

The Connector

Newsletter of the Tar River Connections Genealogical Society
Preserving the Past ... for the Future

Spring, 2004

Peggy Strickland & Billie Jo Matthews, Co-Editors

Volume 8 Number 2

Surrender of Fort Macon Edgecombe Native Takes Fort Without a Fight

It was April 14, 1861. The sun was low in the west when the 54 men from **Beaufort** and **Carolina City [Morehead City]**, **Carteret Co., NC** marched from the steamer **Cora** onto the sandy beach at **Fort Macon**. The newly recruited company, led by **Edgecombe County** native **Josiah Solomon Pender**, was there to capture the federal fort that protected the port of Beau-

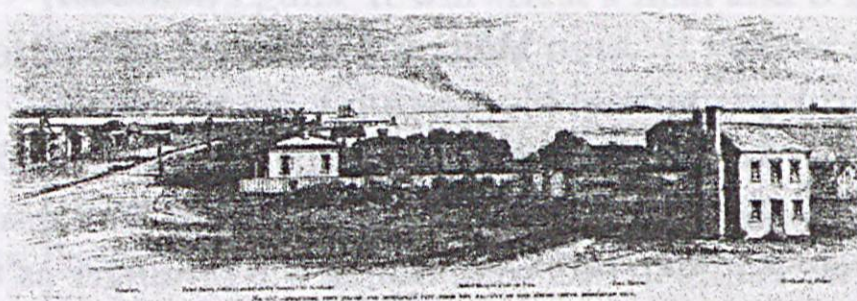
fort. The take-over was a gentlemanly, quiet affair. No shots were fired and the fort was turned over with a minimum of ado.

What led up to this quiet change of command?

Prior to the start of the **Civil War**, with no threatening enemies, forts along the coast of the US had been all but deserted. Older soldiers, as a reward for years of faithful service, had been assigned caretaker

duties. Most of the forts had fallen into disrepair. Fort Macon was no different.

There was only one man on duty at Fort Macon in April 1861— **William Alexander**, 50 years old, a 30-year veteran who had served gallantly in the **Mexican War**. His wife, **Ann L. Livesay Alexander**, a **Morehead City** native, also lived at the fort. Alexander knew trouble was on the way. Other forts along the southern coast had been captured by state forces. He was part of the **Beaufort** community, and he had heard the secessionist rumblings. In fact, on April 2, Alexander wrote **Col. H.K. Craig** in **Washington, D.C.** asking for a revolver for his protection. On



Morehead City 1862. *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly*.
Burning Ship, center, Fort Macon, center right,
UNC NC Civil War Image Portfolio.

SEE PENDER, P. 4

JONES, WILLIAM FRANCIS, Boot and Shoemaker, was born, August 12th, 1824, in **Nash County, North Carolina**, of **American** parentage.

When but five years of age he was indentured to learn the trade of a shoemaker, and worked until he attained his majority. He then commenced business for himself, his cash capital being fifty cents, and his tools consisting only of a hammer, a pair of pincers, a peg awl, a sewing awl, and a knife. From this small beginning he has prospered and gained a comfortable livelihood, beside having laid by a store for a "rainy day." In 1858 he

removed to **Cleveland, [Ohio]** where he has ever since resided. During the war of the rebellion he served one year and was honorably discharged. He has always been

SEE JONES, PAGE 7

Local Items

The tax collector is on his tour round the county, making the heart of the tax payer heavy, but his pocket light.

There is as much difference between conceit and self-respect as there is between selfish men and men who sell fish.

[*Franklin Courier*, October 24, 1873]

Wilkinson-Dozier House

The **Wilkinson-Dozier** house is an excellent example of late Federal architecture. It is located on state road 1526 between **Tarboro** and **Conetoe**, at **Dogtown**, in **Edgecombe Co., NC**. The house was built for **Silas** and **Sally Wilkinson** about 1826 or by **Joshua Wilkinson**, **Silas's** father, about 1816. It was remodeled and enlarged by the **Dozier** family around the turn of the century.

The 2-story, frame plantation house is distinguished by a 2-tiered entry porch (portico). There are slender turned columns topped by a

SEE HOUSE, PAGE 8

QUERY GUIDELINES

1. Members may submit three queries annually to the address or e-mail below.
2. The query should include a time frame and as much pertinent information as you have.
3. Queries should concern someone who has resided in the following counties: **Person, Granville, Vance, Franklin, Nash, Edgecombe, Pitt, Beaufort**, or adjacent counties linked to the **Tar River** by streams and creeks.
4. Please include a self-addressed, stamped envelope for reply by mail.
5. Queries will be published quarterly in *The Connector*.

Tar River Connections Genealogical Society

PO Box 8764
Rocky Mount, NC 27804

Internet

www.braswell-library.org/gene.htm

e-mail

trcgs@braswell-library.org

Annual Dues - \$15.00

2004 Officers

Jim Stallings, President
Bettie Arthur, President Elect
Mary Weeks, Secretary, Treasurer
Billie Jo Matthews, Peggy Strickland, Newsletter Editors
Directors: Mae Frazier,
Roy Edwards, Fairy B. Williams

The Connector-Published Quarterly
Membership & Surnames-Annually

Witches

Salem, Mass Witch Trials

John Proctor, a farmer, was one of the innocent lives lost to the **Salem** witch trials. He was an honest, upright man, but known for his rash judgements. His decision to speak out against the witch hunts led to his execution.

The accusations of individuals as witches came from a group of hysterical young girls. From the beginning, Proctor denounced the proceedings. This angered the officials, and, when he and his wife were accused of witchcraft by **Mary Warren**, a maid in his house, he was thrown in jail. As was the custom, the officials immediately confiscated all his worldly possessions, leaving his 5 children destitute.

While in prison awaiting trial, Proctor wrote to the clergy of **Boston**, asking them to intervene. He described the torture that was used to get convictions. The Boston clergy met, and changed the rules to some extent, but it was too late to help Proctor. He was tried August 5 and hanged on August 19, 1692. His wife, **Elizabeth**, escaped execution because she was pregnant.

[From a program presented by Virginia Robertson, TRC member]



Witch Indicted in Albemarle, NC

In NC, in the late 1600s, there was an indictment against **Susannah Evans** under an old **English** statute. The result of the trial shows that our ancestors in NC were not as witch-hungry as the **Massachusetts Puritans**. The indictment read in part: "... Susannah Evans...in the County of **Albemarle**...not having the fear of God before her eyes, but being led by the investigation of the Devil, did, ... the body of **Deborah Bouthier** ...



devilishly and maliciously bewitch, and by assistance of the devil, afflict, with mortal pains, the body of the said Deborah Bouthier, whereby the said Deborah departed this life. And also did diabolically and maliciously bewitch several other[s] ..."

When presented to the Grand Jury, that body failed to find a true bill, and Susanah was turned loose upon society to work her "devilish arts."

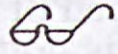
A Witch Story

Benson Lewis lives on **Goose Creek Island, Pamlico Co., NC**, with his wife and 17 year old daughter. He is an intelligent and respected citizen.

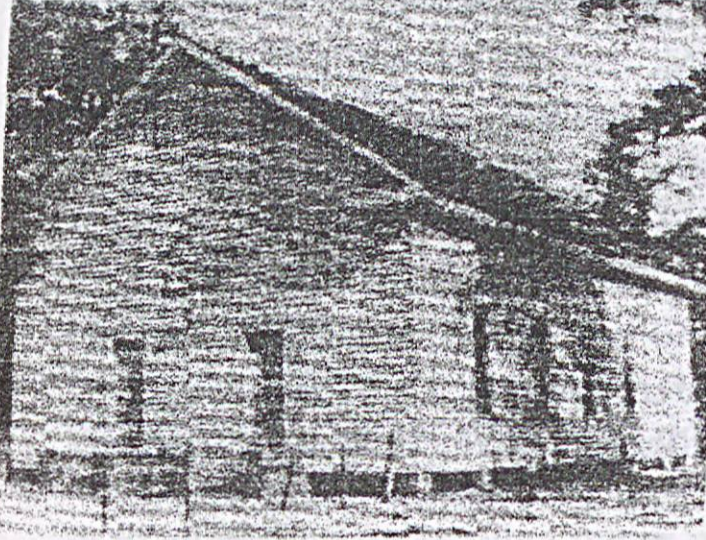
About a year ago, bricks began to be hurled in his yard and house. One night a wooden window was knocked in with his own ax. Among other misdeeds, a rock weighing about 8 pounds was hurled into the yard. Mr. Lewis suspected someone was annoying him for some purpose. He watched and fired his gun in the direction from which he thought the missiles came. Neighbors came and watched and brick and rock were hurled, but no one

SEE WITCHES, PAGE 8

Readers Choice Local Color



*Sandy Cross United Methodist
Church and Sandy Cross Community.*



This book, put together by **Sandy Cross United Methodist Church**, tells the story of the **Nash County, NC** church and community through pictures. It includes pictures of members of the community, interesting landmarks, and memorable events. One of the most interesting is a 1902 Sandy Cross School picture. Others include a portrait of **Singleton Langley**, b. 1821, one of the founders of the church, and the first person to be buried in the church cemetery; a newspaper picture and report of a fatal 1939 plane crash; and pictures of the construction of the present church. The book is available at **Braswell Memorial Library**.

SANDY CROSS, THE COMMUNITY

Sandy Cross community is located a few miles south of **Nashville**, Nash Co., NC on Hwy 58. It got its name from the sandy soil in the area. When transportation was by wagon or buggy, the sandy paths were difficult to navigate. The first church at Sandy Cross was the **Sapony Primitive**
SEE SANDY, PAGE 9

HORNS

BY JOSH BILLINGS*



Dinosaur Horns

In writin the Biographi ov horns, I am astonished tew find so menny ov them, entirely diffrent in thare pedigree and pretensions:

CAPE HORN

Cape Horn is the biggest horn known tew man. Is a nativ ov the extrem bottom ov South Amerika, and gores the oshun.— Cape Horn is hollow, and acts az a phunnell for the winds; which hurry thru it in mutch hawste, causing the waters ov the say for a grate distance to bekum crazy, which frightens the vessels that go by thare, and makes them rare and pitch tremenjjs.

This horn is like a sour old bull in the hiway, don't seem tew be ov enny use only tew mak folks go out ov thare way tew git round it.

DINNER HORN

This is the oldest and most akred horn thare iz. It is set tew music, and plays "Home Sweet Home," about nun. It has been listened tew with more raptures delite than ever Graffula's band has. Yu kan here it further than yu kan Mr. Rodman's guns. It will arrest a man and b rung him in quicker than a sherriff's. It kan outfoot enny other noiss' It kuzzuz the deaf tew here and the dum tew shout for joy. Glorious old instrument! Long may yure lungs last!

RAM'S HORN.

A spiral root that emerges suddenly from the figure head f\ov the maskuline sheep, and ramifies until it reaches a tip end. Ram's horns are alwus a sure sine ov battle. They are used tew butt with, but without enny respect tew personna. They will attack a stun wall, or a deakon, or an established church. A story's told ov old Deakon Fletcher, ov Kenucktui State who was digging post holes in a ram pasture on his farm and the moshun ov his body was looked up on by the old ram, who fed in the lot, as a banner for a fite.



Without arranging any terms for the fite, the ram went incontinently for the deakon, and took him first shot, on the blind side ov his body, just about the meridan.

The blow transposed the deakon sum eighteen feet with heels over moshun. Exasperated tew a point at least ten foot beyond endurance the deakon jumped up and screamed with his whole voice: "Yu d___d old cuss," and thin all at wonce remembering that he wuz a good pious deakon, he apologized by saying, "That iz, if I may be allowed the expresshun."

WHI · K · Y HORN

This horn varies in length, but from three to six inches is the favorite size. It is diffrent from other horns, being ov a fluid natur. It iz really more pugnashus than the ram's horn; six inches ov it will knock a man perfectly kalm. When it knocks a man down it holds him thare. It is either the principle or the second to most all the iniquity that is traveling around. It makes brutes ov men, demons ov wimmin, and vagrants ov children. It has drawn more tears, broken more harts and bilt more hopes than all the other agencies ov the devil put together.

[Franklin Courier, November 29, 1872]

*Josh Billings was the pen name of Henry Wheeler Shaw, 1818–85, American humorist

PENDER, CONT. FROM P. 1

April 12, the day the war began at **Fort Sumter** in **Charleston, SC**, Alexander learned from Col. Craig that he was on his own. There were no revolvers available.

By the morning of April 14, Sgt. Alexander had already received word that Pender intended to capture the fort. He wrote Col. Craig again: "...a company of secessionists led by Josiah S. Pender of Beaufort are today going to seize this Fort ... am at a loss how to act, in premises, what to do, or where to go. I have served the **US Army** for the last thirty years, and am now no longer fit for any active service, have my family at the Post, and all of my property. The latter I expect to lose—having no where to move it—and cannot at this time convert anything into money."

Josiah Pender was a fervent secessionist. It was clear to him that there would be a need to keep the port at Beaufort in southern hands. In anticipation of this, he formed the **Beaufort Harbor Guards**, a 17-man militia company. He was acting with no official authorization. NC had not yet seceded from the Union and, in fact, would not do so until May 20. On January 9, when local citizens seized **Fort Johnston** and **Fort Caswell** near **Wilmington, NC**, Gov. Ellis, who was not ardent in support of secession, sent state militia to restore the forts to US control. Obviously, Pender could not assume Ellis would support the take-over of Fort Macon.

When news of the Fort Sumter, SC attack was telegraphed to Beaufort, Pender was ready to act. His company, along with other local volunteers, boarded the *Cora* for the short trip across **Bogue Sound** to Fort Macon. Sgt. Alexander had no choice but to surrender. He and his wife remained at the fort to pack their belongings and were removed to Beaufort on April 17. Alexander was ordered to remain there to await orders. Those orders never came, and he remained where he was until **Union** forces re-took Fort Macon in March 1862.

After Alexander's surrender, the triumphant Pender telegraphed SC Gov. **Francis Pickens** of his actions. He also

requested guns for the fort. Apparently, he did not notify NC Gov. Ellis.



Josiah Solomon Pender

State Takes Fort

It is not clear when Gov. Ellis learned of the take-over of Fort Macon. However, on April 15, when **President Lincoln** requested troops from NC, and Ellis realized that the Union was ready to use force against the **South**, a decision had to be made. Would NC fight with its friends, neighbors and kinfolks, or against them? Gov. Ellis made the decision and ordered the seizure of all federal operations within the state. The **Goldsboro Rifles**, under command of **Capt. Marshall Craton**, were ordered to take Fort Macon. In short order, Craton's company and the newly formed **Goldsboro Volunteers** were on their way to Beaufort. The next day, they assumed control of the fort from Capt. Pender.

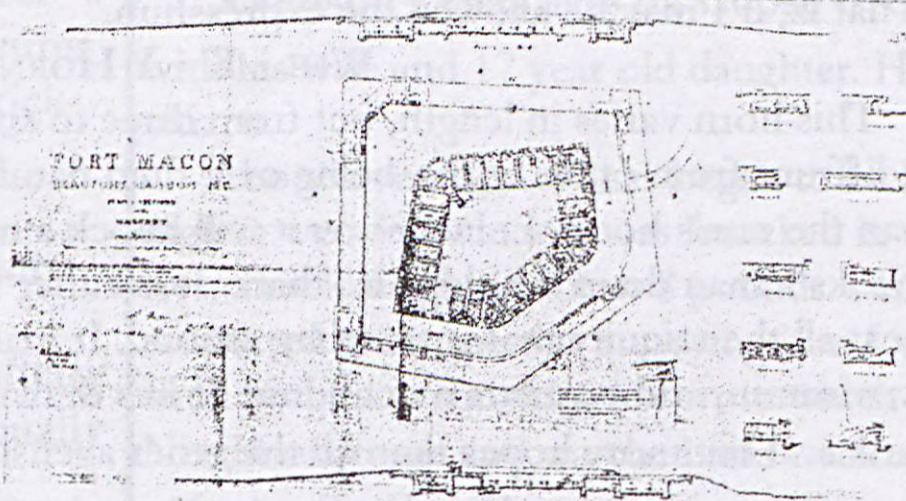
Fort Macon was falling apart. The moat surrounding the fort had collapsed.

Only 4 cannons were mounted, and their carriages so fragile as to be unusable. The backbreaking work of reinforcing the fort began on April 17. By the next week, there were more workers than could be accommodated. **Capt. Henry T. Guion** had brought 61 free negro volunteers and 21 slaves. The **Elm City Rifles**, the **Neuse Cavalry**, the **Wilson Light Infantry**, the **Edgecombe Guards**, the **Guilford Grays**, the **Orange Guards**, and the **Warren Guards** had all arrived. Many of them were soon disbursed to other assignments.

The work continued throughout the summer, and by the end of August, the fort had been completely restored. The refurbished fort was officially turned over to the **Confederacy** on Aug. 20.

Pender's volunteer company joined the state forces on May 16 as **Company G, Tenth NC Artillery** with Pender as their captain. After NC seceded, the unit became part of the Army of the Confederacy. Pender's

son, **Walter**, although only 17 years old, was a lieutenant in the Beaufort Harbor Guards. He was accidentally shot the next year. Some say the accident happened while he was instructing troops in the use of the bayonet. Another story is that he was playing



Engineering Drawing of Fort Macon

PENDER, CONT. P. 5

PENDER, FROM P. 4

around when he was shot.

Pender was not entirely happy with the situation after the state took over Fort Macon. On June 28, he tendered his resignation unless he was given a better position. The letter, contained in the **William & Emmet Robinson Collection** at **Johnston Co. [NC] Heritage Center**, includes the following: "...I have been promised time & again ... Men have been promoted... neither practice nor theory in military matters... I have submitted to be ruled & insulted even by those that knew nothing in regard to their military duties & in all human probability never will..." The position he wanted was that of Lieut. Col. of Artillery.

Pender did not resign, but there were still problems. His wife was seriously ill in Beaufort; life at the fort was dull. In November, when his request for leave was denied, he left without permission. He falsely claimed that **Gen. D.H. Hill** had given him leave. He was also accused of having taken items from the **Union** with a forged requisition. A general Court Martial at Morehead City found him guilty, and on 29 Dec 1861 he was dismissed from the Confederate Army for "Conduct unbecoming an officer & a gentleman."

Col. Lawrence O'Bryan Branch wrote of Josiah, "...I know him to be brave, enterprising and intelligent, and devotedly anxious for the success of the Cause..." However, it is likely that Pender was relieved to be free of the restraints of military life.

Who Was Josiah Pender?

His Early Days

Josiah Solomon Pender (11 Mar 1819-25 Oct 1864) was described as being tall, 6'1½", handsome in person, distinguished in dress, and courtly in manner, and one of the most talented men in his family. He

was the youngest son of **Solomon and Mary Batts Pender** of **Edgecombe Co., NC**.

He received his early education at **Hickory Grove Academy** and enrolled in the **US Military Academy (West Point)** in 1835 at age 16. Military life did not agree with the young man and he returned home 7 months later. He attended the **University of NC** for a year, after which he studied portrait painting in **Rome and Paris**.

In 1840, Josiah painted decorative flags on the **Wilmington & Weldon** locomotive, **Brunswick**, and several cars in celebration of its first run over the new railroad on March 9. [See "Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road," *The Connector*, Fall 2000] He painted a life-sized portrait of his father, **Solomon**, with his dog, **Snovia**, and several other of his portraits survive. He also did paintings and drawings of his ships.

The Feb 22, 1843 **Raleigh North Carolina Standard** carried this ad: "Mr. Jo. S. Pender of N. Carolina, having visited **Europe** for the purpose of perfecting himself in his profession, is now prepared to execute **PORTRAITS, MINLATURES or HISTORICAL PAINTING**. Those wishing to avail themselves of his professional services, are requested to call at his atelier in the old Secretary building, where specimens of his execution may be seen."

The **Tarboro' Press** on 25 Feb 1843 mentioned "testimonials to the professional skill and private worth of Mr. Josiah S. Pender, ... we are pleased to see public attention drawn towards his specimens of paintings, as they exhibit taste and talent rarely excelled, which requires only to be known to be duly appreciated..."

First Marriage

In 1842, Josiah Pender married **Maria Louise Williams** (25 Jan 1826-18 Dec 1861) of **Petersburg, VA**. Maria was the daughter of **Henry and Amintia Dunn Thurston Williams**. They remained in Petersburg until around 1850 when they

moved to Tarboro. Their first 4 children—**Victor Edwin, Walter Henry, Paul S., and Kate Dunn**—were born in Petersburg. It is believed that Josiah earned his living as an artist during that time.

Mexican War

The **Mexican War** broke out in 1846. When Pender learned that NC was recruiting forces to join the fight, he left Petersburg and returned to **Tarboro, Edgecombe Co, NC** to enlist in the army. He was in **Co. A, 1st NC Vol. Reg.** under the command of **Capt. Louis D. Wilson**. He was

PENDER, CONT. PAGE 6

New Goods! New Goods!!

**HIGHLY
IMPORTANT**

To the Public.

THE Subscribers tender their grateful acknowledgments to their former customers and the public generally, for their liberal patronage, and hope to merit a continuance of the same by their strict attention to business.

We are now in possession of our spring supply of **STAPLE AND FANCY**

DRY GOODS.

Embracing every useful as well as new and fashionable article in our line, cheap

And cheaper than ever.

Now is your chance—Bargains, good bargains, no mistake. We have a large assortment of staple and fancy Dry Goods,

FRESH FROM

New York and Philadelphia,

Selected with direct reference to your better judgments. Call and let us show you our varieties of spring Goods, which were purchased on the most favorable terms in those cities. We feel assured that we will be able to accommodate the public with as liberal bargains as they can buy elsewhere. The proofs are in trying—call and see.

A very large assortment of



Boots and Shoes, cheap.

Also, a few Drugs, comprising Laudanum, Ess. Peppermint, Bateman's Drops, British Oil, Castor Oil, Stoughton's Bitters, Copal Varnish, Oponeldoc, Gum Foetid, Camphor, Nutmegs, Indigo, Olive Oil, and Lemon Syrup.

S. Pender & Son.

Tarboro, April 20

[Tarboro Press, May 23, 1836]

PENDER, FROM P. 5

elected 2nd Lieutenant. In February 1847, he became Acting Asst. Commissary of Companies A and E and left for Mexico on the schooner *USS Powell*.

On 16 Aug 1847, just 6 months later, he was "disch^d Dishonorably by order of the Commanding General." This was **Gen. John Ellis Wool** who blamed him for being involved in a prank which embarrassed Wool. However, the men under Pender had a different view. They presented him with a beautiful sword with the inscription: "Presented to Josiah S. Pender by his company as a token of respect and confidence in him as a commander. August 16, 1847."

Pender fought the discharge by taking his case to Washington. He was reinstated as a 1st Lieutenant. However, his new assignment was apparently not to his liking, and he resigned 31 May 1848.

In Tarboro

About 1850, Josiah moved his family from Petersburg, VA to his father's plantation on **Hendrick's Creek** which flows southeast through Tarboro and into the **Tar River**. He continued painting and opened a jewelry store in Tarboro.

The following ad appeared in the *Tarboro' Press* on 25 Feb 1850:

"NOTICE: The firm of **King & Co.** will be dissolved, by mutual consent, the first day of March next. ... The business thereafter will be conducted by Jo. S. Pender, who will give it his personal attention.

Owing to sickness, our former workman became incapacitated for any business. Consequently there has been considerable delay and disappointment to our customers; having procured another workman, I shall be able to execute all kinds of Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing, In a manner to give entire satisfaction both as to promptness and style of execution. JO. S. PENDER. Tarboro', Jan. 30, 1850."

Another ad appeared on 8 June



President Polk prepares to take his slice of Mexico's territorial pie.

1850: "*Watch, Clock, and Jewelry Repairing. Having employed a very superior German workman by the year, I would most respectfully inform the public, that they can have their Watches, &c. repaired, At my shop in Tarboro', in a style equal to and as cheap as they can be done elsewhere. I warrant my work for twelve months — thus my patrons have the advantage over those that send their Watches at a distance, by having the opportunity of having them overhauled and repaired free of charge, should there be any deficiency in the previous work, which must sometimes happen to the best workmen. Always on Hand, A select assortment of Jewelry, as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.*"

Josiah and Maria had 3 children while they lived in Tarboro—**India Louise, Josiah, Mary America.**

In Beaufort

Pender made frequent trips to the port at Beaufort, which was also a popular resort. He began acquiring land in Carteret Co. in 1854. The Carteret Co. Deed Books reveal several transactions made by Josiah Pender, and he eventually owned about 10,000 acres, most of it on the **North River**.

He acquired the water-front **Atlantic House Hotel**. Some accounts say he built it, but it is more

likely it was built earlier by someone else. It was on the Bogue Sound and was reached by a bridge from the main land. The Atlantic was exquisitely furnished with "splendid silverware for dinner service ... magnificent wine stands, castors, cups lined with gold." Fine seafood and imported wines were featured. The hotel was "famous for its comforts and cuisine."

In 1856, Pender moved his family to Beaufort. Two of his children—**Maria Louise and Edward**—were born in Beaufort. The Pender family lived in the hotel, and the 1860 census shows Josiah and Maria[h] there with their 5 children, a doctor, 2 clerks, a domestic, and a hotel superintendent with his wife and 3 children. It was there that Maria died, apparently in childbirth, on 18 Dec 1861.

Josiah came to love the sea and, with the purchase of several ships, went into the shipping business. His steamships transported goods from **New Bern**, down the **Neuse River** to Beaufort, and on to **Bermuda** or **New York**. For convenience, he purchased a cottage in **Hamilton** on the island of Bermuda in 1858.

Union Forces Take Fort Macon

In March 1862, Federal forces took the town of New Bern on the Neuse River. Fort Macon was prepared to defend Beaufort against an attack from the sea, but the port was unprotected from an attack down the Neuse. The garrison did everything it could to improve its situation:

sandbags were piled around the guns; the men drilled constantly; buildings outside the fort itself were abandoned; ammunition was ready. A mile of the railroad tracks from New Bern to Morehead, which had been a supply-line for the fort was taken up, and the bridge across the **Newport River** burned. One ship was burned

PENDER, CONT. P. 7

Extortion

NORTH CAROLINA, Halifax County, for

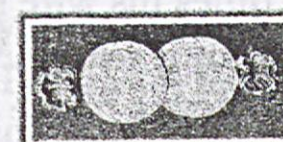
EGBERT HAYWOOD, Justice of the Peace for the County aforesaid, to all Sheriffs, Mayors, Constables, and Headboroughs, within his Majesty's Province of North Carolina, greeting: Whereas **Littlebury West**, of **Chesterfield County**, in the **Colony of Virginia**, was lately a Prisoner in the Custody of [illegible] **Simmons**, Constable, being charged of extorting from one [illegible] **Taylor**, of this County, ten Half Johanneses, three Doubloons, and eight or ten Guineas, whereof he is convicted, at this Day appears to me; and for as much as it has been duly proved before me that the aforesaid Littlebury West has escaped, and is gone at large, therefore, in his Majesty's [illegible] I command you, and

every of you, in your respective Towns, Counties, Cities, and Precincts, to seize and retake the said Littlebury West, and him safely to convey to the publick Jail, and deliver to the Keeper thereof, together with this Warrant; And I charge and command you the Sheriff, or Keeper of the said Person, to receive into your Jail and Custody the Body of the said Littlebury West, and him there safely to keep until he shall be discharged by due Course of Law. Given under my Hand and Seal, this 22d Day of July, 1773.

E.. HAYWOOD.



Doubloon



Guinea

PENDER, FROM P. 6

in the harbor and another successfully ran the blockade to avoid being captured by the Union forces.

In the early morning of March 26, **Maj. John Allen**, 4th Rhode Island, captured the town of Beaufort without a fight. On March 27, the Federal forces reached **Shackleford Banks** and were able to communicate with their ships off shore.

By April 25, **Gen. Burnside** had completed his preparations for taking Fort Macon. Having observed the weeks of preparation from the fort, its commander, **Col. White**, knew what was coming. He began the day with roll call, at which only 263 of the 450 men inside the fort were fit for duty. Just as he finished, the first shot was fired. At 4:30 pm the Confederate garrison raised the white flag.

According to the *Sugg Pender Genealogy*, the Pender children were still at the Atlantic Hotel in Beaufort on April 25. They watched the bombardment from

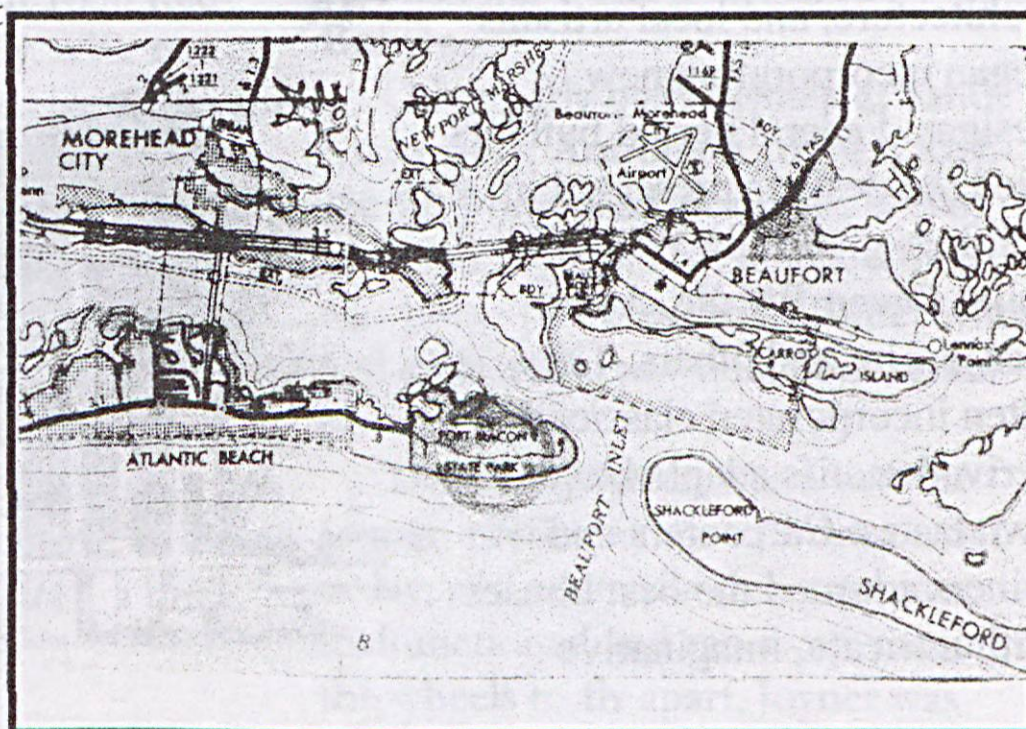
an upper story window, along with the house-keeper. They later managed to run the blockade. They were fired on, but successfully reached **Kinston [Lenoir Co., NC]** and were taken from there to relatives in Edgecombe Co.

For the next three years, Beaufort and Morehead City were occupied by northern troops. The Atlantic Hotel became a hospital, citizens needed permission to leave town, and public buildings and homes were taken over.

Coming Up

The next two issues of *The Connector* will contain stories about **Josiah Pender as a blockade runner** and about his second wife, **Laura Pender**.

Watch for them!



JONES, CONT. FROM P. 1

Republican in political feeling, but has never held a public office of any kind. In religious belief he is a **Methodist**. He was converted at the age of twenty-four, and up to that time had never heard a sermon preached. ... the church asked for his promotion. He was accordingly ordained a Deacon by the Annual Conference, at **Columbus, [Ohio]**, April 30th, 1868. He was married, May 22d, 1847, to **Malindia Mayo**, of North Carolina.

(The name "Jones" appears 7 times in Nash County in the 1820 census: **Allen, Charles, Francis, Henry, Jeremiah, John and Vilet**. William Francis may have been the son of one of these.)

[*The Biographical Encyclopaedia of Ohio of the Nineteenth Century*, 1876]



My thanks are hereby tendered the cow that went through a bale of Cotton in front of my store, for having left the ties and part of the bagging. I do object however to any cow, who is not a buyer, taking out 399 lbs from a 400 lb bale as a sample. **MERCHANTS**

[*Franklin Courier*, October 24, 1873]

WITCHES, FROM P. 2

could be seen. One day when the old gentleman and his wife were in the field and the house was locked, a terrible stamping was heard within. They came to the house, opened the door, and no one could be found, but impressions were found on the floor resembling the foot prints of a small colt. They say they were not there before. I saw them and could not account for them.

Three times his wife says she has been ridden by a witch. A neighbor expressed a desire to see her after the second tramp under the witch's saddle. A few mornings after she expressed her wish, Miss Bettie, the daughter, came running over at an early hour saying the witch had ridden her mother again. This lady is one of the best women on the place, and I suppose that no one acquainted with her would for a moment doubt her truthfulness. She related the circumstances to me, and herself and husband went with me to the house of Mr. Lewis. She said, "Bettie came

running after me and I went, (distance about a quarter of a mile). When Mr. Lewis first discovered his wife she was lying partly on two beds, making a noise like the groaning of a horse, her legs, arms and face were covered in mud. Her gown was muddy and knotted behind. Her hair was plaited, some small, some large plaits, not tangled, but simply plaited."

Mrs. Lewis claims the "witch was a man, that he rode her several miles, drove her to a graveyard and tied her to the head board of a grave, that he found a new grave of a little child there and remarked it had been dead two weeks, which was so to a day."

... I think the matter weighs heavily on the old gentleman. Himself and family cultivates the farm; his mind is good, but he seems moody. It is an unfortunate state of affairs. Some have thought it is all a trick of his wife. But how she makes a racket in the house and she in the field with him? How could she throw bricks and rocks in the house in the presence of company and she in there

with them? The lot is quite long, but not very wide, but no one could throw those bricks and rocks without being detected.... The missiles do not hit anyone and seem to drop from above and strike with considerable force, often breaking the brick in several pieces when it strikes a plank or other hard substance.

[Washington (NC) Progress, 20 Jul 1899]



From the files of Louise Fuller:

In a letter to General McClellan, Abraham Lincoln used his wit to express his feelings concerning the lack of success of the Union armies.

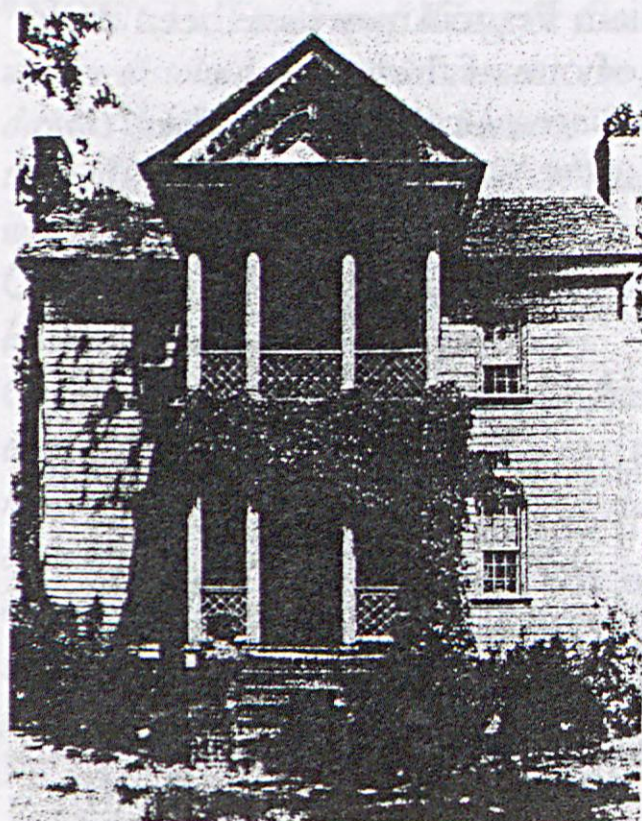
"My dear McClellan:

If you don't want to use the army, I would like to borrow it for a while.

Yours respectfully,
A. Lincoln"

HOUSE, CONT. FROM P. 1

centered gable (pediment) with decorative molding (cornice). The columns are linked by a simplified Chinese Chippendale railing (balustrade), which may be a later

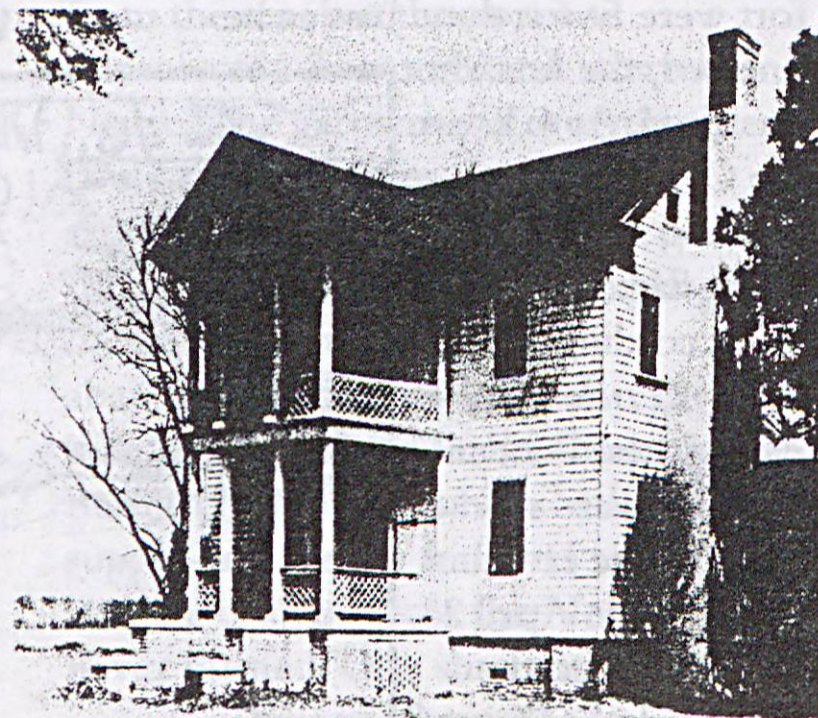


addition. In the gable, there is a semi-circular window (lunette). Typical of the south, the house has exterior chimneys.

In the early 19th century, most new buildings were plain and functional, but eastern NC merchants and planters became interested in more stylish architecture, and local artisans began incorporating new designs. Federal period builders used the designs presented in builders' guides by William Pain, Owen Biddle, Asher Benjamin, and others. They often incorporated classically derived motifs adapted to their own tastes. Carpenters and joiners adorned the best houses with intricate, imaginative

carving on classically derived porches, airy stairs, delicate moldings, and mantels enriched with slim pilasters, sunbursts, and fans.

The Wilkinson-Dozier House is now owned by Earl Roberson who has done a lot of work to restore it.



Pittman



Births

Flavius Cicero

Pittman 5 June 1845

Sarah Burgess Pittman 22 Aug 1846

Flavius William Pittman 6 Jul 1869

Kate Pittman 28 Apr 1874

Forrest Coffield Pittman 17 Sep 1876

Wayland Hunt Pittman 2 Mar 1879

Edgar LeRoy Pittman 28 Jul 1881

Sallie Florida Pittman 14 Jun 1883

Half-brothers of F. Cicero Pittman

Richard Edgar Duncan 11 Oct 1856

Paul Pearson Duncan 3 Feb 1862

James Coffield Knight, gf/o F.C.

Pittman 1802

Wm. Henry Knight, s/o J.C. Knight
1824

Martha Ann Knight-Pittman-Duncan,

d/o J.C. Knight & Sallie Bryan
Knight, 1827

Alla Pittman Burnett, d/o Martha
Knight Pittman, 1900

Sallie Coffield Pittman, d/o Martha &
William Henry Pittman, 15 Jul 1842

Deaths

Wiliam Henry Pittman, s/o John &
Catharine Jones & f/o F.C. Pittman,
9 Oct 1847

James Coffield Knight, gf/o F.C.
Pittman 1869

Wm Henry Knight, s/o J.C. Knight
1873

Martha Ann Knight-Pittman-Duncan,
d/o J.C. Knight & Sallie Bryan
Knight, 1884

Alla Pittman Burnett, d/o Martha
Knight Pittman, 1900

John H. Burnett 19 May 1900

Sallie Coffield Pittman, d/o Martha &
William Henry Pittman, 16 Sep 1865

CONNECTOR

[in Tarboro, NC at her uncle's, Dr.
N.J. Pittman]

Wayland Hunt Pittman 25 Mar 1880

Flavius Cicero Pittman 23 Jun 1920

Sarah Burgess Pittman 27 May 1924

Edgar LeRoy Pittman 25 April 1925 [in
Ashville, N.C.]

Forrest Coffield Pittman 27 Jul 1953
[in Chicago, IL]

Kate Pittman 11 Nov 1958 [Rocky
Mount, NC]

Richard Edgar Duncan 6 May 1882

Paul Pearson Duncan 25 May 1882

Marriages

Flavius Cicero Pittman & Sarah Eliza
Burgess 28 Nov 1867

Sallie Florida Pittman & Wilson
Whitaker Ricks 25 Jun 1908

Flavius William Pittman & Mattie
Mayo 24 Mar 1909

Forest C. Pittman & ?? Mooney 1923

[Contributed by T. E. Ricks]

SANDY, CONT. FROM P. 3

Baptist Church that was organized in 1804 by Elder **Nathan Gilbert, Henry Hunt and Francis Winstead**. It has been rumored that the early founders were people who had been "turned out" of the church at **Falls of the Tar near Rocky Mount**. [See "Falls of the Tar" series, *The Connector*, Fall 1998-Summer 1999]

Sandy Cross United Methodist Church was founded in 1854 by **Redmond D. Wells, Singleton Langley, G.D. Langley and Blueford Williamson**. For the first two years, services were held under a bush arbor about once a month. In 1856 Redmond D. Wells verbally, with no deed, gave land for the church. In the late 1880s, **John L. Bailey of Elm City** became owner of the land and in 1897, he deeded one acre to the church. The church grew and in the mid 1890s, **J.E.R. Winstead, R.C. Dixon and J. Hodge Vaughan** led a movement for a new building. It was erected in 1896 by **Richard W. Bone** who was paid \$40. In 1941, a brick

building was erected on the same site as the old building.

Sandy Cross had a post office, called **Nunn's**, from 1898 to 1902. It was in **David W. Gardner's** store. **John W. Bone** was postmaster, and **Louis Loatch** carried the mail from **Nashville** to Nunn's twice a week on foot. Loatch was said to have the knack of imitating a train and "covered the last half mile of the trip huffing, puffing and blowing like a locomotive." When R[ural] F[ree] D[elivery] began in 1902, mail was delivered from Nashville via horse and buggy. Early mail carriers were **Charles H. Bone and Charlie Baines**.

Other early businessmen at Sandy Cross were: **Anderson Joyner**; **Richard W. Bone**; **Redmond W. Wells**, who had the first cotton gin, which was horse-powered; **R.L. Baker** who had a gin and a saw mill, both steam-powered.

Thomas Joyner, was a sawyer. Joyner preferred not to work on Saturday, and when the steam engine malfunctioned and ran away, causing the wheels to fly apart, Joyner was

convinced the Saturday work was responsible.

Besides owning the store where the post office was located, D.W. Joyner also had a blacksmith shop and a wood-working shop where he built coffins. His product was known for its unusual shape, narrow at the foot, wider for the hips and shoulders and small for the head.

Ed Lamm was interviewed in the early 1970s when he was 91. "Mr. Ed" worked at a sawmill until he was 70. He loved to hunt. At night, the prey was possums and coons. After retirement, Mr. Lamm took up whittling, making gavel, forks, spoons, beanshooter staffs and animals.

J. Henry Vaughan lost his foot in a sawmill accident in 1911. He became a successful farmer and leader despite the handicap. He was able to ride a bicycle, climb a ladder, and manage a mule and plow.

The first school at Sandy Cross had only one room. A second building was erected in 1895. It accommodated 4 teachers.

[Taken from an article by M.W. Weaver]



Perhaps the "New Woman" will be a stronger woman than the old one. Certainly, fresh air and the right exercise will do much for her. Fresh air is a great restorative, exercise a great nerve tonic if a woman be in condition to take it. A healthy woman can avoid disease. She can avoid the seemingly almost inevitable "weakness" of her sex if she pursues the proper hygienic methods. ... No women who suffers at all from so-called "female weakness" should attempt athletics of any sort. She should first put herself into possession of strong and hearty health by taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. After she is thoroughly well, exercise and diversion will help to keep her well. ... It acts directly upon one set of organs. No matter what is the matter with them, it will cure it. It will not cure anything else. ... thousands of perfectly well women have found that by taking it regularly during the period of pregnancy, the danger and pain of parturition were much lessened, and in many cases, almost entirely obviated.

[News and Observer, June 8, 1897]

Good Medicines.



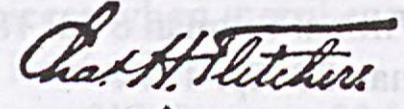
STABLER'S

Anodyne Cherry Expectorant

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS,
CROUP, &c.

Rheumatism.—Spread raw cotton, about one quarter of an inch thick on a piece of flannel, sufficiently large to cover the part affected. Quilt the cotton to the flannel, to cause it to remain spread. When applied it will produce relief in a very short time. Toothache proceeding from decayed teeth, has been frequently cured by filling the cavities with raw cotton.

[Tarboro' Press, March 8, 1840]

The fac-simile signature of  is on every wrapper of CASTORIA

Charles H. Fletcher

Warning against Kissing

Mr. L. Pitts, a farmer living near Weldon [Halifax Co., NC], is the owner of an old dog. A few days ago a snake bit the dog in the mouth and the animal's head swelled to a tremendous size. The dog kissed a puppy and the poison was imparted to the little pup and its head also became larger than its normal condition. The puppy then kissed a cat and the cat's head and face swelled terribly large. In three days the puppy died and the cat died, but the old dog got well. If I were writing a snake story it would now be in order to say that the snake died also, but the above facts, showing that disease can be imparted by a kiss, and should serve as a warning against the promiscuous kissing of children by strangers and others as well.—

[Washington (NC) Gazette, July 6, 1893]

Tutt's Pills

stimulates the torpid liver, strengthens the digestive organs, regulates the bowels, and are unequalled as an

ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE.

In malarial districts their virtues are widely recognized, as they possess peculiar properties in freeing the system from that poison. Elegantly sugar coated. Dose small. Price, 25cts.

Sold Everywhere.

Office, 44 Murray St., New

DR. WORTHINGTON'S

Cholera & Diarrhoea Medicine TRADE MARK

THE GREAT
CHOLERA CRAMP
AND
DIARRHOEA CURE
USED
OVER 25 YEARS.

best remedy for Cholera, Cramps, Diarrhoea, Scurvy, Summer Complaint, Dyspepsia, and other disorders of the stomach and bowels. Introduced in the Army Surgeon-General U. S. A. Recommended by Gen.



Colds.—Recent colds may be cured, by boiling together a half pint of milk, a teaspoonful of black pepper, and a small lump of butter; to be taken hot on going to bed—to be repeated three or four nights. A pleasant beverage and certain cure.

[Tarboro' Press, March 8, 1840]

Dr. James Gloucester Brehon compounded a drug that is now known as a "patent medicine." It was called "Andi-ando-ignatius-opticum-nostrum." The cost was "four dollars a drop, cure anything."

Deaf as a Post

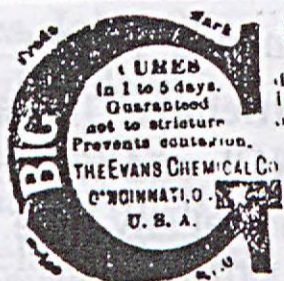
"Dear Doctor: Are Macknesia powders good for a sick stomach, for a person that throws up nothing but gall? I think _____ has caught a cold, if they are good, give sister 10 cents worth, and talk loud to sister, for she is as deaf as a post."

guaranteed to cure all nervous diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Mental Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Manhood, Nightly Excesses, Nervousness, all kinds and loss of power in Generative Organs of either sex caused by overexertion, youthful errors, excessive use of tobacco, opium or stimulants, which lead to Indigence, Consumption or Insanity. Can be carried in vest pocket, \$1 per box, 4 for \$3, by mail prepaid. Write for order we will give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sold by all druggists. Ask for it, take no other. Write for free Medical Post sent sealed in plain wrapper. Address N. E. WYSE'S MED. CO., 315 La Salle Temple, Chicago or in sale in every Agent, at K. W. H. S. DRUG STORE.

Instant relief for skin-tortured babies and rest for tired mothers in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure. The only speedy and economical treatment for itching, burning, bleeding, scabs and pimply humors of the skin, scalp, and face.

Is sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston.
 Ask "How to Cure Every Baby Humor," mailed free.

Prevented and Cured by
CUTICURA SOAP.



Use Big 4 for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulceration of mucous membranes, painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Brugglate
or sent in plain wrapper by express, prepaid, for \$1.00, or 3 bottles, \$2.75.
Circular sent on request.

[*Tarboro' Press*, March 8, 1840]



THE GREAT MEDICINAL FOOD.

This justly celebrated DIETETIC Preparation is, in composition, principally the GLUTEN derived from the White Winter Flint Wheat Cereal, a solid extract, the invention of an eminent chemist.

It has not only been highly recommended but certified to by a large number of CHEMISTS and PHYSICIANS—representing a very high degree of medicinal science—as the SAFEST, MOST ACCEPTABLE AND RELIABLE FOOD for the growth of Infants and Children, and Mothers lacking sufficient nourishment for their offspring.

Unlike those preparations made from animal or viscous matter, which are liable to stimulate the brain and irritate the digestive organs, it embraces in its elementary composition

THAT WHICH MAKES STRONG BONE AND MUSCLE.

THAT WHICH MAKES GOOD FLESH VND BLOOD.

THAT WHICH IS EASY OF DIGESTION — NEVER
CONSTIPATING.

• THAT WHICH IS KIND AND FRIENDLY
TO THE BRAIN.

AND THAT WHICH ACTS AS A PREVENTIVE OF THOSE
INTESTINAL DISORDERS INCIDENTAL TO ,
CHILDHOOD.

And whilst it would be difficult to conceive of anything
 10 Food or Dessert more creamy and delicious, or more
 nourishing and strengthening as an aliment in

FEVERS, PULMONARY COMPLAINTS,
DYSPEPSIA, PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM,
OR GENERAL DEBILITY.

Its rare medicinal excellence in all Intestinal Diseases
especially in
DYSENTERY, CHRONIC DIARRHEA, AND
CHOLERA INFANTUM.



१०३

Also good for flesh wounds, galls of all kinds, sprains, bruises, cracked heels, ringbone, windgalls, callous, spavins, sweeney, fistula, sit-fast, external poisons, scratches or grease, springhalt, sand cracks, lameness, strains, foundered feet, horn distemper, foot rot in sheep.

And many other diseases
incident to Man and Beast.

For sale by *Wm. Howard & Co.*

[*Southerner*, Tarboro, N.C., Jan 1861]



THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY

This unrivalled medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY or any injurious or deleterious substance but is
PURELY VEGETABLE.

containing these Southern Knots and Dr. has
 been all the time visiting the place
 counties where the Disease is most pre-
 valent. It will cure all Diseases caused by the
 congestion of the Liver and bowels.

Simmons Liver Regulator or medicine

Isen is not only a Family Medicine, but by being
in the kitchen, ready to remedy almost any ailment
man can have, it is a relief and many a dollar
in time and doctor's bills.

Nash Co. Native and Descendants in Arkansas

Andrew Jackson Cooper, son of **Vincent Cooper** [b. ca. 1797] and **Nancy Odom**, was born 19 September 1834 in **Nash County, NC.** and is said to have died in 1869 in **Tennessee.** He married **Manerva Wilkins** in 1857 in **Ripley, Tippah Co., MS** and had 7 daughters and 1 son. The oldest child was a daughter named

Manerva Ann born 1 August 1858 in **Pontotoc Co., MS** who married **Sanders Payne** in **Calhoun Co., AR.** The following is from a notebook that belonged to **Manerva Ann Cooper Sanders**, granddaughter of A.J. and Manerva Ann Wilkins Cooper:

"... my mother's father... was A.J. Cooper, ... died in Tennessee ... when the oldest child, my mother, **Manerva Ann Cooper Payne**, was 11 years old.

"My grandmother was pregnant and moved to Arkansas to be close to her brother and sisters who had previously come from Tennessee to Arkansas. Her baby, **Willie Ardelia**, only lived a day or two. Grandfather had one brother who came to Arkansas. His name was **George Cooper.** He stayed in Arkansas only a short time and moved on to **Texas.**

"Grandfather Cooper served in the **Civil War** and while he was in the army, the **Yankees** stole my grandmother's only horse, and butchered her milk cow and left the cow's head in a fence corner. I've heard her tell about digging up the dirt in the smoke house where the

drippings from meat curing collected and running water through it to obtain salt. She spun and wove cloth for her children's and her clothes and thread to knit their stockings. She had woven material and made a suit for her brother, **Calvin**, and gave it to him on his furlough home, but she



**Manerva,
Wife of A.J. Cooper**

never saw or heard from him again. He was killed or taken prisoner by the **Yankees.** She said so many times she couldn't sleep and would get up and smoke a pipe. I can remember her mother, great-grandmother, sitting on a little low split bottom chair, smoking her corn cob pipe.

Grandmother had a hard time financially. One of her neighbors would sometimes give her buttermilk and if the children had enough to just moisten their dry bread they were happy. The two older girls did all kinds of field work, everything except for splitting rails to fence their fields. After a while, times got a little easier and they bought a team of mules and wagon, so my younger aunts and **Uncle J.M.** had it easier."

Mrs. M.E. Bass, in the newspaper article to the right, was Andrew Cooper's daughter, **Mary Elizabeth**, b. 4 Dec 1859 in Pontotoc Co, MS and married to **Richard T. Bass** in Calhoun Co., AR. Rhoda was the fifth child of Andrew and Manerva and was born 15 January 1865, in Tennessee. She married **William Henry Strickland** who was born in GA. They married 25 Jan 1883 in Calhoun, Arkansas.

[From Tim Rackley, TRC member.]



OCTOBER 21, 1930

VISITS PINE BLUFF FOR FIRST TIME SINCE YEAR 1868

Mrs. M.E. Bass, mother of **I.J. Bass**, well known cotton gin operator of **Bearden [AR]**, is visiting in **Pine Bluff [AR]** today for the first time since she came here in 1868 from **Memphis [TN]** on a steamboat.

Sixty-two years ago she and her younger sister, **Rhoda**, who is now **Mrs. Strickland**, landed, with their parents, from the boat on the **Arkansas River** at what is now the foot of **Texas Street.** Though she was but nine years old then, **Mrs. Bass** remembers clearly the bitter cold of that winter and the hardships of the two day trip here on down to **Chambersville, Calhoun County, [AR]** in a wagon. (The trip here this morning in an automobile required two hours.) The trip from **Memphis** down the **Mississippi** and back up the **Arkansas** to **Pine Bluff** required a week's time.

Mrs. Bass lives with her son at **Beardon** and **Mrs. Strickland** lives in **Thornton.**

Restaurant.

I have opened a First Class Restaurant in **Battleboro [Nash Edgecombe Co., NC]** and will be glad to see my friends at any time.

OYSTERS and MEALS served at all hours.

Don't fail to call and see me when in town.

ISAAC J. POWELL.

Next door to **J.P. Ellinor.**

[Battleboro Progress, Jan. 2, 1880]

War of 1812 Muster Rolls

Beaufort & Pitt Counties
1st in a Series

3rd Brigade

2nd Co, Detached from Beaufort Reg.

Archibald, William
Archlin, Bryan
Barner, Richard
Barrow, John
Booner, John
Booner, Richard
Boyd, James
Brooks, Frederick
Burbage, George C.
Campbell, Samuel
Clark, David G
Congleton, George C.
Cowper, James
Cox, Abram
Crist, John
Dickson, Gibbin
Eborn, James
Evet, Jesse
Evet, Moses
Giddins, Jonathan
Grist, Will
Harding, Henry
Henres, Thomas
Howard, James
Jackson, Eleazer
Jones, John, Sr
Langley, John
Lanir, Alfred
Latham, Arnett
Loveland, William
Mahow, James M
Mayo, Rowland
McRee, Meshart
Moreland, William M
Morris, Thomas
Philpot, Samuel
Price, Absalom
Robeson, Jesse

Cannon
Vines, John
Vines, Samuel
Vines, Thomas

Wallace, Jonathan
Waters, Jonathan
Woodard, Henry
**Second Regiment,
3rd Co, Detached
from Pitt Regiment**
Andrews, Warren
Arnold, Edward
Barney, Simon
Bently, Benjamin
Bland, George
Boid, Major

Browning, Edward
Browning, William
Burney, Lewis
Cannon, Dennis
Cannon, Henry
Cannon, John
Cannon, Palmer
Casson, Witham
Chance, Allen
Chance, William
Chaner, Cannon
Corbett, Grove

Cox, Zachariah
Dixon, Nehemiah
Downs, Kinyan
Dunn, Newman
Ford, Jesse
Griffin, William H
Hardee, John
Holloman, Elisha
King, Eliphlet
Knight, Samuel
Litchworth, Frederick
Macklewain, Richard
Mattocks, John
May, Jephtha
McDowell, Freeman
Merrell, Samuel
Mills, Fred, Jr
Mills, Frederick
Mooring, William
Mumford, William
Parks, William
Peters, Redding
Pumphrey, John
Right, Stephen
Robertson, Isaac
Robertson, Joshua
Roundtree, Obed
Roy, John
Salter, Edward T
Sampson, Wauley
Sanders, Joseph
Shipp, Reading
Smith, Abram
Smith, Allen
Smith, David
Smith, Henry
Smith, John
Smith, Kennedy
Smith, Samuel
Smith, Willie
Spivey, James
Starks, Asa
Stocks, Cannon
Stocks, Levi
Thomas, Robert
Tripp, Cullen
Vanpelt, John
Vinters, Samuel
Wright, Henry

NC

was not heavily involved in the War of 1812. The coast was invaded in 1813, and in response to Gov. Hawkins' call for troops, two companies from Pitt were enlisted. George Eason was Captain; Sumner Adams, Lieutenant; Samuel Albritton, Ensign of the first company. The second company had the following officers: Samuel Vines, Captain; Isaac Downs, Lieutenant; William Rountree, Ensign; Benjamin Bell, Elias Carr, Willie Clements, Sergeants; Benjamin Johnston, Levy Pearsden, Nathaniel Pettit, Moses Turnage, Corporals. The field officers were Hardy Smith, Brigadier General; Howell Cobb, Lt. Col. Commander; William Pugh, Second Major.

These two companies were part of the garrison of Beacon Island in Pamlico Sound at Ocracoke Inlet. The garrison was intended to defend the inlet and Portsmouth, VA, but when the British fleet appeared, the entire garrison abandoned its post and fled in boats for the mainland, arriving there safely. The British were too many for them and flight was their only safety. After plundering Portsmouth, taking all the cattle, hogs and provisions to be found, the British sailed away.

There was another company at Beacon Island, under Captain Sadler. It was also from Pitt County. It seems to have been there later and to have garrisoned the Island after the others left.

The companies were not prepared to defend the island, but were doing a picket service. On each projecting headland on to Washington, Beaufort Co., signal corps were stationed. They were supplied with a barrel of rosin, a bottle of spirits of turpentine, a ball of oakum, and a flint and steel for striking fire. If the British fleet appeared, these signal corps were to successively light their signals. It is said that within two hours after the appearance of the fleet, the signal had reached Washington and the long roll was beaten for assembling the militia. The militia assembled and was led by Captain Mallison to an old entrenchment a little east of the town. Calling to his men to follow and be ready to defend their country, Captain Mallison leaped into the entrenchments. He landed on the head of a long-horned cow and, grabbing a horn with each hand, he thought the British had him and that he was between two bayonets; so he hastened to yell, "I surrender."

[Sketches of Pitt County]

First Flag of the Confederacy

The Stars and Bars, first flag of the Confederacy, was designed by **Major Orren Randolph Smith** in February 1861, and was first flown in **Louisburg, Franklin Co., NC** on March 18, 1861. A brief prepared by **Gen. Albert L. Cox** in 1925 contains affidavits from several people who remembered the circumstances of the flag's birth. The following is taken from those affidavits and from the words of Maj. Smith himself.

Maj. Smith had fought in the **Mexican War** and served in the **U.S. Army** under **Gen. Zachary Taylor** before the looming conflict between the states over slavery caused him to resign his commission and return home to **Franklin Co., NC**

to lead the fight for secession. Realizing that the cause of the southern states needed a flag to rally around, he designed one in February 1861, and asked his friend, **Catherine Rebecca "Becky" Murphy [Winbourne]**, a young widow, to make it for him from silk dress goods that he bought from **Barrow's Store** in Louisburg. The model of the flag that was sent to the **Montgomery Congress in Alabama** was about 12 x 15 inches.

The tiny flag was similar to the stars and stripes of the **Union**. It featured a circle of seven white stars on a field of blue with three broad stripes, one white between two red. The stars represented the seven states that had already seceded. The stripes represented church, state, and press; the white color stood for purity, the blue for constancy, the red for defiance. The flag was adopted by the Congress on March 4, 1861.

Becky Winbourne recalled: "When the war ... began, I was living at ... Louisburg, NC, the widow of Mr. **German Watson**. ..." Early in February 1861, "my old friend, Orren Randolph Smith, brought me some material and asked me to make him a flag, and that he would tell me exactly how to do it ..."

"As soon as Mr. Smith learned that his design was accepted as '**The Flag of the Confederate States of America**,' he came to me and brought material to make a large flag in accordance with his model. ... We enjoyed our work, talking and laughing as old friends do when together and interested in their work, and then, we had no idea of the terrific struggle that was coming, nor of

the fierce fighting that was to be done under and for that flag.

"My sister, Sarah Ann, would not help us to make either flag, said she was 'for the Union' and intended to marry a **Yankee** officer (and she did), so while we worked on the flags, she played and sung different Southern songs.

"We sewed and worked on the large flag as hard as we could but did not get it finished by Saturday night, so we completed it on Sunday, March 17, 1871, and early Monday morning Mr. Smith raised this flag in Louisburg, NC..."

Mrs. **Sue Jasper Suggs of Tarboro, Edgecombe Co., NC** supported Becky Winbourne in the following affidavit: "Having been in Louisburg in February 1861,

and being friend of both Mrs. Rebecca [Murphy] Watson [Winbourne], and Mr. Orren Randolph Smith, I was in Mrs. Watson's house while she was sewing on the Confederate flag model to be sent ..."

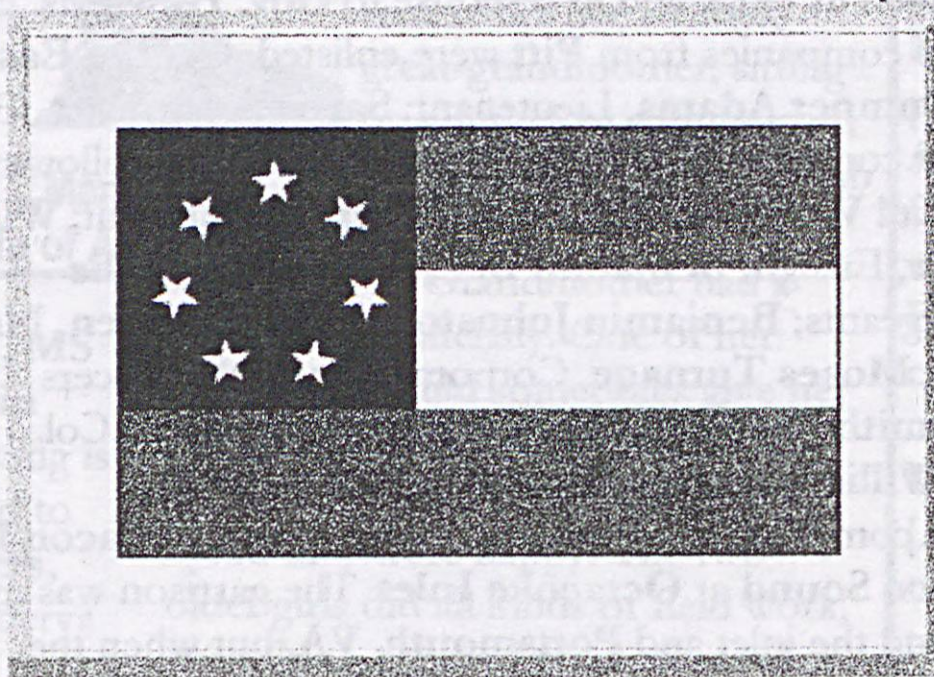
Mr. **George H. Joyner** testified that he was often in the house of Miss Rebecca Murphy, daughter of **Joe Murphy**, while she was making the flag. Mrs. **W.H. Pleasants**, who was Miss **Sarah Carlisle**, of Louisburg corroborated the previous accounts, as did Mrs. **E.G. Spencer** of **Rockingham, NC**. Mrs. Spencer recalled that it was after Mr. Orren Smith, "by his cool bravery, saved the town of Louisburg from being almost wiped out by the fire that destroyed many of the stores," in 1860.

Others who testified to the origin of the flag were Mr. **F.N. Egerton** of Louisburg and Mrs. **Kate McA. Crenthshaw**, daughter of **Joseph J. Davis**.

Another copy of the flag was presented to the **Franklin Rifles** before the company marched to join the **Confederate Army**. [See "Franklin Rifles," *The Connector*, Summer 1998]

Bill Allen, colored, told his story: "Early in the spring of this year, 1861, Mr. Smith told me to go out to Mr. **Joe Allen**'s place and cut him a tall poplar tree, out of which he wanted to make a flagpole. The tree I cut down was not long enough, and I had to go back and cut another. An old man, **Dick Duncie**, who worked at the blacksmith's shop at the mill, spliced the poles together and put around them two iron bands to hold the poles together.

[SEE FLAG, PAGE 15]



[FLAG, CONT. FROM PAGE 14]

"**Henry Lucas**, a free man, who worked for Mr. Smith, went with me to cut the trees. Henry Lucas, Mr. Smith and I planted the pole near the **Court House**.

"Mr. **Buddy Massenburg**, who clerked in Mr. **Bal-lard's** store near the pole, ... lowered the flag every night and raised it every morn-ing. ...

"When the Yankees came, they cut the pole down and planted it on the op-posite corner, and raised on it what they called the Union Flag. They cut the pole about three feet above the ground."

On March 18, 1861, Major Smith, waving his flag, led a march around the Franklin County Courthouse in Louis-burg, where most people had been op-posed to secession. With great ceremony, amid much whooping, he raised his flag on a tall pole made from two freshly cut poplar trees erected on a corner of the courthouse square. The event turned into a rallying of volunteers to fight for the Confederacy.

J.J. Allen said: "At the time of raising the Stars and Bars by Orren Smith ..., I was at home on the farm of my father, **Joseph F. Allen**, in Franklin Co. ... I found my mother in a fit of nervous excitement over Orren's hasty adventure at secession, and ... that he had gone over to Louisburg to raise 'the Liberty Pole'. On the morning of the 19th of March, 1861, ... as soon as breakfast was over, I struck out afoot, and with a double quick for five miles, I soon found myself under the wav-ing folds of that flag that was to be representative of a new nation. ... I could not withstand the temptation of climbing the long and smooth poplar pole on which it was raised. This pole, made of two poplars spliced to-gether, was out on a bluff half mile from where I now live. ..."

In a speech that proved to be less than prophetic, **Furney Green**, a local planter who later led the Franklin County Rifles, urged the men to join the fight. "We'll whip them out before breakfast," he cried, "and I'll wipe up all the blood spilt with my pocket handkerchief."

Elizabeth Person Cooke (Mrs. Chas. M. Cooke) told of her brother, Dr. **William Carter Person** (later of Florida) and **Thomas Person, Jr.**, students at **Louis-burg Academy**, "... feeling that unusual events were oc-curring, slipped away from school, went to town and saw the tall flag-pole being planted by a colored man, Bill Al-len."



Orren Randolph Smith

J.E. Phelps added: "When the flag was raised, I was standing near the old **Hawkins Hotel**, and everybody yelled and almost got to shouting. **Henderson Mitchell** fired off the old cannon, which was near the court house. It fired several times—as many as four, I know."

Mrs. John L. Barrow, a Texan, **Adam Ball**, Miss **Mattie O. Brown**, **William Henry Harri-son** and **Eugene T. Cook** all told the same story of the flag's origin and of it flying in Louisburg.

Mrs. Jordan Barrow told about the flag given to the Franklin Rifles: "In the spring of 1861, we, the ladies of Louisburg, decided to present to the company which was being formed in our town, a flag. This flag was of silk with heavy silver fringe. It was a copy of the Stars and Bars ..."

Margaret Hayes Cooke (Mrs. R.P. Cooke), a girl of 12 in 1861, recollected that "Miss **Ella Noble** gave her blue silk dress, out of which the blue field was made for the silk flag, and she presented this flag to the Franklin Rifles."

Lou E. Brown added: "...the flag was presented by Miss Ella Noble, (afterwards **Mrs. Charles Thomas**) to the soldiers of Franklin Co. ..."

J.A. Turner remembered that "... the flag was re-turned early by the company to Louisburg. ..."

Major Smith's flag flew over the Confederacy for two years before it was replaced by a new design, which was replaced by yet another design before the Confederacy crumbled. The flag now commonly called the Confed-erate flag—a blue **St. Andrew's** cross with white stars on a field of red—never was the official flag of the Confed-erate states, but only a battle flag used by the army to dis-tinguish its forces from those of the Union. [See pictures of all four flags in "Letters from Home," *The Connector*, Summer 2003]



NEWS

BOSTON, April 10.

Yesterday the Captains **McKown**, **Callto** and **Cox**, ar-rived here from **Halifax**, [NC] the former in 16 Days, and the two latter in eight. They inform, that [...] Capt. **Rous**, in his late Cruise, had retaken a **Snow**, bound from North Carolina to **Liverpool**, laden with Pitch and tar, and sent her into Halifax.

[*Pennsylvania Gazette* April 20, 1758]

Big Snow of March 2, 1927

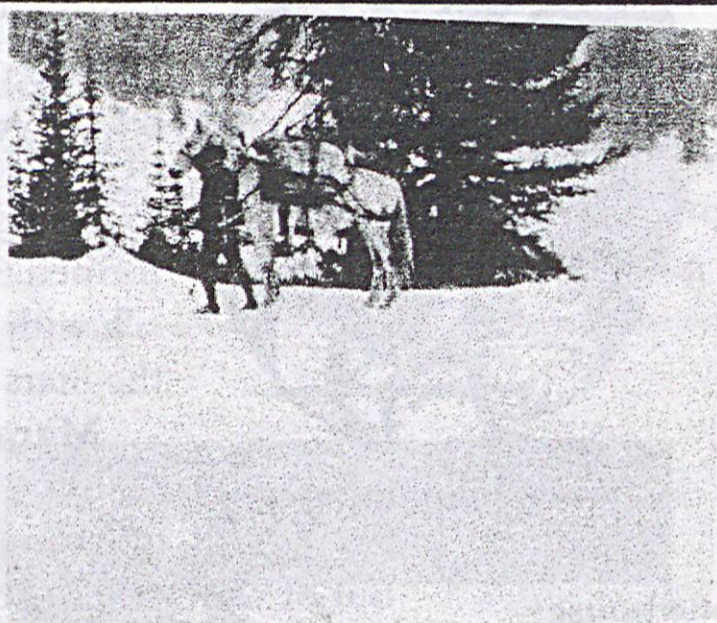
To be perfectly truthful, I don't remember much about that day. I went to school that morning as I usually did, but I have no idea what we studied. After all, I was only nine years old. We walked in droves to and from school on that day. There were five of us boys living in the home then. My sister and her husband also lived with us.

When we were walking home from school, we noticed a few snow flakes fall. That was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Of course, as children, we got excited about it, but it was late in the year for snow. We were waiting for the robins. Ma had even had a hen to set and come off, and the hen and biddies were in the empty tater hill and thriving. So we didn't think very much about snow, and it was not very cold either.

Well, sir, after supper one of the boys went to the door and looked out and hollered for the rest of us to go and look. And we did. And man you ain't never seen snow falling so fast, or as big a flakes. I mean it was piling up.

Somebody rounded up the shovel and the spade and the pitchfork, and another boy went to the woodpile and dug the ax out of the snow and brought the tools to the back porch. We just stood and watched as the world turned white.

There was little sleeping at our house that night. It snowed all night



long., hard, and was still coming down the next morning. I'm here to tell you that was the daggumedst snowfall ever seen in eastern North Carolina. There's never been another one even approaching it in my lifetime.

On March 3, it looked as isolated as the TV pictures of the moon's surface looked when our astronauts walked up there. Nobody was stirring. The snow was deeper than men's straddles. The wind had

drifted the snow up to the window sills at our house, and there were drifts 10 to 15 feet deep in some places.

I've been told the snow was around 27 inches deep out in the fields, and I don't doubt it one bit. The grown boys at our house got out and shoveled a path to the barn so the mules could be fed. I don't know what the chickens did unless they did without, for no path was shoveled out to the chicken house. And what they did with any hogs left after hog killing, God only knows. I shore don't.

It was three or four days before the snow was gone and we got maneuvering again.

The Rest of the Story

I [Fairy Williams] have heard Mama describe this snow. It was just before her 11th birthday. She said Granny went into labor during that time and had to send for the doctor. No automobiles could get through the snow, so the doctor borrowed a horse and rode the approximately five miles out from **Rocky Mount** to deliver the baby.

[An eyewitness account told by a boy who lived near Wilson, NC. Contributed by Fairy Williams, TRC member.]

Early Yale Graduate

Thomas Turner, the eldest son of **James Turner**, of Warrenton, Warren County, North Carolina, and grandson of **Thomas and Rebecca Turner**, of Southampton County, Virginia, and Bute, then in Warren County, North Carolina, was born on June 14, 1794. His mother was **Mary (or Polly) Anderson**, of Warrenton. His father was **Governor** of the State in 1802-05, and **United States Senator** from 1805 to 1816.

His preparation for Yale was completed in New Haven under tutor **Samuel J. Hitchcock** (Yale 1809).

A sister married **George E. Badger** (Yale 1813). He married, on January 25, 1817, **Nancy Baskerville**, of Lombardy Grove, Mecklenburg County, Virginia, and settled on a farm in Granville County, North Carolina. He never entered public life but was known and esteemed as a kindly, hospitable citizen.

He died on April 14, 1850, in his 56th year. He had four daughters and three sons. After his death his widow removed to Warrenton, where she died on November 2, 1859.

[*Biographical Sketches of the Graduates of Yale College, Oct. 1701—May 1745* by Franklin Bowditch Dexter, M.A., 1885]

VANCE COUNTY, N.C.

Being an Alphabetical list of the names of
all Business and Professional Men
1886

Alford, JE, grist mill, Kittrell
Alston & Walker, gen'l store, Townsville
Amos, Jas, gen'l store, cotton gin, saw and
grist mill, Henderson
Atwood, RT, blacksmith and wheelwright
Aycock, WH, postmaster, Steedsville
Beast, RD, Steam saw mill & cotton gin,
Brookston
Beckham & Powell, grist mill, Kittrell
Blacknall Bros, mfrs of tobacco, factory No
205, Kittrell
Buchanan, CH, gen'l store and cotton gin,
Middleburg
Bullock, JG, saw & grist mill, Middleburg
Bullock, MJ, postmaster, Townsville
*Bullock, T, blacksmith shop, Middleburg
Burnett, AC & Co., gen'l store, Steedsville
Burroughs, JE, postmaster & gen'l store,
Dabney
Burwell, A, saw & grist mills, Townsville
Burwell, S, saw & grist mills, Kittrell
Burwell, WH, saw & grist mills, Middleburg
Capehart, T, gen'l merchandise, Kittrell
Caskie, A, physician, Woodworth
*Chavis, J., wagon shop, Woodworth
Cheatham, DT, grist mill, Dabney
Church, CB, postmaster, Brookston
Church, CB&Co, gen'l store, Brookston
Church, CB&Co, gen'l store, Woodworth
Daniel, H, wagon shop, Brookston
*Daves Bros, gen'l store, Townsville
Davis Hotel, WF Davis, owner & prop'r,
Kittrell
Davis, Squire, blacksmith shop,
Williamsboro
Davis, WF, owner & prop'r of Davis Hotel,
Kittrell
Dickerson, Wm, saw mill, Kittrell
Earl, JN, gen'l store, Middleburg
Edwards, R, steam saw & grist mill & cotton
gin, Middleburg
Edwards, RV, grist mill, Kittrell
Ellis, EW&Co, gen'l merchandise, Kittrell
Ellis & Bros, gen'l merchandise, Kittrell
*Fain, S, blacksmith shop, Middleburg
Fleming, AD, saw & grist mills, Woodworth
Fleming, AK & Son, gen'l store & cotton
gin, Woodworth
Fleming, JA, cotton gin, steam saw & grist
mills & dealer in agricultural implements,
Middleburg

Fleming, Tucker&Co, gen'l store,
Woodworth
Fox, WF, grist mill, Henderson
Fox, WS, groceries, Henderson
*Freeman, JE, boot & shoe maker, Kittrell
Geohegan, JA, physician, Steedsville
Gill, JF, grist mill, Kittrell
Gill, RF, saw mill, Kittrell
Gill, RJ, steam saw mill & cotton gin,
Henderson

CHAS. EMERSON'S
NORTH CAROLINA
Tobacco Belt Directory

EMBRACING THE COUNTIES OF
ALAMANCE, DURHAM, FORSYTH, GRANVILLE,
GUILFORD, ORANGE, ROCKINGHAM,
VANCE AND WAKE

—GIVING THE—
LOCATION OF ALL BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN,
A COMPLETE LIST OF ALL LAND-OWNERS,
NUMBER OF ACRES OWNED, AND
P. O. ADDRESS OF EACH.

A POST-OFFICE, TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS OFFICE
DIRECTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A MAP OF NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA, CITY, COUNTY AND
STATE GOVERNMENTS, AND OTHER INFORMATION.

PRICE \$3.00.

CHAS. EMERSON, GREENSBORO, N. C.,
Publisher and Compiler.
PROF. CHAS. A. HORN, ASST. COMPILER.

PRINTED BY EDWARD B. BROUGHTON & CO., RALEIGH, N. C.
1886.

Gruet, J, wagon & blacksmith shop,
Henderson
Haithcock, E, hotel, Williamsboro
Haithcock, E&JE, gen'l store & cotton gin,
Williamsboro
Haithcock, JE, post master, Williamsboro
Hardy, WT, gen'l store, cotton gin, steam &
grist mill, Williamsboro
Harris, JW, liquor dealer, Kittrell
*Harris, SW, saloon, Brookston
Harris, WH, grist mill, Brookston
*Hawkins, Milton, blacksmith, Kittrell
Hedgepeth, JE&Son, gen'l merchandise,
Kittrell
Hester, Jno C, postmaster & dealer in
groceries, Kittrell
Hester, WH, blacksmith, Dabney
Hunt, SR, grist mill, Kittrell
*Jefferson, N, blacksmith shop, Woodworth
Jenkins & Hight, cotton gin, Kittrell
*Kearney, S, blacksmith shop, Middleburg
Kenette, Rev. WC, minister, Kittrell
Knott, RF, grist mill, Dabney
Knott, RW, grist mill, Williamsboro
Landis, GW, physician, Williamsboro

CONNECTOR

Lemay, HS, blacksmith & wood shop,
Williamsboro
Macon, Chas, gen'l merchandise, Kittrell
*Marrow, Jas Jr, blacksmith shop,
Williamsboro
*Mills, Wm, snack house, Kittrell
Moore, C, pastor Presbyterian church,
Williamsboro
Overton, JW, saw mill, Dabney
Patterson, James P, grist mill, Dabney
Peace, Dr. CC, grist mill, Kittrell
Perry, D, blacksmith shop, Brookton
*Pettiford, Sol, shoe shop, Williamsboro
Pettigrew, WS, pastor Episcopal church,
Williamsboro
Pleasant, JW, blacksmith & wheelwright,
Kittrell
Plummer, A, physician, Middleburg
Pulley, JN, saw & grist mill, Middleburg
Raney, CW, cotton gin, Kittrell
Read, RH, postmaster, Woodworth
Reeks, TB, pastor Methodist church,
Steedville
Reid, JC, Freight & express agent &
telegraph operator, Kittrell
Rice, RT, gen'l store, Midway, PO Dabney
Rowland, TP, gen'l store & cotton gin,
Middleburg
Royster, TS, physician, Townsville
Smith, Rev. TLD, minister, Kittrell
Sneed, RG, steam shingle & saw mill,
Townsville
Stanton, G, saloon, Kittrell
Stark, JT, grist mill, Townsville
Sutherland, S, saw & grist mill, Steedsville
Taylor Bros, steam saw mill, Townsville
*Taylor, Feb, blacksmith, Kittrell
Taylor, TW&Bros, steam saw mill & cotton
gin, Woodworth
Thorne, E, gen'l store, steam saw mill &
cotton gin, Henderson
Tucker, H, wagon shop, Townsville
Vaughn, J, saloon, Williamsboro
*Watkins, A, shoe shop, Williamsboro
Watkins, EW, postmaster, express & freight
agent, Middleburg
*Watson, B, blacksmith shop, Woodworth
White & White, gen'l store, Middleburg
Williams, CH&JT, gen'l merchandise,
Kittrell
Williams, JD, cotton gin, Kittrell
*Winfield, H, blacksmith shop, Townsville
Yancey, GH, gen'l store, Middleburg
*Young, B, pastor Christian church,
Woodworth
Young & Davis, saloon, Middleburg
* **Businesses Owned by Blacks**

[Chas Emerson's North Carolina Tobacco
Belt Directory, 1886]

American Legion

The signing of the Armistice on November 11, 1919 ended World War I, but it left 1.5 million Americans still encamped in France and Germany, most of them "fed up" and homesick. A "Commission on Morale" was appointed, and as an outgrowth of the meeting of this Commission, **Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.** proposed to organize a veterans' organization that would express the patriotism and common sense that carried the average man through the war. The idea was accepted (though not whole heartedly) by the powers that be, and the process of organization began.

In light of the over 80 year history of the **American Legion**, it is difficult for us to understand the prevailing attitudes of 1919. Discharged veterans were shy and difficult to interest. Eager to get back into civil life and to get readjusted, they were no longer interested in the army or in things that had grown out of it. Organized labor was not friendly. Many citizens, remembering the political power of the veterans of the **Civil War**, looked askance at the organization, fearing that it might come to be the tool of demagogues, or that it might be forming for an organized raid on the Treasury for pensions and other favors.

A caucus met on May 8, 1919, in **St. Louis** and Col. Roosevelt expressed the spirit of the meeting: "The idea underlying the formation of the American Legion is the feeling among the great mass of the men who served in the forces of this country during the war, that the impulse of patriotism that prompted their efforts and sacrifices should be so preserved as to become a strong

force in the future for true Americanism and better citizenship." The delegates proceeded to form an association.

Within 6 weeks there were 1,000 American Legion posts and by Oct. 1, 1919, the number was 5,670. The group held its first national convention in **Minneapolis** on Nov. 11, 1919.

In NC, the newspapers were deeply interested in ex-service men and eager to print anything concerning their activities. **Cale Burgess**, a **Raleigh** attorney, filled the newspapers with American Legion information, and in the summer of 1919, began organizing local posts. By October 20, 1919, when the first state convention of the American Legion was held in **Raleigh**, 50 posts had been organized. Forty-one of these, with a total of 84 delegates, attended the convention. They represented a total membership of 1459.

Of all the droll little jokes which our comrades and brother-in arms, the French, played on the soldat Americain to enliven his stay in their sunny land, the quaint little box cars were the best. These cars were each carefully marked "40 Hommes—8 Chevaux: which meant that if Monsieur was unfortunate enough to be one of those cheap and expendable pieces of military equipment known as a man, forty of him must ride in one of those little cars, but if he were a precious and useful creature known as a horse the car would be reserved for the exclusive use of himself and seven of his fellows."

Not to be outdone by the French in sense of humor, the Americans took the joke in good spirits. This was not always easy. The horses were inclined to rub it in. When eight of them, comfortably bedded down in a box car, would pass a car loaded with

40 cramped, smothered men, they would poke their noses through the windows and give vent to the well known equine chortle, commonly known as the "horse laugh."



Below are listed several early posts from this area and their charter members;

Greenville Post, No. 39: Dr. Charles O'H. Laughinghouse, Roscoe T. Cox, K.B. Pace, J.C. Lanier, L.J. Smith, J.H. Rose, J.B. Kittrell, C.T. Munford, Jr., D.M. Clark, W.B. Warren, Lindsey Swindell, R.F. Rice, T.M. Mangum, C.F. Hardee, S.D. Hooker and C.J. Ellen.

Henderson Post, No. 60: James W. Jenkins, Frederick L. Toepleman, William L. Landis, Bennet H. Perry, W. Page Harris, Joel T. Cheatham, G. E. Bobbitt, W.B. Stainback, H.P. White, J.H. Kelly, W.T. Cheatham, W.S. Corbitt, C.D. Poythress, E.F. Fenner, and Robert B. Taylor.

Ernest F. Hart Post, No. 90, in Oxford: Thaddeus G. Stem, Elbert E. Fuller, Charles G. Powell, R.K. Taylor, Ernest B. Howard, John W. Medford, Jessie J. Clark, L.M. Hales, R.L. Gooch, W.C. Roberts, E.A. Parham, James I. Stegall, Charles A. Taylor, R.L. Hemsee.

Driver-Deans Post, No. 100, Middlesex: Clarence W. Cope, Harmon Creech, Walter L. Derickson, Robert D. Exum, W. L. Estridge, Henry Hilliard, Gleamorous Johnson, Edmond H. Liles, Claud Lewis, James F. Morris, Thomas Overman, John C. Overman, C.C. Taylor, and Charles L. Whitley.

Nashville Post, No. 110: D.E. Braswell, Archie D. Odom, V.H. Hamlet, W.C. Ferrell, N.S. Gulley, A.S. Vick, D.O. Coggin, H.D.

SEE LEGION, PAGE 19



LEGION, CONT. FROM P18

Cooley, J.E. Cooper, Jr., H.E. Jenkins, W.F. Woodruff, W.P.

Batchelor, John A. Winstead, M.D., H. K. Coggin, W.J. Gordon.

Currie-Bumpas Post, No. 126, in Enfield: J. Paul Fenner, Claude A. Boseman, Geo. R. Bennett, Chas. M. Hodgkin, Reuben A. Jordan, Theodore L. Harrison, E.D. Barnhill, D. W. Hardison, Jno. C. Whitaker, H.S. Harrison, Jr., D. Mac Johnson, H.M. Whitaker, W.N. Bobbitt, R.H. Parker, Harry Reagan, Louis B. Meyer.

Farmville Post, No. 151: Edward W. May, B.L. Stokes, D.S. Barrett, T.H. Rouse, J.L. Harvey, William G. Hill, E.H. Marrow, W.J. Bundy, H.W. Turnage, W.D. Bryan, Jr., A.W. Bobbitt, Dewitt G. Allen, T.A. Smoot, Jr., W.D. Dildy, John Hill Paylor, and C.T. Marrow.

Walker-Spruill Post, No. 181, Littleton: Freeman Myrick, W. Reid Putney, Frank H. Newsom, W.A. Thorne, L.H. Justice, Wm. H.G. Moss, Willie Allie Powers, Herbert S. Ryder, L.E. Williams, Cecil M. Hale, Thomas J. Gray, Joe Adkins, B.F. Morris, C.R. Ricks, S.B. Fishel, H.O. Fishel, T.R. Walker, Jr., and H.C. Smith.



Some American Legion Auxiliary units and their charter members are:

Auxiliary Unit of Beaufort County Post, No. 15, Washington: Ms's. W.B. Rodman, Jr., W.C. Rodman, H.M. Bonner, W.P. Baugham, C.F. Cowell, H.I. Glass, C.S. Doughty, W.O. Ellis, Mary Respass, Lida T. Rodman, H.W. Carter, W.A. Blount, Jr., H.E. Tripp, J.C. Meekins, Jr., Herbert Bonner, B.L.



Susman, Justus Randolph, J.G. Blount, Rebecca Simmons, Frazier McDevitt.

Auxiliary Unit of Eason Tiney Post, No. 19, Tarboro: Ms's B.E. Brown, F.H. Bates, Annie Hart, Haywood Foxhall, F.G. Davis, S.S. Nash, R.B. Peters, Sr., W.W. Green, John R. Pender, Sr., Elizabeth Powell, Mattie T. Shackelford.

Auxiliary Unit of Limer Post, No. 25, Warrenton: Ms's Katherine P. Arrington, Charles Pryor Allen, Mary Louise Allen, A.C. Blalock, Mary Russell Burroughs, Sue Burroughs, Hannah B. Davis, Mary Polk Gibbs, Mamie Gardner, A.D. Harris, Sr., Mary F. Harris, Howard F. Jones, J. William Limer, Mattie J. Miles, V.L. Pendleton, Nathan M. Palmer, Ella Coleman Rodwell, W.D. Rodgers, Sr., Ann Rodgers, Wm. D. Rodgers, Jr., Mattie J. Skillman, Lula H. Skillman, Charles A. Tucker.

Auxiliary Unit of Coleman-Pitt Post, No. 58, Rocky Mount: Ms's F.S. Spruill, N.L. Alcocke, R.A. Creech, E.L. Daughtridge, J.C. Daughtridge, Ed Gorham, J.O.W. Gravely, W.C. Griffin, H.L. Hicks, J.A. Higgins, W.H. Horne, P.H. Jordan, Millard Jones, J.J.W. Lowery, George W. Mabry, A.J. Mims, L.B. Morris, E.C. Lucas, Kate Phillips, J.C. Pierce, J.A. Speight, F.P. Spruill, B.C. Willis, G.L.

Wimberly, Hassel Weeks, H.L. Battle, Jacob Battle, W.A. Bulluck, L.W. Bulluck, J.B. Bulluck, Spencer Robbins, Pattie Arrington, Bessie Bunn, Fannie Gorham, Bessie Hiliard, Helen Meriam, Maude Phillips, Harriet Phillips, Virginia Smith and Nellie Arrington.

Auxiliary Unit of Jambes Post, No. 105, Louisburg: Ms's Sam P.

Boddie, A.W. Alston, T.C. Alston, G.A. Ricks, J.W. Mann, Georgia Boddie, R.C. Beck, J.E. Malone, Sr., Charles Adams, S.C. Holden, G.M. Beam, H.H. Johnson, C.K. Cooke, E.H. Malone, and W.J. Macon.

Taken from: *History of the American Legion and American Legion Auxiliary, Dept. of NC, 1919-1929.*

**SALE OF GOLD MINE**

(Oxford Public Ledger)

We learn from ex-Judge **Graham**, attorney for the parties, that Messrs. **J. G. White**, of New York, and **E.C. Hambly** have purchased of Mr. **D. G. Cheatham** his mill tract, containing 275 acres at the price of \$7,500. They will immediately put in a very large plant to work the mine on an extensive scale, compressed air being used as the power to drive the drills instead of steam.

They have also determined to begin work at once upon their properties near **Adoniram** in north **Granville [Co, NC]**. We welcome these enterprising capitalists to our community and hope they will receive great encouragement in the efforts to develop the hidden resources of the county.

[News & Observer, 6/25/1897]

A Matrimonial Thought

BY MATTHEW BRAMBLE, ESQ.

In the blithe days of honey moon, with Kate's allurements smitten, I lov'd her soon, And call'd her dearest kitten: But now my kitten's grown a cat, And cross like other wives; O, by my soul, my honest Mat, I fear she has nine lives!

[North Carolina Journal, Halifax, NC, March 5, 1794]

THE "FRANKLIN STEAM WASHER."

Latest Improvement in Steam Boilers.

P A T E N T E D, JUNE 24TH, 1873

Satisfaction Guaranteed in Every Instance.

OTHER MACHINES HAVE THEIR PECULIAR MERITS—THIS HAS NO DEFECT.
NO MORE WASHDAY—INSTEAD THEREOF, WE WILL HAVE A WASH HOUSE—
THE WASHING OF A FAMILY OF ORDINARY SIZE EASILY ACCOMPLISHED BEFORE BREAKFAST.

For a long time the inventive genius of this country ignored the rights, or rather the wants of WOMAN. It was busy and active in efforts to relieve man from the hardships of labor and toil. But the women of our land were doomed to the same drudgery, and were forced to do the same quantity of labor, with their hands, that was required of the house keeper in the sixteenth century. Within the last two decades, there has been a change in this particular. At last our eyes were opened to the fact that the strength of woman was insufficient for the performance of the labor and toil required of a housekeeper under the old regime, and that our women were growing prematurely old on account of it. Public sentiment today, however, is in full sympathy with woman,—much has already been done for her—much yet remains to be done.

The policy of invention is now in favor of woman. Revolutions never go backward. As one of the grand results of the interest in this direction we have the sewing machine. Husband, do you remember how the eye of your wife brightened when she saw a sewing machine carried into her dwelling and realized that it was hers, and how after she had satisfied herself, that it was all that had been claimed for it, she exclaimed: Oh, if I only had a machine for washing which would answer for that purpose as well as this does for sewing, I would be independent and housekeeping, instead of being a burden would be a pleasure. ...

The Woman's Friend, patented a few years since, had fewer defects than any invention which preceded it. There have been sold of this patent more than one hundred thousand machines. The Machine is worthy of the high place that it has in public favor.

It will wash anything—from a Lace Collar to a Bed Blanket. It will cleanse the clothing without Tearing, and more thoroughly than can possibly be done by hand labor or the use of the rubbing board. With one



The finest,

most delicate things you have you needn't be afraid to wash with **Pearline**. The fact that a thing is delicate and easily torn is the very reason why you should take **Pearline** to it. Nothing else can get it clean with so little rubbing and wrenching.

If you observe carefully, you'll notice that the women who are the most particular about their washing and their housekeeping and their housework are the ones who

are the most enthusiastic about **Pearline**.

Look Out

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as" **Pearline**. IT'S FALSE—**Pearline** is never peddled; if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest —send it back. 536 JAMES PYLE, New York.

[News & Observer, 25 June, 1897]

fourth of the labor four times as much can be done in the same length of time as can be done by hand. We could publish columns of certificates of its worth from those who have used it, but for the present, we prefer the "WASHER" to speak for itself. We give a few below:

(Letters of praise from Mrs. W.H. Furman, Mrs. Dr. J.B. Chester, Mr. Dr. W. P. King, S. E. Cook, and Mrs. T. C. Greer.)

[Franklin Courier, August 29, 1873]

TRC COLLECTION

TRC is collecting documentation of **Tar River Basin** ancestors who left the area. Included in the collection are genealogies, articles, or stories that follow ancestral lines from **Person, Vance, Granville, Franklin, Nash, Edgecombe, Pitt, Beaufort, Halifax,** and **Warren** counties to other places. The articles about **William Francis Jones**, page 1, and **Thomas Turner**, page 16, of this issue of *The Connector* are examples of the material that has been gathered. Copies of this material will be available to researchers.

We would like to include information you have that shows where your ancestors went when they left this region. If you have material that you are willing to share, please send it to TRC, PO Box 8764, Rocky Mount, NC 27804.

We are presently indexing the over 200 items we have collected so far. The index, which includes surnames and place names, will be available by mail and on the internet. Copies of items may be ordered for a minimum charge to cover copying and mailing costs.

Please send us your stuff!