets to interest-bearing liabilities is well matched under all interest rate environments and time periods measured by the bank.

Table 1, Average Balances and Net Interest Income, following this discussion, presents an analysis of the bank's net interest income for 2010, 2009 and 2008.

Table 2, Volume and Rate Variance Analysis, following this discussion, shows the amounts of changes in net interest income due to changes in volume and rates and illustrates that the change in the average rate of loans was offset by the decrease in average deposit rates. These two variables were the predominant factors in the higher amount of net interest income realized by the bank in 2010, when compared to 2009.

**Results of Operations for the  
Years Ended December 31, 2010 and 2009**

**Overview.** MidCarolina reported net income available to common shareholders of \$613,000, or \$0.12 per diluted common share, for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to net income available to shareholders of \$2.0 million, or \$0.40 per diluted common share, for 2009, a decrease of \$1.3 million or \$0.28 per diluted share.

**Net Interest Income.** Net interest income increased to \$17.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, a \$468,000 or 2.73% increase from the \$17.1 million earned in 2009. Total interest income benefited from moderate growth in the level of average earning assets offset by significantly lower rates paid on liabilities caused by abnormally low interest rates during the year. The rates earned on a significant portion of the bank's loans adjust immediately when indices like the prime rate change. Conversely, a large portion of interest-bearing liabilities, including certificates of deposit and bank borrowings, have rates fixed until maturity. As a result, interest rate reductions will generally result in an immediate drop in the bank's interest income on loans, with a more delayed impact on interest expense

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because reductions in interest costs will only occur upon renewals of certificates of deposit or borrowings. Interest rate increases will generally result in an immediate increase in the bank's interest income on loans, with a more delayed impact on interest expense because increases in interest costs will only occur upon renewals of certificates of deposit or borrowings. Average total interest-earning assets increased \$3.1 million, or 0.59%, during 2010 compared to 2009, while the average yield decreased by 39 basis points from 5.27% to 4.88%. As interest rates remained very low during 2010, the average rate on loans repriced and decreased year over year. The average rate on investment securities decreased in 2010 compared to 2009 reflecting the lower reinvestment yields available for securities purchased or reinvested during the year. Average total interest-bearing liabilities increased by \$2.3 million, or 0.48%, a slightly lower growth rate than average interest-earning asset balances. The average cost of interest-bearing liabilities decreased by 50 basis points from 2.23% to 1.73%. With the cost on interest bearing liabilities decreasing more significantly than the yield on earning assets, the bank's net interest margin increased by 7 basis points. For the year ended December 31, 2010, the net interest margin was 3.34%, while for the year ended December 31, 2009, the net interest margin was 3.27%. Table 2, Volume and Rate Variance Analysis, following this discussion, reflects the volume and rate variances from 2010 as compared to 2009.

**Provision for Loan Losses.** The bank recorded \$6.4 million in the provision for loan losses in 2010, an increase of \$2.0 million from the \$4.5 million provision made in 2009. Provisions for loan losses are charged to income to bring the allowance for loan losses to a level deemed appropriate by management. In evaluating the allowance for loan losses, management considers factors that include growth, composition and industry diversification of the portfolio, historical loan loss experience, current delinquency levels, adverse situations that may affect a borrower's ability to repay, estimated value of any underlying collateral, prevailing economic conditions and other relevant factors. For 2010, large provisions were made each quarter in response to the weakened economy and real estate market. Specifically, builder/construction loans experienced a significant deterioration in their collateral values and many developers experienced decreased rates of building lot inventory turn-over. Although the bank reduced its total exposure to construction loans by \$23.7 million or 35.0% from \$67.6 million at December 31, 2009 to \$43.9 million at December 31, 2010, significant risk to property value depreciation continues to persist in the bank's construction loan portfolio. Real estate developers' ability to service debt for extended time periods remains tentative as cash flows have deteriorated. Total loans outstanding, net of loans held for sale, decreased \$38.3 million in 2010 and increased \$3.4 million in 2009. At December 31, 2010, the allowance for loan losses was \$9.2 million, an increase of \$1.9 million, or 26.27%, from the \$7.3 million at the end of 2009. The allowance represented 2.31% and 1.67%, respectively, of loans outstanding at the end of 2010 and 2009, net of loans held for sale. The increase in the allowance is reflective of the ongoing economic and real estate market deterioration experienced locally as well as nationally and internationally. At December 31, 2010, the bank had \$9.1 million in non-accrual loans. In 2009, the bank had \$7.3 million in non-accrual loans. For a more detailed discussion of the provision of loan losses and the established reserve, see the section captioned Additional Information on Financial Condition at December 31, 2010 and 2009 Analysis of Allowance for Loan Losses.

**Non-Interest Income.** Non-interest income decreased to \$2.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to \$2.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, a decrease of \$128,000 or 4.59%. A significant factor in the decrease in total non-interest income was the reduction in service charges levied on deposit accounts. The banking industry is reevaluating the methodology in which overdrawn deposit account customers are service charged. The restructuring of service charge routines in part caused by newly implemented Regulation E, effective July 1, 2010, caused MidCarolina to incur a \$198,000 decrease in service charge income from \$910,000 in 2009 to \$712,000 for 2010, or 21.76%. Mortgage operations income decreased to \$786,000 in 2010, from \$800,000 in 2009, reflecting the impact of the discontinuance of government initiated first time home buyer incentives. During 2010,

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the portion of other than temporary impairment ( OTTI ) expense that was determined to be credit-related and thus recognized in earnings as an expense was \$29,000, a decrease of \$119,000 or 80.41% compared to \$148,000 OTTI expense for 2009. Other non-interest income decreased \$75,000 in 2010 reflecting the absence of a one-time insurance claim recognized in 2009. Table 3, Noninterest Expenses, following this discussion, is a comparative analysis of the components of non-interest income for 2010, 2009 and 2008.

**Non-Interest Expenses.** Non-interest expenses totaled \$12.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, an increase of \$572,000 over the \$12.3 million reported for 2009. Salaries and employee benefits decreased \$365,000 primarily resulting from downsizing 5 staff positions during 2010. Professional and other services decreased \$236,000 or 32.15% primarily due to a reduction in expenses incurred related to legal proceedings completed during 2009. Other outside services increased \$368,000 or 98.40% resulting from expenses incurred during 2010 for merger related activities. Deposit and other insurance expense decreased \$27,000 or 2.11% because of increased FDIC premiums. Occupancy and equipment expense decreased by \$76,000 due to decreases in software licensure expenses that were absorbed by a third party information technology vendor resulting from the transfer of related management, hardware and software information technology responsibilities. Data processing and other outside services increased \$278,000, or 29.86%, due primarily to costs associated with the reconfiguration and relocation of the bank's data processing servers as well as the implementation of a significantly enhanced business and disaster recovery plan. Advertising expense decreased \$10,000. Loss on sale of OREO increased \$269,000 from \$339,000 in 2009 to \$618,000 in 2010, reflecting continued activity related to the disposition of foreclosed real estate. Table 4, Contractual Obligations and Commitments, following this discussion, presents a comparative analysis of the components of non-interest expenses for 2010, 2009 and 2008.

**Income Taxes.** An income tax benefit of \$14,000 was recognized in 2010 and a provision for income tax expense in the amount of \$818,000 was recognized in 2009. The effective tax rates were (1.45%) and 25.6%, respectively, on income before income taxes. The decrease in the effective tax rate for 2010 reflects an increase in the proportion of tax-exempt income to total income for 2010 over 2009.

**Results of Operations for the****Years Ended December 31, 2009 and 2008**

**Overview.** MidCarolina reported net income available to common shareholders of \$2.0 million, or \$0.40 per diluted common share, for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared with net income available to shareholders of \$3.3 million, or \$0.66 per diluted common share, for 2008, a decrease of \$1.3 million or \$0.26 per diluted share.

**Net Interest Income.** Net interest income increased to \$17.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, a \$2.8 million or 19.70% increase from the \$14.3 million earned in 2008. Total interest income benefited from moderate growth in the level of average earning assets offset by significantly lower liability yields caused by historically low interest rates during the year. The rates earned on a significant portion of the bank's loans adjust immediately when indices like the prime rate change. Conversely, a large portion of interest-bearing liabilities, including certificates of deposit and bank borrowings, have rates fixed until maturity. As a result, interest rate reductions will generally result in an immediate drop in the bank's interest income on loans, with a more delayed impact on interest expense because reductions in interest costs will only occur upon renewals of certificates of deposit or borrowings. Interest rate increases will generally result in an immediate increase in the bank's interest income on loans, with a more delayed impact on interest expense because increases in interest costs will only occur upon renewals of certificates of deposit or borrowings. Average total interest-earning assets increased \$36.7 million, or 7.53%, during 2009 compared to 2008, while the average yield decreased by

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81 basis points from 6.08% to 5.27%. As interest rates remained very low during 2009, the average rate on loans repriced and decreased year over year. The average rate on investment securities decreased in 2009 compared to 2008 reflecting the lower reinvestment yields available for securities purchased or reinvested during the year. Average total interest-bearing liabilities increased by \$34.9 million, or 8.07%, a slightly higher growth rate than average interest-earning asset balances. The average cost of interest-bearing liabilities decreased by 131 basis points from 3.54% to 2.23%. With the cost on interest bearing liabilities decreasing more significantly than the yield on earning assets, the bank's net interest margin increased by 33 basis points. For the year ended December 31, 2009, the net interest margin was 3.27%, while for the year ended December 31, 2008, the net interest margin was 2.94%. Table 2, Volume and Rate Variance Analysis, following this discussion, reflects the volume and rate variances from 2009 as compared to 2008.

**Provision for Loan Losses.** The bank recorded \$4.5 million in the provision for loan losses in 2009, an increase of \$2.8 million from the \$1.7 million provision made in 2008. Provisions for loan losses are charged to income to bring the allowance for loan losses to a level deemed appropriate by management. In evaluating the allowance for loan losses, management considers factors that include growth, composition and industry diversification of the portfolio, historical loan loss experience, current delinquency levels, adverse situations that may affect a borrower's ability to repay, estimated value of any underlying collateral, prevailing economic conditions and other relevant factors. For 2009, large provisions were made each quarter in response to the weakened economy and real estate market. Specifically, builder/construction loans experienced a significant deterioration in their collateral values and many developers experienced decreased rates of building lot inventory turn-over. Although the bank reduced its total exposure to construction loans by \$24.3 million or 26.4% from \$91.9 million at December 31, 2008 to \$67.6 million at December 31, 2009, significant risk to property value depreciation continues to persist in MidCarolina's construction loan portfolio. Real estate developers' ability to service debt for extended time periods remains tentative as cash flows have deteriorated. Total loans outstanding, net of loans held for sale, increased by \$3.4 million in 2009 and by \$62.9 million in 2008. At December 31, 2009, the allowance for loan losses was \$7.3 million, an increase of \$1.7 million, or 29.74%, from the \$5.6 million at the end of 2008. The allowance represented 1.67% and 1.30%, respectively, of loans outstanding at the end of 2009 and 2008, net of loans held for sale. The increase in the allowance is reflective of the ongoing economic and real estate market deterioration experienced locally as well as nationally and internationally. At December 31, 2009, the bank had \$7.3 million in non-accrual loans. In 2008, the bank had \$3.1 million in non-accrual loans. For a more detailed discussion of the provision of loan losses and the established reserve, see the section captioned Additional Information on Financial Condition at December 31, 2010 and 2009 Analysis of Allowance for Loan Losses.

**Non-Interest Income.** Non-interest income increased to \$2.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to \$2.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, an increase of \$567,000 or 25.54%. A significant factor in the increase in total non-interest income was the reduction in OTTI of private label collateralized mortgage obligation securities. OTTI recognized in 2009 was \$148,000, which is a decrease of \$342,000, a 69.79% improvement compared to the 2008 OTTI write down of \$490,000. The decrease in the determination of OTTI was influenced by the adoption of Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 320-10-65-1 (formerly referred to as FSP FAS 115-2, Recognition and Presentation of Other-than-Temporary Impairments) effective January 1, 2009. Prior to January 1, 2009, if an investment was determined to be other than temporarily impaired, then the difference between the carrying value and fair value was recognized as an OTTI loss in earnings. Beginning January 1, 2009, if an investment in a debt security was deemed to be other than temporarily impaired, then the difference between the carrying value and fair value was further evaluated to identify the portion that related to credit deterioration. Only the portion related to credit deterioration is recognized through earnings. The cumulative effect of the change in accounting principle was an opening



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adjustment of \$211,000, net of tax, to increase retained earnings. During 2009, the portion of OTTI that was determined to be credit-related and thus recognized in earnings was \$148,000. Mortgage operations income increased to \$800,000 in 2009, from \$571,000 in 2008, reflecting the impact of government initiated first time home buyer incentives and attractive refinancing rates available in the mortgage origination market. Service charges on deposit accounts in 2009 were \$910,000, a decrease of \$242,000, or 21.01%, compared to \$1.2 million in 2008 reflecting the competitive market for attracting and retaining demand deposit accounts. Other non-interest income increased \$272,000 in 2009 reflecting a receipt of a one time insurance claim for \$252,000. Table 3, *Noninterest Income*, following this discussion, is a comparative analysis of the components of non-interest income for 2010, 2009 and 2008.

***Non-Interest Expenses.*** Non-interest expenses totaled \$12.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, an increase of \$2.8 million over the \$9.5 million reported for 2008. Noninterest expense of \$12.3 million, excluding the effect of the \$349,000 loss on sale of other real estate owned ( *OREO* ) increased \$1.9 million for 2009, compared to noninterest expense of \$9.5 million, excluding the effect of the \$536,000 gain on sale of *OREO* in 2008. Salaries and employee benefits increased \$239,000 primarily resulting from increases in fair value expenses of stock options issued in 2009. Professional and other services increased \$184,000 or 33.45% primarily due to increases in audit and legal fees and proceedings. Deposit and other insurance expense increased \$848,000 or 196.30% because of increased FDIC premiums and the special assessment imposed during 2009. Occupancy and equipment expense increased by \$449,000 due to increases in maintenance costs and additional lease expense incurred with the relocation of the bank's Green Valley Office located in Greensboro and new software licensure expenses. Data processing and other outside services increased \$144,000, or 18.30%, due primarily to costs associated with the reconfiguration and relocation of the bank's data processing servers as well as the implementation of a significantly enhanced business and disaster recovery plan. Advertising expense decreased \$49,000 reflecting new marketing strategies and programs during 2009. Table 4, *Noninterest Expenses*, following this discussion, presents a comparative analysis of the components of non-interest expenses for 2010, 2009 and 2008.

***Income Taxes.*** The provision for income tax was \$818,000 in 2009 and \$1.7 million in 2008. The effective tax rates were 25.6% and 32.2%, respectively, on income before income taxes. The decrease in the effective tax rate for 2009 reflects an increase in the proportion of tax-exempt income to total income for 2009 over 2008.

**Additional Information on Financial Condition****at December 31, 2010 and 2009****Liquidity**

The bank's sources of liquidity are customer deposits, cash and demand balances due from other banks, interest-earning deposits in other banks and investment securities available for sale. These funds, together with loan and securities repayments, are used to fund loans and continuing operations. At December 31, 2010, the bank had credit availability with the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond ( *FRB* ) of \$51.1 million and the *FHLB* of \$165.4 million, with \$15.0 million outstanding.

Total deposits were \$465.9 million and \$465.0 million at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The bank's deposits increased 0.18% in 2010. Because the bank's organic deposit growth was sufficient in amount to meet the total funding needs of the bank, the bank reduced its exposure to alternative funding sources during 2010. The bank reduced its total wholesale funding sources in 2010 by \$35.1 million or 19.21%. Total wholesale funding was \$183.0 million at December 31, 2009 compared to \$147.8 million at December 31, 2010. The bank will continue to evaluate all funding sources for cost, accessibility, dependability and efficiency. Brokered certificates of deposits decreased \$1.2 million

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during 2010, from \$102.4 million in 2009 to \$101.2 million in 2010, a decrease of 1.16%. Brokered certificates of deposits as a percent of assets decreased from 18.92% in 2009 to 18.56% in 2010.

At December 31, 2010 and 2009, time deposits represented 39.67% and 58.12%, respectively, of the bank's total deposits. Certificates of deposit of \$100,000 or more represented 34.1% and 48.8%, respectively, of the bank's total deposits at December 31, 2010 and 2009. At December 31, 2010, the bank had \$26.4 million in public deposits and \$101.2 million in brokered time deposits. These sources of funds are generally considered to be less stable than deposits from the bank's local markets. However, management believes that other non-traditional funding time deposits are relationship oriented. While the bank appreciates the need to pay competitive rates to retain these deposits, other subjective factors also influence deposit retention. Based upon prior experience, the bank anticipates that a substantial portion of outstanding certificates of deposit will renew upon maturity. The bank's aggregate wholesale funding comprised of brokered CD's, wholesale NOW accounts, FHLB advances, FRB discount window borrowings and CDARS accounts (Certificate of Deposit Account Registry Service) as a percentage of total assets decreased to 31.7% in 2010 from 33.9% in 2009. The wholesale funding aggregate decrease is due primarily to an increase in traditional deposits resulting from MidCarolina's customer base's recognition of MidCarolina's consistent performance during a difficult economic period.

Management anticipates that the bank will continue to utilize non-local market funding sources such as wholesale NOW accounts, CDARS, FHLB advances, FRB advances and brokered certificates of deposits as a less costly diversified funding source to complement the bank's local market deposits. Deposits, loan repayments, mortgage-backed securities prepayments, bond maturities, FHLB advances, FRB discount window borrowings and current earnings will be employed to provide liquidity, generate loans, purchase securities, procure fixed assets and meet other operating needs incurred in normal banking activities.

In the normal course of business there are various outstanding contractual obligations of the bank that will require future cash outflows. In addition, there are commitments and contingent liabilities, such as commitments to extend credit that may or may not require future cash outflows. Table 5, Contractual Obligations and Commitments, following this discussion, summarizes the bank's contractual obligations and commitments as of December 31, 2010.

## **Capital Resources**

At December 31, 2010 and 2009, shareholders' equity totaled \$40.4 million and \$40.2 million, respectively. MidCarolina's equity to asset ratio on those dates was 7.61% and 7.42%, respectively, reflecting MidCarolina's moderate negative asset growth during 2010. MidCarolina and the bank are subject to minimum capital requirements. See Information about MidCarolina Financial Corporation Supervision and Regulation. Because MidCarolina's only significant asset is its investment in the bank, information concerning capital ratios is essentially the same for MidCarolina and the bank.

All capital ratios place the bank in excess of minimum requirements to be classified as well capitalized by regulatory measures. The bank's Tier 1 leverage ratio was 9.03% at December 31, 2010.

Note Q to the audited consolidated financial statements beginning on page F-1 of this proxy statement/prospectus presents an analysis of the bank's regulatory capital position as of December 31, 2010 and 2009. Management anticipates that the bank will remain well-capitalized for regulatory purposes throughout 2011.

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### **Asset/Liability Management**

The bank's results of operations depend substantially on its net interest income. Like most financial institutions, the bank's interest income and cost of funds are affected by general economic conditions and by competition in the market place. The purpose of asset/liability management is to provide stable net interest income growth by protecting the bank's earnings from undue interest rate risk, which arises from volatile interest rates and changes in the balance sheet mix, and by managing the risk/return relationships between liquidity, interest rate risk, market risk and capital adequacy. The bank maintains, and has complied with, an asset/liability management policy approved by the board of directors of MidCarolina and the bank that provides guidelines for controlling exposure to interest rate risk by utilizing the following ratios and trend analysis: liquidity, equity, volatile liability dependence, portfolio maturities, maturing assets and maturing liabilities. The bank's policy is to control the exposure of its earnings to changing interest rates by generally endeavoring to maintain a position within a range around an earnings neutral position, which is defined as the mix of assets and liabilities that generate a net interest margin that is least affected by interest rate changes.

When suitable lending opportunities are not sufficient to utilize available funds, the bank has generally invested such funds in securities, primarily securities issued by U.S. governmental agencies, mortgage-backed securities and securities issued by local governmental municipalities. The securities portfolio contributes to the bank's profits and plays an important part in the overall interest rate management. However, management of the securities portfolio alone cannot balance overall interest rate risk. The securities portfolio must be used in combination with other asset/liability techniques to actively manage the balance sheet. The primary objectives in the overall management of the securities portfolio are safety, liquidity, yield, asset/liability management (interest rate risk) and investing in securities that can be pledged for public deposits or as collateral for FHLB advances.

In reviewing the needs of the bank with regard to proper management of its asset/liability program, the bank's management estimates its future needs, taking into consideration historical periods of high loan demand and low deposit balances, estimated loan and deposit increases (due to increased demand through marketing) and forecasted interest rate changes. A number of measures are used to monitor and manage interest rate risk, including income simulations and interest sensitivity (gap) analyses. An income simulation model is the primary tool used to assess the direction and magnitude of changes in net interest income resulting from changes in interest rates. Key assumptions in the model include prepayments on loan and loan-backed assets, cash flows and maturities of other investment securities, loan and deposit volumes and pricing. These assumptions are inherently uncertain and, as a result, the model cannot precisely estimate net interest income or precisely predict the impact of higher or lower interest rates on net interest income. Actual results will differ from simulated results due to timing, magnitude and frequency of interest rate changes and changes in market conditions and management strategies, among other factors.

Based on the results of the income simulation model, as of December 31, 2010, due to the extremely low interest rate environment, the bank would expect a decrease in net interest income of \$709,000 if interest rates increase from current rates by an instantaneous 100 basis points and an increase in net interest income of \$23,000 if interest rates decrease from current rates by an instantaneous 100 basis points.

The analysis of an institution's interest rate gap (the difference between the repricing of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities during a given period of time) is another standard tool for the measurement of the exposure to interest rate risk. Management believes that because interest rate gap analysis does not address all factors that can affect earnings performance, it should be used in conjunction with other methods of evaluating interest rate risk.

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Table 6, Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis, following this discussion, sets forth the amounts of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities outstanding at December 31, 2010, which are projected to reprice or mature in each of the future time periods shown. Except as stated below, the amounts of assets and liabilities shown which reprice or mature within a particular period were determined in accordance with the contractual terms of the assets or liabilities. Loans with adjustable rates are shown as being due at the end of the next upcoming adjustment period. Money market deposit accounts are considered rate sensitive and are placed in the shortest period. Negotiable order of withdrawal or other transaction accounts are also assumed to be rate sensitive and are placed in the shortest period. In making the gap computations, none of the assumptions sometimes made regarding prepayment rates and deposit decay rates are used for any interest-earning assets or interest-bearing liabilities. In addition, the table does not reflect scheduled principal payments that will be received throughout the lives of the loans. The interest rate sensitivity of the bank's assets and liabilities illustrated in the table would vary substantially if different assumptions were used or if actual experience differs from that indicated by such assumptions.

Table 6 illustrates that if assets and liabilities reprice in the time intervals indicated in the table, the bank is liability sensitive within three months, liability sensitive over three months to twelve months, liability sensitive within twelve months and asset sensitive thereafter. As stated above, certain shortcomings are inherent in the method of analysis presented in Table 6. For example, although certain assets and liabilities may have similar maturities or periods to repricing, they may react in different degrees to changes in market interest rates. Also, the interest rates on certain types of assets and liabilities may fluctuate in advance of changes in market interest rates, while interest rates on other types may lag behind changes in market interest rates. For instance, while the table is based on the assumption that money market accounts are immediately sensitive to movements in rates, the bank expects that in a changing rate environment the amount of the adjustment in interest rates for such accounts would be less than the adjustment in categories of assets that are considered to be immediately sensitive. The same is true for all other interest-bearing transaction accounts. Additionally, certain assets have features that restrict changes in the interest rates of such assets both on a short-term basis and over the lives of such assets. Further, in the event of a change in market interest rates, prepayment and early withdrawal levels could deviate significantly from those assumed in calculating the tables. Finally, the ability of many borrowers to service their adjustable-rate debt may decrease in the event of an increase in market interest rates. Due to these shortcomings, the bank places primary emphasis on its income simulation model when managing its exposure to changes in interest rates. The bank does not normally make interest rate predictions, or take undue risk on potential changes in interest rate direction.

**Lending Activities**

**General.** The bank provides to its customers a full range of short- to medium-term commercial, mortgage, construction and personal loans, both secured and unsecured. The bank also makes real estate mortgage and construction loans.

The bank's loan policies and procedures establish the basic guidelines governing its lending operations. Generally, the guidelines address the types of loans that the bank seeks, target markets, underwriting and collateral requirements, terms, interest rate and yield considerations and compliance with laws and regulations. All loans or credit lines are subject to approval procedures and amount limitations. These limitations apply to the borrower's total outstanding indebtedness to the bank, including the indebtedness of any guarantor. The policies are reviewed and approved at least annually by the board of directors of the bank. The bank supplements its own supervision of the loan underwriting and approval process with periodic loan audits by internal loan examiners and outside professionals experienced in loan review work. The bank has focused its portfolio lending activities on typically higher

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yielding commercial, construction and consumer loans. The bank also originates one-to-four family mortgages that are typically sold into the secondary market, servicing released.

Table 7, Loan Portfolio Composition, following this discussion, provides an analysis of the bank's loan portfolio composition by type of loan as of the end of each of the last five years ending December 31, 2010.

Table 8, Loan Maturities, following this discussion, presents, at December 31, 2010, (i) the aggregate maturities or re-pricings of commercial, industrial and commercial mortgage loans and of real estate constructions loans, and (ii) the aggregate amounts of such loans by variable and fixed rates.

**Commercial and Industrial Loans.** At December 31, 2010, the bank's commercial and industrial loan portfolio equaled \$61.2 million, or 15.3% of total loans, as compared with \$64.2 million, or 14.6% of total loans, at December 31, 2009. Commercial and industrial loans include both secured and unsecured loans for working capital, expansion and other business purposes. Short-term working capital loans generally are secured by accounts receivable, inventory and/or equipment. The bank also makes term commercial loans secured by equipment and real estate. Lending decisions are based on an evaluation of the financial strength, management and credit history of the borrower, and the quality of the collateral securing the loan. With few exceptions, the bank requires personal guarantees and secondary sources of repayment.

Commercial and industrial loans generally provide greater yields and reprice more frequently than other types of loans, such as real estate loans, as most commercial loan yields are tied to the prime rate index. Therefore, yields on most commercial loans adjust with changes in the prime rate.

**Real Estate Loans.** Real estate loans are originated for the purpose of purchasing, constructing or refinancing one -to -four family, five -or -more family and commercial properties. The bank offers fixed and adjustable rate options. The bank provides customers access to long-term conventional real estate loans through its mortgage loan department which makes Federal National Mortgage Association ( FNMA ), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Company ( FHLMC ) and Government National Mortgage Association ( GNMA ) conforming loans that are originated with a commitment from a correspondent bank to purchase the loan within 30 to 45 days of closing.

Residential one-to-four family loans are classified into two categories: conforming loans, that are originated under the underwriting guidelines established by FNMA, FHLMC or GNMA and held for sale and nonconforming loans that are originated and retained in the bank's loan portfolio. The terms conforming and nonconforming do not refer to credit quality, but rather to whether the loan is underwritten so that it can be sold in the secondary market. At December 31, 2010, the bank had \$3.0 million in loans held for sale, while nonconforming loans held in the bank's permanent portfolio amounted to \$425,000. The bank's permanent residential mortgage loans are generally secured by properties located within the bank's market area. Most of the one-to-four family residential mortgage loans that the bank makes are conforming loans and are sold within 30 days of closing to a correspondent bank. The bank originated 233 loans in the amount of \$35.8 million for sale in the secondary market during 2010. The bank receives a fee for each loan originated, with fees aggregating \$786,000 for the year ended December 31, 2010 and \$800,000 for the year ended December 31, 2009. The bank anticipates that it will continue to be an active originator of residential loans. Nonconforming residential mortgage loans that are retained in the bank's loan portfolio generally have rate terms of five years or less, with amortizations up to 20 years.

The bank has made, and may continue to make, under qualifying circumstances, commercial real estate loans. Commercial real estate loans outstanding amounted to \$173.3 million at December 31,

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2010. These loans are secured principally by commercial buildings for office, storage and warehouse space, commercial and residential real estate developments and agricultural properties. Generally in underwriting commercial real estate loans, the bank requires the personal guarantee of borrowers and a demonstrated cash flow capability sufficient to service the debt. Loans secured by commercial real estate usually involve a greater degree of risk than one-to-four family residential mortgage loans. Payments on such loans are often dependent on successful operation or management of the properties.

The bank originates one-to-four family residential construction loans for the construction of custom homes (where the home buyer is the borrower) and provides financing to builders and consumers for the construction of pre-sold homes. The bank generally receives a pre-arranged permanent financing commitment from an outside entity prior to financing the construction of pre-sold homes. The bank lends to builders who have demonstrated a favorable record of performance and profitable operations and who are building in markets that management believes it understands and in which it is comfortable with the economic conditions. The bank also makes commercial real estate construction loans, generally for owner-occupied properties. The bank further endeavors to limit its construction lending risk through adherence to established underwriting procedures. The bank generally requires documentation for all draw requests and utilizes loan officers to inspect the project prior to honoring draw requests from the builder. With few exceptions, the bank requires personal guarantees and secondary sources of repayment on construction loans.

***Consumer Loans and Home Equity Lines of Credits.*** Loans to individuals include automobile loans, boat and recreational vehicle financing, home equity and home improvement loans and miscellaneous secured and unsecured personal loans. Consumer loans generally can carry significantly greater risks than other loans, even if secured, if the collateral consists of rapidly depreciating assets such as automobiles and equipment. Repossessed collateral securing a defaulted consumer loan may not provide an adequate source of repayment of the loan. Consumer loan collections are sensitive to job loss, illness and other personal factors. The bank attempts to manage the risks inherent in consumer lending by following established credit guidelines and underwriting practices designed to minimize risk of loss.

***Loan Approvals.*** The bank's loan policies and procedures establish the basic guidelines governing its lending operations. Generally, the guidelines address the type of loans that the bank seeks, target markets, underwriting and collateral requirements, terms, interest rate and yield considerations and compliance with laws and regulations. All loans or credit lines are subject to approval procedures and amount limitations. These limitations apply to the borrower's total outstanding indebtedness to the bank, including the indebtedness of any guarantor. The policies are reviewed and approved at least annually by the board of directors of the bank. The bank supplements its own supervision of the loan underwriting and approval process with periodic loan audits by independent, outside professionals experienced in loan review analysis.

Responsibility for loan production rests with the Senior Commercial Lending Officer in each market. The responsibility for loan underwriting, loan processing and approval is with the Chief Credit Officer. The board of directors of the bank reviews the President's lending authority annually. The board, in turn delegates loan authority to the Chief Credit Officer and other loan officers of the bank. Delegated authorities may include loans, letters of credit, overdrafts, uncollected funds and such other authority as determined by the board of directors or the President.

The President and the Chief Credit Officer each have the authority to approve loans up to \$400,000. The President in conjunction with the Chief Credit Officer have the combined authority to approve loans up to \$2.0 million which is the maximum staff, in-house lending limit set by the bank's board of directors. The board's Loan Committee approves all loans in excess of the staff's in-house

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lending limit. The Loan Committee consists of the President, the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the bank's board and six outside directors as appointed by the board of directors of the bank.

Additionally, all loans of \$50,000 or greater and all loans with relationship exposure of \$200,000 or above are reviewed by the Management Loan Committee comprised of the President, Chief Credit Officer, and the Senior Commercial Loan Officers for Alamance County and Guilford County. The bank's Loan Committee reviews all loans with total exposure of \$1.0 million or greater and approves all loans with total exposure of \$2.0 million or greater. The bank's legal lending limit was \$14.6 million at December 31, 2010. The bank seldom makes loans approaching its legal lending limit.

## **Commitments to Extend Credit**

In the ordinary course of business, the bank enters into various types of transactions that include commitments to extend credit that are not included in loans receivable, net, presented on MidCarolina's consolidated balance sheets. The bank applies the same credit standards to these commitments as it uses in all its lending activities and has included these commitments in its lending risk evaluations. The bank's exposure to credit loss under commitments to extend credit is represented by the amount of these commitments. See Note P to the audited consolidated financial statements beginning on page F-1 of this proxy statement/prospectus and Table 5, Contractual Obligations and Commitments, following this discussion.

## **Asset Quality**

The bank considers asset quality to be of primary importance, and employs a formal internal loan review process to ensure adherence to the lending policy as approved by the bank's board of directors. It is the responsibility of each loan officer to assign an appropriate risk grade to loans when originated. The bank's Credit Administration, through the loan review process, validates the accuracy of the initial risk grade assessment. In addition, as a given loan's credit quality changes, it is the responsibility of Credit Administration to change the borrower's risk grade accordingly. The process of determining the allowance for loan losses is fundamentally driven by the risk grade system. In determining the allowance for loan losses and any resulting provision to be charged against earnings, particular emphasis is placed on the results of the loan review process. Consideration is also given to historical loan loss experience, the value and adequacy of collateral, economic conditions in the bank's market area and other factors. For loans determined to be impaired, the allowance is based on discounted cash flows using the loan's initial effective interest rate or the fair value of the collateral for certain collateral dependent loans. This evaluation is inherently subjective, as it requires material estimates, including the amounts and timing of future cash flows expected to be received on impaired loans that may be susceptible to significant change. At December 31, 2010, the bank had 53 impaired loans totaling \$20.2 million comprised of 15 builder/construction loans totaling \$9.3 million, 17 commercial and industrial loans for \$9.1 million and 21 residential mortgage loans for \$1.8. The allowance for loan losses represents management's estimate of the appropriate level of reserve to provide for probable losses inherent in the loan portfolio.

The bank's policy regarding past due loans normally requires a prompt charge-off to the allowance for loan losses following timely collection efforts and a thorough review. Further efforts are then pursued through various means available. Loans carried in a non-accrual status are generally collateralized and are considered in the determination of the allowance for loan losses.

## **Nonperforming Assets**

MidCarolina's total nonperforming assets increased \$6.1 million to \$16.3 million at December 31, 2010, from \$10.2 million at December 31, 2009, reflecting the distressed economy

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mentioned previously. Non -accrual loans, a subset of nonperforming assets, comprised 56% of total nonperforming assets or \$9.1 million. Other real estate owned comprised the remaining significant component of nonperforming assets in the amount of \$7.2 million or 44% of total nonperforming assets. Nonperforming restructured loans at December 31, 2010, which were included in total nonperforming assets, consisted of three construction loans in the amount of \$656,000 and one home equity line of credit in the amount of \$73,000. Performing restructured loans at December 31, 2010 which were not included in nonperforming assets, consisted of eight construction loans in the amount of \$3.3 million and one commercial mortgage loan in the amount of \$710,000.

Table 9, Nonperforming Assets, following this discussion, sets forth, for the last five years ending December 31, 2010, information with respect to the bank's nonperforming assets.

MidCarolina's consolidated financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting, including the recognition of interest income on loans, unless a loan is placed on non-accrual basis. For all classes of loans, loans are accounted for on a non-accrual basis when management has serious concerns about the collectibility of principal or interest. Generally, the bank's policy is to place a loan on non-accrual status when the loan becomes 90 days past due. Loans are also placed on non-accrual status in cases where management is uncertain whether the borrower can satisfy the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Payments received on non-accrual loans generally are applied to principal first, and then to interest after all principal payments have been satisfied. Restructured loans are those for which concessions, including the reduction of interest rates below a rate otherwise available to that borrower or the deferral of interest or principal, have been granted due to the borrower's weakened financial condition. The bank accrues interest on restructured loans at the restructured rate when management anticipates that no loss of original principal will occur. Potential problem loans are defined as loans currently performing that are not included in non-accrual or restructured loans, but are loans as to which management has concerns as to the borrower's ability to comply with present repayment terms. These loans could potentially deteriorate to non-accrual, past due or restructured loans status. Therefore, management quantifies the risk associated with problem loans in assessing the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses. At December 31, 2010, the bank identified \$9.1 million in non-accrual loans. At December 31, 2009, the bank identified \$7.4 million in non-accrual loans.

OREO consists of foreclosed, repossessed and idled properties. At December 31, 2010, there were \$7.2 million assets classified as OREO. At December 31, 2009, there were \$2.9 million in assets classified as OREO.

**Analysis of Allowance for Loan Losses**

The allowance for loan losses is established through a provision for loan losses charged to expense. Loans are charged-off against the allowance when management believes that the collectability of principal is unlikely. Recoveries of amounts previously charged-off are credited to the allowance.

The allowance for loan losses relating to loans that are determined to be impaired is based on discounted cash flows using the loan's initial effective interest rate or the estimated fair value of the collateral, less costs to sell, for certain collateral dependent loans. Large groups of smaller balance homogeneous loans that are collectively evaluated for impairment (such as residential mortgage and consumer installment loans) are excluded from impairment evaluation, and their allowance for loan losses is calculated in accordance with the allowance for loan losses policy described below.

The provision for loan losses charged to operating expense is based on factors which, in management's judgment, deserve current recognition in estimating probable loan losses. Such factors considered by management include growth and composition of the loan portfolio, the relationship of the



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allowance for loan losses to outstanding loans, historical charge-off activity, current and probable future local, regional and national economic conditions and an in-depth assessment of the status of certain individual borrowers' ability to meet repayment obligations. While management uses the best information available to make evaluations, this evaluation is inherently subjective as it requires material estimates, including the amounts and timing of future cash flows expected to be received on impaired loans that may be susceptible to significant change. The provision contributed to the allowance for loan losses segregated by major loan category during 2010 is:

<b>Loan Category</b>	<b>Contribution (in \$000)</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Provision</b>
Construction loans	\$ 3,209	50.00%
Commercial mortgage loans	1,284	20.00
Home equity lines of credit	385	6.00
Residential mortgage loans	642	10.00
Commercial and industrial loans	834	13.00
Consumer loans	64	1.00

In addition, various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review MidCarolina's allowance for loan losses. Such agencies may require MidCarolina to recognize adjustments to the allowance based on their judgments of information available to them at the time of their examination.

Growth in loans outstanding has, throughout the bank's history, been the primary reason for increases in the bank's allowance for loan losses and the resultant provisions for loan losses necessary to provide for those increases. This growth has been spread among the bank's major loan categories, with the concentrations of major loan categories being relatively consistent. Between December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2010, the range of each major category of loans as a percentage of total loans outstanding is as follows: residential mortgage loans 18.7% to 18.0%; commercial mortgage loans 39.9% to 43.0%; construction loans 15.4% to 10.9%; commercial and industrial loans 14.6% to 15.2%; loans to individuals 1.2% to 1.3%; and home equity lines of credit 10.2% to 10.8%. Net loan charge-offs in the past five years ranged from 0.05% to 1.07% of average loans outstanding. In 2009 and 2010, net charge-offs were 0.63% and 1.07% of average loans, respectively, reflecting the deterioration of economic conditions. Charge-offs are typically recognized when it is the opinion of management that all or a portion of an outstanding loan becomes uncollectible. Loan repayment may be realized through a contractual agreement, or through liquidation of assets pledged as collateral. Net charge-offs totaled \$2.8 million or 0.63% of outstanding loans for 2009 and \$4.5 million or 1.07% of outstanding loans for 2010. Charge-offs incurred by major loan category during 2010 are:

<b>Loan Category</b>	<b>Contribution (in \$000)</b>	<b>Percentage of Total Provision</b>
Construction loans	\$ 2,388	49.65%
Commercial mortgage	965	20.07
Commercial and industrial loans	611	12.71
Residential mortgage loans	462	9.61
Home equity lines of credit	319	6.64
Consumer loans	65	1.36

The bank's allowance for loan losses (ALLR) at December 31, 2009 of \$7.3 million represents 1.67% of total loans outstanding, net of loans held for sale. The bank's ALLR losses at December 31, 2010 was \$9.2 million or 2.31% of outstanding loans, net of loans held for sale. The ALLR as a percentage of loans outstanding increased in 2010 compared to 2009 due to increases in net charge-offs

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as well as nonperforming loans, reflecting the decline in the local, national and international economic environment. The ending balance of the ALLR by major loan category and the major category's ALLR balance as a percentage of its outstanding loan balance at December 31, 2010 are:

Loan Category	ALLR Balance (in \$000)	ALLR as a Percentage of Category Loan Balance Outstanding
Construction loans	\$ 2,079	4.74%
Commercial mortgage	3,239	1.87
Commercial and industrial loans	1,397	2.29
Residential mortgage loans	1,563	2.19
Home equity lines of credit	810	1.86
Consumer loans	138	2.56

Nonperforming loans increased \$1.7 million during 2010 to \$9.1 million compared to \$7.3 million at December 31, 2009 and \$4.9 million of the nonperforming loans at December 31, 2010, or 65.2%, were concentrated in commercial real estate.

Table 10, Allocation for the Allowance of Loan Losses, following this discussion, presents the allocation of the allowance for loan losses at the end of each of the last five years ending December 31, 2010. The allocation is based on an evaluation of defined loan problems, historical ratios of loan losses and other factors that may affect future loan losses in the categories of loans shown.

Table 11, Loan Loss and Recovery Experience, following this discussion, sets forth for each of the last five years ending December 31, 2010, information regarding changes in the bank's allowance for loan losses.

**Investment Activities**

The bank's portfolio of investment securities, all of which are available for sale, consists primarily of U.S. government agency securities, mortgage-backed securities, government sponsored enterprise collateralized mortgage obligations, private label collateralized mortgage obligations and securities issued by local governments. Securities to be held for indefinite periods of time and not intended to be held to maturity are classified as available for sale and carried at fair value, with any unrealized gains or losses reflected as an adjustment to stockholders' equity. Securities held for indefinite periods of time include securities that management intends to use as part of its asset/liability management strategy and that may be sold in response to changes in interest rates and/or significant prepayment risks. It is the bank's policy to classify its investment securities as available for sale. Table 12, Securities Portfolio Composition, following this discussion, summarizes investment securities by type at December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.

Table 13, Securities Portfolio Composition, following this discussion summarizes the amortized costs, fair values and weighted average yields of the bank's investment securities at December 31, 2010, by contractual maturity groups.

The bank does not engage in, nor does it presently intend to engage in, securities trading activities and therefore does not maintain a trading account. At December 31, 2010, there were no securities of any issuer (other than governmental agencies) held in the bank's portfolio that exceeded 10% of MidCarolina's shareholders' equity.

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### **Sources of Funds**

**Deposit Activities.** The bank provides a range of deposit services, including non-interest-bearing checking accounts, interest-bearing checking and savings accounts, money market accounts and certificates of deposit. These accounts generally earn interest at rates established by management based on competitive market factors and management's desire to increase or decrease certain types or maturities of deposits. As described under the caption "Liquidity" above, the bank uses wholesale deposits as a funding source. However, the bank strives to establish customer relations to attract core deposits in non-interest-bearing transactional accounts and thus to reduce the bank's costs of funds.

Table 14, "Average Deposits," following this discussion, sets forth for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 the average balances outstanding and average interest rates for each major category of deposits.

Table 15, "Maturities of Time Deposits of \$100,000 or More," following this discussion, presents maturities of certificates of deposit with balances of \$100,000 or more at December 31, 2010.

**Borrowings.** As additional sources of funding, the bank uses advances from the FHLB under a line of credit equal to 30% of the bank's total assets, subject to qualifying collateral. The available aggregate line of credit was \$165.4 million at December 31, 2010. Outstanding advances at December 31, 2010 totaled \$15.0 million, of which \$5.0 million matures in 2011 at 2.37% and \$10 million matures in 2018 at 2.98%. The bank had no daily rate credit advances outstanding at December 31, 2010. Pursuant to collateral agreements with the FHLB, at December 31, 2010, advances are secured by loans with a carrying amount of \$50.2 million, which approximates market value. Advances outstanding at December 31, 2009 totaled \$25.0 million.

The bank also has a line of credit with the FRB through their discount window in the amount of \$51.1 million. No borrowings were outstanding at December 31, 2010. The line of credit is secured by loans with a carrying amount of \$62.8 million, which approximates market value.

In addition to FHLB advances, MidCarolina has issued \$8.8 million of junior subordinated debentures to its wholly owned capital trusts, MidCarolina I and MidCarolina Trust II, to fully and unconditionally guarantee the preferred securities issued by the trusts. These long term obligations, which currently qualify as Tier 1 capital for MidCarolina, constitute a full and unconditional guarantee by MidCarolina of the trusts' obligations under the capital trust securities.

### **Critical Accounting Policies**

MidCarolina has established various accounting policies that govern the application of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America in the preparation of MidCarolina's financial statements. Significant accounting policies are described in Note B to the audited consolidated financial statements beginning on page F-1 of this proxy statement/prospectus. A critical accounting policy is one that is both very important to the portrayal of MidCarolina's financial condition and results, and requires management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgments. What makes these judgments difficult, subjective and/or complex is the need to make estimates about the effects of matters that are inherently uncertain. These policies may involve significant judgments and estimates that have a material impact on the carrying value of certain assets and liabilities. Different assumptions made in the application of these policies could result in material changes in MidCarolina's financial position and results of operations.

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***Allowance for Loan Losses.*** MidCarolina's most significant critical accounting policy is the determination of the bank's allowance for loan losses. If the mix and amount of future write-offs differ significantly from those assumptions used in making a determination, the allowance for loan losses and provision for loan losses on the income statement could be materially affected. For further discussion of the allowance for loan losses and a detailed description of the methodology used in determining the adequacy of the allowance, see the sections of this discussion titled "Asset Quality," "Analysis of Allowance for Loan Losses" and Note B to the audited financial statements beginning on page F-1 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

***Other Than Temporary Impairment.*** MidCarolina evaluates securities for other than temporary impairment at least on a monthly basis, and more frequently when economic or market concerns warrant such evaluation. Consideration is given to (i) the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, (ii) the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, (iii) the anticipated outlook for changes in the general level of interest rates, (iv) whether, for debt securities, it is more likely than not that MidCarolina will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, and (v) whether, for equity securities, MidCarolina's intent and ability to retain its investment in the issuer for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in fair value.

**Table of Contents****Table 1****Average Balances and Net Interest Income (1)**

(\$ in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31, 2010			Year Ended December 31, 2009			Year Ended December 31, 2008		
	Average Balance	Interest	Average Rate	Average Balance	Interest	Average Rate	Average Balance	Interest	Average Rate
<b>Interest-earning assets:</b>									
Loans, net (1)	\$ 421,947	\$ 22,943	5.44%	\$ 441,704	\$ 24,160	5.47%	\$ 405,119	\$ 25,763	6.36%
Investment securities (2)	76,114	2,706	3.56%	70,289	3,378	4.81%	69,728	3,561	5.11%
Interest-earning cash deposits	26,468	48	0.18%	9,387	21	0.22%	9,678	131	1.35%
Other	2,250	29	1.29%	2,312	24	1.04%	2,454	161	6.56%
<b>Total interest-earning assets</b>	<b>526,779</b>	<b>25,726</b>	<b>4.88%</b>	<b>523,692</b>	<b>27,583</b>	<b>5.27%</b>	<b>486,979</b>	<b>29,616</b>	<b>6.08%</b>
<b>Other assets</b>	<b>25,439</b>			<b>26,915</b>			<b>19,602</b>		
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 552,218</b>			<b>\$ 550,607</b>			<b>\$ 506,581</b>		
<b>Interest-bearing liabilities:</b>									
<b>Deposits:</b>									
Demand deposits	208,977	2,733	1.31%	112,438	1,510	1.34%	74,531	1,275	1.71%
Savings deposits	11,691	78	0.67%	6,663	20	0.30%	5,772	29	0.50%
Fixed maturity deposits	219,836	4,344	1.98%	312,282	7,648	2.45%	308,562	12,192	3.95%
Short term borrowed funds				2,225	15	0.67%	9,807	288	2.94%
Long term borrowed funds	29,106	968	3.33%	33,764	1,247	3.69%	33,764	1,510	4.47%
<b>Total interest-bearing liabilities</b>	<b>469,610</b>	<b>8,123</b>	<b>1.73%</b>	<b>467,372</b>	<b>10,440</b>	<b>2.23%</b>	<b>432,436</b>	<b>15,294</b>	<b>3.54%</b>
<b>Noninterest-bearing deposits</b>	<b>40,545</b>			<b>43,629</b>			<b>36,925</b>		
<b>Other liabilities</b>	<b>1,137</b>			<b>992</b>			<b>1,390</b>		
<b>Stockholders' equity</b>	<b>40,926</b>			<b>38,614</b>			<b>35,830</b>		
<b>Total liabilities and stockholders' equity</b>	<b>\$ 552,218</b>			<b>\$ 550,607</b>			<b>\$ 506,581</b>		
<b>Net interest income and interest rate spread (3)</b>		<b>\$ 17,603</b>	<b>3.15%</b>		<b>\$ 17,143</b>	<b>3.03%</b>		<b>\$ 14,322</b>	<b>2.54%</b>
<b>Net interest margin (4)</b>			<b>3.34%</b>			<b>3.27%</b>			<b>2.94%</b>
<b>Ratio of average interest-earning assets to average interest-bearing liabilities</b>	<b>112.17%</b>			<b>112.05%</b>			<b>112.61%</b>		

(1) Average loans include non-accruing loans and loans held for sale.

(2) Tax exempt income is not computed on a tax equivalent basis.

- (3) Interest rate spread equals the earning asset yield minus the interest-bearing liability rate.
- (4) Net interest margin is computed by dividing net interest income by total earning assets.

**Table of Contents****Table 2****Volume and Rate Variance Analysis****(In Thousands)**

	Year Ended December 31, 2010 vs. 2009			Year Ended December 31, 2009 vs. 2008		
	Increase (Decrease) Due to			Increase (Decrease) Due to		
	Volume	Rate	Total	Volume	Rate	Total
<b>Interest income:</b>						
Loans, net (1)	\$ (1,077)	\$ (140)	\$ (1,217)	\$ 2,164	\$ (3,767)	\$ (1,603)
Investment securities (2)	244	(916)	(672)	28	(211)	(183)
Interest-earning cash deposits	35	(8)	27	(2)	(108)	(110)
Other	(1)	6	5	(5)	(132)	(137)
<b>Total interest income</b>	<b>(799)</b>	<b>(1,058)</b>	<b>(1,857)</b>	<b>2,185</b>	<b>(4,218)</b>	<b>(2,033)</b>
<b>Interest expense:</b>						
<b>Deposits</b>						
Demand deposits	1,280	(57)	1,223	579	(344)	235
Savings deposits	24	34	58	4	(13)	(9)
Fixed maturity deposits	(2,045)	(1,259)	(3,304)	119	(4,663)	(4,544)
Short term borrowed funds	(15)	0	(15)	(137)	(136)	(273)
Long term borrowed funds	(163)	(116)	(279)		(263)	(263)
<b>Total interest expense</b>	<b>(919)</b>	<b>(1,398)</b>	<b>(2,317)</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>(5,419)</b>	<b>(4,854)</b>
<b>Net interest income increase (decrease)</b>	<b>\$ 120</b>	<b>\$ 340</b>	<b>\$ 460</b>	<b>\$ 1,620</b>	<b>\$ 1,201</b>	<b>\$ 2,821</b>

**Table of Contents****Table 3****Noninterest Income****(In thousands)**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Service charges on deposit accounts	\$ 712	\$ 910	\$ 1,152
Mortgage operations	786	800	571
Investment brokerage fees	248	245	300
Increase in cash surrender value of life insurance	335	286	299
Core noninterest income	2,081	2,241	2,322
Securities gains, net	51	63	29
Impairment on investment securities	(29)	(148)	(490)
Other noninterest income	556	631	359
Total noninterest income	\$ 2,659	\$ 2,787	\$ 2,220



**Table of Contents****Table 4****Noninterest Expenses****(In thousands)**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Salaries	\$ 4,313	\$ 4,564	\$ 4,338
Employee benefits	948	1,062	1,049
Total salaries and benefits	5,261	5,626	5,387
Occupancy expense	1,003	979	699
Equipment expense	503	603	434
Other outside services	742	374	307
Data processing	1,209	931	787
Office supplies and postage	346	341	350
Deposit and other insurance	1,253	1,280	432
Professional and other services	498	734	550
Advertising	328	338	387
Other real estate owned related costs, net	734	349	(536)
Other	1,004	726	665
Total noninterest expenses	\$ 12,881	\$ 12,281	\$ 9,462

**Table of Contents****Table 5****Contractual Obligations and Commitments**

(\$ in thousands)

Contractual Obligations	Total	Payments Due by Period			
		On Demand or Within 1 Year	2 -3 Years	4 -5 Years	After 5 Years
Short-term borrowings	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Long-term debt	23,764	5,000		10,000	8,764
Operating leases	3,269	417	808	728	1,316
Total contractual cash obligations excluding deposits	27,033	5,417	808	10,728	10,080
Time deposits	184,781	133,644	51,137		
Total contractual cash obligations	\$ 211,814	\$ 139,061	\$ 51,945	\$ 10,728	\$ 10,080

  

Commercial Commitments	Total Amounts Committed	Amount of Commitment Expiration Per Period			
		Within 1 Year	2 -3 Years	4 -5 Years	After 5 Years
Lines of credit and loan commitments (1)	\$ 59,474	\$ 25,000	\$ 2,739	\$ 31,735	

(1) includes financial standby letters of credit, net

**Table of Contents****Table 6****Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis**

(\$ in thousands)

	At December 31, 2010				
	3 Months or Less	Over 3 Months to 12 Months	Total Within 12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total
<b>Interest-earning assets:</b>					
Loans and loans held for sale	\$ 226,321	\$ 53,285	\$ 279,606	\$ 120,223	\$ 399,829
Securities available for sale	1,536	9,926	11,462	78,690	90,152
Other earning assets	15,154		15,154		15,154
<b>Total interest-earning assets</b>	<b>\$ 243,011</b>	<b>\$ 63,211</b>	<b>\$ 306,222</b>	<b>\$ 198,913</b>	<b>\$ 505,135</b>
<b>Interest-bearing liabilities</b>					
Fixed maturity deposits	\$ 42,971	90,694	133,665	\$ 51,116	\$ 184,781
All other deposits	242,141		242,141		242,141
Borrowings	13,500		13,500	10,264	23,764
	\$ 298,612	\$ 90,694	\$ 389,306	\$ 61,380	\$ 450,686
<b>Interest sensitivity gap</b>	<b>\$ (55,601)</b>	<b>\$ (27,483)</b>	<b>\$ (83,084)</b>	<b>\$ 137,533</b>	<b>\$ 54,449</b>
<b>Cumulative interest sensitivity gap</b>	<b>(55,601)</b>	<b>(83,084)</b>	<b>(83,084)</b>	<b>54,449</b>	<b>54,449</b>
<b>Cumulative interest sensitivity gap as a percent of total interest-earning assets</b>	<b>-11.01%</b>	<b>-16.45%</b>	<b>-16.45%</b>	<b>10.78%</b>	<b>10.78%</b>
<b>Cumulative ratio of interest-sensitive assets to interest-sensitive liabilities</b>	<b>81.38%</b>	<b>78.66%</b>	<b>78.66%</b>	<b>112.08%</b>	<b>112.08%</b>

**Table of Contents****Table 7****Loan Portfolio Composition**

(\$ in thousands)

	2010		2009		At December 31, 2008		2007		2006	
	Amount	% of Total Loans	Amount	% of Total Loans	Amount	% of Total Loans	Amount	% of Total Loans	Amount	% of Total Loans
<b>Real Estate:</b>										
Construction loans	\$ 43,934	10.99%	\$ 67,635	15.44%	\$ 91,933	21.15%	\$ 80,051	21.53%	\$ 71,348	22.75%
Commercial mortgage loans	173,275	43.35%	174,926	39.94%	156,333	35.97%	140,198	37.71%	124,385	39.67%
Home equity lines of credit	43,611	10.91%	44,627	10.19%	43,290	9.96%	41,479	11.16%	33,090	10.55%
Residential mortgage loans	72,370	18.10%	81,377	18.57%	73,595	16.93%	57,342	15.42%	37,163	11.85%
Total real estate loans	333,190	83.35%	368,565	84.13%	365,151	84.01%	319,070	85.83%	265,986	84.82%
Commercial and industrial loans	61,230	15.31%	64,173	14.65%	63,239	14.55%	46,893	12.61%	38,965	12.43%
Loans to individuals for household, family and other personal expenditures	5,398	1.34%	5,383	1.22%	6,306	1.44%	5,796	1.55%	8,625	2.75%
Loans, gross	399,818	100.00%	438,121	100.00%	434,696	100.00%	371,759	100.00%	313,576	100.00%
Less net deferred loan origination (fees) costs	11		(34)		(34)		(45)		(4)	
Residential mortgage loans held for sale	2,958	0.74%	228	0.05%		0.00%	823	0.22%	2,016	0.63%
Total loans	\$ 402,787		\$ 438,315		\$ 434,662		\$ 372,537		\$ 315,588	

**Table of Contents****Table 8****Loan Maturities****(In thousands)**

	At December 31, 2010							
	Due within one year		Due after one year but within five		Due after five years		Total	
	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield
<b>By loan type:</b>								
Construction	\$ 39,899	4.87%	\$ 3,229	5.94%	\$ 806	4.64%	\$ 43,934	4.94%
Commercial and industrial and commercial mortgage	82,910	4.61%	146,523	5.51%	5,071	6.59%	234,505	4.92%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 122,809</b>	<b>4.69%</b>	<b>\$ 149,753</b>	<b>5.52%</b>	<b>\$ 5,877</b>	<b>6.32%</b>	<b>\$ 278,439</b>	<b>4.92%</b>
<b>By interest rate type:</b>								
Fixed rate loans	\$ 86,222		\$ 149,000		\$ 5,877		\$ 241,098	
Variable rate loans	36,588		753				37,341	
	\$ 122,809		\$ 149,753		\$ 5,877		\$ 278,439	

The above table is based on contractual scheduled maturities. Early repayment of loans or renewals at maturity are not considered in this table.

**Table of Contents****Table 9****Nonperforming Assets**

(\$ in thousands)

	2010	2009	At December 31, 2008	2007	2006
<b>Nonperforming loans</b>					
Construction	\$ 3,383	\$ 4,301	\$ 188	\$ 700	\$ 794
Commercial mortgage	4,868	2,557	2,547		
Home equity lines of credit	221				
Residential mortgage	455	486	362		
Commercial and industrial	99		26		
Individual	53				
<b>Total nonperforming loans</b>	<b>9,079</b>	<b>7,344</b>	<b>3,123</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>794</b>
Reposessed Assets	4	14	47		
Other real estate owned	7,244	2,862	1,608	264	2,337
<b>Total nonperforming assets</b>	<b>\$ 16,327</b>	<b>\$ 10,220</b>	<b>\$ 4,778</b>	<b>\$ 964</b>	<b>\$ 3,131</b>
Accruing loans past due 90 days or more	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Allowance for loan losses	9,226	7,307	5,632	4,462	4,222
Nonperforming loans to year end loans	2.27%	1.68%	0.72%	0.19%	0.25%
Allowance for loan losses to year end loans	2.31%	1.67%	1.30%	1.20%	1.35%
Nonperforming assets to loans and other real estate	4.01%	2.32%	1.11%	0.27%	0.99%
Nonperforming assets to total assets	3.18%	1.89%	0.88%	0.21%	0.74%
Allowance for loan losses to nonperforming loans	101.62%	99.50%	180.34%	637.43%	531.74%
Restructured loans not include in the categories above	4,014	2,619			

**Table of Contents****Table 10****Allocation of the Allowance for Loan Losses****(In thousands)**

	2010		2009		2008		2007		2006	
	Amount	% of Total Loans (1)	Amount	% of Total Loans (1)	Amount	% of Total Loans (1)	Amount	% of Total Loans (1)	Amount	% of Total Loans (1)
<b>Real estate loans:</b>										
Construction loans	\$ 2,079	10.99%	\$ 1,127	15.44%	\$ 1,191	21.15%	\$ 961	21.53%	\$ 961	22.75%
Commercial mortgage loans	3,239	43.36%	2,918	39.94%	2,026	35.97%	1,683	37.71%	1,675	39.67%
Home equity lines of credit	810	10.91%	744	10.19%	561	9.96%	498	11.16%	446	10.55%
Residential mortgage loans	1,563	18.10%	1,358	18.57%	933	16.56%	678	15.42%	500	11.85%
<b>Total real estate loans</b>	<b>7,691</b>	<b>83.35%</b>	<b>6,147</b>	<b>84.13%</b>	<b>4,711</b>	<b>84.01%</b>	<b>3,820</b>	<b>85.83%</b>	<b>3,582</b>	<b>84.82%</b>
Commercial and industrial loans	1,397	15.31%	1,071	14.65%	832	14.55%	661	12.61%	623	12.43%
Loans to individuals	138	1.34%	89	1.22%	81	1.44%	69	1.55%	116	2.75%
	\$ 9,226	100.00%	\$ 7,307	100.00%	\$ 5,632	100.00%	\$ 4,462	100.00%	\$ 4,222	100.00%

(1) Represents total of all outstanding loans in each category as a percent of total loans outstanding

**Table of Contents****Table 11****Loan Loss and Recovery Experience**

(\$ in thousands)

	2010	At or for the Year Ended December 31,			
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Loans held to maturity, outstanding at the end of the year	\$ 399,829	\$ 438,087	\$ 434,662	\$ 371,714	\$ 313,572
Average loans outstanding during the year	\$ 421,947	\$ 441,704	\$ 405,119	\$ 344,620	\$ 301,405
Allowance for loan losses at beginning of year	\$ 7,307	\$ 5,632	\$ 4,462	\$ 4,222	\$ 4,090
Provision for loan losses	6,418	4,455	1,665	425	394
	13,725	10,087	6,127	4,647	4,484
Loans charged off:					
Real estate loans	(4,134)	(1,502)	(411)	(268)	(214)
Commercial and industrial loans	(611)	(1,396)	(106)		(87)
Loans to individuals	(65)	(127)	(16)	(28)	(17)
Total charge-offs	(4,810)	(3,025)	(533)	(296)	(318)
Recoveries of loans previously charged off:					
Real estate loans	158	32	11	66	2
Commercial and industrial loans	103	208	26	38	46
Loans to individuals	50	5	1	7	8
Total recoveries	311	245	38	111	56
Net charge-offs	(4,499)	(2,780)	(495)	(185)	(262)
Allowance for loan losses at end of year	\$ 9,226	\$ 7,307	\$ 5,632	\$ 4,462	\$ 4,222
Ratios:					
Net charge-offs as a percent of average loans	1.07%	0.63%	0.12%	0.05%	0.09%
Allowance for loan losses as a percent of loans at end of year	2.31%	1.67%	1.30%	1.20%	1.35%



**Table of Contents****Table 12****Securities Portfolio Composition****(In thousands)**

	2010	At December 31 2009	2008
Securities available for sale:			
U. S. Government agencies	\$ 10,505	\$ 12,057	\$ 2,533
Mortgage-backed securities	39,214	24,917	50,431
State and municipal governments	30,704	28,449	17,607
GSE CMO's	8,693		
Private label CMO's	726	4,976	
Other	310	320	553
Total securities available for sale	\$ 90,152	\$ 70,719	\$ 71,124

**Table of Contents****Table 13****Securities Portfolio Composition**

(\$ in thousands)

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Book Yield
<b>Securities available for sale:</b>			
U. S. Government agencies			
Due within one year	\$ 6,566	\$ 6,451	1.10%
Due after one but within five years	3,024	3,075	1.90%
Due after five but within ten years	1,000	979	3.00%
	10,590	10,505	1.51%
<b>State and municipal securities</b>			
Due within one year			
Due after one but within five years	7,398	7,178	5.59%
Due after five but within ten years	11,638	11,474	5.38%
Due after ten years	12,768	12,052	5.78%
	31,804	30,704	5.59%
<b>Other</b>			
Due after five but within ten years	500	310	4.03%
	500	310	4.03%
<b>Total securities available for sale</b>			
Due within one year	6,566	6,451	1.10%
Due after one but within five years	10,422	10,253	4.48%
Due after five but within ten years	13,138	12,763	5.16%
Due after ten years	12,768	12,052	5.78%
GSE CMO's	8,757	8,693	2.78%
Private label collateralized mortgage obligations	810	726	7.25%
Mortgage-backed securities	39,278	39,214	2.49%
	\$ 91,739	\$ 90,152	3.44%

Yields on tax exempt securities are stated on a federal tax equivalent basis.

**Table of Contents****Table 14****Average Deposits**

(\$ in thousands)

	For the Year Ended December 31,					
	2010		2009		2008	
	Average Amount	Average Rate	Average Amount	Average Rate	Average Amount	Average Rate
Demand deposits	\$ 208,977	1.31%	\$ 112,438	1.34%	\$ 74,531	1.71%
Savings deposits	11,691	0.67%	6,663	0.30%	5,772	0.50%
Fixed maturity deposits	219,836	1.98%	312,282	2.45%	308,562	3.95%
Total interest-bearing deposits	440,504	1.62%	431,383	2.13%	388,865	3.47%
Noninterest-bearing deposits	40,545		43,629		36,925	
Total deposits	\$ 481,049	1.49%	\$ 475,012	1.93%	\$ 425,790	3.17%

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**Table 15**

**Maturities of Time Deposits of \$100,000 or More**

**(In thousands)**

	At December 31, 2010				
	3 Months or Less	Over 3 Months to 6 Months	Over 6 Months to 12 Months	Over 12 Months	Total
Time Deposits of \$100,000 or more	\$ 36,856	\$ 47,635	\$ 25,858	\$ 48,478	\$ 158,827

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**UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

The following unaudited pro forma combined financial information is designed to show how the merger of American and MidCarolina might have affected historical financial statements if the merger had been completed at an earlier time and was prepared based on the historical financial results reported by American and disclosed by MidCarolina in this proxy statement/prospectus. The following should be read in conjunction with the American audited consolidated financial statements, which are incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus, and the MidCarolina audited consolidated financial statements, which begin on page F-1 of this proxy statement/prospectus.

The unaudited pro forma balance sheet data assumes that the merger took place on December 31, 2010 and combines American's consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2010 with MidCarolina's consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2010. The unaudited pro forma statements of income data for the year ended December 31, 2010 give effect to the merger as if it occurred on January 1, 2010. The unaudited pro forma financial statements give effect to the proposed merger under the acquisition method of accounting.

The unaudited pro forma combined financial information, while helpful in illustrating the financial characteristics of the combined company under one set of assumptions, does not reflect the benefits of expected cost savings or opportunities to earn additional revenue or possible reductions in the current combined level of provision for loan losses and, accordingly, does not attempt to predict or suggest future results. It also is not necessarily indicative of the financial condition or results of operations of future periods or the financial condition or results of operations that actually would have been realized had the companies been combined during these periods.

In December 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Standards ( SFAS ) No. 141(R) (ASC Topic 805) ( ASC Topic 805 ), which replaced SFAS 141, Business Combinations, for periods beginning on or after December 15, 2008, but retains the fundamental requirements in SFAS 141, that the acquisition method of accounting (which SFAS 141 called the purchase method) be used for all business combinations and for an acquirer to be identified for each business combination.

ASC Topic 805 revises the definition of the acquisition date as the date the acquirer obtains control of the acquiree. This is typically the closing date and is used to measure the fair value of the consideration paid. When the acquirer issues equity instruments as full or partial payment for the acquiree, the fair value of the acquirer's equity instruments will be measured at the acquisition date, rather than an earlier measurement date that was required under prior accounting guidance. Under ASC Topic 805 all loans are transferred at fair value, including adjustments for credit and no allowance is carried over. Transaction costs are excluded from the acquisition accounting. They are instead accounted for under other generally accepted accounting principles, which may mean the costs are expensed as incurred (e.g., due diligence costs), or, to the extent applicable, treated as a cost of issuing equity securities. ASC Topic 805 requires costs associated with restructuring or exit activities that do not meet the recognition criteria in ASC Topic 420 as of the acquisition date to be subsequently recognized as post-combination costs when those criteria are met.

ASC Topic 805 also retains the accounting guidance for identifying and recognizing intangible assets separately from goodwill. However, ASC Topic 805's scope is broader than that of prior accounting guidance, which applied to only business combinations in which control was obtained by transferring consideration. The application of ASC Topic 805 was considered in arriving at the unaudited pro forma results in the tables provided below, including the tabular presentation immediately below which cross-references the required disclosures under ASC Topic 805.

**Table of Contents****AMERICAN NATIONAL BANKSHARES INC. AND MIDCAROLINA FINANCIAL CORP.****Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Consolidated Balance Sheet****December 31, 2010****(dollars in thousands, except per share data)**

	<b>American Historical</b>	<b>MidCarolina Historical</b>	<b>Pro Forma Adjustments</b>	<b>Pro Forma Combined</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Cash and due from banks	\$ 9,547	\$ 1,510	\$ (5,300)(1)	\$ 5,757
Federal funds and Interest-bearing deposits in	8,967	12,196		21,163
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	18,514	13,706	(5,300)	26,920
Securities held to maturity	3,334			3,334
Securities available for sale, at fair value	228,295	90,152		318,447
Mortgage loans held for sale	3,135	2,958		6,093
Loans, net of unearned income	520,781	399,829	(33,111)(2)	887,499
Less allowance for loan losses	8,420	9,226	(9,226)(3)	8,420
<b>Net loans</b>	512,361	390,603	(23,885)	879,079
Premises and equipment, net	19,509	6,652		26,161
Other real estate owned	3,716	7,244		10,960
Core deposit intangibles, net	1,320		7,293(4)	8,613
Goodwill	22,468		14,175(5)	36,643
Bank-owned life insurance	4,818	8,514		13,332
Restricted stock	4,062			4,062
Other assets	12,132	11,371	6,182(6)	29,685
<b>Total assets</b>	\$ 833,664	\$ 531,200	\$ (1,535)	\$ 1,363,329
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>Noninterest-bearing deposits</b>	\$ 105,240	\$ 38,951	\$	\$ 144,191
Interest-bearing deposits:				
Interest bearing transaction accounts	90,012	78,046		168,058
Money market accounts	59,891	149,898		209,789
Savings accounts	62,522	14,197		76,719
Time deposits	321,535	83,561	1,779(7)	406,875
Brokered deposits	898	101,220		102,118
<b>Total interest-bearing deposits</b>	534,858	426,922	1,779	963,559
<b>Total deposits</b>	640,098	465,873	1,779	1,107,750
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	47,084			47,084
Other short-term borrowings	6,110			6,110
Long-term borrowings	8,488	15,000	(707)(8)	22,781
Trust Preferred capital notes	20,619	8,764		29,383

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Other liabilities	3,178	1,139	(1,300)(1)	3,017
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>725,577</b>	<b>490,776</b>	<b>(228)</b>	<b>1,216,125</b>
Commitments and contingencies				
<b>STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY</b>				
Preferred stock		4,819		4,819
Common stock	6,128	13,620	(11,994)(9)	7,754
Surplus	27,268	1,542	35,130(9)	63,940
Retained earnings	74,850	21,418	(21,418)(9)	70,850
			(4,000)(1)	
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net	(159)	(975)	975(9)	(159)
<b>Total stockholders equity</b>	<b>108,087</b>	<b>40,424</b>	<b>(1,307)</b>	<b>147,204</b>
<b>Total liabilities and stockholders equity</b>	<b>\$ 833,664</b>	<b>\$ 531,200</b>	<b>\$ (1,535)</b>	<b>\$ 1,363,329</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the unaudited pro forma condensed combined consolidated financial information. Certain reclassifications have been made to MidCarolina's balance sheet to conform with American's presentation

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- (1) Adjustment to record estimated one-time merger related expenses totaling \$5.3 million (\$4.0 million net of taxes).
- (2) The interest rate portion (\$765,000) reflects fair value based upon current interest rates for similar loans and was provided by an outside valuation firm. This adjustment will be accreted into income over the estimated lives of these loans. Estimated accretion in the pro forma was determined using the sum-of-the-years-digits method which approximates the level yield method. Upon closing, an independent valuation will be conducted and the resulting adjustment amortized or accreted using the level yield (interest) method. The larger portion (\$32.3 million) of the adjustment to loans reflects the estimated credit portion of the fair value adjustment as required under ASC Topic 805. This amount is an estimate of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected over the estimated lives of these loans. It differs from the allowance for loan losses under ASC Topic 450 using the incurred loss model, which estimated probable loan losses incurred as of the balance sheet date. Under the incurred loss model losses expected as a result of future events are not recognized. When using the expected cash flow approach these losses are considered in the valuation. Further, when estimating the present value of expected cash flows the loans are discounted using an effective interest rate, which is not considered in the incurred loss method. Accordingly, the differences in the loss methodologies and the application of a market interest rate has led to a credit loss estimate of \$32.3 million. For pro forma presentation purposes, we have estimated this loss at 8.09% of gross loans. The final accounting, as of the transaction date, will principally consider the income approach. This will focus on portfolio characteristics, including loan balances, average coupons and average maturities; assumptions on prepayment rates which will directly impact cash flows; assumptions as to default and severity rates; and assumptions as to discount rates to convert future cash flows into present values.
- (3) Elimination of MidCarolina's allowance for loan losses.
- (4) Estimation of fair value of core deposit intangible ( CDI ). The estimated CDI represents the estimated future economic benefit resulting from the acquired customer balances and relationships. This value was estimated based on similar transactions while the final value will be determined based upon an independent appraisal at the date of the acquisition. For pro forma purposes, we are amortizing the CDI using the sum-of-the-years-digits method which approximates the level yield method, and an estimated life of seven years.
- (5) Estimated amount of goodwill to be recorded in the acquisition of MidCarolina, less amounts allocated to the fair value of tangible and specifically identified intangible assets acquired. The purchase price and purchase price allocation are as follows:

**Allocation of Purchase Price**

Total consideration	
Preferred stock	\$ 4,819
Common stock (1,626,236 @ \$23.55, Dec. 31, 2010 closing price)	38,298
<b>Total consideration (Purchase Price)</b>	<b>\$ 43,117</b>
Net assets acquired (book value)	40,424
<b>Purchase price greater than book value</b>	<b>2,693</b>
<b>Allocated to:</b>	
Core deposit intangible	7,293
Loans, net of unearned income	(765)
Eliminate existing allowance for loan losses	9,226
Credit quality fair value adjustment on loans	(32,346)
Deposits	(1,779)
Long-term borrowings	707
Deferred income tax asset	6,182
<b>Total allocations</b>	<b>(11,482)</b>
<b>Purchase price less allocation to identifiable asset and liabilities (goodwill)</b>	<b>\$ 14,175</b>



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- (6) Estimated deferred tax asset arising from the credit quality fair value adjustment on loans and other fair value adjustments of assets and liabilities, less deferred tax liabilities arising from the core deposit intangible and other fair value adjustments of assets and liabilities.
- (7) Fair value adjustments on deposits at current market rates for similar products. This adjustment will be accreted into income over the estimated lives of the deposits. Estimated accretion in the pro forma was computed using the sum-of-years-digits method as an approximation of the level yield method. Upon closing, an independent valuation will be conducted and the resulting adjustment amortized using the level yield method.
- (8) Fair value adjustment of borrowings at current interest rates for similar borrowings. This adjustment will be accreted into income over the estimated life of the borrowings. Estimated accretion was determined using the sum-of-years-digits method as an approximation of the level yield method. At closing and independent valuation will be conducted and the resulting adjustment amortized using the level yield method.
- (9) Elimination of MidCarolina stockholders' equity as part of the acquisition accounting adjustments representing the conversion of all MidCarolina common shares into American common shares and the conversion of MidCarolina preferred into American preferred. MidCarolina common shares convert at a ratio of 0.33 American shares for each share of MidCarolina. MidCarolina preferred shares will be converted with the same terms and conditions as they currently have.

**Table of Contents****AMERICAN NATIONAL BANKSHARES INC. AND MIDCAROLINA FINANCIAL CORP.****Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Consolidated Statements of Income****For the Year Ended December 31, 2010****(dollars in thousands, except per share data)**

	<b>American Historical</b>	<b>MidCarolin Historical</b>	<b>Pro Forma Adjustment</b>	<b>Pro Forma Combined</b>
<b>Interest Income</b>				
Interest and fees on loans	\$ 28,148	\$ 22,943	\$ 255(1)	\$ 51,346
Interest on federal funds sold and deposits in other banks	360	48		408
Dividends	95	29		124
Interest and dividends on securities:				
Taxable	5,042	1,539		6,581
Nontaxable	2,288	1,167		3,455
<b>Total interest and dividend income</b>	<b>35,933</b>	<b>25,726</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>61,914</b>
<b>Interest Expense</b>				
Interest on deposits	6,708	7,155	(890)(2)	12,974
Interest on trust preferred capital notes	1,373	320		1,693
Interest on securities sold under agreement to repurchase	382			382
Interest on long-term borrowings	256	648	236(3)	1,140
<b>Total interest expense</b>	<b>8,719</b>	<b>8,123</b>	<b>(654)</b>	<b>16,188</b>
<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>27,214</b>	<b>17,603</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>45,726</b>
Provision for loan losses	1,490	6,418		7,908
<b>Net interest income after provision for loan losses</b>	<b>25,724</b>	<b>11,185</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>37,818</b>
<b>Noninterest Income</b>				
Trust fees and brokerage	3,391	248		3,639
Service charges on deposit accounts	1,897	712		2,609
Other service charges, commissions and fees	1,163			1,163
Mortgage banking income	1,560	786		2,346
Gains on securities transactions, net	157	51		208
Other-than-temporary impairment of securities available for sale	(31)	(29)		(60)
Increase in cash surrender value of life insurance	137	335		472
Other operating income	840	556		1,396
<b>Total noninterest income</b>	<b>9,114</b>	<b>2,659</b>		<b>11,773</b>
<b>Noninterest Expense</b>				
Salaries and benefits	12,505	5,261		17,766
Occupancy expenses	2,936	1,506		4,442
FDIC assessment	795	1,085		1,880
Bank franchise tax	670	121		791
Amortization of core deposit premiums	378		1,823(4)	2,201
Losses on sales of other real estate owned and bank premises, net	583	110	(6)	693
Other expenses	5,512	4,798		10,310

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<b>Total noninterest expenses</b>	23,379	12,881	1,823	38,083
<b>Income before income taxes</b>	11,459	963	(914)	11,508
Income tax expense (benefit)	3,181	(14)	285(5)	3,452
<b>Net income</b>	\$ 8,278	\$ 977	\$ (1,199)	\$ 8,056
<b>Dividends paid and accumulated on preferred stock</b>		364		364
<b>Net income available to common stockholders</b>	8,278	613	(1,199)	7,692
<b>Earnings per common share, basic</b>	\$ 1.35	\$ 0.12		\$ 0.99
<b>Earnings per common share, diluted</b>	\$ 1.35	\$ 0.12		\$ 0.99
<b>Weighted average shares outstanding Basic</b>	6,123,870	4,927,828	1,626,236	7,750,106
<b>Weighted average shares outstanding Diluted</b>	6,131,650	4,927,828	1,626,236	7,757,886

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The accompanying notes are an integral part of the unaudited pro forma condensed combined consolidated financial information. Certain reclassifications have been made to MidCarolina's income statement to conform with American's presentation.

- (1) The level yield adjustment is the accretion of the fair value adjustments to loans over the expected life of the loans.
- (2) The level yield adjustment is the accretion of the fair value adjustments to deposits over their expected life.
- (3) The level yield adjustment is the accretion of the fair value adjustments to long term borrowings over the expected life of the borrowings.
- (4) Amount represents CDI accelerated amortization over an estimated life of 7 years.
- (5) The effective tax rate for American is less than 28%. For puproses of this pro forma we are estimating the combined effective tax rate at 30%. Accordingly, the amount computed for additional taxes is \$285,000

	Fair Value Adjustments	Core Deposit Intangible	Total
<b>Impact of purchase accounting adjustments over next 5 years:</b>			
Year 1	\$ (909)	\$ 1,823	\$ 914
Year 2	(608)	1,563	954
Year 3	(308)	1,302	994
Year 4	(8)	1,042	1,034
Year 5	(4)	781	778

- (6) Lossess on sales of other real estate owned was reported in other noninterest income in American's 10K for 2010, but has been reclassified to noninterest expense for purposes of this pro forma.

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**DESCRIPTION OF AMERICAN CAPITAL STOCK**

The following summary description of the material features of the capital stock of American is qualified in its entirety by reference to the applicable provisions of Virginia law and by American's articles of incorporation and bylaws.

**Authorized and Outstanding Capital Stock**

The authorized capital stock of American consists of (i) 20,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$1.00 per share; and (ii) 2,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$5.00 per share. As of the record date of the American special meeting, [ ], 2011, there were [ ] shares of common stock issued and outstanding held by approximately [ ] holders of record and no shares of preferred stock issued and outstanding. As of [ ], 2011, [ ] shares of American common stock are subject to options to purchase American common stock, granted under American's equity compensation plans.

**Common Stock**

The holders of American common stock possess all voting power and are entitled to one vote per share on all matters voted on by the company's shareholders, including elections of directors. The articles of incorporation of American do not provide for cumulative voting for the election of directors. The holders of American common stock are entitled to such dividends as may be declared from time to time by the company's board of directors from funds available therefor. Upon liquidation, holders of American common stock will be entitled to receive pro rata all assets of American available for distribution to such holders, after payment to holders of preferred stock, if such payment is required. The holders of common stock have no preemptive or other subscription rights, and there are no conversion rights, redemption or sinking fund provisions with respect to American common stock.

**Preferred Stock**

The board of directors of American is empowered to authorize the issuance, in one or more series, of shares of preferred stock at such times, for such purposes and for such consideration as it may deem advisable without shareholder approval. The American board is also authorized to fix the designations, voting, conversion, preference and other relative rights, qualifications and limitations of any such series of preferred stock.

The American board of directors, without shareholder approval, may authorize the issuance of one or more series of preferred stock with voting and conversion rights which could adversely affect the voting power of the holders of American common stock and, under certain circumstances, discourage an attempt by others to gain control of American.

The creation and issuance of any series of preferred stock, and the relative rights, designations and preferences of such series, if and when established, will depend upon, among other things, the future capital needs of American, then existing market conditions and other factors that, in the judgment of the American board, might warrant the issuance of preferred stock.

In connection with approving the merger agreement, the American board approved the establishment of American Series A preferred stock so that each share of MidCarolina Series A preferred stock can be converted into and exchanged for one share of a corresponding series of preferred stock of American upon consummation of the merger. The American Series A preferred stock will have substantially identical terms, preferences and rights as the MidCarolina Series A preferred stock. The holders of MidCarolina Series A preferred stock currently are entitled to an annual dividend at a variable

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rate equal to three month LIBOR plus 3.75% of the \$1,000 liquidation preference per share before any dividend may be paid to the holders of the MidCarolina common stock. The preference is non-cumulative and subject to the MidCarolina board of directors' declaration of a dividend from funds legally available therefor.

### **Transfer Agent**

The transfer agent and registrar for American common stock is Registrar and Transfer Company.

## **COMPARATIVE RIGHTS OF SHAREHOLDERS**

American is a Virginia corporation subject to the provisions of the Virginia Stock Corporation Act (the "Virginia SCA"). MidCarolina is a North Carolina corporation subject to the North Carolina BCA. In addition, the rights of American and MidCarolina shareholders are governed by their respective articles of incorporation and bylaws. Upon consummation of the proposed merger, MidCarolina shareholders will become shareholders of American (except for shares held by MidCarolina's shareholders who dissent), and as such their shareholder rights will then be governed by the articles of incorporation and bylaws of American and by the Virginia SCA.

The following is a summary of the material differences in the rights of shareholders of American and MidCarolina. **This summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the articles of incorporation and bylaws of American and MidCarolina and to the provisions of the Virginia SCA and the North Carolina BCA.**

### **Authorized Capital Stock**

**American.** American is authorized to issue 20,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$1.00 per share, of which [ ] shares were issued and outstanding as of the record date for the American special meeting, and 2,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$5.00 per share, of which no shares were issued and outstanding as of the record date.

American's articles of incorporation authorize the American board of directors, without shareholder approval, to fix the preferences, limitations and relative rights of the preferred stock and to establish series of such preferred stock and determine the variations between each series. In connection with the proposed merger, each share of MidCarolina's Series A noncumulative perpetual preferred stock will be converted into one share of American's to-be-established Series A noncumulative perpetual preferred stock. When the American board approved the merger agreement, it also approved the establishment of the American Series A preferred stock. The form of the articles of amendment to American's articles of incorporation establishing the American Series A preferred stock is attached as Exhibit 1.3(a) to the merger agreement, a copy of which is attached as Appendix A to the proxy statement/prospectus. The American Series A preferred stock will have substantially identical terms, preferences and rights as the MidCarolina Series A preferred stock. The rights of holders of American common stock will be subject to the rights and preferences conferred to holders of such American Series A preferred stock. There are no preemptive rights to purchase additional shares of capital stock of American. See "Description of American Capital Stock" on page 154 for additional information.

**MidCarolina.** MidCarolina is authorized to issue 80,000,000 shares of common stock, without par value, of which [ ] shares were issued and outstanding as of the record date for the MidCarolina special meeting, and 20,000,000 shares of preferred stock, without par value, of which 5,000 shares were issued and outstanding as Series A noncumulative perpetual preferred stock as of the record date. Similar to American, MidCarolina's articles of incorporation authorize the MidCarolina board, without

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shareholder approval, to fix the preferences, limitations and relative rights of the preferred stock and to establish series of such preferred stock and determine the variations between each series. Similar to the shareholders of American, shareholders of MidCarolina do not have preemptive rights to purchase additional shares of capital stock of MidCarolina.

### **Dividend Rights**

The holders of American and MidCarolina common stock are entitled to share ratably in dividends when and as declared by their respective board of directors out of legally available funds therefor. The holders of MidCarolina Series A preferred stock are entitled to cash dividends, payable quarterly, at a variable annual rate equal to LIBOR plus 3.75% of the \$1,000 liquidation preference per share before any dividend may be paid to the holders of the MidCarolina common stock. The preference is non-cumulative and subject to the MidCarolina board of directors declaration of a dividend from funds legally available therefor.

American's and MidCarolina's articles of incorporation permit their boards to issue additional preferred stock with terms set by their boards, which terms may include the right to receive dividends ahead of the holders of their common stock. While no shares of American preferred stock are currently outstanding, American expects to issue approximately 5,000 shares of American Series A preferred stock in connection with the merger to holders of MidCarolina Series A preferred stock. The American Series A preferred stock will have substantially identical terms, preferences and rights as the MidCarolina Series A preferred stock, including dividend rights. The form of the articles of amendment to American's articles of incorporation establishing the American Series A preferred stock is attached as Exhibit 1.3(a) to the merger agreement, a copy of which is attached as Appendix A to the proxy statement/prospectus.

### **Voting Rights**

The holders of both American and MidCarolina common stock have one vote for each share held on any matter presented for consideration by the holders of common stock at a shareholder meeting. The holders of MidCarolina Series A preferred stock are not entitled to vote except in circumstances where the North Carolina BCA requires they be able to vote. For example, the North Carolina BCA requires a class of stock to vote to approve an amendment to the articles of incorporation if the amendment would modify the rights of that class. The Virginia SCA contains a similar provision. Neither the holders of American nor MidCarolina common stock are entitled to cumulative voting in the election of directors.

### **Directors and Classes of Directors**

**American.** The American board is divided into three classes, apportioned as evenly as possible, with directors serving staggered three-year terms. Currently, the American board consists of 13 directors. The number of directors may be increased by the board, but not by more than two during any 12-month period, except by the affirmative vote of holders of 80% of the outstanding shares of American's voting stock. Subject to the rights of the holders of any series of preferred stock then outstanding, any director may be removed, with or without cause, by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 80% of the outstanding shares of American common stock.

**MidCarolina.** The MidCarolina board also is divided into three classes as nearly equal in number as possible, with directors serving staggered three-year terms. MidCarolina's bylaws require the board to consist of not less than five nor more than 20 members, and the board is authorized to set and change the actual number of directors from time to time within those limits. Currently, the MidCarolina board consists of 15 directors. Any director may be removed from office at any time, with or without cause, by a vote of the shareholders, if the number of votes cast to remove such director exceeds the number of

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votes cast not to remove him. If a director is elected by a voting group of shareholders, only the shareholders of that voting group may participate in the vote to remove him.

### **Anti-takeover Provisions**

Certain provisions of the Virginia SCA, the North Carolina BCA and of the articles of incorporation and bylaws of American and MidCarolina may discourage an attempt to acquire control of American or MidCarolina, respectively, that a majority of either company's shareholders may determine was in their best interests. These provisions also may render the removal of one or all directors more difficult or deter or delay corporate changes of control that the American board or MidCarolina board did not approve.

**Classified Board of Directors.** The provisions of American's and MidCarolina's articles providing for classification of the board of directors into three separate classes may have certain anti-takeover effects.

**Authorized Preferred Stock.** Both the articles of incorporation of American and MidCarolina authorize the issuance of preferred stock. In connection with the merger, each share of MidCarolina Series A preferred stock will be converted into one share of American's to-be-established Series A preferred stock. The American or MidCarolina boards may also, subject to applicable Virginia law and North Carolina law, respectively, and federal banking regulations, authorize the issuance of additional preferred stock at such times, for such purposes and for such consideration as either board may deem advisable without further shareholder approval. The issuance of preferred stock under certain circumstances may have the effect of discouraging an attempt by a third party to acquire control of American or MidCarolina by, for example, authorizing the issuance of a series of preferred stock with rights and preferences designed to impede the proposed transaction.

### **Supermajority Voting Provisions.**

**American.** The Virginia SCA provides that, unless a corporation's articles of incorporation provide for a higher or lower vote, certain significant corporate actions must be approved by the affirmative vote of the holders of more than two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter. Corporate actions requiring a two-thirds vote include:

adoption of plans of merger or exchange;

sales of all or substantially all of a corporation's assets other than in the ordinary course of business; and

adoption of plans of dissolution.

The Virginia SCA provides that a corporation's articles may either increase the vote required to approve those actions or may decrease the required vote to not less than a majority of the votes entitled to be cast.

The articles of incorporation of American provide that the actions set out above must be approved by a vote of 80% of all votes entitled to be cast on such transactions by each voting group entitled to vote on the transaction when the other party to the transaction owns more than 25% of the voting stock of American, unless certain conditions are met. If the transaction does not involve a holder of more than 25% of the outstanding voting stock, the Virginia SCA applies and more than two-thirds of the votes entitled to be cast must vote in favor to approve the transaction.



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*MidCarolina.* The North Carolina BCA provides that, unless the statutes or a corporation's articles of incorporation, bylaws or board of directors require a greater vote, a merger or statutory share exchange must be approved by each voting group entitled to vote separately on that matter by a majority of all the votes entitled to be cast on the matter by that voting group. However, MidCarolina's articles of incorporation provide that, in addition to the statutory requirements, certain corporate transactions which require the approval of, notice to, or the absence of an objection by, its shareholders or bank or bank holding company regulators must be approved by the affirmative vote of holders of 75% or more of MidCarolina's outstanding voting shares voting separately as a class unless (a) they have been approved by the affirmative vote of 75% of the total number of directors MidCarolina would have if there were no vacancies on the board, and, if the transaction is being proposed by a person or entity that beneficially owns 10% or more of MidCarolina's voting shares, by 75% of MidCarolina's directors who are not affiliated with that related person and who were directors prior to the related person becoming a 10% beneficial owner; or (b) the proposed transaction was initiated by MidCarolina upon the vote of at least 51% of its directors who are not affiliated with a related person involved in the transaction and who were directors prior to the related person becoming a 10% beneficial owner.

***Anti-takeover Statutes.***

*American.* Virginia has two anti-takeover statutes in force: the Affiliated Transactions Statute and the Control Share Acquisitions Statute.

The Affiliated Transaction Statute of the Virginia SCA contains provisions governing affiliated transactions. These include various transactions such as mergers, share exchanges, sales, leases, or other dispositions of material assets, issuances of securities, dissolutions, and similar transactions with an interested shareholder. An interested shareholder is generally the beneficial owner of more than 10% of any class of a corporation's outstanding voting shares. During the three years following the date a shareholder becomes an interested shareholder, any affiliated transaction with the interested shareholder must be approved by both a majority of the disinterested directors (those directors who were directors before the interested shareholder became an interested shareholder or who were recommended for election by a majority of disinterested directors) and by the affirmative vote of the holders of two-thirds of the corporation's voting shares other than shares beneficially owned by the interested shareholder. These requirements do not apply to affiliated transactions if, among other things, a majority of the disinterested directors approve the interested shareholder's acquisition of voting shares making such a person an interested shareholder before such acquisition. Beginning three years after the shareholder becomes an interested shareholder, the corporation may engage in an affiliated transaction with the interested shareholder if:

the transaction is approved by the holders of two-thirds of the corporation's voting shares, other than shares beneficially owned by the interested shareholder;

the affiliated transaction has been approved by a majority of the disinterested directors; or

subject to certain additional requirements, in the affiliated transaction the holders of each class or series of voting shares will receive consideration meeting specified fair price and other requirements designed to ensure that all shareholders receive fair and equivalent consideration, regardless of when they tendered their shares.

Under the Virginia SCA's Control Share Acquisitions Statute, voting rights of shares of stock of a Virginia corporation acquired by an acquiring person or other entity at ownership levels of 20%, 33 1/3%,

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and 50% of the outstanding shares may, under certain circumstances, be denied. The voting rights may be denied:

unless conferred by a special shareholder vote of a majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote for directors, other than shares held by the acquiring person and officers and directors of the corporation; or

among other exceptions, such acquisition of shares is made pursuant to a merger agreement with the corporation or the corporation's articles of incorporation or bylaws permit the acquisition of such shares before the acquiring person's acquisition thereof. If authorized in the corporation's articles of incorporation or bylaws, the statute also permits the corporation to redeem the acquired shares at the average per share price paid for them if the voting rights are not approved or if the acquiring person does not file a control share acquisition statement with the corporation within 60 days of the last acquisition of such shares. If voting rights are approved for control shares comprising more than 50% of the corporation's outstanding stock, objecting shareholders may have the right to have their shares repurchased by the corporation for fair value.

The provisions of the Affiliated Transactions Statute and the Control Share Acquisitions Statute are only applicable to public corporations that have more than 300 shareholders. Corporations may provide in their articles of incorporation or bylaws to opt-out of the Control Share Acquisitions Statute. American has not opted-out of the Control Share Acquisition Statute.

*MidCarolina.* The North Carolina BCA also contains two anti-takeover statutes: the Shareholder Protection Act and the Control Share Acquisition Act.

The Shareholder Protection Act generally requires that, unless certain fair price and procedural requirements are satisfied, the affirmative vote of the holders of 95% of the outstanding shares of a corporation's common stock (excluding shares owned by an interested shareholder) is required to approve certain business combination transactions with another entity that is the beneficial owner of more than 20% of the corporation's voting shares or which is an affiliate of the corporation and previously has been a 20% beneficial holder of such shares. The act permits corporations to opt out of coverage under these provisions by adopting provisions to that effect in their bylaws or articles of incorporation. MidCarolina has opted out of the Shareholder Protection Act.

The Control Share Acquisition Act provides that, in general, a person who acquires control shares of a corporation will have no voting rights with respect to the shares unless those rights are granted by resolution adopted by the holders of at least a majority of the corporation's outstanding shares entitled to vote in the election of directors, excluding shares held by the person who has acquired or proposes to acquire the control shares and excluding shares held by any officer or by any director who also is an employee of the corporation. Control shares are defined as voting shares of a corporation acquired by any person which, when added to the shares already owned by that person, would entitle the person (except for the application of the act) to voting power in the election of directors equal to or greater than 20%, 33 1/3% or 50% of all voting power. If voting rights are restored to control shares which give the holder a majority of all voting power in the election of the corporation's directors, then the corporation's other shareholders may require the corporation to redeem their shares at their fair value. Like the Shareholder Protection Act, the Control Share Acquisition Act permits corporations to opt out of coverage under these provisions. MidCarolina has opted out of coverage under the Control Share Acquisition Act.

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### **Amendments to Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws**

**American.** The Virginia SCA generally requires that in order for an amendment to the articles of incorporation to be adopted it must be approved by each voting group entitled to vote on the proposed amendment by more than two-thirds of all the votes entitled to be cast by that voting group, unless the Virginia SCA otherwise requires a greater vote, or the articles of incorporation provide for a greater or lesser vote, or a vote by separate voting groups. However, under the Virginia SCA, no amendment to the articles of incorporation may be approved by a vote that is less than a majority of all the votes cast on the amendment by each voting group entitled to vote. American's articles of incorporation provide that the articles may generally be amended by the vote of the majority of the votes entitled to be voted in each class.

Under the Virginia SCA, unless other provision is made in the articles of incorporation or bylaws, a majority of the directors or a majority of the shareholders present and entitled to vote may adopt, amend or repeal the bylaws. American's articles of incorporation do not contain such a provision but its bylaws have a provision that states that the bylaws may be amended, altered or repealed by American's board at any meeting and that American's shareholders have the power to rescind, alter, amend or repeal any bylaws which, if so expressed by the shareholders, may not be rescinded, altered, amended or repealed by American's board.

**MidCarolina.** Under the North Carolina BCA, unless a corporation's articles of incorporation or bylaws adopted by shareholders provide otherwise, amendments to articles of incorporation must be approved by a majority of all votes entitled to be cast on the matter, and, if applicable, a majority of the votes entitled to be cast on the matter within each voting group entitled to vote as a separate voting group on the amendment and a majority of the votes entitled to be cast on the amendment by any voting group with respect to which the amendment would create dissenters' rights. MidCarolina's articles do not contain requirements for approval of amendments to its articles of incorporation that are different from those contained in the North Carolina BCA.

Under the North Carolina BCA and MidCarolina's bylaws, the bylaws may be amended or repealed and new bylaws adopted by MidCarolina's board of directors or its shareholders, but no bylaw adopted, amended or repealed by MidCarolina's shareholders may be readopted, amended or repealed by MidCarolina's board of directors unless MidCarolina's articles of incorporation or a bylaw adopted by its shareholders authorizes the board of directors to adopt, amend or repeal that particular bylaw.

### **Consideration of Business Combinations**

**American.** Neither American's articles of incorporation nor its bylaws specify any factors to which the American board of directors must give consideration in evaluating a transaction involving a potential change in control of American.

**MidCarolina.** MidCarolina's articles of incorporation specify the following factors to which, in evaluating a potential business combination, the MidCarolina board of directors must give due consideration in exercising its judgment in determining what is in the best interests of MidCarolina and its shareholders:

the social and economic effects of acceptance of such offer on MidCarolina's depositors, borrowers, other customers, employees, and creditors of MidCarolina and its subsidiaries, and on the communities in which MidCarolina and its subsidiaries operate or are located;

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the ability of MidCarolina and its subsidiaries to fulfill the objectives of a bank holding company, as applicable, and of commercial banking entities, as applicable, under applicable federal and state statutes and regulations;

the business and financial condition and prospects and earnings prospects of the person or persons proposing the business combination, including, but not limited to, debt service and other existing financial obligations, financial obligations to be incurred in connection with the business combination, and other likely financial obligations of such person or persons, and the possible effect of such conditions and prospects upon MidCarolina and its subsidiaries and the communities in which MidCarolina and its subsidiaries are located;

the competence, experience, and integrity of the person or persons proposing the business combination and its or their management; and

the prospects for successful conclusion of the proposed business combination.

However, the articles of incorporation provide that this provision will be considered solely to grant discretionary authority to the board of directors and will not be considered to provide any group or constituency the right to be considered or to compel the consideration of its interests.

### **Dissenters and Appraisal Rights**

**American.** The Virginia SCA provides that appraisal rights are not available to holders of common or preferred stock of a Virginia corporation in a merger when the stock is either listed on a national securities exchange such as the NASDAQ Global Select Market or is held by at least 2,000 record shareholders. Despite this exception, appraisal rights will be available to holders of common stock of a Virginia corporation in a merger if:

the articles of incorporation provide otherwise (American's articles of incorporation do not authorize such special appraisal rights);

in the case of a merger or share exchange, shareholders are required by the terms of the merger to accept anything for their shares other than cash, shares of the surviving or acquiring corporation, or shares of another corporation that are either listed on a national securities exchange or held by record by more than 2,000 shareholders, or a combination of cash or such shares; or

the merger is an affiliated transaction, as described under Anti-takeover Provisions above, and it has not been approved by a majority of the disinterested directors.

**MidCarolina.** The North Carolina BCA is similar to the Virginia SCA in that dissenters' rights are not available to holders of common or preferred stock of a North Carolina corporation in a merger when the stock is either listed on a national securities exchange such as the NASDAQ Global Select Market or is held by at least 2,000 record shareholders. Neither MidCarolina common stock nor MidCarolina Series A preferred stock is traded on a national securities exchange, nor is either class held by more than 2,000 shareholders. Therefore, holders of shares of MidCarolina common stock and MidCarolina Series A preferred stock are entitled to dissenters' rights. See The Merger Dissenters and Appraisal Rights on page 71.

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### **Director and Officer Exculpation**

**American.** The Virginia SCA provides that in any proceeding brought by or in the right of a corporation or brought by or on behalf of shareholders of the corporation, the damages assessed against an officer or director arising out of a single transaction, occurrence or course of conduct may not exceed the lesser of (a) the monetary amount, including the elimination of liability, specified in the articles of incorporation or, if approved by the shareholders, in the bylaws as a limitation on or elimination of the liability of the officer or director, or (b) the greater of (i) \$100,000 or (ii) the amount of cash compensation received by the officer or director from the corporation during the twelve months immediately preceding the act or omission for which liability was imposed. The liability of an officer or director is not limited under the Virginia SCA or a corporation's articles of incorporation and bylaws if the officer or director engaged in willful misconduct or a knowing violation of the criminal law or of any federal or state securities law.

The articles of incorporation of American provides that to the full extent that the Virginia SCA permits the limitation or elimination of the liability of directors or officers, a director or officer of American is not liable to American or its shareholders for monetary damages.

**MidCarolina.** The North Carolina BCA provides that a corporation's articles of incorporation may include a provision which, subject to some limitations, limits or eliminates the liability of its directors (but not its officers) arising out of actions, whether by or in the right of the corporation or otherwise, for monetary damages for breach of any of their duties as directors. However, such a provision will not affect a director's liability for (a) acts or omissions that the director knew or believed were clearly in conflict with the best interests of the corporation, (b) unlawful distributions by the corporation, (c) a transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit, or (d) acts or omissions occurring before the date the provision becomes effective.

The articles of incorporation of MidCarolina provide that to the fullest extent permitted by the North Carolina BCA, no person who is serving or has served as a director of MidCarolina shall be personally liable to MidCarolina or any of its shareholders or otherwise for monetary damages for breach of any duty as a director.

### **Indemnification**

**American.** The articles of incorporation of American provide that to the full extent permitted by the Virginia SCA and any other applicable law, American is required to indemnify a director or officer of American who is or was a party to any proceeding by reason of the fact that he or she is or was such a director or officer or is or was serving at the request of or on behalf of American as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other enterprise. The American board of directors is empowered, by majority vote of a quorum of disinterested directors, to contract in advance to indemnify any director or officer as set forth above.

**MidCarolina.** The bylaws of MidCarolina provide that to the full extent permitted by the North Carolina BCA and any other applicable law, MidCarolina is required to indemnify any person who at any time serves or has served as a director, officer, employee or agent of MidCarolina, and any such person who serves or has served at the request of MidCarolina as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise, or as a trustee or administrator under an employee benefit plan. Prior to final disposition of a proceeding or matter, MidCarolina may pay the litigation expenses of a person who may be entitled to indemnification in connection with that proceeding or matter if it receives an undertaking, dated, in writing and signed by the person to be indemnified, to repay the advanced amounts to MidCarolina unless such person is ultimately determined to be entitled to

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indemnification. However, no advance payment may be made if MidCarolina's disinterested directors, by a majority vote, or, if there are not at least two disinterested directors, independent legal counsel, determines that the person requesting payment will not be entitled to be indemnified.

### **ADJOURNMENT OF THE AMERICAN SPECIAL MEETING**

In the event that there are not sufficient votes to constitute a quorum or approve the issuance of shares of American common stock to MidCarolina shareholders at the time of the American special meeting, the meeting may be adjourned to a later date or dates in order to permit further solicitation of proxies. Under Virginia law, if the new time and place at which the meeting will be reconvened are announced at the meeting before the adjournment, no further notice of the reconvened meeting is required to be given unless the adjournment is for more than 120 days. Even if a quorum is not present, shareholders who are represented at a meeting may approve an adjournment of the meeting. In order to allow proxies that have been received by American at the time of the American special meeting to be voted for an adjournment, if necessary, American is submitting the question of adjournment to its shareholders as a separate matter for their consideration. The board of directors of American unanimously recommends that shareholders vote FOR the adjournment proposal. If it is necessary to adjourn the American special meeting, then, unless the meeting will have been adjourned for a total of more than 120 days, no notice of such adjourned meeting is required to be given to shareholders, other than an announcement at the special meeting of the place, date and time to which the American special meeting is adjourned.

### **ADJOURNMENT OF THE MIDCAROLINA SPECIAL MEETING**

In the event that there are not sufficient votes to constitute a quorum or approve the merger agreement at the time of the MidCarolina special meeting, the meeting may be adjourned to a later date or dates in order to permit further solicitation of proxies. Under North Carolina law, a shareholders' meeting may be adjourned and reconvened one or more times to a later date for any reason. If the new time and place at which the meeting will be reconvened are announced at the meeting before the adjournment, no further notice of the reconvened meeting is required to be given unless the adjournment is for more than 120 days. Even if a quorum is not present, shareholders who are represented at a meeting may approve an adjournment of the meeting. In order to allow proxies that have been received by MidCarolina at the time of the MidCarolina special meeting to be voted for an adjournment, if necessary, MidCarolina is submitting the question of adjournment to its shareholders as a separate matter for their consideration. The board of directors of MidCarolina unanimously recommends that shareholders vote FOR the adjournment proposal. If it is necessary to adjourn the MidCarolina special meeting, then, unless the meeting will have been adjourned for a total of more than 120 days, no notice of such adjourned meeting is required to be given to shareholders, other than an announcement at the special meeting of the place, date and time to which the MidCarolina special meeting is adjourned.

### **LEGAL MATTERS**

The validity of the American common stock and American Series A preferred stock to be issued upon consummation of the merger and certain U.S. federal income tax consequences relating to the merger will be passed upon for American by LeClairRyan, A Professional Corporation.

### **EXPERTS**

The consolidated financial statements and effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting incorporated in this proxy statement/prospectus by reference to American National Bankshares

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Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010, have been audited by Yount, Hyde & Barbour, P.C., independent registered public accountants as indicated in their reports thereto, and are included herein, and have been so incorporated in reliance upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

The consolidated financial statements of MidCarolina Financial Corporation as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2010, have been included herein in reliance upon the report of Dixon Hughes PLLC, independent registered public accounting firm, appearing elsewhere herein, and upon authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

### **FUTURE SHAREHOLDER PROPOSALS**

#### **American**

If any American shareholder intended to propose a matter for consideration at American's 2011 annual meeting of shareholders, including recommendations for director nominees, notice of the proposal must have been received in writing by American's Corporate Secretary no later than February 13, 2011. If any shareholder intended to present a proposal to be considered for inclusion in American's proxy materials in connection with its 2011 annual meeting, the proposal must be in proper form and must have been received by American's Corporate Secretary at its office at 628 Main Street, Danville, Virginia 24541 no later than December 13, 2010.

In addition, the proxy solicited by the board of directors for the American 2011 annual meeting will confer discretionary authority to vote on any shareholder proposal presented at the meeting if American did not receive notice of such proposal by February 13, 2011, in writing delivered to American's Corporate Secretary.

#### **MidCarolina**

MidCarolina held its 2010 annual meeting of shareholders on May 25, 2010. MidCarolina intends to hold a 2011 annual meeting of shareholders only if the merger is not consummated. In the event that this annual meeting occurs, if any MidCarolina shareholder intended to propose a matter for consideration at the MidCarolina 2011 annual meeting (other than a director nomination), notice of the proposal must have been received in writing by MidCarolina's Corporate Secretary no later than March 15, 2011. If any shareholder intended to present a proposal to be considered for inclusion in MidCarolina's proxy materials in connection with its 2011 annual meeting, the proposal must be in proper form and must have been received by MidCarolina's Corporate Secretary at its office at 3101 South Church Street, Burlington, North Carolina 27216 no later than December 30, 2010.

In addition, the proxy solicited by the board of directors for the MidCarolina 2011 annual meeting will confer discretionary authority to vote on any shareholder proposal presented at the meeting if MidCarolina did not receive notice of such proposal by March 15, 2011, in writing delivered to MidCarolina's Corporate Secretary.

### **OTHER MATTERS**

In accordance with Virginia and North Carolina law, no business may be brought before the American or MidCarolina special meeting unless it is described in the applicable notice of meeting that accompanies this proxy statement/prospectus. As of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, the American board and the MidCarolina board know of no matters that will be presented for consideration at

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either of the special shareholders' meetings other than those specifically set forth in the notices for the meetings. If, however, any other matters properly come before the American special meeting, or any adjournments or postponements thereof, or before the MidCarolina special meeting, or any adjournments or postponements thereof, and are voted upon, it is the intention of the proxy holders to vote such proxies in accordance with the recommendation of the management of American and MidCarolina, as applicable.

### **WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION**

American and MidCarolina each file reports, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission. You may read and copy any reports, statements or other information that American or MidCarolina files with the Securities and Exchange Commission at the SEC's public reference room in Washington, D.C., which is located at the following address: Public Reference Room, 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference room. The SEC filings made by American and MidCarolina are also available to the public from commercial document retrieval services and at the SEC's Internet website at <http://www.sec.gov>. The information contained on the SEC's website is expressly not incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus.

American has filed a registration statement on Form S-4 to register with the SEC the shares of American common stock and American Series A preferred stock to be issued in the merger. This document is a part of the registration statement and constitutes a prospectus of American and a proxy statement of each of American and MidCarolina for their respective special meetings of shareholders. As allowed by SEC rules, this document does not contain all the information that you can find in the registration statement or the exhibits to the registration statement.

The SEC allows American to incorporate by reference information into this proxy statement/prospectus, which means that it can disclose important information to you by referring you to another document filed separately with the SEC. The information incorporated by reference is deemed to be a part of this proxy statement/prospectus, except for any information superseded by information contained directly in this proxy statement/prospectus or incorporated by reference subsequent to the date of this proxy statement/prospectus as described below.

This proxy statement/prospectus incorporates by reference the documents set forth below that American has previously filed with the SEC. These documents contain important business information about American:

Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Current Reports on Form 8-K filed on February 18, 2011 (two reports).

The description of American common stock contained in American's registration statement on Form 8-A filed with the SEC pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 on September 14, 1984, including any subsequently filed amendments and reports updating such description.

In addition, American incorporates by reference any future filings it makes with the SEC under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 after the date of this proxy statement/prospectus and before the date of the American special meeting and the MidCarolina special meeting (excluding any current reports on Form 8-K to the extent disclosure is furnished and not filed). Those documents are considered to be a part of this proxy statement/prospectus, effective as of the date they are filed. In the event of conflicting information in these documents, the information in the latest filed document should be considered correct.



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Documents contained in or incorporated by reference in this document by American are available through the SEC as set forth above or from American without charge. You may obtain such documents by requesting them in writing or by telephone from American as follows:

**American National Bankshares Inc.**

628 Main Street

Danville, Virginia 24541

Telephone: (434) 792-5111

Assistant Corporate Secretary

These documents are available from American, without charge, excluding any exhibits to them unless the exhibit is specifically listed as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this proxy statement/prospectus forms a part. You can also find information about American at its Internet website at [www.amnb.com](http://www.amnb.com) under Investments. Information contained on American's website does not constitute part of this proxy statement/prospectus and shall not be incorporated into other filings it makes with the SEC.

If you would like to request documents from American, please do so by [ ], 2011 in order to receive timely delivery of the documents before the special meetings.

American has supplied all information contained or incorporated by reference in this document relating to American, and MidCarolina has supplied all such information relating to MidCarolina.

**You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this proxy statement/prospectus. American and MidCarolina have not authorized anyone to provide you with information that is different from what is contained in this proxy statement/prospectus. American is not making an offer to sell or soliciting an offer to buy any securities other than the American common stock and American Series A preferred stock to be issued by American in the merger, and American is not making an offer of such securities in any state where the offer is not permitted. This proxy statement/prospectus is dated [ ], 2011. You should not assume that the information contained in this proxy statement/prospectus is accurate as of any date other than that date. Neither the mailing of this proxy statement/prospectus to you nor the issuance of American common stock and American Series A preferred stock in the merger creates any implication to the contrary.**

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**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**OF**

**MIDCAROLINA FINANCIAL CORPORATION**

**Index to Consolidated Financial Statements**

**Audited Consolidated Financial Statements**

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**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders

MidCarolina Financial Corporation and Subsidiary

Burlington, North Carolina

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial condition of MidCarolina Financial Corporation and Subsidiary (hereinafter referred to as the Company) as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2010. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. We were not engaged to perform an audit of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of MidCarolina Financial Corporation and Subsidiary as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2010, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note C to the consolidated financial statements, effective January 1, 2009 the Company changed its method of accounting for other-than-temporary impairment of debt securities as a result of adopting new accounting guidance.

/s/ Dixon Hughes PLLC

Raleigh, North Carolina  
March 15, 2011

**Table of Contents****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION**

December 31, 2010 and 2009

	2010	2009
	(Amounts in thousands, except share data)	
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 1,510	\$ 1,581
Federal funds sold and interest-earning deposits	12,196	7,848
Investment securities:		
Available for sale	90,152	70,719
Loans held for sale	2,958	228
Loans	399,829	438,087
Allowance for loan losses	(9,226)	(7,307)
Net loans	390,603	430,780
Investment in stock of Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta	2,075	2,322
Investment in life insurance	8,514	8,179
Premises and equipment, net	6,652	7,063
Other assets	16,540	12,284
Total assets	\$ 531,200	\$ 541,004
<b>Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity</b>		
Deposits:		
Noninterest-bearing demand deposits	\$ 38,951	\$ 41,655
Interest-bearing demand deposits	227,944	144,839
Savings	14,197	8,266
Time	184,781	270,260
Total deposits	465,873	465,020
Short-term borrowings		520
Long-term debt	23,764	33,764
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	1,139	1,515
Total liabilities	490,776	500,819
Shareholders' equity:		
Noncumulative, perpetual preferred stock, no par value, liquidation value of \$1,000 per share, 20,000,000 shares authorized; 5,000 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively	4,819	4,819
Common stock, no par value; 80,000,000 shares authorized; 4,927,828 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively	15,162	14,958
Retained earnings	21,418	20,805
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(975)	(397)
Total shareholders' equity	40,424	40,185
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 531,200	\$ 541,004

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.



**Table of Contents****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

	2010	2009	2008
	(Amounts in thousands, except per share data)		
<b>Interest Income</b>			
Loans	\$ 22,943	\$ 24,160	\$ 25,763
Investment securities:			
Taxable	1,539	2,248	2,725
Tax-exempt	1,167	1,130	836
Federal funds sold and interest-earning deposits	48	21	131
Other	29	24	161
 Total interest income	 25,726	 27,583	 29,616
<b>Interest Expense</b>			
Demand deposits	2,733	1,510	1,275
Savings deposits	78	20	29
Time deposits	4,344	7,648	12,192
Short-term borrowings	15	15	288
Long-term debt	968	1,247	1,510
 Total interest expense	 8,123	 10,440	 15,294
 <b>Net Interest Income</b>	 17,603	 17,143	 14,322
Provision for loan losses	6,418	4,455	1,665
 Net interest income after provision for loan losses	 11,185	 12,688	 12,657
<b>Noninterest Income</b>			
Service charges on deposit accounts	712	910	1,152
Mortgage operations	786	800	571
Investment services	248	245	300
Increase in cash surrender value of life insurance	335	286	299
Gain on sale of available for sale investments	51	189	29
Impairment on nonmarketable investments		(126)	
Total other-than-temporary impairment loss	(110)	(456)	(490)
Portion of loss recognized in other comprehensive income	81	308	
 Net impairment loss recognized in earnings	 (29)	 (148)	 (490)
Other	556	631	359
 Total noninterest income	 2,659	 2,787	 2,220
<b>Noninterest Expense</b>			
Salaries and employee benefits	5,261	5,626	5,387
Occupancy and equipment	1,506	1,582	1,133
Other outside services	742	374	307
Data processing	1,209	931	787
Office supplies and postage	346	341	350

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Deposit and other insurance	1,253	1,280	432
Professional and other services	498	734	550
Advertising	328	338	387
Other real estate owned related costs, net	734	349	(536)
Other	1,004	726	972
Total noninterest expense	12,881	12,281	9,462
Income before income taxes	963	3,194	5,415
Provision for income tax expense (benefit)	(14)	818	1,741
Net income	977	2,376	3,674
Dividends on preferred stock	(364)	(417)	(417)
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 613	\$ 1,959	\$ 3,257
<b>Net Income Per Common Share:</b>			
Basic	\$ .12	\$ .40	\$ .66
Diluted	\$ .12	\$ .40	\$ .66

*See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.*

**Table of Contents****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

	2010	2009	2008
	(Amounts in thousands)		
Net income	\$ 977	\$ 2,376	\$ 3,674
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Securities available for sale:			
Change in unrealized holding gains (losses) on available for sale securities, net of actual gains	(839)	1,485	(1,350)
Tax effect	324	(573)	521
Reclassification of impairment on private label collateralized mortgage obligations	29	148	490
Tax effect	(11)	(57)	(189)
Reclassification of gains recognized in net income	(51)	(189)	(29)
Tax effect	20	73	10
Portion of other-than-temporary impairment loss recognized in other comprehensive income	(81)	(308)	
Tax effect	31	119	
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(578)	698	(547)
Comprehensive income	\$ 399	\$ 3,074	\$ 3,127

*See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.*



**Table of Contents****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY**

Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

	Preferred stock		Common stock		Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Total shareholders equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount			
	(Amounts in thousands, except share data)						
Balance at December 31, 2007	5,000	\$ 4,819	4,618,528	\$ 13,290	\$ 15,378	\$ (337)	\$ 33,150
Net income					3,674		3,674
Other comprehensive loss						(547)	(547)
Preferred dividends paid					(417)		(417)
Stock options exercised			309,300	792			792
Current income tax benefit				498			498
Expense recognized in connection with stock awards and stock options				46			46
Balance at December 31, 2008	5,000	4,819	4,927,828	14,626	18,635	(884)	37,196
Cumulative effect of accounting method change					211	(211)	
Net income					2,376		2,376
Other comprehensive income						698	698
Preferred dividends paid					(417)		(417)
Expense recognized in connection with stock awards and stock options				332			332
Balance at December 31, 2009	5,000	4,819	4,927,828	14,958	20,805	(397)	40,185
Net income					977		977
Other comprehensive loss						(578)	(578)
Preferred dividends paid					(364)		(364)
Expense recognized in connection with stock awards and stock options				204			204
Balance at December 31, 2010	5,000	\$ 4,819	4,927,828	\$ 15,162	\$ 21,418	\$ (975)	\$ 40,424

*See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.*

**Table of Contents****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

	2010	2009	2008
	(Amounts in thousands)		
<b>Operating Activities</b>			
Net income	\$ 977	\$ 2,376	\$ 3,674
Depreciation and amortization	758	567	481
Provision for loan losses	6,418	4,455	1,665
Stock option expense	204	332	46
Deferred income tax benefit	(1,201)	(1,114)	(573)
Impairment of nonmarketable investments		126	
Gain on sale of investment securities available for sale	(51)	(189)	(29)
Impairment of investment securities available for sale	29	148	490
Other real estate owned related costs, net	734	349	(536)
Gain on sale of loans	(786)	(800)	(571)
Origination of loans held for sale	(35,779)	(42,750)	(21,489)
Proceeds from sales of loans held for sale	33,835	43,322	22,883
Increase in cash surrender value life insurance	(335)	(286)	(299)
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Prepayment of FDIC insurance assessment	1,029	(2,654)	
Decrease in other assets	296	124	572
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses and other liabilities	12	(731)	(93)
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	<b>6,116</b>	<b>3,275</b>	<b>6,221</b>
<b>Investing Activities</b>			
Purchases of investment securities available for sale	(86,008)	(44,174)	(51,091)
Maturities and calls of investment securities available for sale	5,060	8,855	25
Principal paydowns on investment securities available for sale	7,493	750	4,793
Sales of investment securities available for sale	52,901	36,162	44,570
Net (increase) decrease in loans from originations and principal repayments	25,613	(10,187)	(65,347)
(Purchase) redemption of FHLB stock	247	(353)	997
Purchases of premises and equipment	(146)	(185)	(1,065)
Improvement costs on other real estate owned		(134)	(16)
Proceeds from sale of other real estate owned	3,032	2,511	1,112
<b>Net cash provided (used) by investing activities</b>	<b>8,192</b>	<b>6,755</b>	<b>(66,022)</b>
<b>Financing Activities</b>			
Net increase (decrease) in deposits	853	(2,928)	94,051
Net increase (decrease) in short-term borrowings	(520)	520	(19,000)
Proceeds from (repayment of) long-term debt	(10,000)		(5,000)
Non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock dividends paid	(364)	(417)	(417)
Proceeds from stock options exercised			792
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options			498
<b>Net cash provided (used) by financing activities</b>	<b>(10,031)</b>	<b>(2,825)</b>	<b>70,924</b>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>4,277</b>	<b>(6,305)</b>	<b>11,123</b>
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	9,429	15,734	4,611

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Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 13,706	\$ 9,429	\$ 15,734
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**Supplemental Cash Flow Disclosure**

Interest paid on deposits and borrowed funds	\$ 8,265	\$ 10,697	\$ 15,305
Income taxes paid	1,096	1,621	2,349

**Summary of Noncash Investing and Financing Activities**

Unrealized gain (loss) on investment securities available for sale, net of tax effect	\$ (578)	\$ 698	\$ (547)
Transfer of loans to other real estate owned	8,146	3,982	1,904

*See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.*

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### **NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

#### **Note A - Organization and Operations**

In April 2002, the shareholders of MidCarolina Bank (the **Bank**) approved an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization pursuant to which the Bank became a wholly owned banking subsidiary of MidCarolina Financial Corporation (the **Company**), a North Carolina corporation formed as a holding company for the Bank. At the closing of the holding company reorganization, one share of the **Company**'s no par value common stock was exchanged for each of the outstanding shares of the **Bank**'s common stock.

The Bank was incorporated and began operations on August 14, 1997. The Bank is engaged in general commercial banking primarily in Alamance and Guilford Counties, North Carolina, and operates under the banking laws of North Carolina and the Rules and Regulations of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The Bank undergoes periodic examinations by those regulatory authorities.

#### **Note B - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

##### **Basis of Consolidation**

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts and transactions of the **Company**, the **Bank**, and the **Bank**'s wholly owned subsidiary, MidCarolina Investments, Inc. The **Company** wholly owns the capital trusts used to issue trust preferred securities. The trusts are not consolidated as a part of these financial statements. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

##### **Use of Estimates**

Preparing consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change relate to the determination of the allowance for loan losses.

##### **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

For the purpose of presentation in the consolidated statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash and due from banks, federal funds sold and interest-earning deposits. Federal regulations require institutions to set aside specified amounts of cash as reserves against transactions and time deposits. As of December 31, 2010, the daily average gross reserve requirement was \$139,000. Due from bank balances are maintained in other financial institutions. Federal funds sold are generally purchased and sold for one-day periods, but may from time to time have longer terms.

##### **Investment Securities**

Investment securities that the **Company** has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held to maturity and reported at amortized cost. Investment securities held for current resale are classified as trading securities and reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses included in earnings. The **Company** currently has no such securities. Investment securities not classified either as securities held to maturity or trading securities are classified as available for sale and reported at fair value, with net unrealized gains and losses net of related taxes excluded from earnings and reported as accumulated other comprehensive income in shareholders' equity. The classification of investment securities as held to maturity, trading or available for sale is determined at the date of purchase. Realized gains and losses from sales of investment securities are determined based upon the specific identification method on a trade-date basis. Premiums and discounts are recognized in interest income using the interest method over the terms of the securities.

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### **NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

#### **Loans and Interest Income**

Loans that management has the intent and ability to hold for the foreseeable future or until maturity or pay-off generally are reported at their unpaid principal balances, less unearned income and net of any deferred loan origination fees and costs. Loan origination fees and certain direct origination costs are capitalized and recognized as an adjustment of the yield of the related loan. Interest income is recorded as earned on an accrual basis. The Company discontinues the recognition of interest income when, in the opinion of management, collection of such interest is doubtful. It is the general policy of the Company to discontinue the accrual of interest on loans, including loans impaired when principal or interest payments are contractually delinquent 90 days or more. Any unpaid amounts previously accrued on these loans are reversed from income. When interest accrual is discontinued, all unpaid accrued interest is reversed. Interest income is subsequently recognized only to the extent cash payments are received in excess of principal due. Loans are returned to accrual status when all the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and future payments are reasonably assured.

A loan is considered impaired when, in management's judgment, based on current information and events, it is probable that the Company will be unable to collect the scheduled payments of principal or interest when due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement. Factors considered by management in determining impairment include payment status, collateral value, and the probability of collecting scheduled principal and interest payments when due. Management determines when loans become impaired through its normal loan administration and review functions. Loans identified as troubled debt restructurings (TDRs) are considered impaired. Loans identified as substandard or doubtful as a result of the loan review process are potentially impaired loans. Loans that experience insignificant payment delays and payment shortfalls generally are not classified as impaired, provided that management expects to collect all amounts due, including interest accrued at the contractual interest rate for the period of delay. Impairment is measured on a loan by loan basis for commercial and construction loans by either the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, the loan's observable market price, or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent. Interest revenue on impaired loans is discontinued when the loans meet the criteria for nonaccrual status described above.

#### **Loans Held for Sale**

The Company originates single family, residential first mortgage loans on a presold basis. Loans held for sale are carried at the lower of cost or fair value in the aggregate as determined by outstanding commitments from investors. At closing, these loans, together with their servicing rights, are sold to other financial institutions under prearranged terms. The Company recognizes certain origination and servicing release fees upon the sale which are classified as mortgage operations on the consolidated statements of operations.

#### **Allowance for Loan Losses**

The allowance for loan losses is established through a provision for loan losses charged to expense. Loans are charged-off against the allowance when management believes that the collectibility of principal is unlikely. Recoveries of amounts previously charged-off are credited to the allowance.

The allowance for loan losses is evaluated on a regular basis by management and is based upon management's periodic review of the collectibility of the loans in light of historical experience, the nature and volume of the loan portfolio, adverse situations that may affect the borrower's ability to repay, estimated value of any underlying collateral, and prevailing economic conditions. This evaluation is inherently subjective, as it requires estimates that are susceptible to significant revision as more information becomes available.

**Table of Contents****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

The Company's allowance for possible loan losses consists of three elements: (i) specific valuation allowance determined in accordance with ASC Topic 310 based on probable losses on specific loans; (ii) historical valuation allowances determined in accordance with ASC Topic 450 based on historical loan loss experience for similar loans with similar characteristics and trends, adjusted, as necessary, to reflect the impact of current conditions; and (iii) general valuation allowances determined in accordance with ASC Topic 450 based on general conditions and other qualitative risk factors both internal and external to the Company.

The general reserves are determined by applying loss percentages to the portfolio that are based on recent historical loss experience and management's evaluation and risk grading of the loan portfolio. The historical loss experience is a weighted average calculation using a rolling 12-quarters worth of net charge-offs and weighted to the most recent quarter using the sum of the year's digits. Additionally, the general economic and business conditions affecting key lending areas, credit quality trends, collateral values, loan volumes and concentrations, seasoning of the loan portfolio, the findings of internal and external credit reviews and results from external bank regulatory examinations are included in this evaluation. The specific reserves are determined on a loan-by-loan basis based on management's evaluation of the Company's exposure for each credit, given the current payment status of the loan and the value of any underlying collateral. These are loans classified by management as doubtful, substandard or special mention. For such loans that are also classified as impaired, an allowance is established when the discounted cash flows (or collateral value or observable market price) of the impaired loan is lower than the carrying value of that loan.

In addition, various regulatory agencies, as an integral part of their examination process, periodically review the Company's allowance for loan losses. Such agencies may require the Company to recognize adjustments to the allowance based on their judgments of information available to them at the time of their examination.

**Premises and Equipment**

Land is carried at cost. Premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation and amortization is calculated on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets as follows:

Buildings	15 - 40 years
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of lease term or 15 years
Furniture and equipment	3 - 10 years

**Other Real Estate Owned**

Assets acquired through, or in lieu of, loan foreclosure are held for sale and are initially recorded at fair value less estimated costs to sell at the date of foreclosure, establishing a new cost basis. Subsequent to foreclosure, valuations are periodically performed by management to ensure the assets are carried at fair value less cost to sell. If there are subsequent declines in fair value, the assets are written down to its then current fair value through a charge to operations. Revenue and expenses from operations and the impact of any subsequent changes in the carrying value are included in other noninterest expense.

**Stock in Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta**

As a requirement for membership, the Company invests in stock of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta ( FHLB ). At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the balance of FHLB stock held by the Company was \$2.1 million and \$2.3 million, respectively. Due to the redemption provisions of the FHLB, the Company estimated that fair value equals cost and that this investment was not impaired at December 31, 2010.

**Table of Contents****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

**Income Taxes**

Deferred income taxes are recognized for the tax consequences of temporary differences between financial statement carrying amounts and the tax bases of existing assets and liabilities that will result in taxable or deductible amounts in future years. These temporary differences are multiplied by the enacted income tax rate expected to be in effect when the taxes become payable or receivable. The effect on deferred taxes of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. Deferred tax assets are reduced, if necessary, by the amount of such benefits that are not expected to be realized based on available evidence.

**Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)**

Comprehensive income is defined as the change in equity during a period for non-owner transactions and is composed of net income and other comprehensive income (loss). Other comprehensive income includes revenues, expenses, gains and losses that are excluded from earnings under current accounting standards. As of and for the years presented, the components of other comprehensive income for the Company consisted of the unrealized gains and losses, net of taxes, in the Company's available for sale securities portfolio.

Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) at December 31, 2010 and 2009 consists of the following:

	2010	2009
	(Amounts in thousands)	
Unrealized holding losses - securities available for sale	\$ (1,587)	\$ (645)
Deferred income taxes	612	248
Net unrealized holding losses - securities available for sale	(975)	(397)
Total other accumulated other comprehensive loss	\$ (975)	\$ (397)

**Stock Compensation Plans**

U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principals (GAAP) requires recognition of the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments in the financial statements over the period the employee is required to perform the services in exchange for the award (usually the vesting period). SFAS No. 123R also requires measurement of the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award based on the grant-date fair value of the award. GAAP also requires that excess tax benefits be reported as financing cash inflows, rather than as a reduction of taxes paid, which is included within operating cash flows.

The Company awarded 99,500 options in 2009 and recognized stock compensation expense of \$332,000. No stock options were exercised during 2009 or 2010. Cash flows provided by financing activities from the exercise of stock options amounted to \$1.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. There were no cash flows provided by financing activities from the exercise of stock options for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009.

**Net Income Per Common Share**

Basic and diluted net income per share has been computed based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during each period after retroactively adjusting for all applicable declared stock splits effected in the form of stock dividends. Diluted net income per share reflect additional shares of common stock that would have been outstanding if dilutive potential common shares had been issued, as well as any adjustment to income that would result from the assumed issuance. Stock options that have exercise prices greater than the average market price of the common shares are considered antidilutive. At December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 there were 371,504, 269,774 and 148,228 antidilutive

options respectively.

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Basic and diluted net income per share have been computed based upon net income available to common shareholders as presented in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding or assumed to be outstanding as summarized below:

	2010	2009	2008
Weighted average number of common shares used in computing basic net income per share	4,927,828	4,927,828	4,915,350
Effect of dilutive stock options		2,482	1,526
Weighted average number of common shares and dilutive potential common shares used in computing diluted net income per share	4,927,828	4,930,310	4,916,876

**Segment Reporting**

GAAP requires management to report selected financial and descriptive information about reportable operating segments. It also establishes standards for related disclosures about products and services, geographic areas and major customers. Generally, disclosures are required for segments internally identified to evaluate performance and resource allocation. In all material respects, the Company's operations are entirely within the commercial banking segment, and the consolidated financial statements presented herein reflect the results of that segment. Also, the Company has no foreign operations or customers.

**Reclassification**

There were no reclassifications made to prior period amounts in order to conform to reclassifications used in 2010.

**Recent Accounting Pronouncements**

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 166, *Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets – an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140*, which was subsequently codified by the FASB under ASC Topic 860 (Topic 860). Topic 860 seeks to improve the relevance, representational faithfulness, and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial statements about a transfer of financial assets; the effects of a transfer on its financial position, financial performance, and cash flows; and a transferor's continuing involvement, if any, in transferred financial assets. Specifically, Topic 860 eliminates the concept of a qualifying special-purpose entity, creates more stringent conditions for reporting a transfer of a portion of a financial asset as a sale, clarifies other sale-accounting criteria, and changes the initial measurement of a transferor's interest in transferred financial assets. SFAS No. 166 as codified under ASC Topic 860 is effective for financial asset transfers occurring after the beginning of fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2009. The adoption of this statement did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 167, *Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)*, which was subsequently codified by the FASB as ASC Topic 810 (Topic 810-10). Topic 810 amends FASB Interpretation No. 46(R), *Variable Interest Entities*, for determining whether an entity is a variable interest entity (VIE) and requires an enterprise to perform an analysis to determine whether the enterprise's variable interest or interests give it a controlling financial interest in a VIE. Under Topic 810, an enterprise has a controlling financial interest when it has (a) the power to direct the activities of a VIE that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance, and (b) the obligation to absorb losses of the entity or the right to receive benefits from the entity that could potentially be significant to the VIE. Topic 810 also requires an enterprise to assess whether it has an implicit financial responsibility to ensure that a VIE operates as designed when determining whether it has power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance. Topic 810 also requires ongoing assessments of whether an enterprise is the primary beneficiary of a VIE, requires enhanced disclosures and



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eliminates the scope exclusion for qualifying special-purpose entities. SFAS No. 167 as codified under ASC Topic 810 is effective as of the beginning of fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2009, and is applied using a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings for any carrying amount adjustments. The adoption of this statement did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In January 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2010-06, *Fair Value Measurements Disclosures*, which amends Subtopic 820-10 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to require new disclosures for fair value measurements and provides clarification for existing disclosures requirements. More specifically, this update will require (a) an entity to disclose separately the amounts of significant transfers in and out of Levels 1 and 2 fair value measurements and to describe the reasons for the transfers; and (b) information about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements to be presented separately (i.e. present the activity on a gross basis rather than net) in the reconciliation for fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3 inputs). This update clarifies existing disclosure requirements for the level of disaggregation used for classes of assets and liabilities measured at fair value and requires disclosures about the valuation techniques and inputs used to measure fair value for both recurring and nonrecurring fair value measurements using Level 2 and Level 3 inputs. The new disclosures and clarifications of existing disclosures are effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements in the roll forward activity in Level 3 fair value measurements. Those disclosures are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010, and for interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company has included the required disclosures within the consolidated financial statements

In July 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No 2010-20, *Receivables* (ASC 310-30): Disclosure about the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and the Allowance for Credit Losses. The objective of this ASU is for an entity to provide disclosures that facilitate financial statement users' evaluation of the following:

The nature of credit risk inherent in the entity's portfolio of financing receivables;

How that risk is analyzed and assessed in arriving at the allowance for credit losses; and

The changes and reasons for those changes in the allowance for credit losses.

To achieve these objectives, an entity should provide disclosures on a disaggregated basis on two defined levels: (1) portfolio segment; and (2) class of financing receivable. The ASU makes changes to existing disclosure requirements and includes additional disclosure requirements about financing receivables, including:

Credit quality indicators of financing receivables at the end of the reporting period by class of financing receivables;

The aging of past due financing receivables at the end of the reporting period by class of financing receivables; and

The nature and extent of troubled debt restructurings that occurred during the period by class of financing receivables and their effect on the allowance for credit losses.

For public entities, the disclosures as of the end of a reporting period are effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending on or after December 15, 2010. The disclosures about activity that occurs during a reporting period are effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning on or after December 15, 2010. These disclosures have been included in year-end 2010 reporting as applicable.

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From time to time the FASB issues exposure drafts for proposed statements of financial accounting standards. Such exposure drafts are subject to comment from the public, to revisions by the FASB and to final issuance by the FASB as statements of financial accounting standards. Management considers the effect of the proposed statements on the consolidated financial statements of the Company and monitors the status of changes to and proposed effective dates of exposure drafts.

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**Note C - Investment Securities**

The following is a summary of investment securities by major classification at December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	Amortized cost	December 31, 2010 Gross unrealized gains unrealized losses (Amounts in thousands)		Fair value
<b>Securities available for sale:</b>				
U.S. government agency securities	\$ 10,590	\$ 45	\$ 130	\$ 10,505
Mortgage-backed securities	39,278	299	363	39,214
GSE CMO s	8,757	29	93	8,693
Private label CMO s	810		84	726
State and municipal	31,804	72	1,172	30,704
Subordinated debentures	500		190	310
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 91,739</b>	<b>\$ 446</b>	<b>\$ 2,032</b>	<b>\$ 90,152</b>
	Amortized cost	December 31, 2009 Gross unrealized gains unrealized losses (Amounts in thousands)		Fair value
<b>Securities available for sale:</b>				
U.S. government agency securities	\$ 12,113	\$ 13	\$ 69	\$ 12,057
Mortgage-backed securities	23,690	1,246	19	24,917
Private label CMO s	5,683	6	713	4,976
State and municipal	29,379	191	1,121	28,449
Subordinated debentures	500		180	320
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 71,365</b>	<b>\$ 1,456</b>	<b>\$ 2,102</b>	<b>\$ 70,719</b>

Information pertaining to securities with gross unrealized losses at December 31, 2010 and 2009, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous loss position follows:

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	Less Than 12 Months		2010 12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair value	Unrealized losses	Fair value	Unrealized losses	Fair value	Unrealized losses
(Amounts in thousands)						
<b>Securities available for sale:</b>						
U.S. government agency securities	\$ 7,434	\$ 130	\$	\$	\$ 7,434	\$ 130
Mortgage-backed securities	17,236	363			17,236	363
GSE CMO s	4,031	93			4,031	93
<b>Private label CMO s</b>						
State and municipal	23,177	811	2,415	361	25,592	1,172
Subordinated debentures			310	190	310	190
<b>Total temporarily impaired securities</b>	<b>\$ 51,878</b>	<b>\$ 1,397</b>	<b>\$ 2,725</b>	<b>\$ 551</b>	<b>\$ 54,603</b>	<b>\$ 1,948</b>
<b>Other than temporary impairment</b>						
Private label CMO s	\$	\$	\$ 726	\$ 84	\$ 726	\$ 84
<b>Total other than temporarily impaired securities</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$ 726</b>	<b>\$ 84</b>	<b>\$ 726</b>	<b>\$ 84</b>

	Less Than 12 Months		2009 12 Months or More		Total	
	Fair value	Unrealized losses	Fair value	Unrealized losses	Fair value	Unrealized losses
(Amounts in thousands)						
<b>Securities available for sale:</b>						
U.S. government agency securities	\$ 7,095	\$ 69	\$	\$	\$ 7,095	\$ 69
Mortgage-backed securities	2,039	19			2,039	19
Private label CMO s			2,295	405	2,295	405
State and municipal	9,042	273	7,384	848	16,426	1,121
Subordinated debentures			320	180	320	180
<b>Total temporarily impaired securities</b>	<b>\$ 18,176</b>	<b>\$ 361</b>	<b>\$ 9,999</b>	<b>\$ 1,433</b>	<b>\$ 28,175</b>	<b>\$ 1,794</b>
<b>Other than temporary impairment</b>						
Private label CMO s	\$ 1,051	\$ 153	\$ 729	\$ 155	\$ 1,780	\$ 308
<b>Total other than temporarily impaired securities</b>	<b>\$ 1,051</b>	<b>\$ 153</b>	<b>\$ 729</b>	<b>\$ 155</b>	<b>\$ 1,780</b>	<b>\$ 308</b>

The Company had 54 securities with gross unrealized losses at December 31, 2010. These securities include four U.S. government agency bonds, nine mortgage-backed securities, three government sponsored enterprise collateralized mortgage obligations, one private label collateralized mortgage obligation, 36 state and municipal securities and one subordinated debenture. The government sponsored enterprise collateralized mortgage obligations were comprised of GNMA issues. Management feels that the unrealized loss is attributable to a limited market for trading these types of securities and the interest rate spreads. None of the unrealized losses identified on temporarily impaired securities as of December 31, 2010 or 2009 relate to the issuer's ability to honor redemption obligations or the marketability of the securities. The bond ratings of the municipal securities include two AAA rated bonds, twenty-nine AA rated bonds and five A rated bonds. No municipal securities have a rating below A. The municipal



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securities portfolio is geographically diversified. It is not more likely than not that these securities will have to be sold prior to recovery.

The aggregate amortized cost and fair value of debt securities at December 31, 2010, by remaining contractual maturity, are shown below. Actual expected maturities for may differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties.

	Available for Sale	
	Amortized cost	Fair value
	(Amounts in thousands)	
U.S. agency securities:		
Due in 1 year or less	\$ 6,566	\$ 6,451
Due in 1 year through 5 years	3,024	3,075
Due after 5 years through 10 years	1,000	979
Due after 10 years		
State and municipal securities:		
Due in 1 year or less		
Due in 1 year through 5 years	7,398	7,178
Due after 5 years through 10 years	11,638	11,474
Due after 10 years	12,768	12,052
Subordinated debentures:		
Due after 5 years through 10 years	500	310
Other equity securities		
Government service enterprise CMO s	8,757	8,693
Private label CMO s	810	726
Mortgage-backed securities	39,278	39,214
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 91,739</b>	<b>\$ 90,152</b>

Proceeds from sales of investment securities available for sale amounted to \$52.9 million, \$36.2 million and \$44.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Aggregate gross realized gains from the sales of investment securities available for sale amounted to \$954,000, \$406,000 and \$29,000 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Gross realized losses from the sale of investment securities available for sale amounted to \$903,000, \$217,000, and \$0 for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008. Realized losses from the impairment of private label mortgage backed securities amounted to \$29,000 for the year ended December 31, 2010, \$148,000 for the year ended December 31 2009 and \$490,000 for the year ended December 31, 2008, resulting from increased default rates on underlying collateral payments and credit rating deterioration.

Debt securities were divided into two groups, those rated investment grade by at least one nationally-recognized rating agency and those rated below investment grade by all nationally-recognized agencies. Impairment of debt securities consistently rated investment grade is considered temporary unless specific contrary information is identified. None of the debt securities consistently rated investment grade were considered to be other-than-temporarily impaired at December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009.

At December 31, 2010 approximately \$1.3 million (based on amortized cost before impairment charges) of our taxable portfolio, (consisting of one private label mortgage-backed security and one subordinated debenture) was rated below investment grade by all nationally-recognized rating agencies. At December 31, 2010, the aggregate unrealized loss on the private label mortgage-backed security and subordinated debenture totaled \$274,000 before recognition of any other-than-temporary impairment charges. Impairment of securities rated below investment grade were evaluated to determine if we expect to recover the entire amortized cost basis of the security. This evaluation for the private label CMO was based on projections of estimated cash flows based on individual loans underlying





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each security using current and anticipated increases in unemployment and default rates, decreases in housing prices and increases in loss severity at foreclosure. The evaluation of the subordinated debentures was based on an analysis of the issuer's financial statements, debt service reserves, past debt service performance as well as other factors.

The primary assumptions used in this evaluation were:

**Prepayments** - starting with current refinancing and payoff prepayment vector statistics based on information derived from the trustee. The bond's prepayment vector (VPR) anticipates 6 VPR for 2 months and then returns to historical norms of 4 VPR to maturity.

**Default rate** - The model takes the consumer default rate from the mortgage backed bond's 2 month average default rate from 5.4% and ramps it up to 17.5% over the next 12 months, where it remains for another 12 months and down to 4.0% through maturity.

**Loss severity** - Recoveries on liquidation collateral for this bond have been relatively high for Alternative A collateral in the current economic environment, most likely due to the low initial loan-to-value and geographic diversity in this deal. During the past two quarters severity was 37%, therefore, estimated foreclosure rate assumptions are 35% over the life of the instrument. Loss severity includes estimated holding and disposal expenses.

**Discount rates** - estimated cash flows were discounted at 6.00% based on our purchase yield of the private label CMO analyzed.

The evaluation uses an adjusted loan to value ratio as part of our evaluation of whether the unrealized losses on this security are temporary or other-than-temporary. The adjusted loan to value ratio is based on the original loan to value ratio inherent in the security, adjusted for changes in housing prices, prepayment speeds, default rates and credit enhancements. A higher adjusted loan to value ratio indicates a greater likelihood that projected cash flows may result in losses. A shortfall between our current amortized cost and the present value of expected cash flows we are likely to collect, based on all available information, is referred to as the credit loss, which is the amount recognized in net income.

The evaluation of previously recognized other-than-temporary impairment at December 31, 2008 was \$490,000. In accordance with the provision set forth in ASC 320-10-65-1 of the other-than-temporary impairment charge recognized in 2008, \$343,000 was determined to relate to other non-credit-related factors in the market place. This resulted in an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings with a corresponding adjustment to accumulated other comprehensive income in the amount of \$211,000, net of tax effect.

Based on our evaluation, one security was identified with other-than-temporary impairment at December 31, 2010. For the year-ended December 31, 2010 total other than temporary impairment losses totaled \$110,000 and of this amount estimated credit losses totaled \$29,000 on this security, which was charged against earnings. For the year-ended December 31, 2009 total other than temporary impairment losses totaled \$456,000 and of this amount estimated credit losses totaled \$148,000 on this security, which was charged against earnings. The difference between total unrealized losses and estimated credit losses on these securities was charged against accumulated other comprehensive income, net of deferred taxes.

The following table shows a roll forward of the amount related to credit losses recognized on debt securities held by the Company for which a portion of an other-than-temporary impairment was recognized in other comprehensive income.

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	Twelve Months Ended December 31,	
	2010	2009
	(Amounts in thousands)	
Balance of credit losses on debt securities at the beginning of the period	\$ 148	\$
Additional increase related to the credit loss for which an other-than-temporary impairment was previously recognized	29	148
Balance of credit losses on debt securities at the end of the current period	\$ 177	\$ 148

At December 31, 2010, the balance of Federal Home Loan Bank ( FHLB ) of Atlanta stock held by the Company is \$2.2 million. On May 11, 2010, the FHLB announced that it would pay a dividend for the first quarter of 2010. On June 30, 2010, the FHLB also announced its intentions of repurchasing up to \$300 million of its stockholders' capital that its members owned in excess of amounts the members are required to own. This repurchase was transacted on July 15, 2010. On July 29, 2010, the FHLB announced that it would pay a dividend for the second quarter of 2010. On October 29, 2010, the FHLB announced that it would pay a dividend for the third quarter of 2010. The FHLB also announced on October 29, 2010 its intentions of repurchasing up to \$300 million of its stockholders' capital that its members owned in excess of amounts the members are required to own. This repurchase did take place on November 15, 2010. Given this, management believes that its investment in FHLB stock was not other-than-temporarily impaired as of December 31, 2010. However, there can be no assurance that the impact of recent or future legislation on the Federal Home Loan Banks will not cause a decrease in the value of the FHLB stock held by the Company.

Investment securities with amortized cost of \$25.0 million and fair value of \$24.7 million at December 31, 2010 were pledged to secure both financing from the FHLB and for public monies on deposit as required by law.

**Note D - Loans**

Following is a summary of loans at December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	2010	2009
	(Amounts in thousands)	
<b>Real estate:</b>		
Construction loans	\$ 43,934	\$ 67,635
Commercial mortgage loans	173,275	174,926
Home equity lines of credit	43,611	44,627
Residential mortgage loans	72,370	81,377
Total real estate loans	333,190	368,565
Commercial and industrial loans	61,230	64,173
Loans to individuals for household, family and other personal expenditures	5,398	5,383
Unamortized net deferred loan origination (fees) costs	11	(34)
Total loans	\$ 399,829	\$ 438,087

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The recorded investment in loans on nonaccrual status was \$7.5 million and \$7.3 million as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the recorded investment in loans considered impaired totaled \$20.2 million and \$11.0 million, respectively. Impaired loans of \$6.7 million and \$8.2 million at December 31, 2010 and 2009 had corresponding valuation allowances of \$695,000 and \$1.2 million, respectively. At December 31, 2010, \$4.6 million of the \$20.2 million of impaired loans was attributed to twelve troubled debt restructurings (TDRs) and represented \$273,000 of the \$695,000 valuation allowance. Eight of the twelve TDRs are accruing interest as of December 31, 2010. At December 31, 2009, \$2.6 million of the \$11.0 million of impaired loans was attributed to two troubled debt restructurings (TDRs) and represented \$597,000 of the \$1.2 valuation allowance. The two TDRs are accruing interest as of December 31, 2009. Impaired loans of \$13.4 million and \$2.8

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million at December 31, 2010 and 2009 had no valuation allowances. For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, the average recorded investment in impaired loans was approximately \$23.1 million, \$5.7 million and \$2.9 million, respectively. The amount of interest recognized on impaired loans during the portion of the year that they were impaired was \$1.0 million for 2010 and was not material for 2009 and 2008.

**Loan Origination/Risk Management.** The Company has certain lending policies and procedures in place that are designed to maximize loan income within an acceptable level of risk. Management reviews and approves these policies and procedures on a regular basis. A reporting system supplements the review process by providing management with frequent reports related to loan production, loan quality, concentrations of credit, loan delinquencies and non-performing and potential problem loans. Diversification in the loan portfolio is a means of managing risk associated with fluctuations in economic conditions.

Commercial and industrial loans are underwritten after evaluating and understanding the borrower's ability to operate profitably and prudently expand its business. Underwriting standards are designed to promote relationship banking rather than transactional banking. Once it is determined that the borrower's management possesses sound ethics and solid business acumen, the Company's management examines current and projected cash flows to determine the ability of the borrower to repay their obligations as agreed. Commercial and industrial loans are primarily made based on the identified cash flows of the borrower and secondarily on the underlying collateral provided by the borrower. The cash flows of borrowers, however, may not be as expected and the collateral securing these loans may fluctuate in value. Most commercial and industrial loans are secured by the assets being financed or other business assets such as accounts receivable, inventory or equipment and usually incorporate a personal guarantee; however, some short-term loans may be made on an unsecured basis. In the case of loans secured by accounts receivable, the availability of the funds for the repayment of these loans may be substantially dependent on the ability of the borrower to collect amounts due from its customers.

Commercial real estate and commercial mortgage loans are subject to underwriting standards and processes similar to commercial and industrial loans, in addition to those of real estate loans. These loans are viewed primarily as cash flow loans and secondarily as loans secured by real estate. Commercial real estate lending typically involves higher loan principal amounts and the repayment of these loans is generally largely dependent on the successful operation of the property securing the loan or the business conducted on the property securing the loan. Commercial real estate loans may be more adversely affected by conditions in real estate markets or the general economy. The properties securing the Corporation's commercial real estate portfolio are diverse in terms of type. Management monitors and evaluates commercial real estate loans based on collateral, geography and risk grade criteria. As a general rule, the Company avoids financing single-purpose projects unless other underwriting factors are present to help mitigate risk. The Company also utilizes third-party experts to provide insight and guidance about economic conditions and trends affecting market areas it serves. In addition, management tracks the level of owner-occupied commercial real estate loans versus non-owner occupied loans. At December 31, 2010, approximately 22.1% of the outstanding principal balance of the Company's commercial real estate loans were secured by owner-occupied properties.

With respect to loans to developers and builders that are secured by non-owner occupied properties that the Corporation may originate from time to time, the Company generally requires the borrower to have an existing relationship with Company and have a proven record of success. Commercial and Residential Construction loans are underwritten utilizing independent appraisal reviews, sensitivity analysis of absorption and lease rates and financial analysis of the developers and property owners. Construction loans are generally based upon estimates of costs and value associated with the complete project. These estimates may be inaccurate. Construction loans often involve the disbursement of substantial funds with the repayment substantially dependent on the success of the ultimate project. Sources of repayment for these types of loans may be pre-committed permanent loans from approved long-term lenders, sales of developed property or an interim loan commitment from the Company until permanent financing is obtained. These loans are closely monitored by on-site inspections and are considered to have higher risks than other real estate loans due to their ultimate repayment being sensitive to interest rate changes, governmental regulation of real property, general economic conditions and the availability of long-term financing.

Most residential mortgage loans originated by the Company are sold into the secondary market adhering to secondary market underwriting requirements. However, residential mortgage loans retained in-house are



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underwritten with a bias toward first liens against the borrowers' primary residence, generally located in the Company's target market area. In-house residential mortgages must meet loan-to-value appraisal and debt ratio guidelines.

The Company originates consumer loans utilizing a computer based credit score analysis to supplement the underwriting process. To monitor and manage consumer loan risk, policies and procedures are developed and modified, as needed, jointly by line and staff personnel. This activity, coupled with relatively small loan amounts that are spread across many individual borrowers, minimize risk. Additionally, trend and outlook reports are viewed by management on a regular basis.

Underwriting standards for home equity loans are heavily influenced by statutory requirements, which include, but are not limited to, a maximum loan-to-value percentage of 90%, collection remedies, the number of such loans a borrower can have at one time and documentation requirements.

The Company maintains an independent loan review function that reviews and validates the credit risk program on a periodic basis. Results of these reviews are presented to management. The loan review process complements and reinforces the risk identification and assessment decisions made by lenders and credit personnel, as well as the Company's policies and procedures.

**Concentrations of Credit.** Most of the Company's lending activity occurs within the counties of Alamance and Guilford counties in the state of North Carolina as well as other markets. The majority of the Company's loan portfolio consists of commercial and industrial and commercial real estate loans. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, there was no concentration of loans related to any single industry in excess of 11% of total loans.

The Company's lending is concentrated primarily in Alamance and Guilford Counties and the surrounding areas. The Company had loan and deposit relationships with most of its directors and executive officers and with companies with which certain directors and executive officers are associated. The following is a reconciliation of loans directly outstanding to executive officers, directors and their affiliates (amounts in thousands):

Balance at December 31, 2009	\$ 9,659
New loans	3,190
Principal repayments	(2,694)
 Balance at December 31, 2010	 \$ 10,155

As a matter of policy, these loans and credit lines are approved by the Bank's Board of Directors and are made with interest rates, terms, and collateral requirements comparable to those required of other borrowers. In the opinion of management, these loans do not involve more than the normal risk of collectability.

**Non-Accrual and Past Due Loans.** The following past due and nonaccrual policy applies to all classes of loans. Loans are considered past due if the required principal and interest payments have not been received as of the date such payments were due. Loans are placed on non-accrual status when, in management's opinion, the borrower may be unable to meet payment obligations as they become due, as well as when required by regulatory provisions. Loans may be placed on non-accrual status regardless of whether or not such loans are considered past due. When interest accrual is discontinued, all unpaid accrued interest is reversed. Interest income is subsequently recognized only to the extent cash payments are received in excess of principal due. Loans are returned to accrual status when all principal and interest amounts contractually are brought current and future payments are reasonably assured.

**Charge-off of Uncollectible Loans.** When any loan or portion thereof becomes uncollectible, the loan will be charged down or charged off against the allowance for loan and lease losses. Residential mortgages are charged-off or written down to fair value when the loan has been foreclosed and the balance exceeds the market value of the collateral. Home equity lines of credit are either charged-off or written down to fair

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value, when determined that there is not sufficient equity in the loan to cover the Company's exposure. Loans in any portfolio may be charged-off prior to the policies described above when a loss confirming event occurred, such as bankruptcy (unsecured),

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continued delinquency, or receipt of an asset valuation indicating collateral deficiency for an asset serving as sole source of repayment.

**Age Analysis of Past Due Loans****As of December 31, 2010 (in thousands)**

	30-89 Days Past Due	Greater than 90 Days Past Due (1)	Total Past Due	Current	Total Loans	Recorded Investment > 90 Days and Accruing
<b>Loans:</b>						
Commercial construction loans	\$ 195	\$	\$ 195	\$ 9,214	\$ 9,409	\$
Commercial mortgage loans	362	4,868	5,230	168,045	173,275	
Commercial and industrial loans	311	99	410	60,820	61,230	
Residential construction loans		3,383	3,383	31,142	34,525	
Residential mortgage loans	807	455	1,262	71,119	72,381	
Consumer loans	184	53	237	5,161	5,398	
Home equity lines of credit	33	221	254	43,357	43,611	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,892</b>	<b>\$ 9,079</b>	<b>\$ 10,971</b>	<b>\$ 388,858</b>	<b>\$ 399,829</b>	<b>\$</b>

(1) As the Company has no loans past due 90 or more days and still accruing, this category only includes non-accrual loans.

**Impaired Loans.** The following impaired loan policy applies to all classes of loans. Impaired loans are considered impaired when, based on current information and events, it is probable the Company will be unable to collect all amounts in accordance with the original contractual terms of the loan agreement, including scheduled principal and interest payments. Impairment is evaluated in total for smaller-balance loans of a similar nature and on an individual loan basis for other loans. If a loan is impaired, a specific valuation allowance is allocated, if necessary, so that the loan is reported net, at the present value of estimated future cash flows using the loan's existing rate or at the fair value of collateral if repayment is expected solely from the collateral. Interest payments on impaired loans are typically applied to principal unless collectability of the principal amount is reasonably assured, in which case interest is recognized on a cash basis. Impaired loans, or portions thereof, are charged off when deemed uncollectable. Year-end impaired loans are set forth in the following table.

**For the twelve months ended December 31, 2010 (in thousands)**

	Unpaid Principal Balance	Recorded Investment	Related Allowance	Average Recorded Investment	Interest Income Recognized
<b>With no related allowance recorded:</b>					
Commercial construction loans	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Commercial mortgage loans	6,382	6,382		7,332	289
Commercial and industrial loans	3,365	3,365		4,549	144

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Residential construction loans	3,013	3,013		3,635	172
Residential mortgage loans	362	362		402	26
Consumer loans	75	75		69	5
Home equity lines of credit	223	223		446	20
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>13,420</b>	<b>13,420</b>		<b>16,433</b>	<b>656</b>
With a related allowance recorded:					
Commercial construction loans					
Commercial mortgage loans	1,907	1,907	352	1,796	92
Commercial and Industrial loans	1,640	1,640	40	1,784	98
Residential construction loans	2,032	2,032	253	2,038	100
Residential mortgage loans	1,152	1,152	46	1,059	72
Consumer loans	7	7	4		
Home equity lines of credit					
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6,738</b>	<b>6,738</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>6,677</b>	<b>362</b>
<b>Totals</b>					
Commercial construction loans					
Commercial mortgage loans	8,289	8,289	352	9,129	381
Commercial and Industrial loans	5,005	5,005	40	6,333	242
Residential construction loans	5,045	5,045	253	5,673	272
Residential mortgage loans	1,514	1,514	46	1,461	98
Consumer loans	82	82	4	69	5
Home equity lines of credit	223	223		445	20
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>\$ 20,158</b>	<b>\$ 20,158</b>	<b>\$ 695</b>	<b>\$ 23,110</b>	<b>\$ 1,018</b>

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Of the \$13.4 million of impaired loans with no related allowance recorded, \$7.0 million is recorded at fair value after previous recognition of \$2.1 million of charge-offs prior to year-end.

**Credit Quality Indicators.** As part of the on-going monitoring of the credit quality of the Company's loan portfolio, management tracks certain credit quality indicators including trends related to (i) the weighted average risk grade commercial loans, (ii) the level of classified commercial loans, (iii) net charge-offs, (iv) non-performing loans (see details above) and (v) the general economic conditions in the state of North Carolina.

The Company utilizes a risk grading matrix to assign a risk grade to each of its commercial loans. Loans are graded on a scale of 1 to 9. A description of the general characteristics of the 9 grades is as follows:

**Grade 1** Virtually no risk Credits in this grade are virtually risk-free. Credits are secured by assignment of certificates of deposits issued by the Company, US Treasury notes or properly margined, readily marketable securities. Positive control must be maintained by the Company. The repayment program is well-defined and achievable and repayment sources numerous.

**Grade 2** Minimal credit risk This grade is reserved for new and existing loans where the borrower has documented significant overall financial strength. A liquid financial statement with substantial liquid assets, particularly relative to the debts. Borrowers are required to show excellent sources of repayment, with no significant identifiable risk of collection.

**Grade 3** Average credit risk These loans have excellent sources of repayment, with no significant identifiable risk of collection. The borrowers have documented historical cash flow that meets or exceeds required minimum Company's guidelines. The borrower must have adequate secondary sources to liquidate the debt, or liquidation value for the net worth of the borrower or guarantor.

**Grade 4** Average credit risk These loans have adequate sources of repayment, with little identifiable risk of collection.

**Grade 5** Above average credit risk These loans show signs of weakness in either adequate sources of repayment or collateral, but have demonstrated mitigating factors that minimize the risk of delinquency or loss.

**Grade 6** Special mention These loans have clearly defined weaknesses in primary source of repayment that, if not corrected, could cause a loss to the Company. The loans constitute an undue and unwarranted credit risk to the Company, but are not considered so severe as to meet the definition of Substandard.

**Grade 7** Substandard This grade includes loans that are inadequately protected by the current net worth and paying capacity of the obligator or of the collateral pledged. The loans have well defined weaknesses that jeopardize the liquidation of the debt and are characterized by the distinct possibility that the Company will sustain some loss if the deficiencies are not corrected.

**Grade 8** Doubtful This category has the weaknesses inherent in substandard loans and the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full highly questionable and improbable. The loans are not yet graded as loss because certain events may occur that could salvage the outstanding debt such as the injection of capital, alternative financing is obtained, or the pledging of

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additional collateral. Doubtful is a temporary grade where loss is anticipated but is not quantified with any degree of accuracy.

Grade 9 Loss These loans are considered uncollectable and of such little value that their continuance as a bankable asset is not warranted. Loss is not intended to imply that the loan or some portion of it will never be paid, nor does it in any way imply that there has been a forgiveness of debt.

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**Commercial Credit Exposure****Credit Risk Profile by Internally Assigned Grade**

Code	Commercial Construction	Commercial Mortgage	Commercial and Industrial
Virtually no credit risk	\$	\$	\$ 692
Minimal credit risk			983
Good credit risk		11,364	9,808
Acceptable credit risk	2,061	94,969	30,997
Above average credit risk	3,954	43,906	13,857
Special mention	1,567	12,911	3,443
Substandard	1,827	10,125	1,450
Doubtful			
Loss			
	\$ 9,409	\$ 173,275	\$ 61,230

**Consumer Credit Exposure****Credit Risk Profile by Creditworthiness Category**

Grade	Residential Construction	Residential Mortgage	Consumer	Home Equity Lines of Credit
Virtually no credit risk	\$	\$	\$	\$
Minimal credit risk		639	70	26
Good credit risk	967	708	207	444
Acceptable credit risk	6,300	43,131	4,800	40,660
Above average credit risk	12,644	21,407	294	1,886
Special mention	8,575	4,496	26	456
Substandard	6,039	1,989	1	139
Doubtful				
Loss				
	\$ 34,525	\$ 72,370	\$ 5,398	\$ 43,611

**Consumer and Commercial Credit Exposure****Credit Risk Profile Based on Payment History**

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Status	Construction	Commercial Mortgage	Home Equity		Commercial and Industrial		Consumer
			Lines of Credit	Residential Mortgage			
Performing	\$ 40,551	\$ 168,407	\$ 43,390	\$ 71,915	\$ 61,131	\$ 5,345	
Nonperforming	3,383	4,868	221	455	99	53	
	\$ 43,934	\$ 173,275	\$ 43,611	\$ 72,370	\$ 61,230	\$ 5,398	

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**Note E - Allowance for Loan Losses**

The allowance for loan losses is a reserve established through a provision for possible loan losses charged to expense, which represents management's best estimate of probable losses that have been incurred within the existing portfolio of loans. The allowance, in the judgment of management, is necessary to reserve for estimated loan losses and risks inherent in the loan portfolio. The Company's allowance for possible loss methodology includes allowance allocations calculated in accordance with ASC Topic 310, *Receivables* and allowance allocations calculated in accordance with ASC Topic 450, *Contingencies*. Accordingly, the methodology is based on historical loss experience by type of credit and internal risk grade, specific homogeneous risk pools and specific loss allocations, with adjustments for current events and conditions. The corporation's process for determining the appropriate level of the allowance for possible loan losses is designed to account for credit deterioration as it occurs. The provision for possible loan losses reflects loan quality trends, including the levels of and trends related to non-accrual loans, past due loans, potential problem loans, criticized loans and net charge-offs or recoveries, among other factors. The provision for possible loan losses also reflects the totality of actions taken on all loans for a particular period. In other words, the amount of the provision reflects not only the necessary increases in the allowance for possible loan losses related to newly identified criticized loans, but it also reflects actions taken related to other loans including among other things, any necessary increases or decreases in required allowances for specific loans or loan pools.

The level of the allowance reflects management's continuing evaluation of industry concentrations, specific credit risks, loan loss experience, current loan portfolio quality, recent economic, political and regulatory conditions and unidentified losses inherent in the current loan portfolio. Portions of the allowance may be allocated for specific credits; however, the entire allowance is available for any credit that, in management's judgment, should be charged off. While management utilizes its best judgment and information available, the ultimate adequacy of the allowance is dependent upon a variety of factors beyond the Company's control, including, among other things, the performance of the Company's loan portfolio, the economy, changes in interest rates and the view of the regulatory authorities toward loan classifications.

The Company's allowance for possible loan losses consists of three elements: (i) specific valuation allowance determined in accordance with ASC Topic 310 based on probable losses on specific loans; (ii) historical valuation allowances determined in accordance with ASC Topic 450 based on historical loan loss experience for similar loans with similar characteristics and trends, adjusted, as necessary, to reflect the impact of current conditions; and (iii) general valuation allowances determined in accordance with ASC Topic 450 based on general conditions and other qualitative risk factors both internal and external to the Company.

The allowance established for probable losses on specific loans are based on a regular analysis and evaluation of problem loans. Loans are classified based on an internal credit risk grading process that evaluates, among other things; (i) obligor's ability to repay; (ii) the underlying collateral, if any; and (iii) the economic environment and industry in which the borrower operates. This analysis is performed at the relationship manager level for all commercial loans. When a loan has a calculated grade of 7 or higher a special assets officer analyzes the loan to determine whether the loan is impaired and, if impaired, the need to specifically allocate a portion of the allowance for possible loan losses to the loan. Specific valuation allowances are determined by analyzing the borrower's ability to repay amounts owed, collateral deficiencies, the relative risk grade of the loan and economic conditions affecting the borrower's industry, among other things.

Historical valuation allowances are calculated based on the historical loss experience of specific types of loans and the internal risk grade of such loans at the time they were charged-off. The Company calculates historical loss ratios for pools of similar loans with similar characteristics based on the proportion of actual charge-offs experienced to the total population of loans in the pool. The historical loss ratios are periodically updated based on actual charge-off experience. A historical valuation allowance is established for each pool of similar loans based on the product of the historical loss ratio and the total dollar amount of the loans in the pool. The Company's pools of similar loans

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include similar risk-graded groups of commercial and industrial loans, commercial real estate loans, consumer real estate loans and consumer and other loans.

General valuation allowances are based on general economic conditions and other qualitative risk factors both internal and external to the Company. In general, such valuation allowances are determined by evaluating among other things; (i) the experience, ability and effectiveness of the Bank's lending management and staff; (ii) the effectiveness of the Company's loan policies, procedures and internal controls; (iii) changes in asset quality; (iv) changes in loan portfolio volume; (v) the composition and concentrations of credit; (vi) the impact of competition on loan structuring and pricing; (vii) the effectiveness of the internal loan review function; (viii) the impact of environmental risks on portfolio risks; and (ix) the impact of rising interest rates on portfolio risk. Management evaluates the degree of risk that each one of these components has on the quality of the loan portfolio on a quarterly basis. Each component is determined to have either a high, moderate or low degree of risk. The results are then input into a general allocation matrix to determine an appropriate general valuation allowance.

Included in the general valuation allowances are allocations for groups of similar loans with risk characteristics that exceed certain concentration limits established by management. Concentration risk limits have been established, among other things, for certain industry concentrations, large balance and highly leveraged credit relationships that exceed specified risk grades, and loans originated with policy exceptions that exceed specified risk grades.

Loans identified as losses by management, internal loan review and/or bank examiners are charged-off. Furthermore, consumer loan accounts are charged-off automatically based on regulatory requirement.

An analysis of activity in the allowance for loan losses for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 follows:

	2010	2009	2008
	(Amounts in thousands)		
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 7,307	\$ 5,632	\$ 4,462
Provision for loan losses	6,418	4,455	1,665
Charge-offs	(4,810)	(3,025)	(533)
Recoveries	311	245	38
Net charge-offs	(4,499)	(2,780)	(495)
Balance at end of year	\$ 9,226	\$ 7,307	\$ 5,632



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**Allowance for Loan Losses and Recorded Investment in Loans****For the Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2010 (in thousands)**

	Real Estate			Commercial			Total
	Construction Loans	Commercial Mortgage Loans	Home Equity Lines of Credit	Residential Mortgage Loans	Industrial and Consumer Loans	Consumer Loans	
<b>Allowance for loan losses</b>							
Beginning balance	\$ 1,127	\$ 2,918	\$ 744	\$ 1,358	\$ 1,071	\$ 89	\$ 7,307
Charge-offs	2,388	965	319	462	611	65	4,810
Recoveries	131	2		25	103	50	311
Provision	3,209	1,284	385	642	834	64	6,418
<b>Ending balance</b>	<b>\$ 2,079</b>	<b>\$ 3,239</b>	<b>\$ 810</b>	<b>\$ 1,563</b>	<b>\$ 1,397</b>	<b>\$ 138</b>	<b>\$ 9,226</b>
<b>Portion of ending balance:</b>							
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 253	\$ 352	\$	\$ 46	\$ 40	\$ 4	\$ 695
Collectively evaluated for impairment	1,826	2,887	810	1,517	1,357	134	8,531
<b>Total loans evaluated for impairment</b>	<b>\$ 2,079</b>	<b>\$ 3,239</b>	<b>\$ 810</b>	<b>\$ 1,563</b>	<b>\$ 1,397</b>	<b>\$ 138</b>	<b>\$ 9,226</b>
<b>Loans</b>							
Ending balance	\$ 43,934	\$ 173,275	\$ 43,611	\$ 72,381	\$ 61,230	\$ 5,398	\$ 399,829
<b>Portion of ending balance:</b>							
Individually evaluated for impairment	\$ 5,045	\$ 8,289	\$ 223	\$ 1,514	\$ 5,005	\$ 82	\$ 20,158
Collectively evaluated for impairment	38,889	164,986	43,388	70,867	56,225	5,316	379,671
<b>Total loans evaluated for impairment</b>	<b>\$ 43,934</b>	<b>\$ 173,275</b>	<b>\$ 43,611</b>	<b>\$ 72,381</b>	<b>\$ 61,230</b>	<b>\$ 5,398</b>	<b>\$ 399,829</b>

**Note F - Premises and Equipment**

The following is a summary of premises and equipment:

	2010	2009
	(Amounts in thousands)	
Land	\$ 1,864	\$ 1,864
Buildings and leasehold improvements	5,458	5,458
Furniture and equipment	2,485	2,338

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	9,807	9,660
Less accumulated depreciation	3,155	(2,597)
Total	\$ 6,652	\$ 7,063

Depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 amounted to approximately \$557,000, \$577,000 and \$444,000, respectively.

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**Note G - Time Deposits**

Time deposits in denominations of \$100,000 or more were \$158.8 million and \$227.9 million at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Interest expense on such deposits aggregated approximately \$3.9 million and \$6.6 million in 2010 and 2009, respectively. Related party deposits totaled \$5.5 million at December 31, 2010 and \$8.0 million at December 31, 2009. Time deposits in denominations of \$100,000 or more, maturing subsequent to December 31, 2010 are as follows (amounts in thousands):

2011	\$ 110,349
2012	39,138
2013	5,340
2014	4,000
	\$ 158,827

**Note H - Leases**

As of December 31, 2010, the Company leases office space under non-cancelable operating leases. Future minimum lease payments required under the leases are as follows (amounts in thousands):

Year Ending December 31,	
2011	\$ 417
2012	408
2013	400
2014	364
2015	364
Thereafter	987
	\$ 2,940

The leases contain options for renewals after the expiration of the current lease terms. The cost of such rentals is not included above. Total rent expense for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 amounted to \$430,000, \$387,000 and \$189,000, respectively.

**Note I - Borrowings****Short-term borrowings**

The Company has remaining credit availability totaling approximately \$150.5 million from the FHLB, with no short term outstanding balances at December 31, 2010 or December 31, 2009. The Company also has credit availability totaling approximately \$50.5 million from the Federal Reserve Bank ( FRB ), with no short term outstanding balances at December 31, 2010 or December 31, 2009. Any outstanding borrowings held by the Bank are appropriately collateralized. The Company had no short-term balances outstanding at December 31, 2010. The Company had \$520,000 short-term borrowings at the daily rate of 0.25% with Pacific Coast Bankers Bank at December 31, 2009. The balance was outstanding for one day.



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**Long-term debt**

The Company is a member of the FHLB. As a member, the Company is required to invest in the stock of the FHLB. The stock is carried at cost since it has no quoted fair value. All stock in the FHLB, together with various investment securities and a blanket lien of \$110.8 million on qualifying loans, are pledged as collateral to secure any borrowings. At December 31, there were the following borrowings:

Maturity	Fixed Interest Rate	2010	2009
		(Amounts in thousands)	
March 17, 2010	5.92%	\$	\$ 1,500
March 17, 2010	5.71%		2,500
September 21, 2010	3.98%		6,000
February 28, 2011	2.37%	5,000	5,000
November 30, 2017	2.98%	10,000	10,000
		\$ 15,000	\$ 25,000

At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the weighted average interest rates on the above advances were 2.78% and 3.54%, respectively. The above borrowings have been classified as long-term debt in the balance sheet.

The Company has issued \$8.8 million of Junior Subordinated debentures to its wholly owned capital trusts, MidCarolina I and MidCarolina Trust II, to fully and unconditionally guarantee the preferred securities issued by the Trusts. These long term obligations, which currently qualify as Tier I capital for the Company, constitute a full and unconditional guarantee by the Company of the Trusts' obligations under the Capital Trust Securities. The trusts are not consolidated in the Company's financial statements.

A description of the Junior Subordinated debentures outstanding payable to the trusts is as follows:

Issuing Entity	Date of Issuance	Interest Rate	Maturity Date	(Amounts in thousands)	
				Principal Amount 2010	2009
MidCarolina I	10/29/2002	Libor plus 3.45%	11/07/2032	\$ 5,155	\$ 5,155
MidCarolina Trust II	12/03/2003	Libor plus 2.90%	10/07/2033	3,609	3,609
				\$ 8,764	\$ 8,764

The Company is able to repay the debt five years after the issuance date.

**Note J - Income Taxes**

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The significant components of the provision for income taxes are as follows for the years ended December 31:

	2010	2009	2008
(Amounts in thousands)			
<b>Current tax provision:</b>			
Federal	\$ 905	\$ 1,521	\$ 1,836
State	282	411	478
	1,187	1,932	2,314
<b>Deferred tax provision (benefit):</b>			
Federal	(989)	(927)	(458)
State	(212)	(187)	(115)
	(1,201)	(1,114)	(573)
<b>Net provision for income taxes</b>	<b>\$ (14)</b>	<b>\$ 818</b>	<b>\$ 1,741</b>

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A reconciliation of expected income taxes at the statutory federal income tax rate of 34% with the recorded provision for income taxes follows:

	2010	2009	2008
	(Amounts in thousands)		
Income tax at statutory rate	\$ 327	\$ 1,086	\$ 1,841
Increase (decrease) in income tax resulting from:			
State income taxes, net of federal tax effect	46	148	240
Income from bank-owned life insurance	(114)	(97)	(102)
Nontaxable interest	(366)	(349)	(246)
Other	92	30	7
<b>Provision for income taxes</b>	<b>\$ (14)</b>	<b>\$ 818</b>	<b>\$ 1,741</b>

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of deferred tax assets (liabilities) at December 31 were are follows:

	2010	2009
	(Amounts in thousands)	
Deferred tax assets relating to:		
Allowance for loan losses	\$ 3,495	\$ 2,709
Deferred compensation	575	496
Impairment of investment securities	125	114
Write-downs of other real estate owned	272	114
Nonqualified stock options	175	108
Other	45	37
Unrealized holding losses on investment securities available for sale	612	248
<b>Total deferred tax assets</b>	<b>5,299</b>	<b>3,826</b>
Deferred tax liabilities relating to:		
Property and equipment	(61)	(127)
Deferred loan fees	(137)	(163)
<b>Total deferred tax liabilities</b>	<b>(198)</b>	<b>(290)</b>
<b>Net recorded deferred tax asset</b>	<b>\$ 5,101</b>	<b>\$ 3,536</b>

It is the Bank's policy to recognize interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax positions as components of income taxes. There were no interest or penalties accrued during the year. The Bank's federal and state income tax returns are subject to examination for fiscal years ending on or after December 31, 2007.





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**Note K - Noncumulative Perpetual Preferred Stock**

On August 15, 2005, the Company issued \$4.8 million of noncumulative, perpetual preferred stock, with no par value and liquidation preference of \$1,000. The preferred stock is non-voting, other than having class voting rights on certain matters, and pays noncumulative dividends quarterly at a fixed rate of 8.432% through August 15, 2010 and then floats, based upon the London Interbank Offered Rate ( LIBOR ) plus 3.75%. Liquidation is restricted for the first five years. Beginning on August 15, 2010 the preferred stock is callable based upon the following table:

Redemption During the 12-Month Period Beginning August 15	Percentage of Principal Amount
2010	105.0%
2011	104.5
2012	104.0
2013	103.5
2014	103.0
2015	102.5
2016	102.0
2017	101.5
2018	101.0
2019	100.5
2020	100.0

**Note L - Savings Plan**

The Company maintains a contributory savings plan under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code covering all employees who have completed three months of service and are at least eighteen years of age. Under the plan, employee contributions are matched by the Company in an amount equal to 100% of the first 6% of compensation contributed by the employee. Total savings plan expense for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 was \$107,000, \$114,000 and \$223,000, respectively.

**Note M - Stock Options**

During 2008, the Board of Directors and shareholders of the Bank approved a Non-Qualified Stock Option Plan for certain original directors of the Bank and 250,000 shares of authorized and unissued stock were reserved for award.

In 2008, the Board of Directors and shareholders of the Bank amended the Incentive Stock Option Plan for officers and key employees, originally approved in 2004, to increase the number of shares available for award by 159,571. Under the provisions of the Plan, grants are made at the discretion of an administrative committee appointed by the Board of Directors at the fair value of the stock on the date of grant. The Board originally reserved 326,700 shares of authorized and unissued stock for grant.

In 2004, the Board of Directors and shareholders of the Company approved the MidCarolina Financial Corporation Omnibus Stock Ownership and Long Term Incentive Plan ( 2004 Omnibus Plan ) for officers and key employees. Under the provisions of the 2004 Omnibus Plan, Rights (as defined in the 2004 Omnibus Plan) are awarded at the discretion of an administrative committee appointed by the Board of Directors at the fair value of the stock on the date of grant. The Board reserved 412,500 shares of authorized and unissued stock for grant.

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A summary of the Company's stock option activity and related information for the year ended December 31, 2010:

	Outstanding Options		Exercisable Options	
	Number shares	Average Exercise Price	Number shares	Aggregate Exercise Price
At December 31, 2009	395,429	\$ 8.59	308,790	\$ 8.70
Options granted/vested				
Options exercised				
Options forfeited	23,925	6.97		
Outstanding at December 31, 2010	371,504	\$ 8.70	308,790	\$ 8.82

	Number of shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Non vested shares at December 31, 2009	86,657	\$ 8.22
Options vested	1,496	8.82
Options exercised		
Options forfeited	23,925	6.97
Non vested shares at December 31, 2010	61,236	\$ 8.08

The weighted average remaining contractual term of options outstanding and options exercisable at December 31, 2010 and 2009 is 6.14 years and 6.93 years, respectively.

The estimated per share fair value of options granted together with the assumptions used in estimating these fair values, are displayed below:

	2010	2009	2008
Estimated fair value of options granted	\$	\$ 2.87	\$ 3.16

The risk-free interest rate is based upon a U.S. Treasury instrument with a life that is similar to the expected life of the option grant. Expected volatility is based upon the historical volatility of the Company based upon the previous 3 years trading history. The expected term of the options is based upon the average life of previously issued stock options. The expected dividend yield is based upon current yield on date of grant. No post-vesting restrictions exist for these options. The following table illustrates the assumptions for the Black-Scholes model used in determining the fair value of options granted to employees in the year ended December 31, 2009 and 2008.

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The estimated average per share fair value of options granted, using the Black-Scholes methodology, together with the assumptions used in estimating those fair values, are displayed below.

	2009	2008
Assumptions in estimating option values:		
Risk-free rate	2.40%	3.22%
Dividend yield	0%	0%
Volatility	30.13%	29.26%
Expected life	8.0 years	6.5 years

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For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, the intrinsic value of options exercised was approximately:

2010	2009	2008
\$	\$	\$ 2.6 million

There were no options exercised during 2010 or 2009. Cash received from options exercised under all share-based payment arrangements for year ended December 31, 2008 was approximately \$792,000. The actual tax benefit in shareholders equity realized for the tax deduction from option exercise in the share-based payment arrangements totaled \$498,000 for the year ended December 31, 2008.

The unrecognized compensation expense for outstanding options at December 31, 2010 was \$588,000 which will be recognized over the service period to vesting of each award.

**Note N - Officers Deferred Compensation**

In 2002, the Company implemented a non-qualifying deferred compensation plan for certain key executive officers. The Company has purchased life insurance policies on the participating officers in order to offset the cost of benefit payments. Benefits for each officer participating in the plan will accrue and vest during the period of employment, and will be paid in monthly benefit payments over the participant's life after retirement. The plan also provides for payment of disability or death benefits in the event a participating officer becomes permanently disabled or dies while employed at the Bank. Provisions of \$205,000 in 2010, \$192,000 in 2009 and \$180,000 in 2008 were expensed for future benefits to be provided under this plan. The total liability under this plan was \$ 1.3 million at December 31, 2009 and \$1.1 million at December 31, 2008, and is included in accrued expenses and other liabilities in the accompanying consolidated statements of financial condition.

**Note O - Employment Agreement**

The Company has entered into employment agreements with certain key officers to ensure a stable and competent management base. In the event of a change in control of the Company, as defined in the agreements, the acquirer will be bound to the terms of the agreements.

**Note P - Contingent Liabilities and Commitments**

The Company's consolidated financial statements do not reflect various commitments and contingent liabilities which arise in the normal course of business and which involve elements of credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. These commitments and contingent liabilities are commitments to extend credit, letters of credit and commitments to sell loans.

A summary of the Company's commitments and contingent liabilities at December 31, 2010 is as follows (amounts in thousands):

	2010
Unfunded commitments to extend credit under existing equity line and commercial lines of credit	\$ 54,378
Commitments to sell loans held for sale	2,958
Financial standby letters of credit, net	2,138

Commitments to originate new loans or extend credit and letters of credit all include exposure to some credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the customer. The Company's credit policies and procedures for credit commitments are the same as those for extensions of credit that are recorded in the balance sheets. Because these instruments have fixed maturity dates, and because many of them expire without being drawn upon, they do not generally present any significant liquidity risk to the Company. The Company has not incurred any losses on its

commitments in 2010, 2009 or 2008.

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### **NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

The capital and credit markets have experienced volatility for more than a year. More recently, the volatility and disruption has increased, and the markets have produced a downward pressure on stock prices and credit availability for many issuers without regard to their underlying financial strength. This has been particularly the case with respect to financial institutions, and the market prices of the stock of financial services companies in general, including the Company's, are at their lowest levels in recent history. If current levels of market disruption and volatility continue or worsen, there can be no assurance that we will not experience an adverse effect, which may be material, on the Company's ability to access capital and on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Commitments to sell loans held for sale are agreements to sell loans to a third party at an agreed upon price. The aggregate fair value of the commitments is immaterial.

Financial standby letters of credit are conditional lending commitments issued by the Company to guarantee the performance of a customer to a third party. Those letters of credit are primarily issued to support public and private borrowing arrangements. Essentially all letters of credit issued have expiration dates within one year. The credit risk involved in issuing letters of credit is essentially the same as that involved in extending loan facilities to customers.

### **Note Q - Shareholders' Equity**

#### **Regulatory Matters**

During June 2010, the Bank's Board of Directors entered into an agreement called a Memorandum of Understanding (the "Memorandum") with the FDIC and North Carolina Commissioner of Banks under which the Bank will move in good faith to take various actions designed to improve the Bank's lending procedures and other conditions related to its operations. The Memorandum provides for the Board to (i) review and formulate objectives relative to liquidity and growth, including a reduction in reliance on volatile liabilities, (ii) formulate plans for the reduction and improvement in adversely classified assets, (iii) review compliance with and, as necessary, modify written policies regarding asset/liability, investment and funds management, (iv) oversee and enforce loan underwriting procedures and implement policies regarding other real estate and an effective loan documentation system, (v) not pay any dividend without the approval of the regulators, (vi) review officer performance and consider additional staffing needs, and (vii) provide progress reports and submit various other information to the regulators.

During October 2010, the Company's Board of Directors entered into a separate Memorandum of Understanding with the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond (the "FRB") under which the Company may not receive dividends from the Bank, pay dividends on the Company's common or preferred stock or payments on its trust preferred securities, incur additional debt, or redeem any outstanding stock, without prior regulatory approval.

As a North Carolina banking corporation, the Bank may pay cash dividends to the Company only out of undivided profits as determined pursuant to North Carolina banking laws. However, regulatory authorities may limit payment of dividends when it is determined that such a limitation is in the public interest and is necessary to ensure a bank's financial soundness.

The Bank is subject to the capital requirements of the FDIC. The FDIC requires the Bank to maintain minimum ratios of Tier I capital to total risk-weighted assets and total capital to risk-weighted assets of 4% and 8%, respectively. Failure to meet minimum capital requirements can initiate certain mandatory and possibly additional discretionary actions by regulators that, if undertaken, could have a direct material effect on the Bank's financial statements. Under capital adequacy guidelines and the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action, the Bank must meet specific capital guidelines that involve quantitative measures of the Bank's assets, liabilities, and certain off-balance sheet items as calculated under regulatory accounting practices. The Bank's capital amounts and classification are also subject to qualitative judgments by the regulators about components, risk weightings and other factors. To be well-capitalized, the FDIC requires ratios of Tier I capital to risk-weighted assets and total capital to risk-weighted assets of 6% and 10%, respectively. Tier I capital consists of total shareholders' equity calculated in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America less intangible assets, and total capital is comprised of Tier I capital plus certain adjustments, the only one of which applicable to the Bank is



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the allowance for loan losses. Risk-weighted assets refer to the on- and off-balance sheet exposures of the Bank adjusted for their relative risk levels using formulas set forth in FDIC regulations. The Bank is also subject to a FDIC leverage capital requirement, which calls for a minimum ratio of Tier I capital to quarterly average total assets of 4% and a ratio of 5% to be well-capitalized.

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Bank's capital ratios exceeded levels deemed well-capitalized under the regulatory framework for prompt corrective action. There are no events or conditions since the notification that management believes have changed the Bank's category. However, the Bank is subject to discretionary actions by regulators. Currently the Company may not receive dividends from the Bank, pay dividends on the Company's common or preferred stock or payments on its trust preferred securities, incur additional debt, or redeem any outstanding stock, without prior regulatory approval.

	For the Bank		Minimum Requirements	
	Capital Amount	Capital Ratio	For Capital Adequacy	To Be Well Capitalized
(Dollars in thousands)				
<b>As of December 31, 2010</b>				
Tier I capital (to risk-weighted assets)	\$ 49,321	11.77%	4.00%	6.00%
Total capital - Tier II capital (to risk-weighted assets)	54,609	13.03%	8.00%	10.00%
Leverage - Tier I capital (to average assets)	49,321	9.03%	4.00%	5.00%
<b>As of December 31, 2009</b>				
Tier I capital (to risk-weighted assets)	\$ 48,436	10.54%	4.00%	6.00%
Total capital - Tier II capital (to risk-weighted assets)	54,197	11.80%	8.00%	10.00%
Leverage - Tier I capital (to average assets)	48,436	8.67%	4.00%	5.00%

The Company is also subject to these capital requirements except for the prompt corrective action requirements of the FDIC.

**Note R - Fair Value of Financial Instruments**

ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, requires a company to disclose the fair value of its financial instruments, whether or not recognized in the balance sheet, where it is practical to estimate that value.

Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time based on relevant market information about the financial instrument. These estimates do not reflect any premium or discount that could result from offering for sale at one time the Company's entire holding of a particular financial instrument. In cases where quoted market prices are not available, fair value estimates are based on judgments regarding future expected loss experience, current economic conditions, risk characteristics of various financial instruments and other factors. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment and, therefore, cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates. In addition, the tax ramifications related to the realization of the unrealized gains and losses can have a significant effect on fair value estimates and have not been considered in the estimates. Finally, the fair value estimates presented herein are based on pertinent information available to management as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.



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### **NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate that value:

#### **Cash and Due from Banks, Federal Funds Sold and Interest-Earning Deposits**

The carrying amounts for cash and due from banks, federal funds sold and interest-earning deposits approximate fair value because of the short maturities of those instruments. These instruments are considered cash and cash equivalents.

#### **Investment Securities**

Fair value for investment securities, excluding FHLB stock, is based on quoted market price if such information is available. If a quoted market price is not available, fair value is estimated using quoted market prices for similar securities. The carrying value of FHLB stock approximates fair value based on the redemption provisions of the FHLB.

#### **Loans Held for Sale**

Fair values of mortgage loans held for sale are based on commitments on hand from investors or prevailing market prices.

#### **Loans**

For certain homogeneous categories of loans, such as residential mortgages, fair value is estimated using the quoted market prices for securities backed by similar loans, adjusted for differences in loan characteristics. The fair value of other types of loans is estimated by discounting the future cash flows using the current rates at which similar loans would be made to borrowers with similar credit ratings and for the same remaining maturities. However, the values derived likely do not represent exit prices due to the distressed market conditions; therefore, incremental market risks and liquidity discounts of approximately 8% were subtracted to reflect the illiquid and distressed conditions at December 31, 2010 and 2009.

#### **Investment in Life Insurance**

The carrying value of life insurance approximates fair value because this investment is carried at cash surrender value, as determined by the insurer.

#### **Deposits, Short-term Borrowings and Long-term Debt**

Deposits and short-term borrowings without a stated maturity, or insignificant term to maturity, including demand, interest bearing demand, savings accounts and FHLB borrowings are reported at their carrying value. No value has been assigned to the franchise value of deposits. For other types of deposits and long-term debt, with fixed rates and longer maturities is estimated based upon the discounted value of projected future cash outflows using the rates currently offered for instruments of similar remaining maturities.

#### **Accrued Interest Receivable and Accrued Interest Payable**

The carrying amounts of accrued interest receivable and accrued interest payable are assumed to approximate fair values.

#### **Financial Instruments with Off-Balance Sheet Risk**

With regard to financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk discussed in Note P, it is not practicable to estimate the fair value of future financing commitments.



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December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

The following table presents the carrying values and estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments at December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	Carrying value	Estimated fair value
	(Amounts in thousands)	
<b>As of December 31, 2010</b>		
Financial assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 13,706	\$ 13,706
Investment securities available for sale	90,152	90,152
Loans held for sale	2,958	2,958
Loans, net	390,603	367,483
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	2,075	2,075
Investment in life insurance	8,514	8,514
Accrued interest receivable	1,801	1,801
Financial liabilities:		
Deposits	\$ 465,873	\$ 461,447
Short-term borrowings		
Long-term debt	23,764	24,124
Accrued interest payable	279	279
<b>As of December 31, 2009</b>		
Financial assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 9,429	\$ 9,429
Investment securities available for sale	70,719	70,719
Loans held for sale	228	228
Loans, net	430,780	402,646
Federal Home Loan Bank stock	2,322	2,322
Investment in life insurance	8,179	8,179
Accrued interest receivable	2,150	2,150
Financial liabilities:		
Deposits	\$ 465,020	\$ 462,740
Short-term borrowings	520	520
Long-term debt	33,674	34,684
Accrued interest payable	485	485

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### **NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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#### **Note S - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS**

The Company adopted FASB's Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, effective January 1, 2009, which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in GAAP, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. The Company utilizes fair value measurements to record fair value adjustments to certain assets and liabilities and to determine fair value disclosures. Securities available-for-sale are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. From time to time, the Company may be required to record at fair value other assets on a nonrecurring basis, such as loans held for sale and other real estate owned. These nonrecurring fair value adjustments typically involve application of lower of cost or market accounting write-downs of individual assets.

The following is a description of valuation methodologies used for assets and liabilities recorded at fair value.

#### **Investment Securities Available-for-Sale**

Investment securities available-for-sale are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. Fair value measurement is based upon quoted prices, if available. If quoted prices are not available, fair values are measured using independent pricing models or other model-based valuation techniques such as present value of future cash flows, adjusted for the security's credit rating, prepayment assumptions and other factors such as credit loss assumptions. Level 1 securities include those traded on an active exchange, such as the New York Stock Exchange, U.S. Treasury securities that are traded by dealers or brokers in active over-the-counter markets and money market funds. Level 2 securities include mortgage-backed securities issued by government sponsored entities, municipal bonds, private label collateralized mortgage obligations and corporate debt securities.

Securities classified as Level 3 include asset-backed securities and corporate debt securities in less liquid markets.

#### **Loans Held for Sale**

Loans held for sale are carried at the lower of cost or market value. The fair value of loans held for sale is based on what secondary markets are currently offering for portfolios with similar characteristics. As such, the Company classifies loans subject to nonrecurring fair value adjustments as Level 2.

#### **Loans**

The Company does not record loans at fair value on a recurring basis. However, from time to time, a loan is considered impaired and an allowance for loan losses is established. Loans for which it is probable that payment of interest and principal will not be made in accordance with the contractual terms of the loan agreement are considered impaired. Once a loan is identified as impaired, management measures impairment on an individual basis. The fair value of impaired loans is estimated using one of several methods, including collateral value, market value of similar debt, enterprise value, liquidation value and discounted cash flows. Those impaired loans not requiring an allowance represent loans for which the fair value of the expected repayments or collateral exceed the recorded investments in such loans. As of December 31, 2010, the Bank identified \$20.2 million in impaired loans. Of these impaired loans, \$9.1 million required a specific reserve of \$2.1 million, which was charged off prior to year-end resulting in a net fair value of \$7.0 million, in addition to \$6.7 million in impaired loans maintaining a specific reserve of \$695,000 at year-end, for a net fair value of impaired loans of \$13.0 million. As of December 31, 2009, the Bank identified \$11.0 million in impaired loans. Of these impaired loans, \$8.2 million were identified to have impairment of \$1.2 million for a net fair value of \$7.0 million. The determination of impairment was based on the estimated fair market value of collateral for each loan determined through the use of appraisals and subjected to further discounts by management, which is considered to be a Level 3 input.

#### **Other Real Estate Owned**

Other real estate owned is adjusted to fair value at the date of transfer subject to future impairment. Fair value is based upon independent market prices, appraised values of the collateral or management's estimation of the value of the collateral. When fair value of the collateral is based on an observable market price or a current appraised value, the Company records the other real estate owned as nonrecurring Level 2. When an

appraised value is not available

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or management determines the fair value of the collateral is further impaired below the appraised value and there is no observable market price, the Company records the other real estate owned as nonrecurring Level 3.

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 for the year-ended December 31, 2010. The following table summarizes quantitative disclosures about the fair value measurement for each category of assets carried at fair value as of December 31, 2010 (Dollars in thousands):

Description	December 31, 2010	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
<b>Available for sale securities:</b>				
U.S. Agency securities	\$ 10,505	\$	\$ 10,505	\$
Mortgage backed securities	39,214		39,214	
Government enterprise CMO s	8,693		8,693	
Private label CMO s	726		726	
State and municipal securities	30,704		30,704	
Subordinated debenture	310			310
	90,152		89,842	310
Impaired loans	13,037			13,037
Other real estate owned	7,244			7,244

The following table summarizes quantitative disclosures about the fair value measurement for each category of assets carried at fair value as of December 31, 2009 (Dollars in thousands):

Description	December 31, 2009	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
<b>Available for sale securities:</b>				
U.S. Agency securities	\$ 12,057	\$	\$ 12,057	\$
Mortgage backed securities	24,917		24,917	
Private label CMO s	4,976		4,976	
State and municipal securities	28,449		28,449	
Subordinated debenture	320			320
	70,719		70,399	320
Impaired loans	7,042			7,042
Other real estate owned	2,876			2,876

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The table below presents reconciliation for the period of December 31, 2009 to December 31, 2010 for all Level 3 assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. At December 31, 2009, \$2.3 million of securities were transferred from Level 3 to Level 2 resulting from enhanced measurement capabilities of third party valuations.

	Available-for-sale securities (Dollars in thousands)
Beginning Balance December 31, 2009	\$ 320
Total realized and unrealized gains or losses:	
Included in earnings	
Included in other comprehensive income	(10)
Purchases, issuances and settlements	
Transfers in (out) of Level 3	
Ending Balance December 31, 2010	\$ 310

**Note T - Parent Company Financial Data**

The Company's condensed statement of financial condition as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and its related condensed statements of operations and cash flows for the three year period ended December 31, 2010, are as follows:

***Condensed Statement of Financial Condition******December 31, 2010 and 2009***

(Amounts in thousands)

	2010	2009
<b>Assets:</b>		
Cash in banks	\$ 446	\$
Investment in subsidiaries	48,610	48,302
Other assets	186	698
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 49,242</b>	<b>\$ 49,000</b>
<b>Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity:</b>		
<b>Liabilities:</b>		
Junior subordinated debentures	\$ 8,764	\$ 8,764
Other liabilities	54	51
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>8,818</b>	<b>8,815</b>
<b>Shareholders' Equity:</b>		
Preferred stock	4,819	4,819
Common stock	15,162	14,958
Retained earnings	21,418	20,805
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(975)	(397)

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Total shareholders equity	40,424	40,185
Total liabilities and shareholders equity	\$ 49,242	\$ 49,000

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## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

*Condensed Statements of Operations**Years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008*

(Amounts in thousands)

	2010	2009	2008
Undistributed earnings of subsidiaries	\$ 682	\$ 1,755	\$ 3,105
Subsidiary dividend income	615	980	1,140
Interest expense	(320)	(359)	(571)
Income tax benefit			
Net income	977	2,376	3,674
Dividends on preferred stock	(364)	(417)	(417)
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 613	\$ 1,959	\$ 3,257

*Condensed Statements of Cash Flow**Years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008*

(Amounts in thousands)

	2010	2009	2008
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 977	\$ 2,376	3,674
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used by operating activities:			
Equity in undistributed earnings of subsidiaries	(682)	(1,755)	(3,105)
Stock compensation expense	204	332	46
Amortization	9	9	9
Increase in other assets	(512)	(157)	(144)
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	(6)	(55)	(18)
Net cash provided by operating activities	810	750	462
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Capital contributions to bank subsidiary	(204)	(333)	(1,335)
Net cash used by investing activities	(204)	(333)	(1,335)

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Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from exercise of stock options			792
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options			498
Non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock dividends paid	(364)	(417)	(417)
Net cash (used) provided by financing activities	(160)	(417)	873
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	446		
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning			
Cash and cash equivalents, ending	\$ 446	\$	\$

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**APPENDIX A**

**AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF REORGANIZATION**

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**AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF REORGANIZATION**

**between**

**AMERICAN NATIONAL BANKSHARES INC.**

**and**

**MIDCAROLINA FINANCIAL CORPORATION**

**December 15, 2010**

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AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF REORGANIZATION

THIS AGREEMENT AND PLAN OF REORGANIZATION (the Agreement ) is made and entered into as of December 15, 2010, between AMERICAN NATIONAL BANKSHARES INC., a Virginia corporation ( ANB ), and MIDCAROLINA FINANCIAL CORPORATION, a North Carolina corporation ( MFC ).

WHEREAS, the Boards of Directors of ANB and MFC have approved, and deem it advisable and in the best interests of their respective stockholders to consummate, the business combination transactions provided for herein, including the merger (the Merger ) of MFC with and into ANB Merger Subsidiary, Inc., a newly-formed Virginia corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of ANB ( ANB Merger Sub );

WHEREAS, the Boards of Directors of ANB and MFC have each determined that the Merger is consistent with, and will further, their respective business strategies and goals; and

WHEREAS, it is the intention of the parties that, for federal income tax purposes, the Merger shall qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code ), and that this Agreement, including the Plan of Merger (as defined herein), shall constitute a plan of reorganization for purposes of Sections 354 and 361 of the Code.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing and the respective representations, warranties, covenants and agreements set forth herein, and intending to be legally bound hereby, the parties agree as follows:

**ARTICLE 1**

**The Merger and Related Matters**

**1.1 The Merger.**

Subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, at the Effective Date (as defined in Section 1.2), MFC will be merged with and into ANB Merger Sub pursuant to the Plan of Merger attached hereto as Exhibit 1.1 and made a part hereof (the Plan of Merger ). The separate corporate existence of MFC thereupon shall cease, and ANB Merger Sub will be the surviving corporation in the Merger. The Merger will have the effects set forth in Section 13.1-721 of the Virginia Stock Corporation Act (the VSCA ) and Section 55-11-06 of the North Carolina Business Corporation Act (the NCBCA ).

**1.2 Effective Date.**

The Merger will become effective on the date and at the time shown on the Articles of Merger required to be filed with the office of the Virginia State Corporation Commission, as provided in Section 13.1-720 of the VSCA, and the office of the Secretary of State of North Carolina, as provided in Section 55-11-05 of the NCBCA, effecting the Merger (the Effective Date ). Subject to the satisfaction or waiver of the conditions set forth in Article 6, the parties will use their reasonable best efforts to cause the Effective Date to occur as soon as reasonably practicable after all required regulatory and stockholder approvals to consummate the Merger have been received. All documents required by this Agreement to be delivered at or before the Effective Date will be exchanged by the parties at the closing date of the Merger (the Closing Date ), which shall be held on or before the Effective Date. At or after the Closing Date, ANB Merger Sub and MFC will execute and deliver Articles of Merger containing the Plan of Merger to the Virginia State Corporation Commission and the Secretary of State of North Carolina.

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### **1.3 Corporate Governance and Banking Operation Matters.**

- (a) At the Effective Date, the Articles of Incorporation of ANB shall be amended substantially in the form attached hereto as Exhibit 1.3(a) (the Amended Articles ) in order to authorize a series of preferred stock that will have, in substance, identical terms, preferences, rights and limitations to the noncumulative perpetual series A preferred stock, no par value, of MFC ( MFC Series A Preferred Stock ).
- (b) Prior to the Effective Date, ANB shall take all actions necessary to create three (3) director vacancies on its Board of Directors, and the vacancies so created shall be filled by three (3) individuals recommended by MFC from among the current members of the Board of Directors of MFC or MidCarolina Bank, the wholly-owned North Carolina chartered banking subsidiary of MFC, and approved by ANB (the MFC Directors ). At the first annual meeting of stockholders of ANB following the Effective Date, ANB shall nominate the MFC Directors for election to the classes of ANB directors whose terms expire either two or three years from such meeting, as determined by ANB.
- (c) As soon as reasonably practicable after the Effective Date, (i) ANB Merger Sub shall be merged with and into ANB (the ANB Merger ), with ANB being the surviving corporation in the ANB Merger, and (ii) MidCarolina Bank shall be merged with and into American National Bank and Trust Company (the Subsidiary Bank Merger ), the wholly-owned federally chartered national banking subsidiary of ANB ( American National ), with American National being the surviving bank in the Subsidiary Bank Merger. Prior to the Effective Date, ANB and MFC shall take all actions necessary, and will cause their respective subsidiaries and subsidiary banks to take all actions necessary, to approve and adopt any and all agreements and other documents to effect the ANB Merger and the Subsidiary Bank Merger.
- (d) At the consummation of the Subsidiary Bank Merger, ANB shall establish the American National/North Carolina Advisory Board of Directors (the North Carolina Advisory Board ). The North Carolina Advisory Board shall initially be comprised of directors who agree to serve on that board and are chosen by ANB from the current members of the Boards of Directors of MFC and MidCarolina Bank and identified prior to the Effective Date. Membership on the North Carolina Advisory Board shall be conditional upon execution of an agreement providing that such person will not engage in activities competitive with ANB until the later of the date that is twelve (12) months following the Effective Date or the date on which he or she ceases to be a member of the North Carolina Advisory Board.
- (e) Prior to the Subsidiary Bank Merger, the Board of Directors of American National shall take such actions as are necessary to elect or appoint Charles T. Canaday, Jr., the current President and Chief Executive Officer of MFC, to the position of President of North Carolina Banking for American National.

### **1.4 Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws of ANB.**

The Articles of Incorporation of ANB as in effect immediately prior to the Effective Date, as such Articles of Incorporation are proposed to be amended as set forth in Exhibit 1.3(a) hereto, will be the Articles of Incorporation of ANB at and after the Effective Date until thereafter amended in accordance with applicable law. The Bylaws of ANB as in effect immediately prior to the Effective Date will be the Bylaws of ANB at and after the Effective Date until thereafter amended in accordance with applicable law.

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**ARTICLE 2**

**Merger Consideration; Exchange Procedures**

**2.1 Conversion of Shares.**

At the Effective Date, by virtue of the Merger and without any action on the part of ANB or MFC or their respective stockholders:

(a) Each share of common stock, par value \$1.00 per share, of ANB ( ANB Common Stock ), that is issued and outstanding immediately before the Effective Date shall remain issued and outstanding and shall remain unchanged by the Merger.

(b) Each share of common stock, no par value, of MFC ( MFC Common Stock ) issued and outstanding immediately before the Effective Date (other than the Dissenting Shares as defined in Section 2.7) will be converted into and exchanged for 0.33 fully paid and nonassessable shares of ANB Common Stock (the Exchange Ratio ).

(c) Each share of MFC Series A Preferred Stock issued and outstanding immediately before the Effective Date (other than the Dissenting Shares as defined in Section 2.7) will be converted into and exchanged for one share of noncumulative perpetual series A preferred stock, par value \$5.00 per share, of ANB ( ANB Series A Preferred Stock ) with the preferences, rights and limitations set forth in Exhibit 1.3(a).

(d) All shares of MFC Common Stock and MFC Series A Preferred Stock (collectively, the MFC Capital Stock ) converted pursuant to this Section 2.1 shall no longer be outstanding and shall automatically be cancelled and retired and shall cease to exist as of the Effective Date.

(e) Each certificate previously representing shares of MFC Common Stock (a MFC Common Certificate ) shall cease to represent any rights except the right to receive with respect to each underlying share of MFC Common Stock (i) a new certificate representing the number of whole shares of ANB Common Stock into which the shares of MFC Common Stock represented by the MFC Common Certificate have been converted pursuant to this Section 2.1 upon the surrender of such MFC Common Certificate in accordance with Section 2.2, (ii) in accordance with Section 2.3, cash in lieu of fractional shares of ANB Common Stock, and (iii) any dividends or distributions which the holder thereof has the right to receive pursuant to Section 2.6.

(f) Each certificate previously representing shares of MFC Series A Preferred Stock (a MFC Preferred Certificate ) shall cease to represent any rights except the right to receive with respect to each underlying share of MFC Series A Preferred Stock (i) a new certificate representing the number of whole shares of ANB Series A Preferred Stock into which the shares of MFC Series A Preferred Stock represented by the MFC Preferred Certificate have been converted pursuant to this Section 2.1 upon the surrender of such MFC Preferred Certificate in accordance with Section 2.2, and (ii) any dividends or distributions which the holder thereof has the right to receive pursuant to Section 2.6.

(g) Each share of MFC Capital Stock held by either party and each share of ANB Common Stock held by MFC or any of the MFC Subsidiaries (as defined herein) prior to the Effective Date (in each case other than in a fiduciary or agency capacity or on behalf of third parties as a result of debts previously contracted) shall be cancelled and retired and shall cease to exist at the Effective Date and no consideration shall be issued in exchange therefor; provided, that such shares of ANB Common Stock shall resume the status of authorized and unissued shares of ANB Common Stock.

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(h) Each share of capital stock of ANB Merger Sub that is issued and outstanding immediately before the Effective Date shall remain issued and outstanding and shall remain unchanged by the Merger.

**2.2 Exchange Procedures.**

(a) At the Effective Date, ANB shall deposit, or shall cause to be deposited, with its transfer agent or such other transfer agent or depository or trust institution of recognized standing approved by ANB and MFC (in such capacity, the Exchange Agent), for the benefit of the holders of (i) the MFC Common Certificates, certificates representing ANB Common Stock (ANB Common Certificates), and (ii) the MFC Preferred Certificates, certificates representing ANB Series A Preferred Stock (ANB Preferred Certificates), together with any dividends or distributions with respect thereto and any cash to be paid hereunder in lieu of fractional shares of ANB Common Stock, without any interest thereon (the Exchange Fund), to be paid pursuant to Article 1 and this Article 2 in exchange for outstanding shares of MFC Capital Stock.

(b) As promptly as practicable after the Effective Date, ANB shall cause the Exchange Agent to send to each former stockholder of record of MFC immediately before the Effective Date transmittal materials for use in exchanging such stockholder's (i) MFC Common Certificates for ANB Common Certificates based upon the Exchange Ratio, or (ii) MFC Preferred Certificates for ANB Preferred Certificates as provided for herein.

(c) ANB shall cause the ANB Common Certificates for shares of ANB Common Stock and the ANB Preferred Certificates for shares of ANB Series A Preferred Stock into which shares of MFC Capital Stock are converted at the Effective Date or dividends or distributions which such stockholder shall be entitled to receive and any cash to be paid in lieu of fractional shares to be paid to such stockholder upon delivery to the Exchange Agent of MFC Common Certificates and MFC Preferred Certificates representing such shares of MFC Capital Stock, together with the transmittal materials duly executed and completed in accordance with the instructions thereto. No interest will accrue or be paid on any such cash to be paid pursuant to Section 2.3.

(d) An MFC stockholder whose MFC Common Certificates or MFC Preferred Certificates have been lost, destroyed, stolen or are otherwise missing shall be entitled to receive ANB Common Certificates or ANB Preferred Certificates, dividends or distributions, and cash in lieu of fractional shares, to which such stockholder shall be entitled upon compliance with reasonable conditions imposed by ANB pursuant to applicable law and as required in accordance with ANB's standard policy (including the requirement that the shareholder furnish a surety bond or other customary indemnity).

(e) Any portion of the Exchange Fund that remains unclaimed by the stockholders of MFC for six (6) months after the Effective Date shall be returned to ANB (together with any dividends or earnings in respect thereof). Any stockholders of MFC who have not complied with this Article 2 shall thereafter be entitled to look only to ANB, and only as a general creditor thereof, for payment of the consideration deliverable in respect of each share of MFC Capital Stock such stockholder holds as determined pursuant to this Agreement, without any interest thereon.

(f) None of the Exchange Agent, any of the parties hereto or any of the ANB Subsidiaries (as defined herein) or the MFC Subsidiaries shall be liable to any stockholder of MFC for any amount of property delivered to a public official pursuant to applicable abandoned property, escheat or similar laws.

**2.3 No Fractional Shares.**

Each holder of shares of MFC Common Stock exchanged pursuant to the Merger which would otherwise have been entitled to receive a fraction of a share of ANB Common Stock (after taking into

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account all MFC Common Certificates delivered by such holder) shall receive, in lieu thereof, cash (without interest and rounded to the nearest cent) in an amount equal to such fractional part of a share of ANB Common Stock multiplied by the closing sale price of ANB Common Stock on the Nasdaq Global Select Market on the trading day immediately preceding the Effective Date.

**2.4 MFC Stock Options and Other Equity-Based Awards.**

(a) Each option to purchase shares of MFC Common Stock (a MFC Stock Option ) granted under an equity or equity-based compensation plan of MFC (a MFC Stock Plan ), whether vested or unvested, that is outstanding and unexercised immediately prior to the Effective Date shall cease, at the Effective Date, to represent a right to acquire MFC Common Stock and shall be converted at the Effective Date, without any action on the part of the holder thereof, into an option to purchase shares of ANB Common Stock (a ANB Stock Option ) on the same terms and conditions as were applicable under such MFC Stock Option (but taking into account any changes thereto, including any acceleration thereof, provided for in the relevant MFC Stock Plan or in the related award document by reason of the Merger).

(b) The number of shares of ANB Common Stock subject to each such ANB Stock Option shall be equal to the number of shares of MFC Common Stock subject to each such MFC Stock Option multiplied by the Exchange Ratio, rounded, if necessary, to the nearest whole share of ANB Common Stock, and such ANB Stock Option shall have an exercise price per share (rounded to the nearest cent) equal to the per share exercise price specified in such MFC Stock Option divided by the Exchange Ratio; provided that the exercise price, the number of shares of ANB Common Stock subject to such option and the terms and conditions of exercise of each such option (after taking into account the effect of any accelerated vesting thereof, if applicable) shall be determined in a manner consistent with the requirements of Section 424(a) of the Code.

(c) As soon as practicable after the Effective Date, ANB will deliver to the holders of MFC Stock Options any required notices setting forth such holders' rights pursuant to the MFC Stock Plans and award documents and stating that such MFC Stock Options have been assumed by ANB and shall continue in effect on the same terms and conditions (subject to the adjustments required by this Section 2.4 after giving effect to the Merger and the terms of the MFC Stock Plans).

(d) Following the Effective Date, ANB may maintain any of the MFC Stock Plans for purposes of granting future awards. The provisions of any such MFC Stock Plan will be unchanged, except that (i) all stock options and other equity-based awards issued by ANB pursuant to such MFC Stock Plan following the Effective Date shall be stock options and equity-based awards in respect of ANB Common Stock, (ii) all references to MFC (other than any references relating to a change in control or similar term of MFC) in the MFC Stock Plan and in each agreement evidencing any award thereunder shall be deemed to refer to ANB, unless ANB determines otherwise, and (iii) the number of shares of ANB Common Stock available for future issuance pursuant to the MFC Stock Plan following the Effective Date (the Available MFC Stock Plan Shares ) shall be equal to the number of shares of MFC Common Stock so available immediately prior to the Effective Date multiplied by the Exchange Ratio, rounded, if necessary, down to the nearest whole share of ANB Common Stock.

(e) ANB shall reserve for future issuance a sufficient number of shares of ANB Common Stock for delivery upon exercise of the MFC Stock Options assumed by it in accordance with this Section 2.4, plus the number of Available MFC Stock Plan Shares in the event ANB maintains any MFC Stock Plan as contemplated by Section 2.4(d). As soon as practicable after the Effective Date, ANB will file a registration statement on Form S-8 (or other appropriate form) with respect to the shares of MFC Common Stock subject to such ANB Stock Options (and the Available MFC Stock Plan Shares, as the case dictates) and shall maintain the effectiveness of such registration statement (and the current status of the prospectus contained therein) for so long as such ANB Stock Options remain outstanding.

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### **2.5 Anti-Dilution.**

In the event ANB changes (or establishes a record date for changing) the number of shares of ANB Common Stock issued and outstanding before the Effective Date as a result of a stock split, stock dividend, recapitalization, reclassification, reorganization or similar transaction, appropriate and proportional adjustments will be made to the Exchange Ratio.

### **2.6 Dividends.**

No dividend or other distribution payable to the holders of record of MFC Capital Stock at, or as of, any time after the Effective Date will be paid to the holder of any MFC Common Certificate or MFC Preferred Certificate until such holder physically surrenders such certificate (or furnishes a surety bond or a customary indemnity that such certificate is lost, destroyed, stolen or otherwise missing as provided in Section 2.2(d)) for exchange as provided in Section 2.2 of this Agreement, promptly after which time all such dividends or distributions will be paid (without interest).

### **2.7 Dissenting Shares.**

Each outstanding share of MFC Capital Stock the holder of which has perfected his or her right to dissent under the NCBCA and has not effectively withdrawn or lost such right as of the Effective Date (the Dissenting Shares ) shall not be converted into or represent a right to receive shares of ANB Common Stock or ANB Series A Preferred Stock, as the case may be, and cash hereunder, and the holder thereof shall be entitled only to such rights as are granted by the NCBCA. MFC shall give ANB prompt written notice upon receipt by MFC of any such written demands for payment of the fair value of such shares of MFC Capital Stock and of withdrawals of such demands and any other instruments provided pursuant to the NCBCA. Any payments made in respect of Dissenting Shares shall be made by ANB. If any holder of Dissenting Shares shall fail to perfect or shall have effectively withdrawn or lost the right to dissent and shall have delivered a properly completed letter of transmittal to the Exchange Agent, the Dissenting Shares held by such holder shall be converted into the right to receive ANB Common Stock or ANB Series A Preferred Stock, as the case may be, and cash in accordance with the applicable provisions of this Agreement.

## **ARTICLE 3**

### **Representations and Warranties**

#### **3.1 Disclosure Schedules.**

(a) Prior to the date of this Agreement, each of ANB and MFC has delivered to the other a schedule (its Disclosure Schedule ) setting forth, among other things, items the disclosure of which is necessary or appropriate either in response to an express disclosure requirement contained in a provision hereof or as an exception to one or more of such party's representations or warranties contained in Section 3.3 for MFC and Section 3.4 for ANB or to one or more of its covenants or agreements contained in Articles 4 or 5; provided that, (i) no such item is required to be set forth in a party's Disclosure Schedule as an exception to any representation or warranty of such party if its absence would not result in the related representation or warranty being deemed untrue or incorrect under the standard established by Section 3.2, and (ii) the mere inclusion of an item in a party's Disclosure Schedule as an exception to a representation or warranty shall not be deemed an admission by that party that such item represents a material exception or fact, event or circumstance or that such item is reasonably likely to result in a Material Adverse Effect (as defined herein) with respect to such party.

(b) Any disclosures made with respect to a subsection of Sections 3.3 or 3.4, as the case may be, shall be deemed to qualify (i) any subsections of Sections 3.3 or 3.4 specifically referenced or cross-referenced and (ii) other subsections of Sections 3.3 or 3.4 to the extent it is clear (notwithstanding the

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absence of a specific cross reference) from a reading of the disclosure that such disclosure (A) applies to such other subsections and (B) contains sufficient detail to enable a reasonable person to recognize the relevance of such disclosure to such other subsections.

**3.2 Standard.**

(a) No representation or warranty of ANB or MFC contained in Article 3 (other than the representations and warranties contained in (i) Sections 3.3(c)(i), 3.3(d) and 3.3(t) for MFC and Sections 3.4(c)(i) and 3.4(d) for ANB, which shall be true in all material respects to it, and (ii) Sections 3.3(c)(ii)(A) and 3.3(f)(ii) for MFC and Sections 3.4(c)(ii)(A) and 3.4(f)(ii) for ANB, which shall be true and correct in all respects) will be deemed untrue or incorrect, and no party will be deemed to have breached a representation or warranty, as a consequence of the existence or absence of any fact, event or circumstance unless such fact, event or circumstance, individually or taken together with all other facts, events or circumstances inconsistent with any representation or warranty contained in Section 3.3 or Section 3.4, has had or is reasonably likely to have a Material Adverse Effect on such party.

Notwithstanding anything contained herein to the contrary, except for representations or warranties contained in Section 3.3(e) and 3.4(e) with respect to MFC's and ANB's SEC Reports (as defined in those Sections), no representation or warranty shall be deemed untrue or incorrect, and no party shall be deemed to have breached a representation or warranty, as a consequence of the existence or absence of any fact, event or circumstance, unless that party's Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Credit Officer or Chief Lending Officer (or officers performing such functions) had Knowledge (as defined in Section 3.2(c)) of the existence or absence of such fact, event or circumstance.

(b) The term Material Adverse Effect, as used with respect to a party, means an event, change, effect or occurrence which, individually or together with any other event, change, effect or occurrence, (i) is materially adverse to the business, properties, financial condition or results of operations of such party and its subsidiaries (meaning the MFC Subsidiaries as defined in Section 3.3(b) or the ANB Subsidiaries as defined in Section 3.4(b), as the case may be), taken as a whole, or (ii) materially impairs the ability of such party to perform its obligations under this Agreement or to consummate the Merger and the other transactions contemplated by this Agreement on a timely basis; provided that, in determining whether a Material Adverse Effect has occurred, there shall be excluded any effect to the extent attributable to or resulting from (A) changes in laws or regulations generally affecting the banking and bank holding company businesses and the interpretation of such laws and regulations by courts or governmental authorities, (B) changes in generally accepted accounting principles or regulatory accounting requirements generally affecting the banking and bank holding company businesses, (C) changes or events generally affecting the banking and bank holding company businesses, including changes in prevailing interest rates, and not specifically relating to ANB, the ANB Subsidiaries, MFC or the MFC Subsidiaries, (D) the effects of the actions expressly permitted or required by this Agreement or that are taken with the prior informed consent of the other party in contemplation of the transactions contemplated hereby, (E) the announcement of this Agreement and the transactions contemplated hereby, and (F) any outbreak of major hostilities in which the United States is involved or the occurrence of any military or terrorist attack upon or within the United States, or any of its territories or diplomatic or consular offices or upon any military installation or personnel of the United States.

(c) The term Knowledge when used with respect to a party means the actual knowledge and belief, after due inquiry, of such party's executive officers.

**3.3 Representations and Warranties of MFC.**

Subject to and giving effect to Sections 3.1 and 3.2 and except as set forth in its Disclosure Schedule, MFC hereby represents and warrants to ANB as follows:

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(a) *Organization, Standing and Power.* MFC is a North Carolina corporation duly organized, validly existing and in good standing under the laws of North Carolina. MFC has the corporate power and authority to carry on its business as now conducted and to own and operate its assets, properties and business. MFC is duly registered as a bank holding company under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended. MidCarolina Bank, a wholly-owned subsidiary of MFC, is a North Carolina chartered bank duly organized, validly existing and in good standing under the laws of North Carolina, and has all requisite corporate power and authority to carry on a commercial banking business as now being conducted and to own and operate its assets, properties and business. MidCarolina Bank's deposits are insured by the Deposit Insurance Fund of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ( FDIC ) to the maximum extent permitted by law. True and complete copies of the articles of incorporation, bylaws or other similar governing instruments ( Organizational Documents ) of MFC and MidCarolina Bank, in each case as amended to the date hereof and as in full force and effect as of the date hereof, are set forth in Section 3.3(a) of the MFC Disclosure Schedule.

(b) *Subsidiaries.* MFC does not own, directly or indirectly, five percent or more of the outstanding capital stock or other equity interests of any corporation, bank or other organization actively engaged in business except as set forth in Section 3.3(b) in its Disclosure Schedule (each individually a MFC Subsidiary and collectively the MFC Subsidiaries ). Each MFC Subsidiary (i) is a duly organized bank, corporation or statutory trust, validly existing and in good standing under applicable laws, (ii) has full corporate power and authority to carry on its business as now conducted and (iii) is duly qualified to do business in the states where its ownership or leasing of property or the conduct of its business requires such qualification and where the failure to so qualify would have a Material Adverse Effect on MFC on a consolidated basis. The outstanding shares of capital stock or equity interests of each MFC Subsidiary have been duly authorized and are validly issued and outstanding, fully paid and nonassessable and all such shares are directly or indirectly owned by MFC free and clear of all liens, claims and encumbrances or preemptive rights of any person. No rights are authorized, issued or outstanding with respect to the capital stock or equity interests of any MFC Subsidiary and there are no agreements, understandings or commitments relating to the right of MFC to vote or to dispose of the capital stock or equity interests of any MFC Subsidiary. A true and complete list of each direct and indirect MFC Subsidiary as of the date hereof is set forth in Section 3.3(b) of the MFC Disclosure Schedule that shows the jurisdiction of organization of each MFC Subsidiary, its form of organization (corporate, partnership, joint venture), and lists the owner(s) and percentage ownership (direct or indirect) of each MFC Subsidiary.

(c) *Authority; No Breach of the Agreement.*

(i) MFC has the corporate power and authority to execute, deliver and perform its obligations under this Agreement, and to consummate the transactions contemplated hereby. The execution, delivery and performance of this Agreement by MFC, and the consummation of the transactions contemplated hereby, have been duly and validly authorized by all necessary corporate action on the part of MFC, subject only to the receipt of the approval of this Agreement and the Plan of Merger by the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of MFC Common Stock (the MFC Stockholder Approval ). This Agreement is a valid and legally binding obligation of MFC, enforceable in accordance with its terms (except as enforceability may be limited by applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, fraudulent transfer, reorganization, moratorium and similar laws affecting the enforcement of rights of creditors or by general principles of equity).

(ii) Neither the execution and delivery of this Agreement, nor the consummation of the transactions contemplated hereby, nor compliance by MFC with any of the provisions hereof will: (A) conflict with or result in a breach of any provision of the Organizational Documents of MFC; (B) constitute or result in the breach of any term, condition or provision of, or constitute a default under, or give rise to any right of termination, cancellation or acceleration with respect to, or result in the creation of any lien, charge or encumbrance upon, any property or asset of MFC or any MFC



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Subsidiary pursuant to any (1) note, bond, mortgage, indenture, or (2) any material license, agreement or other instrument or obligation, to which MFC or any MFC Subsidiary is a party or by which MFC or any MFC Subsidiary or any of their properties or assets may be bound; or (C) subject to the receipt of all required regulatory and stockholder approvals, violate any order, writ, injunction, decree, statute, rule or regulation applicable to MFC or any MFC Subsidiary.

(iii) As of the date hereof, MFC is not aware of any reason why the necessary regulatory approvals and consents will not be received in order to permit consummation of the Merger.

(d) *MFC Capital Stock.* The authorized capital stock of MFC consists of: (i) 20,000,000 shares of preferred stock, no par value per share, of which 5,000 shares are issued and outstanding; and (ii) 80,000,000 shares of common stock, no par value per share, of which 4,927,828 shares are issued and outstanding as of this date. All outstanding shares of MFC Capital Stock have been duly authorized and validly issued, are fully paid and nonassessable and have not been issued in violation of the preemptive rights of any person. As of the date hereof, 371,504 shares of MFC Common Stock were subject to MFC Stock Options granted under a MFC Stock Plan. As of the date of this Agreement, there are not any shares of capital stock of MFC reserved for issuance, or any outstanding or authorized options, warrants, rights, agreements, convertible or exchangeable securities, or other commitments, contingent or otherwise, relating to its capital stock pursuant to which MFC is or may become obligated to issue shares of capital stock or any securities convertible into, exchangeable for, or evidencing the right to subscribe for, any shares of its capital stock (collectively, *Rights* ), except as contemplated by a MFC Stock Plan and as set forth in Section 3.3(d) of its Disclosure Schedule (which includes copies of any MFC Stock Plan and individual stock award agreements thereunder). MFC has not granted any restricted stock awards for any securities of MFC.

(e) *SEC Filings; Financial Statements; Bank Reports; Accounting Controls.*

(i) MFC has filed all reports, registration statements, proxy statements, offering circulars, schedules and other documents required to be filed by MFC with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the *SEC* ) since December 31, 2006 (collectively, the *SEC Reports* ) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (collectively, the *Securities Laws* ), and has made available to ANB such SEC Reports to the extent such SEC Reports are not available on the SEC's Electronic Data Gathering Analysis and Retrieval system. The SEC Reports of MFC, including the financial statements, exhibits and schedules contained therein, (A) at the time filed, complied (and any SEC Reports filed after the date of this Agreement will comply) in all material respects with the applicable requirements of the Securities Laws, and (B) at the time filed (or if amended or superseded by another SEC Report filed prior to the date of this Agreement, then on the date of such filing), did not (and any SEC Reports filed after the date of this Agreement will not) contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated in such SEC Reports or necessary in order to make the statements made in such SEC Reports, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

(ii) Each of the financial statements of MFC contained in or incorporated by reference into any SEC Reports (including any SEC Reports filed after the date of this Agreement) complied (or, in the case of SEC Reports filed after the date of this Agreement, will comply) in all material respects with the applicable requirements of the Securities Laws with respect thereto, fairly presented (or, in the case of SEC Reports filed after the date of this Agreement, will fairly present) the consolidated financial position of MFC and the MFC Subsidiaries as at the respective dates and the consolidated results of MFC's operations and cash flows for the periods indicated, in each case in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ( *GAAP* ) consistently applied during the periods

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indicated, except in each case as may be noted therein, and subject to normal year-end audit adjustments and as permitted by Form 10-Q in the case of unaudited financial statements.

(iii) Since December 31, 2006, MidCarolina Bank has filed with its principal federal regulator and made available to ANB such bank's Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income ( "Bank Reports" ), and such reports fairly present (and any such reports filed after the date of this Agreement will fairly present) the financial position, the results of operations, changes in stockholders' equity and changes in cash flows, as the case may be, of such bank for the periods to which they relate, in each case in accordance with Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council ( "FFIEC" ) instructions applicable to such reports.

(iv) MFC is in compliance with the provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, including but not limited to Section 404 of such act, and the certifications provided and to be provided pursuant to Section 302 and 906 thereof are accurate. MFC and the MFC Subsidiaries have devised and maintain a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide reasonable assurances that: (i) transactions are executed in accordance with general or specific authorization of the MFC Board of Directors and the duly authorized executive officers of MFC, (ii) transactions are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP consistently applied with respect to MFC or other criteria applicable to such financial statements, and to maintain proper accountability for items therein, (iii) access to the properties and assets of MFC and any MFC Subsidiary is permitted only in accordance with general or specific authorization of the MFC Board of Directors and the duly authorized executive officers of MFC, and (iv) the recorded accountability for items is compared with the actual levels at reasonable intervals and appropriate actions taken with respect to any differences.

(f) *Absence of Certain Changes or Events.* Since December 31, 2009, except as disclosed in its SEC Reports or Bank Reports filed prior to the date of this Agreement, (i) MFC and the MFC Subsidiaries have conducted their respective businesses and incurred liabilities only in the ordinary course consistent with past practices, and (ii) there have been no events, changes, developments or occurrences which, individually or in the aggregate, have had or are reasonably likely to have a Material Adverse Effect on MFC.

(g) *Absence of Undisclosed Liabilities.* Except for (i) those liabilities that are fully reflected or reserved for in its financial statements contained in its SEC Reports or Bank Reports filed prior to the date of this Agreement, (ii) liabilities incurred since September 30, 2010 in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice, and (iii) liabilities which would not individually or in the aggregate reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect, MFC does not have, and since September 30, 2010 has not incurred (except as permitted by Section 4.1), any liabilities or obligations of any nature (whether accrued, absolute, contingent or otherwise and whether or not required to be reflected in its financial statements contained in its SEC Reports or Bank Reports).

(h) *Material Contracts; Defaults.* Except for contracts and instruments reflected as exhibits to its SEC Reports filed prior to the date of this Agreement, as of the date hereof, neither MFC nor any of the MFC Subsidiaries is a party to, bound by or subject to any agreement, contract, arrangement, commitment or understanding (whether written or oral) (A) that is a material contract required to be filed as an exhibit pursuant to Item 601(b)(10) of the SEC's Regulation S-K, (B) that restricts the conduct of business by MFC or any of the MFC Subsidiaries or its or their ability to compete in any line of business or (C) with respect to employment of an officer, director or consultant. Neither MFC nor any of the MFC Subsidiaries is in default under any material contract, agreement, commitment, arrangement, lease, insurance policy or other instrument to which MFC is a party, by which its respective assets, business, or operations may be bound or affected, or under which MFC or its respective assets, business, or operations receives benefits, and there has not occurred any event that, with the lapse of time or the giving of notice or both, would constitute such a default.

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(i) *Legal Proceedings; Compliance with Laws.* Except as set forth in Section 3.3(i) of the MFC Disclosure Schedule, there are no actions, suits or proceedings instituted or pending or, to its Knowledge, threatened against MFC or any of the MFC Subsidiaries or against any of MFC's or the MFC Subsidiaries' properties, assets, interests or rights, or against any of MFC's or MFC Subsidiaries' officers, directors or employees in their capacities as such. Except as set forth in Section 3.3(i) of the MFC Disclosure Schedule, neither MFC nor any of the MFC Subsidiaries is a party to or subject to any agreement, order, memorandum of understanding, enforcement action, or supervisory or commitment letter by or with any Governmental Authority (as defined herein) restricting the operations of MFC or the operations of any of the MFC Subsidiaries and neither MFC nor any of the MFC Subsidiaries has been advised by any Governmental Authority that any such Governmental Authority is contemplating issuing or requesting the issuance of any such agreement, order, memorandum, action or letter in the future. MFC and MidCarolina Bank are each in full compliance with the Memorandum of Understanding, dated November 1, 2010, by and between MFC and the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, and the Memorandum of Understanding, dated August 5, 2010, among the Board of Directors of MidCarolina Bank, the FDIC and the North Carolina Commissioner of Banks. MFC and each of the MFC Subsidiaries have complied in all material respects with all laws, ordinances, requirements, regulations or orders applicable to its business (including environmental laws, ordinances, requirements, regulations or orders).

(j) *Tax Matters.*

(i) MFC and each of the MFC Subsidiaries have filed all federal, state and local tax returns and reports ( Tax Returns ) required to be filed, and all such Tax Returns were correct and complete in all material respects. All Taxes (as defined herein) owed by MFC or any of its Subsidiaries have been paid, are reflected as a liability in its SEC Reports or Bank Reports, or are being contested in good faith as set forth in its Disclosure Schedule. Except as set forth in Section 3.3(j)(i) of its Disclosure Schedule, no tax return or report filed by MFC or any of the MFC Subsidiaries is under examination by any Governmental Authority or the subject of any administrative or judicial proceeding, and no unpaid tax deficiency has been asserted against MFC or any of the MFC Subsidiaries by any Governmental Authority. As used herein, Tax or Taxes mean all taxes, charges, fees, levies or other assessments imposed by a Governmental Authority, including, without limitation, all income, gross receipts, sales, use, ad valorem, goods and services, capital, transfer, franchise, profits, license, withholding, payroll, employment, employer health, excise, estimated, severance, stamp, occupation, property or other taxes, custom duties, fees, assessments or charges of any kind whatsoever, together with any interest and any penalties, additions to tax or additional amounts imposed by any Governmental Authority.

(ii) Neither MFC nor any of the MFC Subsidiaries is or has been a party to any reportable transaction, as defined in Section 6707A(c)(1) of the Code and Treasury Regulation Section 1.6011-4. MFC and each of the MFC Subsidiaries have disclosed on its federal income Tax Returns all positions taken therein that could give rise to a substantial understatement of federal income Tax within the meaning of Section 6662 of the Code.

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*(k) Property.*

(i) Except as set forth in Section 3.3(k)(i) of the MFC Disclosure Schedule or reserved against as disclosed in its SEC Reports or Bank Reports, MFC and each of the MFC Subsidiaries have good and marketable title in fee simple absolute free and clear of all material liens, encumbrances, charges, defaults or equitable interests to all of the properties and assets, real and personal, reflected in the balance sheet included in its SEC Reports or Bank Reports as of December 31, 2009 or acquired after such date. All buildings, and all fixtures, equipment, and other property and assets that are material to MFC or any of the MFC Subsidiaries' business, held under leases, subleases or licenses, are held under valid instruments enforceable in accordance with their respective terms, subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium and similar laws. Other than real estate that was acquired by foreclosure or voluntary deed in lieu of foreclosure, all of the buildings, structures, and appurtenances owned, leased, or occupied by MFC and each of the MFC Subsidiaries are in good operating condition and in a state of good maintenance and repair and comply with applicable zoning and other municipal laws and regulations, and there are no latent defects therein.

(ii) Section 3.3(k)(ii) of the MFC Disclosure Schedule identifies and sets forth the address of each parcel of real estate or interest therein, leased, licensed or subleased by MFC and each of the MFC Subsidiaries or in which MFC or any of the MFC Subsidiaries has any leasehold interest. MFC has made available to ANB true and complete copies of all lease, license and sublease agreements, including without limitation every amendment thereto, for each parcel of real estate or interest therein to which MFC or any of the MFC Subsidiaries is a party.

*(l) Employee Benefit Plans.*

(i) Section 3.3(1)(i) of the MFC Disclosure Schedule sets forth a complete and accurate list of all employee benefit plans and programs of MFC and the MFC Subsidiaries, including without limitation: (A) all retirement, savings and other pension plans; (B) all health, severance, insurance, disability and other employee welfare plans; and (C) all employment, vacation and other similar plans, all bonus, stock option, stock purchase, incentive, deferred compensation, supplemental retirement, severance and other employee and director benefit plans, programs or arrangements, and all employment or compensation arrangements, in each case for the benefit of or relating to its current and former employees and directors (individually, a MFC Benefit Plan and collectively, the MFC Benefit Plans). Neither MFC nor any MFC Subsidiary is subject to or obligated under any oral or unwritten MFC Benefit Plan.

(ii) MFC has, with respect to each MFC Benefit Plan, previously delivered or made available to ANB true and complete copies of: (A) all current MFC Benefit Plan agreements and documents and related trust agreements or annuity contracts and any amendments thereto; (B) all current summary plan descriptions and material communications to employees and MFC Benefit Plan participants and beneficiaries; (C) the Form 5500 filed in each of the most recent three plan years (including all schedules thereto and the opinions of independent accountants); (D) the most recent actuarial valuation (if any); (E) the most recent annual and periodic accounting of plan assets; (F) if the MFC Benefit Plan is intended to qualify under Section 401(a) or 403(a) of the Code, the most recent determination letter received from the Internal Revenue Service; (G) copies of the most recent nondiscrimination tests for all MFC Benefit Plans, as applicable; and (H) a written summary of any unwritten MFC Benefit Plans that provide for material compensation or benefits.

(iii) None of the MFC Benefit Plans is a multi-employer plan as defined in Section 3(37) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (ERISA).

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(iv) All of the MFC Benefit Plans are in compliance in all material respects with applicable laws and regulations, and MFC has administered the MFC Benefit Plans in accordance with applicable laws and regulations in all material respects.

(v) Each MFC Benefit Plan that is intended to be qualified under Section 401(a) of the Code has been determined by the Internal Revenue Service to be so qualified, as reflected in a current favorable determination letter (based on Internal Revenue Service permitted determination request procedures), or a filing for the same has been made with the Internal Revenue Service seeking such a determination letter and that request is still awaiting decision by the Internal Revenue Service (based on Internal Revenue Service permitted determination request procedures). Nothing has occurred since the date of any such determination that is reasonably likely to affect adversely such qualification or exemption, or result in the imposition of excise taxes or income taxes on unrelated business income under the Code or ERISA with respect to any tax-qualified plan. There have been no terminations, partial terminations or discontinuances of contributions, as such terms are used in Section 411 of the Code and the regulations thereunder, to any tax-qualified plan during the preceding five years without notice to and approval by the Internal Revenue Service and payment of all obligations and liabilities attributable to such tax-qualified plans.

(vi) All required contributions (including all employer contributions and employee salary reduction contributions), premiums and other payments due for the current plan year or any plan year ending on or before the Closing Date, under all benefit arrangements have been made or properly accrued. All contributions to any MFC Benefit Plan have been contributed within the time specified in ERISA and the Code and the respective regulations thereunder. There are no accumulated funding deficiencies, as defined in Section 412 of the Code or Section 302 of ERISA, with respect to any employee pension benefit plan, as defined in Section 3(2) of ERISA, of MFC or any MFC Subsidiary, and no request for a waiver from the Internal Revenue Service with respect to any minimum funding requirement under Section 412 of the Code.

(vii) To its Knowledge, MFC has not engaged in any prohibited transactions, as defined in Section 4975 of the Code or Section 406 of ERISA, with respect to any MFC Benefit Plan that is a pension plan as defined in Section 3(2) of ERISA. No fiduciary, as defined in Section 3(21) of ERISA, of any MFC Benefit Plan has any liability for breach of fiduciary duty under ERISA.

(viii) There are no actions, suits, investigations or claims pending, threatened or anticipated (other than routine claims for benefits) with respect to any of the MFC Benefit Plans. None of the MFC Benefit Plans is the subject of a pending or, to the knowledge of MFC, threatened investigation or audit by the Internal Revenue Service, the U.S. Department of Labor, or the Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation.

(ix) Except as set forth in Section 3.3(l)(ix) of the MFC Disclosure Schedule (A) No compensation or benefit that is or will be payable in connection with the transactions contemplated by this Agreement will be characterized as an excess parachute payment within the meaning of Section 280G of the Code, and (B) no MFC Benefit Plan contains any provision that would give rise to any severance, termination or other payments or liabilities as a result of the transactions contemplated by this Agreement.

(x) MFC has not established and does not maintain a welfare plan, as defined in Section 3(1) of ERISA, that provides benefits to an employee at its expense after a termination of employment, except as required by the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985.

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(xi) Except as set forth in Section 3.3(l)(xi) of its Disclosure Schedule, MFC and the MFC Subsidiaries have made all bonus and commission payments to which they were required to make prior to the date hereof to any employee under any MFC Benefit Plan for calendar year 2010.

(xii) All group health plans, as defined in Section 5000(b)(1) of the Code, covering the employees of MFC or any MFC Subsidiary have been maintained in compliance with the notice and healthcare continuation coverage requirements of Section 4980B of the Code and Part 6 of Subtitle B of Title I of ERISA. MFC has delivered or caused to be delivered to ANB true and complete copies of all notice of continuation coverage rights under Section 4980B of the Code sent or received, the names and addresses of the senders and recipients, and their dates of termination of employment or other qualifying event, as defined in Section 4980B(f)(3) of the Code.

(m) *Insurance.* MFC and the MFC Subsidiaries are insured with reputable insurers against such risks and in such amounts as management of MFC reasonably has determined to be prudent in accordance with industry practices. Since December 31, 2009, neither MFC nor any of the MFC Subsidiaries has received any notice of a premium increase or cancellation or a failure to renew with respect to any insurance policy or bond or, within the last three calendar years, and since January 1, 2010, has been refused any insurance coverage sought or applied for, and MFC has no reason to believe that existing insurance coverage cannot be renewed as and when the same shall expire upon terms and conditions as favorable as those presently in effect, other than possible increases in premiums or unavailability of coverage that do not result from any extraordinary loss experience on the part of MFC or the MFC Subsidiaries.

(n) *Loan Portfolio; Allowance for Loan Losses; Mortgage Loan Buy-Backs.* Except as set forth in Section 3.3(n) of the MFC Disclosure Schedule and except for any changes hereafter made to the allowances and reserves described below pursuant to this Agreement:

(i) All evidences of indebtedness reflected as assets by MFC in its SEC Reports or Bank Reports as of September 30, 2010 were as of such dates: (A) evidenced by notes, agreements or evidences of indebtedness which are true, genuine and what they purport to be; (B) to the extent secured, secured by valid liens and security interests which have been perfected; (C) the legal, valid and binding obligation of the obligor and any guarantor, enforceable in accordance with its terms, subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, fraudulent conveyance and other laws of general applicability relating to or affecting creditors' rights and to general equity principles, and no defense, offset or counterclaim has been asserted with respect to any such loan which if successful could have a Material Adverse Effect on MFC; and (D) in all material respects was made in accordance with its standard loan policies, with the exception of variances from its standard loan policies which were approved in accordance with those policies in the ordinary course of its business.

(ii) The allowance for possible loan losses (the Loan Loss Allowance) shown by MFC on its SEC Reports or Bank Reports as of September 30, 2010 was, and the Loan Loss Allowance to be shown on its SEC Reports or Bank Reports as of any date subsequent to the date of this Agreement will be, as of such dates, in the reasonable judgment of MFC's management, adequate to provide for possible losses, net of recoveries relating to loans previously charged off, in respect of loans outstanding (including letter of credit or commitments to make loans or extend credit).

(iii) The Loan Loss Allowance has been established in accordance with the accounting principles described in Section 3.3(e)(ii), and applicable regulatory requirements and guidelines.

(iv) Section 3.3(n)(iv) of the MFC Disclosure Schedule sets forth all one-to-four family residential mortgage loans originated on or after January 1, 2008 by it or any of the MFC Subsidiaries (i) that were sold in the secondary mortgage market and have been re-purchased by it

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or any of the MFC Subsidiaries or (ii) that the institutions to whom such loans were sold (or their successors or assigns) have asked it or any of the MFC Subsidiaries to purchase back (but have not been purchased back).

(o) *Certain Loans and Related Matters.* Except as set forth in Section 3.3(o) of its Disclosure Schedule, on November 30, 2010, neither MFC nor any of the MFC Subsidiaries was a party to any written or oral: (i) loan agreement, note or borrowing arrangement, under the terms of which the obligor was sixty (60) days delinquent in payment of principal or interest or in default of any other provision as of the date hereof; (ii) loan agreement, note or borrowing arrangement which had been classified by any bank examiner (whether regulatory or internal) as Other Loans Specially Mentioned, Special Mention, Substandard, Doubtful, Loss, Classified, Criticized, Watch List, or any comparable classification of such persons; (iii) loan agreement, note or borrowing arrangement, including any loan guaranty, with any of its directors or executive officers or directors or executive officers of any of the MFC Subsidiaries; or (iv) loan agreement, note or borrowing arrangement in violation of any law, regulation or rule applicable to MFC or any of the MFC Subsidiaries including, but not limited to, those promulgated, interpreted or enforced by any Governmental Authority.

(p) *Environmental Matters.*

(i) Except as described in Section 3.3(p) of its Disclosure Schedule, MFC and each of MFC Subsidiaries are in substantial compliance with all Environmental Laws (as defined herein). Neither MFC nor any of the MFC Subsidiaries has received any communication alleging that MFC or such MFC Subsidiary is not in such compliance, and, to its Knowledge, there are no present circumstances that would prevent or interfere with the continuation of such compliance.

(ii) Neither MFC nor any of the MFC Subsidiaries has received notice of pending, and to their Knowledge there are no threatened, legal, administrative, arbitral or other proceedings, asserting Environmental Claims (as defined herein) or other claims, causes of action or governmental investigations of any nature, seeking to impose, or that could result in the imposition of, any material liability arising under any Environmental Laws upon (A) MFC or such MFC Subsidiary, (B) any person or entity whose liability for any Environmental Claim MFC or any MFC Subsidiary has or may have retained either contractually or by operation of law, (C) any real or personal property owned or leased by MFC or any MFC Subsidiary, or any real or personal property which MFC or any MFC Subsidiary has been, or is, judged to have managed or to have supervised or to have participated in the management of, or (D) any real or personal property in which MFC or a MFC Subsidiary holds a security interest securing a loan recorded on the books of MFC or such MFC Subsidiary. Neither MFC nor any of the MFC Subsidiaries is subject to any agreement, order, judgment, decree or memorandum by or with any court, governmental authority, regulatory agency or third party imposing any such liability.

(iii) With respect to all real and personal property owned or leased by MFC or any of the MFC Subsidiaries, or all real and personal property which MFC or any of the MFC Subsidiaries has been, or is, judged to have managed or to have supervised or to have participated in the management of, MFC will promptly provide ANB with access to copies of any environmental audits, analyses and surveys that have been prepared relating to such properties (a list of which is included in the MFC Disclosure Schedule). MFC and all of the MFC Subsidiaries are in compliance in all material respects with all recommendations contained in any such environmental audits, analyses and surveys.

(iv) To the Knowledge of MFC, there are no past or present actions, activities, circumstances, conditions, events or incidents that could reasonably form the basis of any Environmental Claim or other claim or action or governmental investigation that could result in the imposition of any liability arising under any Environmental Laws against MFC or any of the MFC

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Subsidiaries or against any person or entity whose liability for any Environmental Claim MFC or any of the MFC Subsidiaries has or may have retained or assumed either contractually or by operation of law.

(v) For purposes of this Agreement, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

(A) *Environmental Claim* means any written notice from any governmental authority or third party alleging potential liability (including, without limitation, potential liability for investigatory costs, clean-up, governmental response costs, natural resources damages, property damages, personal injuries or penalties) arising out of, based upon, or resulting from the presence, or release into the environment, of any Materials of Environmental Concern (as defined herein).

(B) *Environmental Laws* means all applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations, including the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended, that relate to pollution or protection of human health or the environment.

(C) *Materials of Environmental Concern* means pollutants, contaminants, wastes, toxic substances, petroleum and petroleum products and any other materials regulated under Environmental Laws.

(q) *Books and Records*. The books and records of MFC and those of the MFC Subsidiaries have been fully, properly and accurately maintained in all material respects, and there are no material inaccuracies or discrepancies of any kind contained or reflected therein.

(r) *Intellectual Property*. MFC and the MFC Subsidiaries own, or are licensed or otherwise possess sufficient legally enforceable rights to use, all Intellectual Property and the MFC Technology Systems (as such terms are defined herein) that are used by MFC and its Subsidiaries in their respective businesses as currently conducted. MFC and the MFC Subsidiaries have not infringed or otherwise violated the Intellectual Property rights of any other person, and there is no claim asserted, or to the Knowledge of MFC threatened, against MFC or any of the MFC Subsidiaries concerning the ownership, validity, registerability, enforceability, infringement, use or licensed right to use any Intellectual Property. *Intellectual Property* means all trademarks, trade names, service marks, patents, domain names, database rights, copyrights, and any applications therefor, technology, know-how, trade secrets, processes, computer software programs or applications, and tangible or intangible proprietary information or material. *MFC Technology Systems* means the electronic data processing, information, record keeping, communications, telecommunications, hardware, third party software, networks, peripherals and computer systems, including any outsourced systems and processes, and Intellectual Property used by MFC and the MFC Subsidiaries or by a third party.

(s) *Derivative Instruments*. Except as set forth in Section 3.3(s) of the MFC Disclosure Schedule, all derivative instruments, including, swaps, caps, floors and option agreements, whether entered into for MFC's own account, or for the account of one or more of the MFC Subsidiaries or its or their customers (each a *Derivative Contract*), were entered into (i) only in the ordinary course of business, (ii) in accordance with prudent practices and in all material respects with all applicable laws, rules, regulations and regulatory policies and (iii) with counterparties believed to be financially responsible at the time; and each of such instruments constitutes the valid and legally binding obligation of MFC or one of the MFC Subsidiaries, enforceable in accordance with its terms, subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium and similar laws. Neither MFC nor any of the MFC Subsidiaries, nor, to the Knowledge of MFC, any other party thereto, is in breach of any of its obligations under any such agreement or arrangement, except as set forth in Section 3.3(s) of the MFC Disclosure Schedule.



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(t) *Deposits.* Except as set forth in Section 3.3(t) of the MFC Disclosure Schedule, as of November 30, 2010, none of MFC's deposits or the deposits of any of the MFC Subsidiaries are brokered deposits or are subject to any legal restraint or other legal process (other than garnishments, pledges, set off rights, escrow limitations and similar actions taken in the ordinary course of business), and no portion of such deposits represents a deposit of MFC or any of the MFC Subsidiaries.

(u) *Takeover Provisions.* MFC has taken all action required to be taken by MFC in order to make this Agreement and the transactions contemplated hereby comply with, and this Agreement and the transactions contemplated hereby do comply with, the requirements of any articles, sections or provisions of its articles of incorporation and bylaws concerning business combination, fair price, voting requirement, constituency requirement or other related provisions.

(v) *Financial Advisors.* None of MFC, any of the MFC Subsidiaries or any of their respective officers, directors or employees has employed any broker, finder or financial advisor or incurred any liability for any fees or commissions in connection with transactions contemplated herein, except that, in connection with this Agreement, MFC has retained Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Incorporated as its financial advisor (pursuant to an engagement letter, a true and complete copy of which is included in Section 3.3(v) of its Disclosure Schedule and under which that firm will be entitled to certain fees in connection with this Agreement).

(w) *Fairness Opinion.* Prior to the execution of this Agreement, the Board of Directors of MFC has received a written opinion of Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Incorporated to the effect that, as of the date thereof and based upon and subject to the matters set forth therein, the per share merger consideration to be received by the holders of shares of MFC Common Stock (other than Dissenting Shares, shares subject to a voting agreement and shares held by MFC, ANB or any of their respective subsidiaries) from ANB in connection with the Merger pursuant to this Agreement is fair, from a financial point of view, to the stockholders of MFC. Such opinion has not been amended or rescinded as of the date of this Agreement.

(x) *Tax Treatment.* As of the date hereof, MFC is not aware of any reason why the Merger will fail to qualify as a tax-free reorganization under Section 368(a) of the Code.

### **3.4 Representations and Warranties of ANB.**

Subject to and giving effect to Sections 3.1 and 3.2 and except as set forth in its Disclosure Schedule, ANB hereby represents and warrants to MFC as follows:

(a) *Organization, Standing and Power.* ANB is a Virginia corporation duly organized, validly existing and in good standing under the laws of Virginia. ANB has the corporate power and authority to carry on its business as now conducted and to own and operate its assets, properties and business. ANB is duly registered as a bank holding company under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended. American National, a wholly-owned subsidiary of ANB, is a national banking association duly organized, validly existing and in good standing under the laws of the United States of America, and has all requisite corporate power and authority to carry on a commercial banking business as now being conducted and to own and operate its assets, properties and business. American National's deposits are insured by the Deposit Insurance Fund of the FDIC to the maximum extent permitted by law. True and complete copies of the Organizational Documents of ANB and American National, in each case as amended to the date hereof and as in full force and effect as of the date hereof, are set forth in Section 3.4(a) of the ANB Disclosure Schedule.

(b) *Subsidiaries.* ANB does not own, directly or indirectly, five percent or more of the outstanding capital stock or other equity interests of any corporation, bank or other organization actively engaged in business except as set forth in Section 3.4(b) in its Disclosure Schedule (each individually a

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ANB Subsidiary and collectively the ANB Subsidiaries ). Each ANB Subsidiary (i) is a duly organized corporation, bank or statutory trust validly existing and in good standing under applicable laws, (ii) has full corporate power and authority to carry on its business as now conducted and (iii) is duly qualified to do business in the states where its ownership or leasing of property or the conduct of its business requires such qualification and where the failure to so qualify would have a Material Adverse Effect on ANB on a consolidated basis. The outstanding shares of capital stock or equity interests of each ANB Subsidiary have been duly authorized and are validly issued and outstanding, fully paid and nonassessable and all such shares are directly or indirectly owned by ANB free and clear of all liens, claims and encumbrances or preemptive rights of any person. No rights are authorized, issued or outstanding with respect to the capital stock or equity interests of any ANB Subsidiary and there are no agreements, understandings or commitments relating to the right of ANB to vote or to dispose of the capital stock or equity interests of any ANB Subsidiary. A true and complete list of each direct and indirect ANB Subsidiary as of the date hereof is set forth in Section 3.4(b) of the ANB Disclosure Schedule that shows the jurisdiction of organization of each ANB Subsidiary, its form of organization (corporate, partnership, joint venture), and lists the owner(s) and percentage ownership (direct or indirect) of each ANB Subsidiary.

(c) *Authority; No Breach of the Agreement.*

(i) ANB has the corporate power and authority to execute, deliver and perform its obligations under this Agreement, and to consummate the transactions contemplated hereby. The execution, delivery and performance of this Agreement by ANB, and the consummation of the transactions contemplated hereby, have been duly and validly authorized by all necessary corporate action on the part of ANB, subject only to the receipt of the approval of the issuance of ANB Common Stock pursuant to this Agreement by a majority of the shares of ANB Common Stock present or represented by proxy at the stockholders meeting to be held pursuant to this Agreement (the ANB Stockholder Approval ). This Agreement is a valid and legally binding obligation of ANB, enforceable in accordance with its terms (except as enforceability may be limited by applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, fraudulent transfer, reorganization, moratorium and similar laws affecting the enforcement of rights of creditors or by general principles of equity).

(ii) Neither the execution and delivery of this Agreement, nor the consummation of the transactions contemplated hereby, nor compliance by ANB with any of the provisions hereof will: (A) conflict with or result in a breach of any provision of the Organizational Documents of ANB; (B) constitute or result in the breach of any term, condition or provision of, or constitute a default under, or give rise to any right of termination, cancellation or acceleration with respect to, or result in the creation of any lien, charge or encumbrance upon, any property or asset of ANB or any ANB Subsidiary pursuant to any (1) note, bond, mortgage, indenture, or (2) any material license, agreement or other instrument or obligation, to which ANB or any ANB Subsidiary is a party or by which ANB or any ANB Subsidiary or any of their properties or assets may be bound; or (C) subject to the receipt of all required regulatory and stockholder approvals, violate any order, writ, injunction, decree, statute, rule or regulation applicable to ANB or any ANB Subsidiary.

(iii) As of the date hereof, ANB is not aware of any reason why the necessary regulatory approvals and consents will not be received in order to permit consummation of the Merger.

(d) *ANB Capital Stock.* The authorized capital stock of ANB consists of: (i) 2,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$5.00 per share, of which none are issued and outstanding; and (ii) 20,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$1.00 per share, of which 6,127,732 shares are issued and outstanding as of this date. All outstanding shares of ANB Common Stock have been duly authorized and validly issued, are fully paid and nonassessable and have not been issued in violation of the preemptive rights of any person. As of the date of this Agreement, there are no shares of capital stock reserved for

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issuance, or any outstanding Rights with respect to any capital stock of ANB, except as contemplated by an ANB stock option or other equity based compensation plan, by ANB's dividend reinvestment plan or by ANB's SEC filings.

The shares of ANB Common Stock to be issued in exchange for shares of MFC Common Stock upon consummation of the Merger will have been duly authorized and, when issued in accordance with the terms of this Agreement, will be validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable and subject to no preemptive rights.

(e) *SEC Filings; Financial Statements; Bank Reports; Accounting Controls.*

(i) ANB has filed all SEC Reports that were required to be filed by it with the SEC since December 31, 2006 under the Securities Laws, and has made available to MFC such SEC Reports to the extent such SEC Reports are not available on the SEC's Electronic Data Gathering Analysis and Retrieval system. The SEC Reports of ANB, including the financial statements, exhibits and schedules contained therein, (A) at the time filed, complied (and any SEC Reports filed after the date of this Agreement will comply) in all material respects with the applicable requirements of the Securities Laws, and (B) at the time filed (or if amended or superseded by another SEC Report filed prior to the date of this Agreement, then on the date of such filing), did not (and any SEC Reports filed after the date of this Agreement will not) contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated in such SEC Reports or necessary in order to make the statements made in such SEC Reports, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

(ii) Each of the financial statements of ANB contained in or incorporated by reference into any SEC Reports (including any SEC Reports filed after the date of this Agreement) complied (or, in the case of SEC Reports filed after the date of this Agreement, will comply) in all material respects with the applicable requirements of the Securities Laws with respect thereto, fairly presented (or, in the case of SEC Reports filed after the date of this Agreement, will fairly present) the consolidated financial position of ANB and the ANB Subsidiaries as at the respective dates and the consolidated results of ANB's operations and cash flows for the periods indicated, in each case in accordance with GAAP consistently applied during the periods indicated, except in each case as may be noted therein, and subject to normal year-end audit adjustments and as permitted by Form 10-Q in the case of unaudited financial statements.

(iii) Since December 31, 2006, American National has filed with its principal federal regulator and made available to MFC its Bank Reports, and such reports fairly present (and any such reports filed after the date of this Agreement will fairly present) the financial position, the results of operations, changes in stockholders' equity and changes in cash flows, as the case may be, of such bank for the periods to which they relate, in each case in accordance with FFIEC instructions applicable to such reports.

(iv) ANB is in compliance with the provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, including but not limited to Section 404 of such act, and the certifications provided and to be provided pursuant to Section 302 and 906 thereof are accurate. ANB and the ANB Subsidiaries have devised and maintain a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide reasonable assurances that: (i) transactions are executed in accordance with general or specific authorization of the ANB Board of Directors and the duly authorized executive officers of ANB, (ii) transactions are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP consistently applied with respect to ANB or other criteria applicable to such financial statements, and to maintain proper accountability for items therein, (iii) access to the properties and assets of ANB and any ANB Subsidiary is permitted only in accordance with

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general or specific authorization of the ANB Board of Directors and the duly authorized executive officers of ANB, and (iv) the recorded accountability for items is compared with the actual levels at reasonable intervals and appropriate actions taken with respect to any differences.

(f) *Absence of Certain Changes or Events.* Since December 31, 2009, except as disclosed in its SEC Reports or Bank Reports filed prior to the date of this Agreement, (i) ANB and the ANB Subsidiaries have conducted their respective businesses and incurred liabilities only in the ordinary course consistent with past practices, and (ii) there have been no events, changes, developments or occurrences which, individually or in the aggregate, have had or are reasonably likely to have a Material Adverse Effect on ANB.

(g) *Absence of Undisclosed Liabilities.* Except for (i) those liabilities that are fully reflected or reserved for in its financial statements contained in its SEC Reports or Bank Reports filed prior to the date of this Agreement, (ii) liabilities incurred since September 30, 2010 in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice, and (iii) liabilities which would not individually or in the aggregate reasonably be expected to have a Material Adverse Effect, ANB does not have, and since September 30, 2010 has not incurred (except as permitted by Section 4.2), any liabilities or obligations of any nature (whether accrued, absolute, contingent or otherwise and whether or not required to be reflected in its financial statements contained in its SEC Reports or Bank Reports).

(h) *Material Contracts; Defaults.* Except for contracts and instruments reflected as exhibits to its SEC Reports filed prior to the date of this Agreement, as of the date hereof, neither ANB nor any of the ANB Subsidiaries is a party to, bound by or subject to any agreement, contract, arrangement, commitment or understanding (whether written or oral) (A) that is a material contract required to be filed as an exhibit pursuant to Item 601(b)(10) of the SEC's Regulation S-K, (B) that restricts the conduct of business by ANB or any of the ANB Subsidiaries or its or their ability to compete in any line of business or (C) with respect to employment of an officer, director or consultant. Neither ANB nor any of the ANB Subsidiaries is in default under any material contract, agreement, commitment, arrangement, lease, insurance policy or other instrument to which ANB is a party, by which its respective assets, business, or operations may be bound or affected, or under which ANB or its respective assets, business, or operations receives benefits, and there has not occurred any event that, with the lapse of time or the giving of notice or both, would constitute such a default.

(i) *Legal Proceedings; Compliance with Laws.* Except as set forth in Section 3.3(i) of its Disclosure Schedule, there are no actions, suits or proceedings instituted or pending or, to its Knowledge, threatened against ANB or any of the ANB Subsidiaries or against any of ANB's or the ANB Subsidiaries' properties, assets, interests or rights, or against any of ANB's or ANB Subsidiaries' officers, directors or employees in their capacities as such. Neither ANB nor any of the ANB Subsidiaries is a party to or subject to any agreement, order, memorandum of understanding, enforcement action, or supervisory or commitment letter by or with any Governmental Authority restricting the operations of ANB or the operations of any of the ANB Subsidiaries and neither ANB nor any of the ANB Subsidiaries has been advised by any Governmental Authority that any such Governmental Authority is contemplating issuing or requesting the issuance of any such agreement, order, memorandum, action or letter in the future. ANB and each of the ANB Subsidiaries have complied in all material respects with all laws, ordinances, requirements, regulations or orders applicable to its business (including environmental laws, ordinances, requirements, regulations or orders).

(j) *Tax Matters.*

(i) ANB and each of the ANB Subsidiaries have filed all Tax Returns required to be filed, and all such Ta