

THE CONNECTOR

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Preserving the Past...For the Future

THE BARRON FAMILY

The Barron family's presence in North Carolina extends into the early colonial era. Several Thomas Barrons appear in the Edgecombe County area by the mid-1700s. A Thomas Barron received a Granville Grant 14 Feb. 1750 for James Connor to survey 300 acres in Edgecombe Co. on the north side of Tarr [sic] River, and he acquired more land through the 1760s, including 640 acres "on both sides of the Great Swamp of Town Creek."

One Thomas Barron, born ca. 1757, married Obedience Rogers on January 8, 1778 in Edgecombe, according to his Revolutionary War pension

papers. Another Thomas Barron, d. 1777, married Mourning (maiden name unknown) and left a will naming his children Barnaby, William, James, Thomas, Mary, and Martha.

A James Barron and Barnaby (Barnaba) Barron also appear in the deeds making transactions in the same general area in the same time period. There are indications in the Edgecombe County records of two Barnabys, one older and one younger.

According to his Revolutionary War pension application (Edgecombe County Court, November Term, 1843), which was filed by

his wife, Constant (Constance) Mercer (Askew), Barnaba Barron (b. April 26, 1759) was a private in the North Carolina Militia during the war. She was married to Barnaba Barron on September 26, 1781, and recalled that he served in Captain Simon Lee's Company, 3rd Regiment, commanded by Colonel Eaton. According to the family Bible, which was included with the application papers, Nancy Gardner b. Dec. 22, 1788 (widow of John Gardner), Mary Barron b. Oct. 21, 1785, Martha Barron b. July 4, 1783, and James Barron b. Nov. 3, 1791 (deceased at the

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DUES NOTICE

If your dues are not current, this may be your last issue.

Annual dues are \$20 and may be sent to:

TRC
PO Box 8764
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THE GALLOPADE



The Gallopade is a spring festival organized in 1935 by the Chamber of Commerce and for convenience in operation was created as a separate organization known as the Gallopade Association, Inc. The work of this organization with all the many phases

of its operation clears through the Chamber of Commerce.

The Gallopade Association was organized for the purpose of entertaining the large group of people in our trade territory who

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Tar River Connections

NEWSLETTER OF THE TAR RIVER
CONNECTIONS GENEALOGICAL
SOCIETY

[http://www.braswell-library.org/
adult_tar_river_connections.htm](http://www.braswell-library.org/adult_tar_river_connections.htm)

Annual dues: \$20.00
Newsletter published quarterly
Email: trcgs@braswell-library.org

Monthly meetings are held at 6:30 pm the third Tuesday of each month in the Warner Room at Braswell Memorial Library in Rocky Mount, NC.

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NEWSLETTER:

BILLIE JO MATTHEWS, JANET
SADOWSKI

Submissions of Articles

We are looking for articles on the history and genealogy of the North Carolina counties of Person, Vance, Granville, Franklin, Nash, Edgecombe, Pitt and Beaufort which are the northeastern North Carolina counties through which the Tar River flows.

You may email articles to
sadowski@pbtcomm.net

or mail to:

JANET SADOWSKI
2019 CALKS FERRY ROAD
LEXINGTON, SC 29073

NC LAND GRANT PROCEDURES

Land Entries, Land Warrants, Land Surveys, & Land Grants in North Carolina (1777-1800): In 1777 the legislature of the "new" state of North Carolina passed an act allowing the state to take over the title to all "vacant" land within its borders. This land had formerly been the property of the King or the Earl of Granville. In the same year, the legislature also passed an act creating a procedure for selling the land to almost anyone who had the money to pay the required fees. These "instruments" were called grants, but that does not imply the free gift of land. The first step in the procedure was for the prospective landowner to find some vacant land. He may choose land on which he has been living, an adjoining tract, or a tract far removed from his current residence. The next step was to have the claim recorded in the land office in the county where the land was. There was a small fee to pay for recording the claim. This is sometimes called "making a land entry" or having the claim entered in the records. A land entry taker was appointed to each county land office. The land description at this point was purposely vague. The state was interested in getting the entry in the records and making sure the claimant could pay the required fees. It was understood that

the land description would be clearer once a survey was made. In 1778, ALL required fees were supposed to be paid when the entry was recorded (entry fees, surveying fees, & grant fees). But this soon changed, and only entry fees were required when the entry was recorded. Between 1778 and 1781, the person making an entry had to pledge allegiance to the state. This requirement was supposed to keep tories from claiming land. Next there was a waiting period. The purpose of the waiting period was to allow time for everyone else to know the tract had been claimed. Other people could then decide if the claim included land that was already owned by someone other than the claimant. If such problems arose, there could be a court trial to determine who was really entitled to claim (or own) the land before additional steps were taken. If there were no disputes, the entry taker would issue a land warrant. The warrant was form letter addressed to the county surveyor instructing the surveyor to survey the claim "without delay". The surveyor was paid based on the number of acres in the survey (which may be slightly different from the number of acres in the land entry). When the survey was finished, the land warrant and two copies of the survey

(Continued on page 14)

DESTRUCTION OF ROCKY MOUNT BRIDGE

Report of Maj. Gen. John G. Foster, U.S. Army, commanding
Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

New Berne. N.C., July 24, 1863

Via Fort Monroe, VA., July 25.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the cavalry raid, having for its object the destruction of the railroad bridge at Rocky Mount, has returned, completely successful.

The expedition consisted of the Third Regiment New York Cavalry, and a squadron of the Twelfth, and of Mix's new cavalry, and one company North Carolina cavalry, and was under the command of Brig. Gen. Edward E. Potter, chief of staff.

The bridge over the Tar River, at Rocky Mount, a station on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, between Goldsborough and Weldon, was completely destroyed. The bridge was 350 feet long, and trestle-work of 400 feet more. A cotton-mill, filled: a flouring mill, containing 1,000 barrels of flour and large quantities of hard bread: machine-shop, containing shells, gunpowder, and every munition of war; a large depot. Offices. &c.: an engine and a train of cars: a wagon train of 25 wagons, filled with stores and munitions: an armory and machine-shop. With the machinery and materials, and 800 bales of cotton were all destroyed.

At Tarborough two steamboats and one barge, and a fine iron-clad, in process of construction, a saw-mill, a train of ears. 100 bales of cotton. And large quantities of subsistence and ordnance stores were destroyed. The bridge over the Tar River at this point was also destroyed; likewise the bridges at Greenville and Sparta were destroyed.

About 100 prisoners were taken. And some 300 animals—horses and mules. Some 300 contrabands followed the expedition into New Berne.

The force had constant fighting with the enemy, who made great endeavor to intercept their return, but in every case the enemy's position was either turned or they were compelled to retire. Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing will not exceed 25 men.

I have the honor to be very respectfully your obedient servant,

J. G. Foster.
Major-General. Commanding

Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck. General-in-Chief, U.S. Army

Article submitted by Danny Bunn. "The war of the rebellion: a compilation of the official records of the Union and Confederate armies", a book by the U.S. War Department, pages 963, 964.

WEB SITES FOR RESEARCH:

- State Library of North Carolina
<http://statelibrary.ncdr.gov/genealogy/index.html>
- North Carolina State Archives
<http://www.archives.ncdcr.gov/>
- NC ECHO collections of NC's libraries, archives, museums, etc.
<http://www.ncecho.org/>
- Colonial and State Records of North Carolina digital collection
<http://docsouth.unc.edu/csr/>
- USGenWeb Project is a non-commercial site committed to free genealogy access
<http://www.usgenweb.org/>
- East Carolina University, Joyner Library, Genealogy and Local History links
www.ecu.edu/lib/ncc/genealogy.cfm
- Family Search (by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints) www.familysearch.org
- RootsWeb www.rootsweb.ancestry.com
- Library of Congress www.loc.gov



MEMORIAL FOR WILLIAM CAREY DOWD

William Carey Dowd, lately a Tutor in the University of North Carolina, was born in Tawborough, N. C., on the 9th of April 1835. He died in Christiansburg, Va., on the 30th of June 1860.

The life of a young man is a prophecy rather than a history. What is passing in his experience is interesting chiefly because of the future it suggests. Should he die young and we recall that which is past, the imagination is immediately quickened by the memory, so that we mourn not only for the loss of that which we have had, but for that also which we would have had. His father and his mother, his brothers and his sisters, the playmates of his childhood and the companions of his youth talk of him as one who promised to be rather than as he who has been, and they dwell upon what may be written of him as one delights in the memory of an unfinished melody, with a regret that it had not been heard to its close. But prophecy hath its powers for us to feel as well as its reveries for us to enjoy. He that hath a pure hope within him is purified thereby. And he who prophesies this hope at once pledges his good name and engages his constant efforts to secure his aim and vindicate his truthfulness. While they who love the prophet and rejoice in the prophecy cheerfully enlist as interested and zealous co-workers for the

much desired end.

Such is the influence of the short career whose beginning and end we have chronicled above. He who ran it was the second son of the Rev. Patrick Dowd, a well known minister of the Baptist Church, and so a grandson of Cornelius Dowd, a prominent citizen of Moore county and for years one of its representatives in our Legislature. His maternal grandfather was Mr. Henry Austin, a thrifty merchant of Tawborough. His schoolboy days began with his earliest years and they soon revealed his aptness for learning. He was always at the head of his class whoever composed it or by whomever it was taught. From the Academy of Mr. D. S. Richardson, a teacher of no small repute in Eastern Carolina, he came to the University and joined the Freshman Class in 1854. At his graduation, in 1858, the highest honors in his class for scholarship were conferred on him by the Faculty, and no member of the Dialectic Society received from his associates more frequent or more honorable proofs of their esteem and affection than did young Dowd. Immediately on his graduation he was selected to fill a Tutorship of Latin in the University, a position wherein both pupil and colleague cheerfully granted him respect and confidence. Failing health prevented his long continuance there, and compelled him to seek for a softer

air in the genial climate of Florida during the winter of 1858, where he got little if any benefit. A trip among the mountains of North Carolina and a residence at the Red Sulphur Springs in Virginia refreshed and strengthened him greatly during the summer of 1859, but a return to the Springs in April 1860 was not accompanied by the benefits of the year before. He sank to his final rest while attempting to reach his home, that he might die where he was known and loved the best.

All who knew loved Carey Dowd. He was so gentle in his manners, so amiable in disposition, of so generous a judgment, so truthful and so conscientious in his dealings with others that those who but met with him trusted him without hesitation, while his companions mourn for him as for a much loved brother. His interest in scientific and literary pursuits and his success therein awakened the liveliest hopes that his labors on earth would be widely influential for good. And besides these gifts of nature and these fruits of early and well directed discipline, his character was adorned with a piety which was simple, sincere, unobtrusive, constant, full of faith and good works. He was admitted into the fellowship of the Baptist Church at Salem, in Wake county, by his father, during the fall of 1848, and his repu-

tation as a Christian man was never sullied. His professions as a believer were put to many and sore trials. Bright were his prospects for this life wherever he might labor. Still he hoped that the great Lord of the Harvest would select him as one of His laborers to go forth and preach to all men the glad tidings of the Gospel. To this glorious and to him most attractive mission he was ready to devote all his talents and attainments. But he was obliged to turn his eyes from these alluring pros-

-- "BE PATIENT, MOTHER,
WE MUST BE PERSUADED
THAT THIS IS BEST FOR US.
IF WE WAIT AWHILE ALL
THINGS WILL BE RIGHT."
-WILLIAM DOWD

pects to those of protracted and severe bodily sufferings. Nevertheless, during his long and hope exciting yet hope deferring decline, no one ever heard from him a murmur of regret or a sigh of despondency. Always cheerful he sought to cheer those around him whose tears showed them to be less equanimous than himself. To his mother especially he was ever loving, attentive, and tender. When she was full of solicitude for his comfort and praying anxiously for his recovery, forgetting his own weakness he would strive to strengthen her breaking heart by pointing her to the sympathy of their

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PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL AIRLINES MEETS THE SOUTH

Weeks after the Civil Aeronautics Board granted a Certificate of Convenience and Necessity for the route from Norfolk to Knoxville, Tennessee by way of Rocky Mount, the Pennsylvania-Central Air Lines, with its twin-engine Boeing Airliner leaving Norfolk, lifted her fair face to the sun, headed westward on its inaugural flight in three hours landed at Knoxville, Tennessee. The Chamber of Commerce for several years had sponsored and cooperated in the development of the Municipal Airport. It has cooperated in the creation of the Virginia-Carolina-Tennessee Air Service Association, of which our own townsman, Josh Home is President, and it continued its cooperation with this organization to the happy and successful entrance into our city of the Pennsylvania-Central Air Lines.

We held exercises at the Airport on November 1st, when Mrs. Mel Warner, the attractive daughter of

J. L. Home, Jr., christened one of the planes "Miss Rocky Mount". As the Pennsylvania-Central Airlines greets the South so all of Rocky Mount extends its greetings to this new and important facility of transportation and pledges its full support.

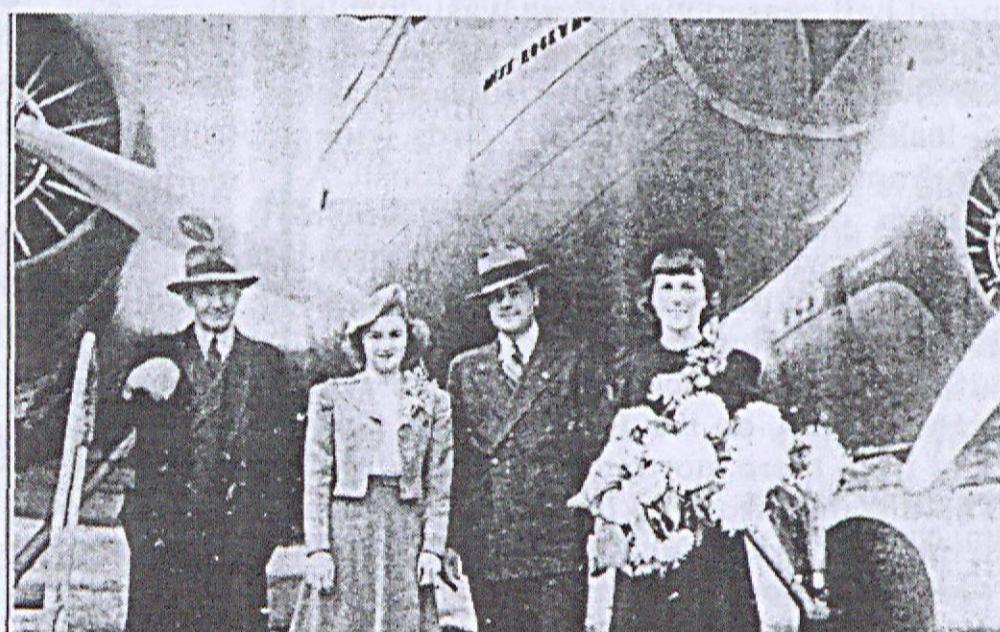
Chamber News 1940



C. BEDELL MONROE

PRESIDENT

PENNSYLVANIA-CENTRAL AIRLINES



Mrs. Mel Warner christens "Miss Rocky Mount"

Reading left to right—Turner W. Battle, Mrs. Cox, Mr. C. B. Monroe,
Mrs. Mel Warner

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common Lord and Saviour, and enforcing his advice by his own patience, he would whisper—"Be patient, Mother, we must be persuaded that this is best for us. If we wait awhile all things will be right."

Doubtless all things are now right with Carey Dowd: and all thing will be right with his sorely stricken family if they abide by his exhortations; and all things will be right with his companions if, emulating his example, they manifest his faith and pa-

tience; and all things will be right in our country when all her young men are as quiet, honest, sincere, courteous, intelligent and devout as was William Carey Dowd.

Life's duty done, as sinks the clay
Light from its load the spirit flies;

While Heaven and earth combine to say
How blest the righteous when he dies."

From The North Carolina University Magazine 10, no. 2 (September 1860): 110-112

The New York Times
Published: May 4, 1893 Copyright © The New York Times

CYCLONE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Houses and Barns Destroyed and People Injured at Several Places.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 3.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon the citizens of **Oxford**, a town about forty miles from this city on the **Oxford and Clarksville Railroad**, observed a heavy black cloud approaching from the southwest. The weather has been wet and blustery for three days. The cloud became blacker and denser, and just before 5 o'clock a roar was heard and all at once wind, rain, and hail dashed over the town.

The wind was terrific. Houses were blown down, trees were torn up by the roots, and the hailstones were much larger than usual and covered the ground to a depth of four inches and broke almost all the window panes in the town. The rain fell in sheets and torrents, so that the darkness was complete. The terrible rush of wind did not last longer than fifteen minutes, but the rain and hail continued for a much longer period.

It was soon ascertained that great damage to property had been done, and people who ventured out into the streets found by the debris of houses, trees, fences, telegraph poles, and tin from the housetops. About 6 o'clock the rain and hail ceased, and there was a rift in the clouds, and the disaster could be seen.

The storm had swept from southwest to northeast across the town, leaving a mark about 400 yards wide. In this space the frame houses had suffered most. A number were blown down and the timbers blown away. The brick houses were unroofed.

A number of people are known to have been injured, one colored man fatally. The damage to property is estimated at \$200,000. The track of the storm was from Oxford to Henderson, on the **Raleigh and Gaston Railroad**, and from there, north, down the railroad to Greystone. The distance from Oxford to Henderson is twelve miles, and the swath cut was from a quarter to half a mile wide. It presents the appearance of having been burned and swept. The trees have been torn up and the limbs blown off the trunks, and the pathway looks like a road that has been cleared of stumps and everything else.

The town of Henderson had the same experience as Oxford. Ten people are known to have been injured, four seriously. Greystone is a small railroad station. All the houses there were blown down. There is a granite quarry there, and a squad of convicts have been worked. Three-quarters of the log houses were razed to the ground. A number of convicts were hurt.

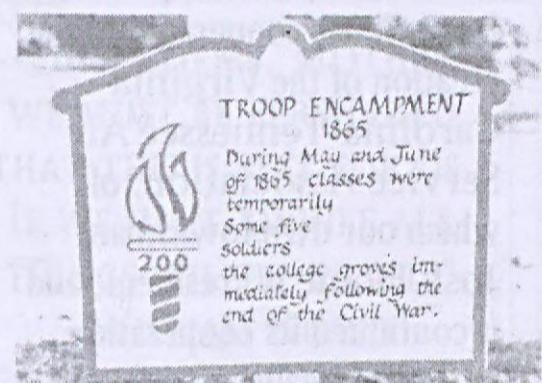
It is learned that there was a second blow, but it knocked down the poles and wires, and no further news can be had tonight. There must have been another current of wind, because at sundown in this city the clouds had disappeared and the heavens appeared to be filled with leaves, and it was remarked that there had been a cyclone somewhere not very far distant. The wind blew a gale here, but did no damage.

LOUISBURG 1865

Pauline Hill continued to live in Louisburg with her family after her graduation from Louisburg Female College in 1863. Her journal entries for 1865 recorded a growing alarm at the advance of Sherman's army. On April 13, she recorded that Sherman was in Raleigh and that "some old Yankee bummers" had stolen a school boy's horse from the male academy grove. By April 16, she had heard that "the Yankees were at the Four Bridges, five miles of town." By May 4, the town was full of soldiers, and she described the scene in these words: "Our noble army under our gallant Lee has disbanded, and every day crowds of weary, hungry soldiers are thronging our streets, on foot and on horseback. Some are from far off Texas. They are so worn out they fall down on the sidewalks and sleep...On Monday twenty thousand of Sherman's troops marched through our town—They were well clothed and had plenty to

eat, while our poor soldiers were nearly famished, and lived for days on parched corn—We have two regiments of cavalry in our town now, and we have a guard in our grove." (Collegian, July 1903).

This information was taken from the Journal of Pauline Hill. Louisburg College Echoes by George-Anne Willard, Publisher Louisburg College, 1988.

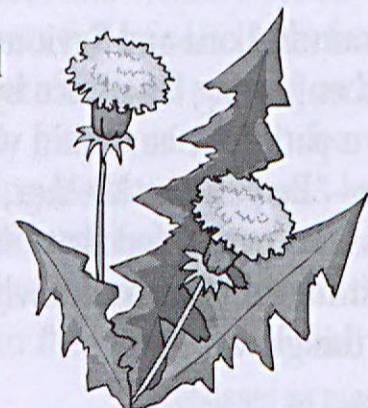


College Historical Marker Displayed during Bicentennial Celebration, 1986-1987.
(Louisburg College Photo Lab)

DANDELION WINE

The following recipe for Dandelion Wine was transcribed from the booklet, Fleischmann's Recipes. 1915.

Pour one gallon of boiling water over three quarts of dandelion flowers. Let stand twenty-four hours. Strain and add five pounds of light brown sugar, juice and rind of two lemons, juice and rind of two oranges. Let boil ten minutes and strain. When cold, add half a cake of Fleischmann's Yeast. Put in crock and let stand until it commences to work. Then bottle and put corks in loose to let it work. In each bottle put one raisin, after it stops working. Cork tight.



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time of the pension request) were the only children of Barnaba Barron; Constance was b. Aug. 20, 1766 and died May 23, 1845.

A Thomas Barron who married Elise Morgan April 11, 1828 died "in his cart between Sparta and home 'a few days since' leaving a wife and two children," according to the Tarboro Press, April 4, 1835. However, Thomas' estate papers reveal he actually had four children: Mary (m. Holloway Etheridge), Evelina (m. Redmond Ellis), Jane, and Catherine. This Thomas' land was "on Town Creek adjoining the lands of...James Barron's heirs."

James Barron of Edgecombe County died ca. 1848. He may have been James the son of Barnaba Barron; his dates and the dates found in Barnaba's pension record line up nicely. His wife was Martha (Patsy) J Boon, an heir of Susannah Boon of Northampton County; his surviving children at his death were Bolin B. Barron (b. ca. 1826, d. 187?), William Franklin Barron (b. ca. 1824, d. Oct. 27, 1856) and Charles H. Barron (b. Nov. 5, 1839, d. March 17, 1922). Another son, Joseph W., b. ca. 1828, died January 15, 1839, "aged nearly twelve years" (Tarboro Press, Dec. 21, 1839). Martha remarried a Bynum and was deceased before 1891.

Bolin Barron, son of

James Barron and Martha Boon, married Mary Elizabeth Amanda Thomas (b. May 28, 1831 – February 6, 1898), daughter of Jacob Thomas Jr., (1810-May 6, 1840) son of Jacob Thomas and wife Mary Proctor m. July 10, 1830, and Amanda Rice Bridgers (Feb. 2, 1816-1832). Bolin and Mary married July 8, 1851. Their children were Jacob T., Elizabeth Kettlewells (b. May 18, 1858, d. January 24, 1940, m. Benjamin Franklin Briggs) and Martha "Mattie." At the time of his death, Bolin Barron owned at least 814 acres in Edgecombe County. His estate papers reveal that he was involved in turpentine and tar manufacturing, and the United Daughters of the Confederacy papers of his daughter Mattie state he was also in the business of iron production.

On June 23, 1958, local historian Hugh Johnston wrote about the Barron house and graveyard in the Rocky Mount Evening Telegram. He described the "old Colonel Bolin B. Barron place", stating that "The big, old Ante-Bellum house is in bad repair but exhibits a number of interesting architectural features...the graveyard lies beyond the right extremity of the yard. Colonel Barron's grave is marked only by an iron U.D.C. cross." At the time of this writing, the grave of Col. Barron's wife Mary was the only other marked grave. The house has since been torn down.

In the mid 19th century, the

family also owned the Webb -Barron-Wells house, otherwise known as the "Long John Webb" house, another historically important house that has recently been torn down. This house stood off NC Highway 42 near the Wilson County line. Although the Barrons owned this house for a time, there is no evidence that they ever lived in it.

Bolin Barron was a captain of the 8th Brigade, 30th Regiment Edgecombe County Militia. Bolin's brother, Charles H., served in the regular Confederate infantry during the Civil War. He enlisted at age 21 in Edgecombe County on May 24, 1861 as a private. He was appointed 1st Lieutenant and transferred to Company C, 8th Regiment N.C. State Troops, on June 24, 1861. He was promoted to Captain February 20, 1863. He suffered a gunshot wound to the stomach in 1864, but survived.

Charles later became a medical doctor, serving pa-

tients in Edgecombe, Wilson, and Nash Counties, and never married. His niece Mattie also remained unmarried, and Charles and Mattie lived together until his death in Rocky Mount in 1922.

Mattie died August 16, 1934. Her obituary in the Wilson newspaper stated that "Miss Barron was a member of one of the oldest and most substantial families of Nash County...burial will take place at the old home place near Town Creek church."

Submitted by: Traci Thompson, Local History / Genealogy Librarian, Braswell Memorial Library, Rocky Mount, NC

Sources: Census records, estate records, wills, deeds, newspaper articles/obituaries, death certificates, North Carolina Militia Officers Roster as Contained in the Adjutant-General's Officers Roster by Stephen E. Bradley Jr., North Carolina Troops: A Roster, 1861-1865 by Manarin and Jordan, architectural surveys, Bible Records of Early Edgecombe County by Williams and Griffin, UDC records, Revolutionary War pension applications.

WILL OF GEORGE NORWOOD

George Norwood of Northampton County, NC died April 21, 1749. He left property to his sons Samuel and William and his grandsons George, Nathaniel and John.

To his granddaughters Elizabeth, Mary and Sarah, he left "ten pounds, twelve shilling and six pence Virginia money to be made into rings with the first letter of name engraved on them for each grandchild."

[Genealogy of the Norwood, Hogg, Lovick, Benners and Howell, Garrett, Harrison Lines by Alves Norwood Apperson, 1944]

PETITION FORMING NASH COUNTY

A petition, dated November 17, 1777, called for the division of Edgecombe County into two separate counties. Nearly all of these names are easily recognizable as landowners in the area at that time, except for three or four who may have been tradesmen. This petition was signed by the following citizens:

Adams, Robert	Bell, Thos.	Cotten, Isom	Griffin, James	Maning, Willebly	Pridgen, David
Addams, Robt.	Benton, John	Counsell, Mathew	Griffin, Perce	Maning, Wm.	Pridgen, Jese
Adkins, Burel	Bigs, John	Daniel, David	Grifin, Absilom	Mann, Augs.	Pursal, Edward
Adkinson, Ephraim	Bigs, John	Daniel, Fredk.	Groce, Frances	Mann, John	Pyland, Robert
Andrews, John	Boddie, Wm.	Daniel, James	Gross, Joshua	Mann, Thos.	Ricks, Jacob
Andrews, Wm.	Branch, Edmund	Deans, Abraham	Harris, Wm.	Mann, Wm.	Roocks, Willeby (?)
Arrington, Arthur	Brantley, Jacob	Deans, Richard	Hart, Thoms	Manning, John	Rose, Burel
Arrington, James	Brantly, Britain	Deans, Thomas	Haynie, Thomas	Mason, Henry	Rose, Francis
Arrington, Joseph	Brasswell, Jacob	Deen, James	Hedgpeth, Benj	Mason, Mark	Rust, Wm.
Atkins, Henery	Brasswell, Samuell	Denson, Jethro	Hendrick, Wil-	Mason, Rafe	Sandeford, Tomkins
Ausling, David	Brasswell, William	Denton, William	liam	Massengill, George	Sandeford, Wm.
Avent, William	Braswell, Arthur	Devenport, Dorrel	Hill, Lewis	Matthess, Bengmen	Sauls, Absalom
Bachiler, Joseph	Bridgers, Samuell	Dickinson, Jacob	Hill, Sion	Matthews, Joel	Scott, John
Baker, James	Bridgers, Wm.	Dison, Hosa	Hill, Wm.	Melton, Hohn	Sellars, Arther
Ballard, Christopher	Brient, James	Dison, Lenard	Hooks, William	Melton, Jno.	Selors, John
Barlow, Henry	Britian, Charles	Dortch, Lewis	Hunt, David	Melton, John	Sikes, Philip
Barnet, Wm.	Brown, Charls	Dortch, William	Hunt, Jessey	Melton, Zacheriah	Sikes, Samson
Bass, Isaac	Bryant, Samuel	Dozier, William	Hunt, John	Merritt, Benjamin	Smelley, John
Bass, Jessey	Bunn, Henery	Drake, Albritain	Hunt, Thomas	Mills, George	Sorsby, Joseph (?)
Bass, John	Bunten, William	Drake, Edmond	Hunter, Thos.	Mills, Thos.	Sotten, Seth
Bass, Newitt	Cain, James	Drake, James	Jackson, Jonid	Minton, Shad.	Stephens, Joshua
Batchelor, Samuel	Carrell, John	Drake, Mathw.	Jones, Cooper	Moore, Edward	Strickland, David
Batchelor, Stephen	Carter, Jacob	Drake, William	Jones, John	Nelson, James	Strickland, Henry
Batchelor, William	Carter, Matthew	Dugless, James	Jones, Newsom	Newsam, Isaac	Taylor, Daniel
Batchler, Stepehen, Jr.	Carter, Samuel	Edwards, Arthur	Kent, Jesse	Nicholson, John	Taylor, Harry
Battle, James	Chapman, Wm.	Ellin, Howell	Kirby, Wm.	Oneall, Arther	Thomas, Jeremiah
Battle, William	Cillary, Samuel W.	Eson, Demce	Kitchen, Joseph	Overbey, David	Thomas, Micaj
Beckingham, Sion	Clark, Robert	Etheridge, Peter	Lane, Newit	Parker, Francis	Thompson, Trima-
Beckwith, Amos	Clarke, John	Ethering, Thos.	Langley, John	Parrott, Joseph	gen
Beckwith, Thomas	Cliborn, John	Fleweling, Wm.	Lassetter, Tobias	Passmore, John	Tucker, James
Beckworth, Bolan	Cocks, James	Freeman, Henry	Lee, Charles	Pearce, Joshua	Tucker, Jas., Jur.
Bedgood, John	Cocks, John	Gandy, Brinkley	Lewis, William	Portis, Wm.	Tucker, Joab
Bell, Arthur	Cooper, Edward	Gandy, Britton	Lindsey, John	Potiss, Jno.	Tucker, John
Bell, Elisha	Cooper, James	Gandy, Edwd.	Linsey, Wm.	Powel, George	Tucker, Joseph
Bell, Green	Cooper, John	Ganer, Henry	Linza, Joseph	Powell, Charles	Tucker, Thos.
Bell, James	Cooper, Markum	Grant, James	Maning, John	Powell, Elijah	Turner, John
	Cooper, Reubin	Griffin, Hardy	Maning, Mathias	Powell, Jesey	

(Continued on page 9)

BACKWARDS GLANCES

VISITING CELEBRITY. We're willing to wager that you didn't know that "Alice the Alligator Girl" visited Nashville for a time in the 1930s. Alice visited in the late summer of 1932 and stayed in the store on the south side of Washington and Boddie streets. She billed herself as "theworld's greatest Irving mystery" and called

Raleigh home. The store where she stayed, after being vacant for several years, was operated by Tom George Bunting who had the "Friendly Market." He went out of business in February, 1943, and that Spring Dr. W. S. Jones moved his office from next door to what is now Freeman TV and started Nashville Drug

Company. This picture of Alice was used in 1932 as part of her publicity and was sold to the curious for five cents.



Alice the Alligator Lady

FAMILY RING—THE REGARD (OR KATHERINE RING)

The ringset with small stones: Ruby, Emerald, Garnet, Amethyst, Ruby, and Diamond, in that order) spells REGARD.

It was made up in duplicate, in Germany or France, for Katherine Knoblock and a special friend, as a pledge of friendship (or regards) - a gift from Katherine's father.

Katherine gave hers to her daughter who married a Lentz.

Katherine Knoblock Lentz gave it to her daughter who married a Wolf,

Katherine Lentz Wolf gave it to her daughter, Katherine Wolf.

Katherine Wolf had no children and gave it to her oldest sister's daughter, Katherine Galloway, who married a Batts.

Katherine Galloway Batts gave it to her daughter,

Katherine Galloway Batts, who married a Salley.

Katherine Batts Salley, having only one child, a son, gave it to his daughter Katherine Elizabeth Salley.

R	U	B	Y			
E	M	E	R	A		
G	A	R	N	E		
A	M	E	T	H	Y	
R	U	B	Y			
D	I	A	M	O	N	D

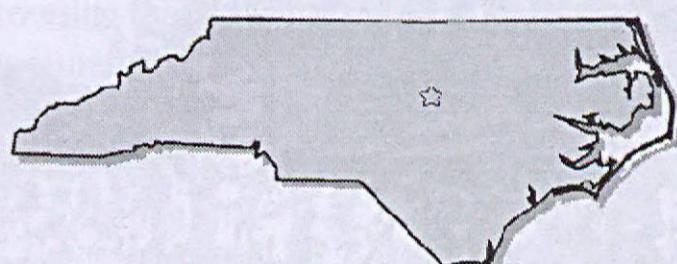
(Continued from page 8)

Turner, William
Vester, Solomon
Warburton, Wm.
Ward, Daniel
Ward, James
Warin, John
Warin, Thos.
Warin, Thos. Senr.

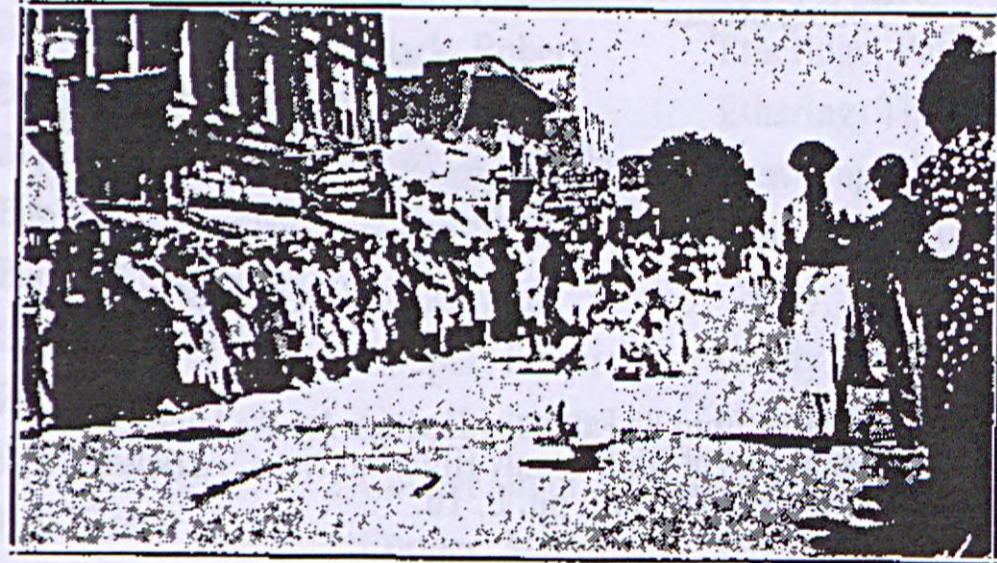
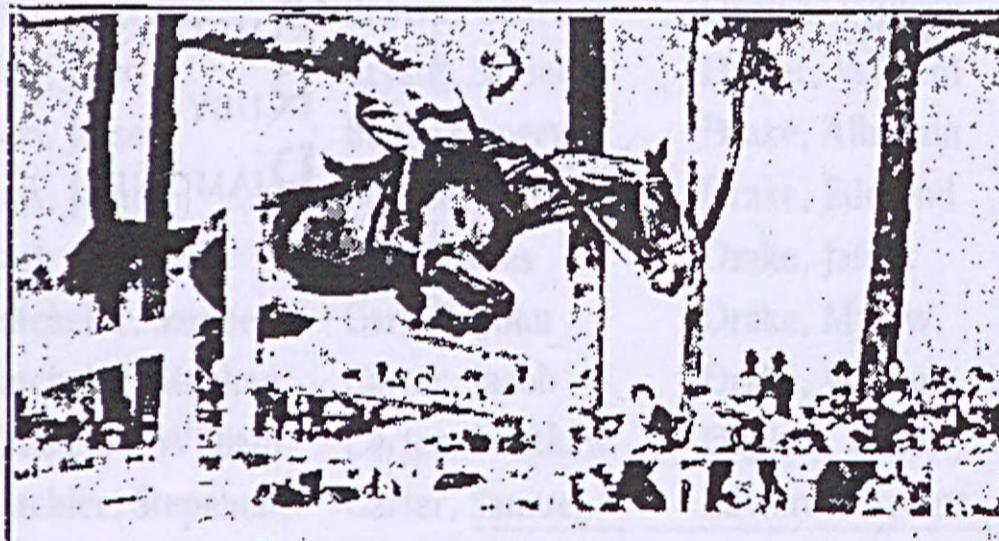
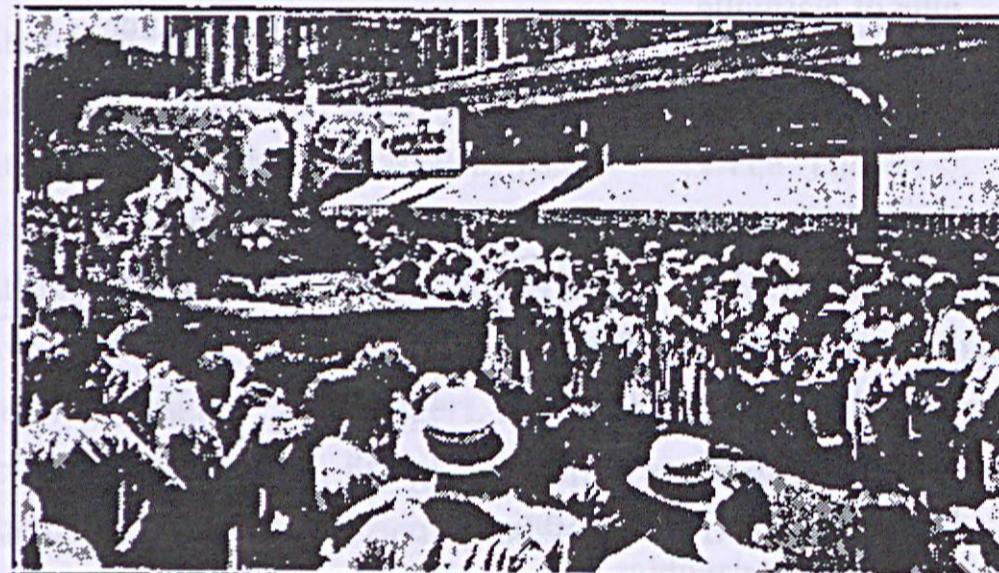
Wells, Stephen
West, Sion
Wheless, Isham
Whitehead, Benja.
Whitehead, William
Whitfield, Elisha
Whitfield, Solomon
Whitfield, Thomas
Whitfield, William
Whithead, Nathan

Whitten, John
Whitten, Wm.
Wilder, Robert
Williams, Cooper
Williams, Howel
Williams, Sion
Williams, Wm.
Winstead, Joseph
Woodard, James
Woodell, Joseph

Young, Robert
Young, Stepan



List taken from By Faith and Heritage Are We Joined, A Compilation of Nash County Historical Notes, Article by Joseph W. Watson, pp. 9, 10.



(Continued from page 1)

for a period of years have helped to build Rocky Mount into its present trade center and through this avenue of fellowship and entertainment to further develop Rocky Mount as a shopping and trading center.

The popularity of this festival is growing as is evidenced by the attendance to the separate events. To witness the parade, including the lovely floral floats, it is estimated that there was an attendance last year of 30,000 people. At each of the three dances given during the festival there was an estimated average attendance of 5,000 and from every appearance having a genuinely jolly evening. Since the organization of the Gallopade, the Horse Show, which begun with the creation of considerable interest, has grown into one of the State's outstanding events.

The creation of this interest resulted in the organization of the Eastern North Carolina Horse Show Association, which organization sponsored and brought to our city the Riding Academy, where now our Horse Shows are held. The Horse Show held during the Gallopade last year had an estimated attendance of 5,000 people and was the largest and most colorful Horse Show that has yet been held in our city.

Frequently someone says,

that the Gallopade interferes with business during the two days of the festival and for that reason they fail to see the benefits. The same people however will sometimes give up time from their business to entertain personal acquaintances because of the value of the friendship of the acquaintances to them. The Gallopade is not intended to bring business of any consequence to the city the two days of the festival, but rather to bring friends to Rocky Mount, who have 'been of value to us in the past and who are of value to us for the present and the future. We are, so to speak, the host and through this expression of our goodwill and entertainment we hope to develop this relationship between our friends and patrons into one that will be of more value to both our business life and to these friends who have helped to make us Eastern North Carolina's largest trading center. The Gallopade is one of the means that has been chosen for this purpose, and we believe is succeeding nicely. It must be remembered that it is young, and much can be done to enlarge its usefulness. The enthusiastic support of all our people will contribute much to a greater spring event.

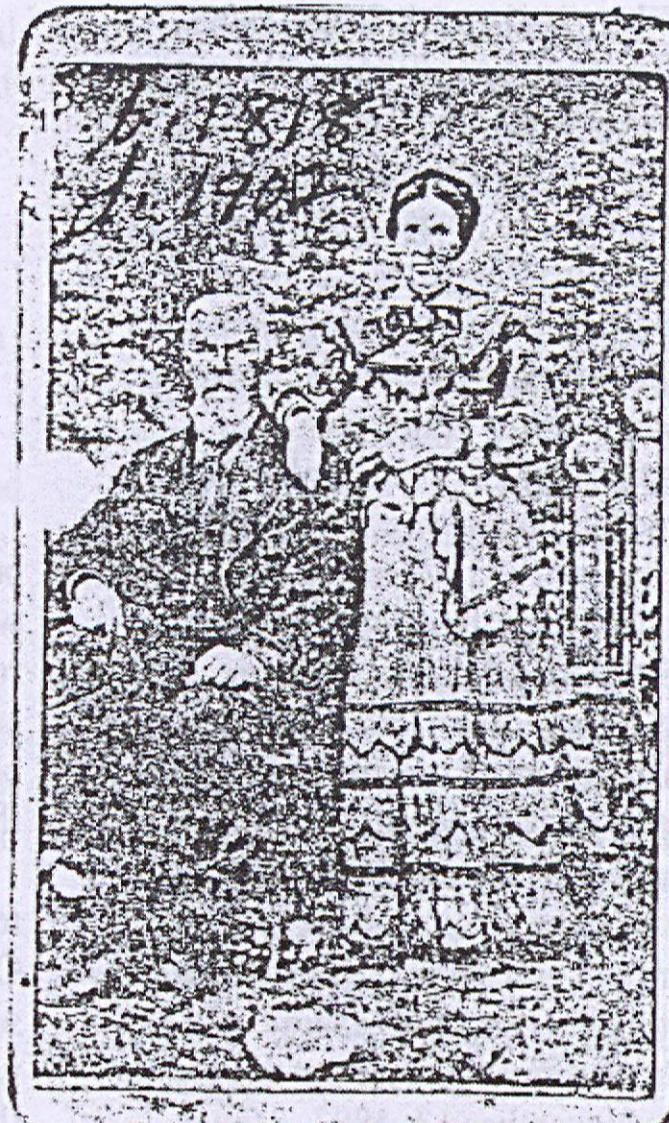
ALABAMA CONNECTION

Portis, John Wesley, lawyer, colonel, C.S. Army, was born in 1818, in Nash County, N.C., deceased: son of Ira Portis, who went from North Carolina to Clark County in 1818 and settled near Suggsville; grandson of John Portis, of Fishing Creek, Ransom's Bridge, Roanoke River, N.C.; great-grandson of George Portis, who came from Wales and settled on the Isle of Wight, Va., in 1760, and was buried in old Petersburg cemetery. Mr. Portis was educated at the University of Virginia, and studied law in the office of Cooper & Parsons, at Claiborne. He was admitted to the bar; engaged in the practice of law and in planting at Suggsville; was elected to the State legislature from Clarke County as a mixed basis Democrat in 1843, and was re-elected in 1844. He was a trustee of the University of Alabama from 1844 to 1860. On the beginning of the war of Secession in 1861, he volunteered as a private in the C.S. Army, and was later

elected a lieutenant in the Forty-second Alabama regiment. A year later, he was elected colonel of the Forty-second Alabama; let it at Corinth, where he was wounded; resigned soon afterwards and returned home. After the war, he resumed the practice of law at Suggsville; served for some time as postmaster at that place; and engaged in merchandising to some extent. He was a Democrat, a delegate to the national conventions at Cincinnati, Charleston, and Baltimore, and a Methodist. Married to Rebecca Griffin, daughter of Richard Rivers. Children: 1. Richard Rivers, b. October 24, 1845, d. May 4, 1885, private in the C.S. Army, 1864-1865, lawyer and merchant at Suggsville, m. (1) Maimie Deas, (2) Mary Barnes; 2. Ira David, b. October 24, 1845, private in the C.S. Army, 1864-1865, lawyer at Suggsville, m. Onie Mae Poole; 3. Ira Rivers, b. May 24, 1847, private in C.S. Army, was graduated, M.D., from Tulane University, physician and planter in Smith County, Tx., until 1899, private U.S. Army,

Phillipe War, 1898; 4. Emma; 5. Ella; 6. Mary; 7. Lucy. Last residence: Suggsville.

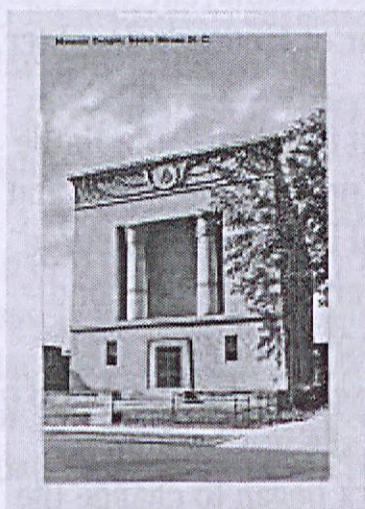
History of Alabama and Dictionary of Alabama, p. 1380



Colonel John Wesley Portis and wife,
Rebecca Griffin Rivers

<http://familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/l/e/w/Barbara-Anne-Lewis/PHOTO/0001photo.html>

JOHN I. TAYLOR POSTCARD COLLECTION



Masonic Temple
Rocky Mount, NC

Braswell Memorial Library now has the John I. Taylor postcard collection online. This collection has been placed online for all to enjoy and contains a wealth of architectural and scenic documentation of Rocky Mount's past and progress as presented through the medium of postcards.

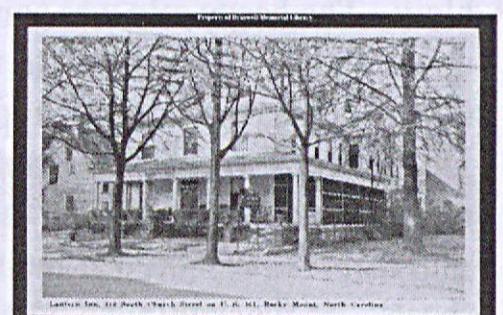
This collection was graciously given to the library by local collector John I. Taylor. The collec-

tion spans the period between 1900 and the present.

"As you enjoy browsing these postcards, please remember that each card has a story, either written on it by a long ago traveler or told by someone connected to its scenery." - John I. Taylor

The collection can be seen at::

<http://208.180.151.190/jtaylor/page.htm>



Lantern Inn,
Rocky Mount, NC

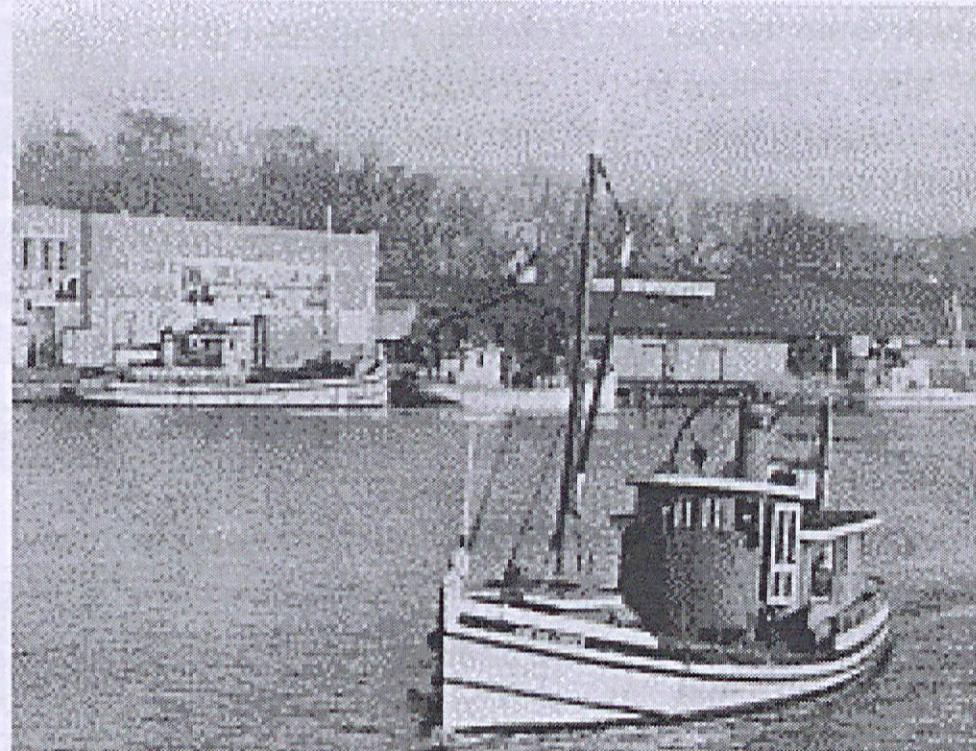
TALE OF THE HATTIE CREEF

About twelve miles west of Roanoke Island, across the Croatan Sound and past Manns Harbor, on the mainland not far from the water's edge there is a small village called East Lake.

It was here in the early in the 1800s that George Washington "Wash" and Rebecca Creef lived. And it was here on 11 September 1856 that a son was born to them. They named him George Washington Creef, Jr. Here he grew up fishing the waters with his father and hunting the forests as he grew into a young man.

By the age of 25, in October 1881, George left his parents home on East Lake and moved to Roanoke Island. Not long after then he met and married Ann McCleese Baum. By trade, George was a fine boatbuilder and had dreams of one day building the boat that he had visualized for so long. It would be an almost flat-bottom boat that would be able to sail the shallow waters and best serve the purpose for all around needs. But where could he get the necessary lumber for this boat?

On November 17, 1887, a four masted schooner named Savonaro left Savannah, Georgia loaded with some of the finest virgin heart and Georgia pine and headed North along the coast line. Just as night was approaching, a howling, roaring northeast gale began to blow. The heavy rain was coming down with great force and to made things worse, the ship was approaching Diamond Shoals. The Captain of the Savonaro kept watch for the lightship that was anchored at the tip of the shoals. As she continued north past the shoals, the storm grew worse, the high waves hit the schooner on her starboard side. The rudder broke loose, leaving her completely out of control. The mast was twisted into and stripped of its sails. Soon the tim-



The Hattie Creef sails the Pasquotank River.

bers began to loosen and she rapidly went to pieces. At daybreak, all that remained of the Savonaro were a few of her timbers and her cargo of virgin pine that was scattered for miles along the beach.

The next morning, as was the custom after a terrific storm, George Creef made his way to the beach to search for treasure that may have washed ashore. He was astonished by the scene this morning, the beach was strewn with heart pine squared logs. Some were at least forty feet long. He found himself running through the soft sand to touch the logs to make sure they were real. Only one thought ran through George's mind as he sailed later that day across the sound for home - how could he get those logs off the beach and to the sawmill in Elizabeth City forty four miles away. For these logs were an answer to his dream to build the boat he had thought about for so long.

With the help of the ponies of the outer banks, the logs were moved and loaded on scows and floated to Kramer Brothers Lumber Co. located in Elizabeth City. George had to leave the logs to be cut into

boards. He returned home on December 6 to make plans and wait. It was not until February 19, 1888 that a letter arrived informing George that the boards were ready to be moved back to Roanoke Island.

It took working in every spare minute, but sixteen months later, on September 12, 1889 George Creef, Jr. launched the Hattie Creef. She was fifty-five feet, two inches in length and eighteen feet, four inches in breadth. The bottom was almost flat, slightly V-shaped at the center along the beam; some called her the "Bug-Eye" type. One deck, one mast, a sharp bow, one large open hatch, and a round stern. On each side of her bow, and on her stern, the name Hattie Creef was proudly displayed. She was named in honor of George's daughter, Hattie.

For the next few years, the Hattie Creef was used on the oyster beds and for commercial fishing. But George found that in certain weather conditions she was not as effective on the oyster beds as she needed to be. So on April 1, 1899, she was back on the cradle and work began to change the boat by adding an oval-shape room for

passengers', building wall benches and adding a galley. Room was made also to carry freight. A place was made in the pilothouse for the mail. On December 20, 1899 she was launched as a passenger, mail and freight boat. She was to sail from Manteo to Elizabeth City and back to Manteo in the same day, twice a week. Fare was \$1.25 and .50 extra for meals. The importance of the Hattie Creef should not be underestimated.

In 1901, the Hattie Creef carried two little known adventurers over to Kitty Hawk to set up a station for experimental aircraft. There is a photograph that Captain Johnson made of Wilbur and Orville Wright sitting in canvas chairs on the deck of the Hattie Creef.

In the fall of 1907, George had the boats sail and mast removed and replaced with two 10-horse Lanthrone engines. Then in 1910 the historic ship was rebuilt again. It now had a long high stateroom for passengers. She continued the run to Elizabeth City until 1912 when she was sold by the Creefs to the Eastern Carolina Transportation Company and was used to transport boxes of fish and other cargo from Manns Harbor, Stumpy Point, Wancheese and Rodanthia to Elizabeth City and the docks of the Globe Fish Company. She was sold to the Globe Fish Company in September 1914 who replaced her motors with a 3-cylinder, 45 horsepower Fairbanks-Morse engine.

On January 16, 1939, the Globe Fish Company sold the Hattie Creef to J. J. Wilkinson of Elizabeth City. Then after nearly 40 years as a passenger boat, her engine was replaced by a 45 horsepower Diesel motor and the little boat became a tugboat. For the next ten years, she worked continuously at this. Then in September 1949, when Captain Wil-

kinson retired, he decided to retire the Hattie Creef as well. She was safely moored on the Camden side of the Pasquotank River near a wooden wharf alongside the huge stone bridge that spans the river.

On June 10, 1943, the bilge pump failed to operate after midnight. Water began building up in the bilges, and slowly the Hattie Creef began to sink at her stern beneath the peaceful dark waters of the Pasquotank River.

At daybreak the bridge-tender was the first to find her sunk, and news traveled fast over the area in Elizabeth City. Was this the end, or would she rise again?

Captain Claude Lewark, who had sailed the boat, purchased the Hattie Creef in order to rescue her. After he rescued from the water, he used her for commercial crabbing in the River and Albemarle Sound. In 1961, the old motor was replaced with a 6 cylinder Mack-diesel electric, 440 volts and used to tow Capt. Lewark's dredge going as far inland as Plymouth.

Again in 1965 she was retired and advertised for sale. In Sept. 1967, Capt Lewark sold the vessel to Elijah W. Tate of Coinjock, NC. He was the son of Capt. Bill Tate, who was so helpful to the Wright Brothers throughout their experiments at Kitty Hawk. Early in the day, Sept. 5, her motor was started, her Hawsers were untied from the dock, the whistle blew a loud shrill sound that was so familiar, and sailed under the bridge on the Pasquotank for the last time. After 78 years of service, she traveled to Coinjock Canal. Elijah Tate used her as his personal boat until March 1968 when he pulled her out of the water and replaced her motor with the original 1910 model engine. He had her removed from the water and moved to a permanent location on the South side of Kitty Hawk Road at the intersection of US 158 Bypass.

While researching the boat Hattie Creef, I talked to the nephew of the lady Hattie Creef. His name is H. A. Creef, he lives at Manteo and owns the Duke of Dare Motel. He told me that George Creef, his grandfather, built three boats and named each for one of his children. There was Ella, Hattie and Herbert (Bert). Do you want to know where the other two boats are, stop by for a visit with Mr. Creef, he knows. The Hattie Creef burned in the 1980s.

A man named Larry Hartley purchased the propeller and the shaft from Mr. Tate. Recently I was given these same pieces of history by the widow of Larry Hartley. That is when I became curious enough to find the history of this boat.

I talked to Mr. Elijah Tate's son also. He told me that his grandmother used her sewing machine to sew the material to cover the wings of the Wright Brother's plane. Prior to Elijah Tate's death in 1985, he had placed the sewing machine in the care of the Wright Brothers Memorial. The machine is brought out only during special events.

If you would like to see the shaft and propeller, it is now on loan to the Maritime Museum at Plymouth, North Carolina

Submitted by TRC Member Terry L. Bryant



Orville Wright speaks to reporters onboard the Hattie Creef in 1911 following successful glider tests.

(Continued from page 2)

were sent to the North Carolina Secretary of State. Usually, surveys included the name of the surveyor and names of chain carriers. Chain carriers may be neighbors or the person whose land is being surveyed; depending on who was present on that day. The Secretary was supposed to make sure the State Treasurer had received the state's share of the fees before he proceeded with a grant. The state charged 50 shillings per hundred acres between 1778 and 1781. Beginning in 1783, the state fee was raised to 10 pounds per hundred acres. Afterward, the fee varied; lower fees were charged if the land included a swamp or was mountainous. Still later, the state's fees were changed every few years. Using the land description in the survey, the Secretary (or one of his clerks) filled out a land grant. The Governor signed the grant. The state seal was attached to the grant by the Governor's Secretary. One copy of the survey was attached to the grant. The land description was recorded in the land grant books kept by the Secretary of State. The Secretary kept the second copy of the survey and the land warrant. The Secretary of State and Governor's Secretary were paid small fees for each grant that was processed. Prior to the Governor signing a grant, a "last min-

ute" protest could be made. Paperwork survives for petitions dated between 1778 and 1835; such disputes were settled by a jury trial in the county where the land was located. Many times, we find a petition to the Governor, but we have difficulty determining the outcome of the trial. The grant was returned to the grantee. Sometimes this means the grant was returned to the county court house, and an advertisement was placed in the local newspaper announcing the arrival of grants from the Secretary. The grantee (new land-owner) now had one year in which to have the grant recorded in books kept by the County Register of Deeds. There was a small fee to pay for this also. For as much as 50 years, no one actively made sure each grant was recorded in the county, so some grants weren't recorded in the county. In 1781 entry offices were closed possibly because the state wanted to change the fee structure, but there was no agreement on how much to change. Warrants could still be issued, surveys could still be done, & grants could still be issued (for entries already on the books) PROVIDED the required fees were paid. In 1783, the county entry offices were reopened, and the grant fee to the state was four times the previous amount (10 pounds vs. 50 shillings per hundred acres). The books on land entries

contain abstracts of the books kept by county land entry takers. PLEASE REMEMBER, there are many entries which were never turned into grants. So we find many more entries than warrants or grants in every county. In 1796 clerks of county courts were required to make copies of all entries dated between 1778 and 1796. The clerk was supposed to keep the original entry books and send the copies to the Secretary of State. Since 1796, some original entry books have been lost due to court house fires; most of the old originals have now been sent to the state archives. The copies are also in the archives except in a few cases: Hertford County and Edgecombe County (prior to 1783). Some entry books were destroyed during the Revolutionary War and weren't available to be copied in 1796. Examples of these are Guilford County and Randolph County. All surviving entry books dated between 1778 and 1796 have now been published. The primary sources of land warrants are the Secretary of State's land grant files now in the North Carolina Archives. The archives has the original paperwork. The archives is busy trying to film all the original paperwork, so you will probably be directed to the microfilm if it is available. There are 2 indexes to the land grant files. The older index is a card index found only in the archives. This index isn't per-

fect, but it is available. The second index is on the MARS computer system. This index is being compiled by going through the counties in alphabetical order. The computer index includes only files which have been microfilmed; one day it will contain all the grant files. To use either index, you look in the index for a person's name and then for the "file number" (which some people call a shuck number). The grant shucks or files are arranged by county and then numerically by shuck number. Within each shuck (or brown envelope) will be the warrant and survey (if they survive) and, sometimes, other related material. If a shuck is empty, the land description can be learned by referring to the land grant book and page number mentioned on the cover of each shuck. The Secretary of State's land grant books are also in the North Carolina archives. All the books are on microfilm. You will need to find the grant book and page number using the same card or computer index described above. On each card and in the computer, the grant book and page number are mentioned. The file (or shuck) numbers usually appear in the margins of pages in the grant book (beside each grant).

<http://members.tripod.com/abpruitt/id6.htm>

OXFORD AND THE LITTLEJOHN'S

The first Littlejohn in Granville Co., NC was Thomas Blount Littlejohn who went there when he was a young man. He married Elizabeth Mutter, daughter of Thomas Mutter, a Scotchman, and Elizabeth Moore. Rev. Henry Patillo performed the ceremony.

The Littlejohn family lived in Oxford where Thomas merchandised and farmed for many years, and in his old age was "Clerk and Master in Equity". At the age of 83, Thomas moved to Glenwood in Warren Co, NC to live with his youngest daughter, Mrs. George Field. He died January 29, 1854 and was buried in Oxford.

Samuel Benton was Granville County's representative to the State Assembly in 1761, when he purchased 1000 acres of land and built a plantation home known as Oxford. In 1764, the Assembly ordered that this area be known as the county seat and Benton gave one acre of land where the courthouse was built. However, no town was established there at that time.

In 1805, Thomas Littlejohn purchased, for \$1500, 1,880 acres of land which surrounded the court house. However, he refused to allow a town to be laid out on it or to sell any of the property. Much dissatisfaction grew up in the county as to this mo-

nopoly; people had no shelter or other accommodation while attending court. Petitions were circulated in the county to remove the Court House from Oxford. To prevent this, Mr. Littlejohn consented to sell 50 acres for a town. Accordingly, in 1811, an act was passed by the General Assembly of NC, appointing Col. Robert Burton, Benj. Hilliard, Col. Charles Rust Eaton, Dr. John Hare, and Robert Jeter as commissioners to purchase 50 acres of land from Mr. Littlejohn and sell it off in lots. This was done, but no corporate government was established until 1816. In that year an Act to incorporate the town of Oxford was passed and William H. Sneed, Nathaniel M. Taylor, Dr. William V. Taylor, Leslie Gilliam and Thomas B. Littlejohn were appointed commissioners. This corporation seems to have become dormant as an Act in 1825 relieved the corporation and named Thomas Littlejohn, Thomas Booth, Dr. William V. Taylor, David Mitchell, and Rhodes N. Herndon commissioners.

Presbyterian Church

The first Presbyterian church in Granville County, Grassy Creek, was organized about 1750. In 1817, Elder Thomas B. Littlejohn and several other members of

the Grassy Creek Church who lived in Oxford decided to organize a Presbyterian church in their town. The first teacher/minister was Rev. James K. Burch from Philadelphia, followed the next year by Rev. Shephard K. Kollock, DD, of Elizabethtown, NJ. In 1818, the Oxford Presbyterian Church was organized. There were nine members, two of whom, Thomas B. Littlejohn and Levi H. McLean, were ordained elders.

For about twelve years there was no building, so most of the services were held in the Oxford Academy. On June 18, 1823, "a consultation was held at the court house on the plan and size of a Presbyterian Church in this place." A building committee consisting of three elders, Thomas Littlejohn, Stephen K. Sneed and Dr. W.V. Taylor, were appointed. In the Fall of 1825, bricks for the Oxford Presbyterian Church were ready for burning, but the building was not completed until 1830. Mr. Littlejohn practically donated the land for the building, as he deeded the entire lot to Judge Robert B. Gilliam and five others, as trustees of the congregation, for the sum of ten shillings. The first church, a rectangular red brick building with a gable roof and a square tower in the back, was completed in

1830. This church was torn down in 1892 and the present church was built on the same site.

Littlejohn Genealogy

Thomas B. Littlejohn, born December 9, 1772, was the oldest son of William Littlejohn who emigrated from Inverness, Scotland before 1760, and settled in Edenton, Chowan Co, NC, where he was a shipping merchant for forty years. He married, on November 21, 1771, Sarah Blount, born February 14, 1747, died October 10, 1807, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Durant Blount. William died March 4, 1817 from injuries received by his horse running away and throwing him from his chaise. He was 77 years old.

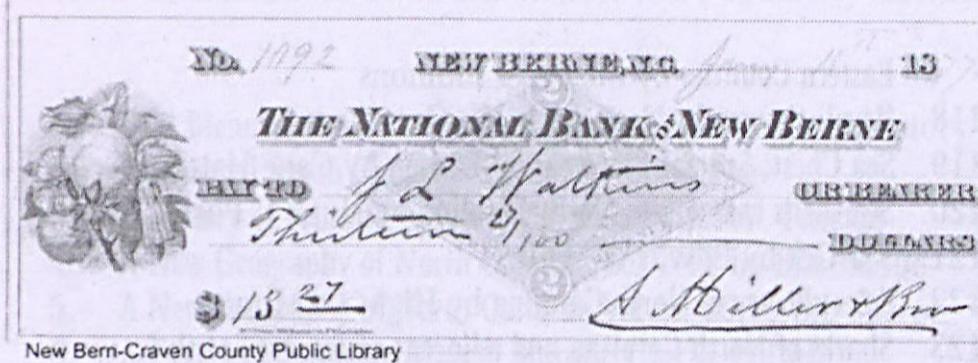
BOOK DONATION

Titles and authors of books which were recently donated to Braswell library by Mr. Roy Wilder

1. 31st Biennial Report by NC Division of Archives and History
2. A captured Santa Claus by Thomas Nelson Page
3. A History of Printing in North Carolina by G.W. Paschal
4. A New Geography of North Carolina Vol 1-11 by Bill Sharpe
5. A New Geography of North Carolina Vol 11-25 by Bill Sharpe
6. A Tar-Heel Baron by Mabell Shippie Clarke Pelton
7. Addresses and Papers of Governor Terry Sanford by M. F. Mitchell
8. Addresses and Public Papers of Robert W. Scott by M. F. Mitchell
9. Agricultural Developments in North Carolina 1783-1860 by Cornelius Oliver Cathey
10. Altitudes in North Carolina by N.C. Geological and Economic Survey
11. Animal Tales from the Old North State by Cobb & Hicks
12. Ante-Bellum North Carolina by Guion Griffis Johnson
13. Beaufort Inlet to Bogue Inlet, N.C. by Secretary of the Navy
14. Beaufort, North Carolina by Tony P. Wrenn
15. Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction 1900-01, 1901-02 by Department of Public Instruction
16. Bildad Akers: His Book by Bildad Akers
17. Blackbeard by Glenn Allen
18. Blackbeard, The Pirate by Robert E. Lee
19. Bogue Inlet to Moore Inlet, North Carolina by Sec. of the Navy
20. Broken Acres by Joyce Proctor Beaman
21. Builders of the Old North State by Mattie Bailey Haywood
22. Bureau of Labor Statistics of the State of North Carolina for the year 1889
23. Carolina Crusaders by Gertrude S. Carraway
24. Carolina Power and Light Company 1908 - 1958 by Jack Riley
25. Christian Statemanship by Livingston Johnson
26. Common Forest Trees of North Carolina by J.S. Holmes
27. Croatan by Mary Johnston
28. Crusade for Public Education by Terry Sanford
29. Diddie, Dumps and Tot or Plantation Child-life by Pyrnelle
30. Discovering North Carolina by Nellie M. Rowe
31. Down Home by Carl Goerch
32. E. K. Means by E. K. Means
33. Early Times in Raleigh by David L. Swain
34. Editor in Politics by Josephus Daniels
35. Explorations, descriptions and attempted settlements of Carolina, 1584-1590 by State Department of Archives and History
36. Exploring the Sea Coast of North Carolina by Jane Corey
37. First Steps in North Carolina History by Cornelia P. Spencer
38. Flowers and Gardens of North Carolina by Dept of Natural and Economic Resources
39. Franklin County 1779-1979 by T.H. Pearce
40. Geological and Natural History Survey of North Carolina: Part III Botany by M.A. Curtis
41. Ghosts on the River by Rose Goode McCullough
42. Gold deposits in North Carolina by Herman J. Bryson
43. Good Afternoon by W.E. Horner
44. Grandfathers Letters by Elizabeth White Furman
45. Grandpa was a Whaler by Amy Muse
46. Graveyard of the Atlantic by David Stick
47. H.H. Brimley: Selections of his writings Ed by Eugene P. Odum
48. Harper's New Monthly Magazine: Vol XIV: Dec 1856 to May 1857
49. Harry Penwarne by Society for promoting Christian Knowledge
50. Historic New Bern by Gertrude S. Carraway
51. Historic North Carolina by Dept of Conservation and Development
52. Historical Raleigh from its foundation in 1792 by M. N. Amis
53. History of a Southern State by Lefler & Newsome
54. History of North Carolina Baptists by G.W. Paschal
55. History of North Carolina: Vol I by R.D.W. Connor
56. History of North Carolina: Vol II by William K. Boyd
57. History of North Carolina: Vol III by J.G. de Rouhac Hamilton
58. History of North Carolina: Vol V
59. History of the Lower Cape Fear by Williams and McEachern
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NORTH CAROLINA BANKING PRIOR TO 1865



Check of the National Bank of New Bern, 1877
<http://newbern.cpclib.org/digital/ephemera/nationalbank.htm>



Check of the Bank of Cape Fear
http://coins-n-medals.com/Exhibits/Obsoletes/obsolete_frame.htm

The first banks in North Carolina were chartered on December 1804 — the Bank of Cape Fear (Wilmington, NC, incorporated Dec. 17) and the Bank of Newbern (Newbern, NC, later named New Bern). These banks were joined by the State Bank of North Carolina, chartered in 1810.

Discussion of the need for a bank in the state was considered seriously in 1802. On a motion by Dr. Jones of Johnston County, a committee was established led by Jones to look into the issue in 1803.

By 1804, incorporation bills were introduced for banks in Wilmington and Newbern.

The Bank of Newbern was the first bank to open, beginning operations in July 8, 1805. The Bank of Cape Fear opened for business on Nov. 4, 1805.

A state bank bill was passed in 1805, but the proposed institution was not developed.

At the December 1810 legislative session, The State Bank of North Carolina was chartered and it began operating in 1811.

The Federal Government did not issue paper notes until the Civil War, so many of these early state banks

provided their own banknote currency, which often was depreciated outside the state by other financial institutions. These banknotes widely ranged in denominations, including notes for \$1, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, etc.

The Bank of Cape Fear was the most aggressive in establishing branch operations of the two early banks with multiple branches.

The state owned stock in both the Cape Fear and the Newbern banks, which paid it dividends. In 1810, the state legislature created another bank, the State Bank of North Carolina, in which the state also owned stock.

The Federal Government re-established a national bank with the Second Bank of the United States in 1816. Opened for business on January 7, 1817, the Second Bank of the United States also created 28 branch offices around the country, including a branch in Fayetteville, NC, which operated from 1818-1835. As did the state-chartered banks, the federal bank also issued banknotes.

In addition to banks, which could issue banknote currency, there also were numerous savings banks targeting small depositors, mainly established toward the end of the 1850s.

Financial Depressions

There were multiple national financial crises in the antebellum period which im-

pacted businesses and banking, including the
Panic of 1819 (when conversion of banknotes to specie — coin, gold and silver — was suspended 1819-1820),

Panic of 1837 (general business depression 1837-1843, limited specie redemption)

Panic of 1857 — a depression caused by bank failures caused by speculation in railroad and canal company stocks.

As the state's economy grew in the 1820s-1850s, additional banks were chartered and operated in cities around the state in the late 1840s and 1850s.

North Carolina banks compiled large war debts from state government during the Civil War. Following the conflict, Congress levied a 10% tax (July 1865) on any banknotes issued or re-issued by state chartered banks. Plus, at a post-war convention to restructure the North Carolina state government in October 1865, the delegates voted to repudiate all state debts from the war. This action made the war debts worthless, forcing the immediate liquidation of almost all of the existing antebellum banks.

ON LINE SEARCH ENGINES

The truth is out there....but finding it among the millions of web sites is daunting. Learning how to use a search engine can save you countless hours.

What is a search engine? It is a web site that allows you to type words and when you hit the enter key it usually provides a long list of web sites that contain those words.

Why so many search engines? Because different search engines return different results based on how their particular site crawls through the web. No one search engine does it all – just like a truck does different work than a bus but they both provide transportation.

Using more than one search engine and knowing a few tricks will save you hours of looking for that ancestor.

The search engine I use frequently (OK, I'm writing this so I can plug a favorite) is www.dogpile.com. The name dogpile doesn't sound inviting, but this is a search engine that searches other search engines. So instead of one search engine at time, you are getting results from other search engines such as Google, Yahoo, Live Search, and Ask – all at one time. Saves time because you have a posse looking instead of a single-person search party.

What you enter into the search box will have a direct impact on the results you receive.

Here are some general guidelines which should shorten your time to finding relevant information about your ancestors or any information on the World Wide Web.



General search engine guidelines

- Search is case insensitive so rocky mount is the same as Rocky Mount.
- Use of quotation marks:

The name Benjamin Simon Wilson entered into a search engine would return all the sites which contain the words Benjamin and Simon and Wilson...but not necessarily together or in that order. If you enclose the name with quotation marks, such as "Benjamin Simon Wilson" the search engine would first return sites which contain the exact full name. So, enclosing in quotation marks makes the search engine see this as an entire phrase instead of individual words. Beware, you would not find Benjamin S. Wilson or Benjamin Wilson as they are not exactly the words within quotations.

- Exclude words using the minus mark (-).

If you were to do a search for the surname Wyatt, you would get quite a few results for Wyatt Earp. The minus sign is used to indicate that a word should not appear on the page. If you want to exclude all the pages about Wyatt Earp you would enter Wyatt -Earp (notice that the minus sign is used without a space after.)

- Use the most direct words and as few words as you can. Simple is good when searching. The goal of each word is to narrow the search. Since all the words are used, every additional word will limit your results. If you limit it too much, you will miss out on information.

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