

The Connector

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

Spring, 2000

Peggy Strickland & Billie Jo Matthews, Co-Editors

Volume 4 Issue 2

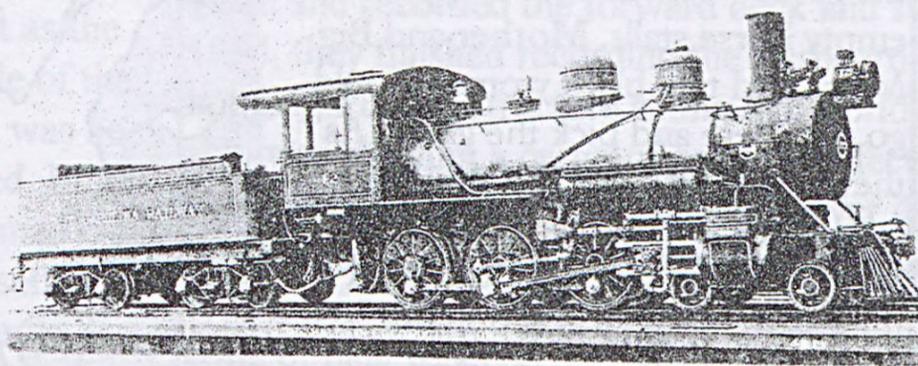
Riding the Rails in Edgecombe

Railroading from 1831 to 1965

Railroading in Edgecombe Co.

began in 1831 when the state chartered "the **Tarborough and Hamilton Rail Road Company** for the purpose of effecting a communication by rail road from the Town of **Tarborough** to the Town of **Hamilton**,

Hill's or **Anthony's Ferry** [both on the **Roanoke River**] or any intermediate point ... When nine miles have been completed, the company will be bound to transport



East Carolina Railway's only new engine built by Baldwin in 1912 for \$13,000.

all commodities as are deposited convenient to it equally and impartially on the following tolls: Produce, ...not more than 4¢ per ton mile toll ..., passengers 6¢ per mile A \$2.00 fine will be imposed for each overcharge." However, it was

more than 50 years before rail service replaced the stagecoach line from **Tarboro** to the **Roanoke River**.

The **Tarborough Branch Rail Road**, a subsidiary of the **Wilmington and Weldon**, connected **Tarborough** and "**Rocky Mount Turnout**"

SEE RAILS, PAGE 17

Tar River Rambler

BY LOUISE FULLER

There are so many branches, swamps and creeks in the northeast corner of **Nash County**, it's a wonder we don't call it "the sponge." **Fishing Creek** serves as the northern boundary while **Swift Creek** is the southern boundary; all are seeking entry into the **Tar River**.

Since no natural boundary exists between **Nash** and **Edgecombe** and because much of the area was settled before **Nash** was created (1778), many tracts of land spill over into the adjacent county. A man could live in one county and the bulk of his land could be in the other. This causes a lot of trouble for researchers. A man could be on the tax list in **Nash** and on the census in **Edgecombe**; and tax lists are few and far

between!

Modern maps show **Black Creek**, **Pine Log Creek**, **Lane Swamp**, and **Beaver Dam Swamp**. Where are all those watery places our ancestors lived on? **Taylors**, **Sauls**, **Wyatts**, **Screws**, **Jones**, **Hackneys**, **Hilliards**, **Doziers**, **Whitehead**, **Popes**, **Griffins**, **Powells**, **Nicholsons**, **Johnsons**, **Carters**, **Coopers**, **Paces**, etc., lived on **Roundstone**, **Pocosin**, **Griffin**, **Pollocks Mill Dam Swamps**.

It is fun to ramble in what is now

SEE RAMBLER, PAGE 14 COL 1

NOTICE

We have had requests for a genealogy column in addition to Search and Research. Louise Fuller has volunteered to write Tar River Genealogy for each issue. The first column appears on page 7.

NEWS FLASH!!

Hanging Too Good.

Some scoundrel Monday tried to wreck the cars on the **Hamilton** railroad, and only the having to run an extra train to the **Shiloh Oil Mills** to carry cotton seed prevented a horrible and harrowing disaster.

It was not determined until after one o'clock to send this train so the dastardly deed was done in order that the train going to **Hamilton** leaving here at 5:30 should be wrecked.

The extra left the **Princeville** depot at 3 o'clock and ran off the track at the **Y** switch, the one next to the **Lloyd** farm where there is a deep ravine, the deepest on the road. At this point it is the custom of the engineer when carrying freight only to **Shiloh**

SEE HANGING, PAGE 2, COL. 2

QUERY GUIDELINES

1. Members may submit three queries annually to the address below. A fee of \$5.00 must accompany each query submitted by a non-member.
2. The query should be in the form of a typed or printed letter (easy on the eyes!) and should include a time frame and as much pertinent information as possible.
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 all that you know pertaining to the question you are asking.
5. Please include a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

Don't expect a miracle!!

Tar River Connections Genealogical Society

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Annual Dues - \$15.00

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The Connector-Published Quarterly
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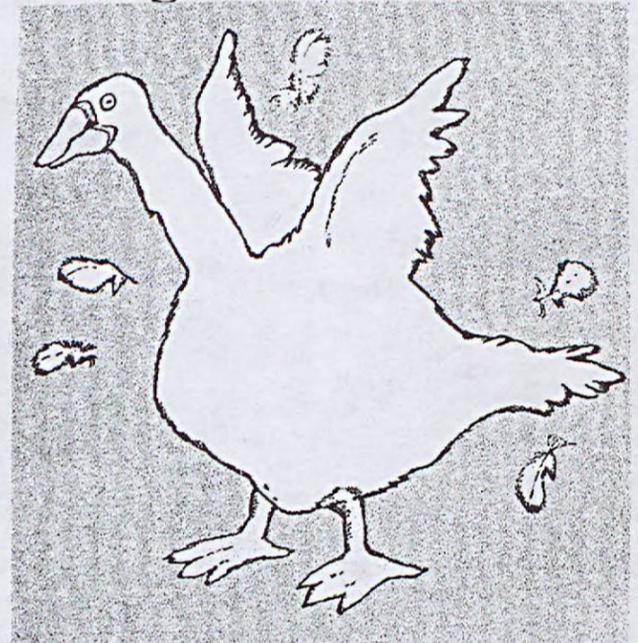
Feather Picking

BY RACHEL BROOKS

On the **Winstead Plantation**, there were a lot of live stock and fowl. The guineas roosted in the trees in the back yard. And if anything happened at night, or anything came in the yard that was not supposed to, the guineas told the news. The ducks and chickens wandered around the yard and feed lot wherever they chose to go.

The geese were kept in fenced fields to eat the grass. Their feathers were clipped on one wing and on their tails so they could not fly. At certain times, twice a year, the geese's feathers were picked to make pillows and feather beds. When **Big Mama** decided it was time to pick the geese, the geese were run into one of the empty horse stalls. **Mother** and Big Mama and two black women would go out there and pick the geese. As they would pick one, they put it into an adjoining stall. They were kept there for a week or two after they were picked to keep them warm. The feathers were then washed and used to make the feather beds and pillows.

Enough to Fill a Pillow?



Weather Alert

The great snow of 1857 destroyed nearly all the wild fowl, and the cheery whistle of **Bob White** was heard no more for several years. The snow storm swept down on **Oxford, Granville Co., NC** to a depth of five feet on level ground and drifted in places to a depth of ten feet. It was impossible to walk from the **Osborn Hotel** on **Williamsboro Street** to **Horner Hill** for several days.

Granville Co. Public Ledger, 1929 and Tarboro Southerner, 1893

HANGING, CONT. FROM P. 1

to switch his engine on the Y let the cars pass and then push them to that station.

When he reached this point he was therefore going slowly and to this is due the reason why the entire train was not thrown down the tressel.

The switch target showed that the way was opened and the engineer ran along until he forced his engine off the track. Examination showed that the switch had been uncoupled so that the flanges of the engine and the car wheels would not switch the next rails.

It was a bad run off, for eleven hours elapsed before the train was on the track again. To take the passengers down another engine and cars had to be telegraphed for one from Hamilton.

[Tarboro Southerner, 1888]

St. Lewis, Gone But Not Forgotten

Edgecombe County

St. Lewis, a tiny settlement on Hwy. 42 about 5 miles west of **Pinetops** in **Edgecombe Co.**, was founded in 1850. However, the first settlers in the area arrived much earlier. Several Indian tribes, including the **Tuscaroras** and an **Iroquoian** tribe, had settled nearby, especially along **Town Creek**. They are said to have traveled as far west as the mountains. By the middle of the 18th century, the region was becoming heavily populated. **Edgecombe Co.** had been formed from **Bertie Co.** The earliest settlers in the area that was to become **St. Lewis** included **Elisha Ellis**, **Amos Johnson**, **Harem Atkinson**, **Amos Walston**, **Joab Pitt**, and **Reddin Lewis**.

Joab Pitt was one of the wealthiest men in the area. He built a beautiful home around 1820 of materials shipped from **England**. This house was the setting of a large wedding in 1847 when **Geraldus Shirley** married **Susan Bridgers**. Mr. Pitt was robbed of about \$125 in 1828. The thief, from "**Little**" **Washington**, was "horse whipped," but the money was never recovered.

St. Lewis was named for Mr. **Reddin Lewis**, an early postmaster, and, in its earliest days, consisted of a post office, a jail, two bars, a boarding house, and 2 stores, one of which belonged to **J.E. Cobb**. After 1865, the community continued to grow and eventually there was another boarding house, a casket factory,

See **St. Lewis**, Page 4, Col. 1

Maple Leaf Re-visited

The Winter, 2000 issue of *The Connector* carried the story of the escape of rebel prisoners from the **Federal** side wheel steamship, *Maple Leaf*. The *Maple Leaf* continued to sail until 1 April, 1864 when it collided with a **Confederate** mine 12 miles south of **Jacksonville, FL** on the **St. Johns River**. It sank and, with a strong Confederate presence nearby, no effort was made to salvage her. The partially exposed superstructure was a threat to navigation and it was demolished in the 1880's. It remained there, largely undisturbed until its rediscovery in 1984.

Beginning in 1992, the *Maple Leaf*, which lies 25 feet under the water of the **St. Johns River**, was used by **East Carolina University [Greenville, Pitt. Co., NC]** students as a field school for its program in **Maritime History and Nautical Archaeology**. During the first two years, the students excavated and recorded the forward deck and starboard engineering spaces. In 1994, they finished recording the starboard side of the vessel, focusing on the hogging truss [a structure acting like a bridge truss] and the aft deck. The ship was carrying a cargo of personal effects of several **Union** regiments, and the wreck has been found to contain over 400 tons of **Civil War** relics, the largest such collection in **America**. Artifacts such as bullets, glass and buttons were recovered, as well as a well preserved **Enfield Rifle** and a packing crate of plug tobacco.

The *Maple Leaf* was designated an underwater National Historic Landmark, a designation previously designated only to the *Arizona*, *Utah*, and *Monitor*.

Enfield Rifle

First produced by the **Royal Small Arms Factory** at **Enfield**, a small town on the northern outskirts of **London**, in 1853, the muzzle loading **Enfield Rifle** was an excellent weapon in its day. A good marksman could expect to hit a man at 600 yds and fire at a rate of 3 shots a minute. It was used by both the **Union** and the **Confederate** troops in the **Civil War**.

Suitable weapons were desperately needed to arm all the newly forming volunteer regiments, both **North** and **South**, and the available supply of rifles quickly ran out. In 1861, **Francis B. Crowninshield** of the **28th Massachusetts** was sent to England to purchase 25,000 of Enfield rifles. When he arrived, he found that an agent from **NY** had already laid claim to 40,000 rifles. Competition was also heightened by the presence of agents from the **Confederacy** as well as other Northern states.

The Enfield rifles imported by Americans had a blued finish. The finish was achieved by cleaning the bare metal and swabbing on a solution which was allowed to rust. This rust was lightly carded off. The process was repeated 10 times. After polishing, the final product was a dark, blue-black finish which was very durable in the field.



Enfield Rifle Muzzle (1853)

The Free African Presence in Nash County in 1850

BY LAWRENCE JONES, TRC MEMBER

Studies conclude that most free African Americans in NC originated in VA. In the 17th and early 18th centuries in VA many were freed before slavery and racism became the way of life; others were never slaves; and some were freed after completing indentures and treated in the same manner as white servants.

It seems likely that the free African Americans of Nash Co. in 1850 were descendants of these free Virginians. The surnames **Allen, Anderson, Artis, Boon, Evans, Harrison, Hunt, Jones, Locus, Mills, Mitchell, Morgan, Pettiford, Powell, Price, Renel, Richardson, Taborn, Tanely, Taylor, Wiggins, Wilkins, and Williams**, which appear in the free African American population in Nash Co. in the 1850 census correspond with those listed as "all other free persons" in the

1790 and 1800 census.

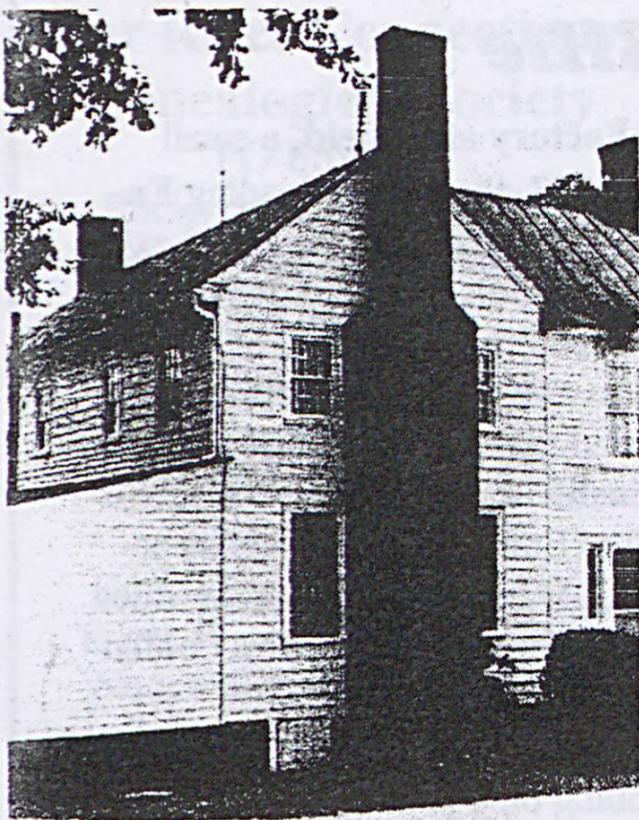
Nash Co's 1850 census lists 630 African Americans. Seventy seven percent were listed as mulatto and 23% were enumerated as black. Half were females, half male. Households in which African Americans lived numbered 175. Seventy six were headed by African American men, 51 by white males, 37 by African American women and 11 by white females. One household was composed of 3 single females with their combination of 7 children. The average age was 21 and the population of 16-30 years old comprised 30% of the total. There was a wide age range extending from 2 months through 95. There were 7 African Americans in the poor house.

The **Gideon Richardson** family, with 13 in the household, was the largest household. Only 6 households were headed by those living alone: **Kidda Archer, Alexander Arrington, Ashberry Blackwell, Henry Harrison, Nana Locust, and Sylvia Spress (Spears)**. The **Locust** name was most common for free African

SEE FREE, PAGE 6, COL. 1

ST. LEWIS, CONT. FROM P. 3

livery stables, blacksmith shops, cotton buying stations, a dentist and school teachers. Early recreation included dancing and picnics and a game called "cat" for the men.



Pitt Home, St. Lewis

One of the boarding houses was operated by **Fannie Jones Lewis**, wife of **John I Lewis**. She housed

school teachers and visiting dignitaries but was also a seamstress. She did fancy sewing for the community, including wedding dresses, but she also produced shrouds for funerals and linings for the coffins made by "**Big Jimmie**" Jones in his front yard. **Mrs. Martha Clark**, wife of **Edward Clark**, was another St. Lewis entrepreneur, noted for her woven rugs, carpets, counterpins, sheets, and material for underclothes. **Mrs. Ben Dunn** operated the local millinery shop. When **Mrs. Effie Walston** took over, it took her all of two weeks to learn "the art of dressing hats". **Josh Taylor**, the local policeman, had the duty of turning on the town's kerosene street lights each night and turning them off in the morning.

It has been said that St. Lewis was on the proposed route of the **East Carolina Railroad** about 1900, but large landowners refused to sell land. As a result, the railroad altered its route and St. Lewis failed to grow while Pinetops and **Macclesfield** prospered. Businessmen began

to move out to other areas. **R.L. Walston**, owner of the bar, moved to Pinetops along with **W.L. Dunn**. Others moved to Macclesfield. **Kitchen Lewis** moved his business and became Macclesfield's first postmaster. The memories of prosperous and happier times linger on in the hearts of the families that lived in this community.

[Taken from *St. Lewis—Yesterday and Today*, by Simmons Walston. Contributed by Bennett Barnes.]

Acquisitions— Braswell Memorial Library

1. *Rocky Mount Police Department 125 Years of Service*
2. *Nash County N.C. Federal Census of 1880* abstracted by John Walker and edited by Reese Ferrell and Joan L. Howell
3. *N.C. Abstracts of State Grants, Vol 1* by Margaret M. Hoffman

Making a Quality Chair

TOLD BY DEXTER BRANTLEY OF MURRAYTOWN, NC

I am a chair-maker. My family has been making chairs for over two hundred years. **John Murray I**, my great-great-great-great-great-great-grandfather, learned chair-making from generations of ancestors from the old country. He came here to **Nash Co.** from **VA** and settled in a place which came to be called **Murraytown**. Family legend says that he came in 1729. The chair-making craft passed down through sons and grandsons and nephews and cousins.

When I was growing up, **Early Brantley** was the only one left making chairs. The first time I ever went out to his shop, I was about 16 or 17 years old. I saw him make something out of a piece of wood that looked like something you would throw away. He put it on his wood lathe and went to turning, and it was like watching a dream in front of you. I became really interested and started going out there after school about once a week.

My first wood lathe was inexpensive. My father swapped a motor for it. I never told Early anything about this, but I started turning chair rounds and rolling pins. One day, after I had gotten some skill on the lathe, I said to Early, "Do you mind if I turn some on your lathe?"

He laughed and said, "No, but it is not as easy as it looks." He told me to turn a chair round, and I did. He said, "Okay, you did pretty good on this, so what I want you to do now is turn me out a rolling pin."

He gave me a two-inch piece of wood. I turned out that rolling pin in just a little bit and handed it to him.

He said to me, "Where have you been turning? This is not something that you pick up and can do all of a sudden."

That's how I got started. I spent more and more time in Early's shop watching him work.

He told me, "If you ever make chairs, I want you to make them to stay together. There's a trick to it. Never use any kind of glue. If you do you are taking away from the history of it." He showed me the trick.

Early would make his chair rounds and bake them in an old, wood cook-stove. Then he would bore holes in green posts and drive the dry rounds into the green post. As the green post dries, it shrinks and tightens on that round. Once the post is dry, you cannot get the round and post apart.

To shape the chair backs, you put them in a barrel and boil them. You take the backs out of the boiling water, bend them a little bit on a piece of metal, and put them in the racks. You let them set there for a couple of weeks, depending on the weather. When they get dry, they fall out of the racks. Then it's time to cut a design on them, sand, and put them in the chair. We do use a couple of nails for putting the backs in the chair.

I make captain's chairs, dining room chairs, porch rockers, slipper rockers, children's rockers, baby rockers, bath stools, foot stools, and garden stools.

Fair Day?

The unfavorable weather apparently was not unfavorable for the **Rocky Mount Fair**. Notwithstanding the lowering of the clouds Thursday, the largest crowd passed through the gates in the history of that fair. The gate receipts were far in excess of those of previous years. The attendance was estimated at 6,000.

The racing was good, two or three of the speed trials were extremely exciting. **Capt. Tom Emery** has a colt whose running equals those of its owner running for the legislature.

The Friday attendance was large, drawn there to witness the tournament of ladies. Three thousand was the estimated number.

The tournament was well worth seeing though only four ladies rode. **Mrs. Willis**, Knightess of **Clio**; **Miss Annie Brian**, Knightess of **Nash**; **Miss Ida Neville**, Knightess of **Halifax**; and **Miss Kate Fields**, Knightess of **Edgecombe**. The ladies were good riders. At first there was a want of confidence with some. The Knightesses of **Edgecombe** and **Halifax** challenged the winner for another tilt, but she did not accept.

A gentleman offered the Knightess of **Halifax** a hat if she won a race half mile dash, with Knightesses of **Nash** and **Edgecombe**. **J.R. Grannis** heard the offer, and his county pride was aroused, and he made a similar offer to **Edgecombe**. **C.T. Willis** said he had too much gallantry for **Nash** to be left out, so he made a tender of the finest silk handkerchief.

The race was run. **Nash** was easily beaten, but the struggle between **Edgecombe** and **Halifax** was determined. Under whip and spur they ran the last quarter neck and neck. At first, **Halifax** was ahead, but in the home stretch **Edgecombe** went to the front and won.

[Tarboro Southerner, 1888]

FREE, CONT. FROM PAGE 4

Americans listed. They lived in 30% of the households with free African Americans and were 26% of all free African Americans counted in the 1850 census in Nash Co. Today this name in this form is rarely seen in Nash Co. The name has probably evolved as **Lucas** although a few carry the name as **Locus**.

One hundred twenty of the free African American men included in the 1850 census had occupations listed. They were: Laborer, 48; Farm-



er, 38;
Turpentine,
20; Cooper, 3;
Carpenter, 2;

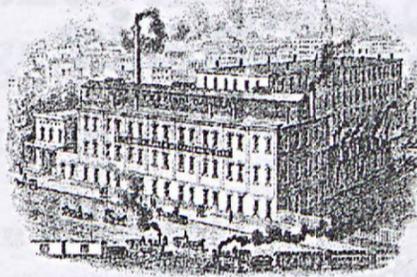
Ditcher, 2; Miller, 2; Cabinet Maker, 1; Distiller, 1; Shoe Maker, 1; Stone Mason, 1; Waggoner, 1. No occupations were listed for free African American women, but we can speculate that they toiled in agriculture with their men. There were 13 owners of real property with a total value of \$2066. All these men were heads of household, and all were farmers except one who was in the turpentine industry.

Sur-



names of free African Americans of Nash Co. in 1850, in addition to those already mentioned, were: **Al-**

len, Anderson, Archer, Arrington, Artis, Baker, Blackwell, Boon, Boothe, Brantley, Braswell, Cross, Dickens, Dunson, Eatmon, Edwards, Evans, Hagins, Hamilton, Harrison, Harvey, Hedgepeth, Henry, Howard,



THE L. C. SMITH GUN.

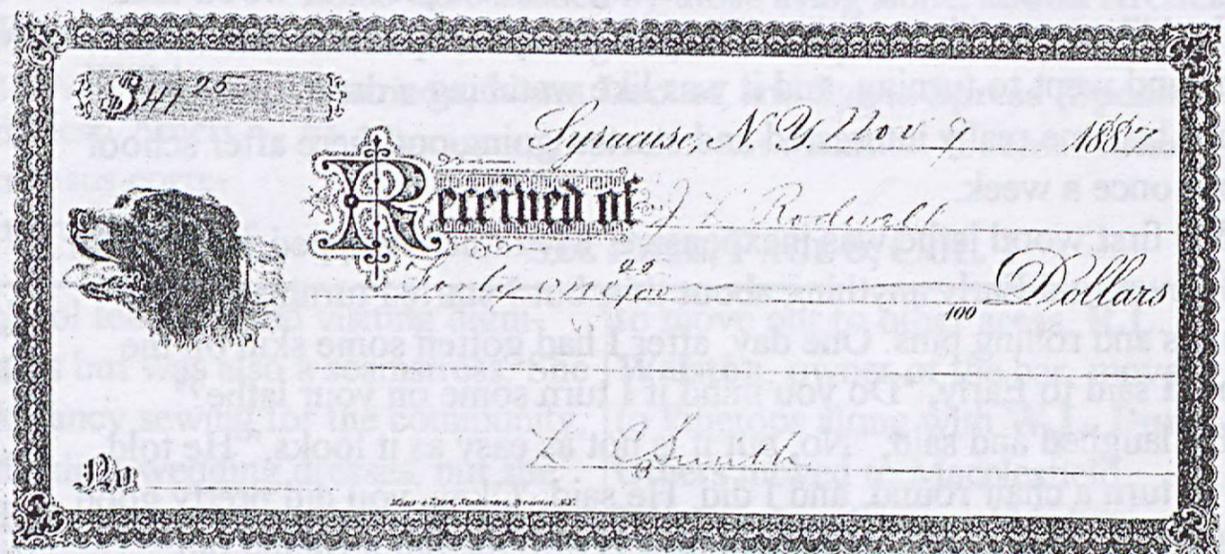
Mr. J. L. Rodwell,
Shatter, N. C.

Dear Sir: Your card of Oct. 19th, at hand. In reply would say we shipped you the gun to Pidgeon, N. C. two or three days ago and trust you have it ere this, also that it pleases your customer in all respects. Awaiting your further orders we remain.

Yours truly,
L. C. Smith.



Syracuse, N.Y. Oct. 22, 1887.



Axtell, a community in western Warren Co. between Long Branch and Phoebes Creek was first named Old Shatter, a corruption of Chateau. It was settled during the Revolutionary War. Shatter Musteer Ground, used during the Civil War, was located here. The post office which was located here from 1885 until 1904 was named Shatter. The name was changed in 1890 for a famous race horse.

[Submitted by Hiram Perkinson, President of TRC]

Hunt, Izard, Jones, Knuckles, Locust, Marlowe, Mayho, Mills, Mitchell, Mobley, Morgan, Murphy, Myres, Pace, Palmer, Pettiford, Powell, Price, Pulley, Reed, Renel, Richardson, Spiers, Spress (Spears?), Tayborne, Toney, Tucker, Vick, Wiggins, Wilkins and Williams.

Free African Americans were a significant presence in NC and in Nash Co. From 1830-1860, this population grew by more than 50%. By 1850, they faced many restrictions. The "Free Negro Codes" were in effect



although, in NC, enforcement was lax. In rural Nash Co. the impact may not have been as great as in urban centers. Before 1850, the state's policy was to deal with the free African Americans by regulating their social, political and economic affairs. By 1850 there was a movement to remove the free African American from NC. They had become a "problem." It was thought they provoked unrest in the slave population. It surely was a period of frustration, confusion, and uncertainty for the free African American.

(Contact Lawrence Jones at 3521 Wiggins Rd, Spring Hope, NC 27882 or 252-478-6652)



Tar River Genealogy

Old Lod

BY LOUISE FULLER

Excerpt from a poem relating the Lodwick Alford family genealogy

Lodwick, Lodowick—take your pick.
Bet old Sarah just called him 'Wick'

Lived up in New Kent
Got wanderlust, to Carolina he went.
Brought with him family and probably friends

And this is where our story begins.

The first time we hear of Lodwick is in 1734.

The event mentioned makes us think he was born 1710 or so.

St. Peter's records a son, William, born July thirty-one,

The only child of Elizabeth and Lodwick, his first son.

Let us stick to the issue at hand—
Ole Lodwick is our man.

Brothers identified as James, Julius, Goodrich, and Warren

Not a single name in today's Alford clan that is foreign.

Elizabeth was the name of Ole Lod's first wife we agree, she was a Cade
Born in 1717, married and died while still a young maid.

Lod didn't have time to shop around to find a mother for his son.

Lo and behold, there was Susannah Cade right under his thumb.

So Lod now has a new wife.

A little girl, Elizabeth, comes to bring joy to his life.

In 1738 Jacob, son number two, makes his debut.

Births of no other children are recorded, but we know there were quite a few.

Elk Marsh was getting crowded, I fear,
The price of land becoming too dear.
The lure of more spacious land was too great,

And Ole Lod was making his plans to leave as early as 1748.

Traveling was hard, but Ole Lod got about,

Even when roads were bad and bridges often out.

He traveled from New Kent to now Halifax,

In Warren, Granville, Bute and Franklin, that's a fact.

We don't know when Susannah died.

We don't know how many years she was at Ole Lod's side.

We do not know how many children she bore.

How we wish we knew more!

Ole Lod married a Sarah, perhaps his sister-in-law,

Just before going back to his plantation on the River Tar.

Susannah had gone to her heavenly home.

A new wife at his side rode.

Children were born to Sarah, too—

Only their birth record could tell us who.

CONNECTOR

Fourteen known children are attributed to old Lod,
Five other maybe, but we are not sold.
Some other may have died for all we know,

Just adding to the score.

Things must have gone along peacefully for many a year

Until tragedy struck, as we hear

Drury's slave, "Harry," speeds Sarah to her demise.

Ole Lod goes into a decline with no Sarah by his side.

Sarah had just died when Ole Lod made his will.

Etheldred Taylor's estate papers are filled

with account of that terrible affair.

Sarah was married to Ole Lod, they declare.

Beside the Cypress, where the tall oaks wave,

We have searched fruitless for the grave
And the site where Sarah's children were born.

Perhaps they lie beneath the tall corn.

Many a year has passed since they departed.

On their land other dreams have been started.

The scenes of joy, the perils of the past
Lay hidden as the years go fast.

So it is with pardonable pride

We remember Ole Lod and Elizabeth,
Susannah, and Sarah, his wives.

Reader's Choice

Local Color



Fountains and Eagles of Edgecombe County, 1861-1865, by Benjamin Eagles Fountain, Jr, Copyright 1999.

Five of Solomon Fountain's grandsons, Almond, Cofield, Jo-

seph, Wesley and Norfleet, all from Edgecombe County, answered the call to arms by the State of North Carolina for service in a war that all thought would end quickly.

Tragedy struck both families of the Confederacy. Two lost their lives, and four were prisoners of war. The battles raged on and on causing devastating effects.

Out of all this darkness the two families were joined together at war's end by the marriage of Almond Leo-

nidas Fountain and Sarah Louisa Wilmouth Eagles, sister of the three Eagle brothers.

Who better to tell this poignant story than the grandson of Almond and Sarah, Benjamin Eagles Fountain, Jr. Dr. Fountain spoke at the February, 2000 meeting of Tar River Connections, giving us a fascinating glimpse of these two well-known Tar River families.

[A copy of this book may be obtained from: Carteret County Historical Society, Inc; PO Box 481; Morehead City, NC 28557.]

18th Century Masons Along the Tar River

Masonry, or freemasonry, the largest and oldest fraternal organization in the world, promotes brotherhood and morality among its members. Early colonists brought the organization to North America and many leaders, including George Washington and Benjamin Franklin, belonged to the group. It was established in NC in 1755 during the



George Washington, wearing Masonic regalia, during laying of US Capital cornerstone, 1793

early period of royal government. A secret organization of men only with elaborate rituals, it worked for the welfare of its members, and required a belief in God. Throughout its history, Masonry has brought together men of varied beliefs, opinions, and religions. At times, they dress in elaborate, colorful costumes, and take part in dramatic rituals, many of which are secret.

During the first century of NC's history, many Masons settled in the colony and they are believed to have been influential during those early years. The **St. John's Lodge No. 213** in **Wilmington, NC** was established in March, 1754 during the early period of royal government. The next NC lodges were the **Crown Point**

Lodge in Pitt Co. and the **Royal White Hart Lodge in Halifax**. Most all lodges held meetings in private homes or inns. The Pitt Co. Lodge held its first meeting 24 June 1767 at **Col. Shadrack Allen's** inn about 15 miles southeast of present day **Greenville**, where George Washington was to spend the night on his southern tour in 1791. The **Halifax Co.** lodge, which held its first meetings in 1765, first met at **Marsh Store** 5 miles southwest of the town of Halifax. This lodge was later discontinued in favor of a lodge in the town of Halifax which met at **Anthony Troughton's** tavern, **Peter Copeland's**, **Daniel Lovel's**, and **Thomas Wild's** before settling at **William Martin's Ordinary** for about 15 years. **Buffalo Lodge** in what is now **Warren Co.** [then **Bute**] began in 1766.

Joseph Montfort, member of The Royal White Hart Lodge, arrived in **Edgecombe** [now Halifax] Co. in 1750 and married **Priscilla Hill**, daughter of **Colonel Benjamin Hill** of **Bertie Co.** He served in the General Assembly, as Clerk of Court of Edgecombe and Halifax Co., Colonel in the provincial militia and influential Mason. In March, 1772, he presented a charter at the lodge meeting appointing him "**Provincial Grand Master of and for America.**" This entitled him to grant charters for lodges. He issued charters to a number of new lodges including **St. John's Lodge at New Bern**, **St. John's in Kinston**, **Royal Edwin at Windsor**, **Dornoch** in Bute Co., and **Unanimity at Edenton**.

The members of Royal White Hart Lodge were a cross-section of planters and business and professional men from Halifax and the surrounding countryside. **Dr. Frederick Schulzer**, first Master, was a **German** physician. Attorney **James Miller** was a well educated **Scot** with

a 621 volume library. **Alexander Telfair** was a **Scot**, a ship owner, a merchant, and a legislator. Royal White Hart meetings were not somber. In 1767, they ordered 6 dozen pint glasses, 3 dozen punch glasses, 3½ dozen quarter-decanter, 2 two-quart decanters, and four one-gallon



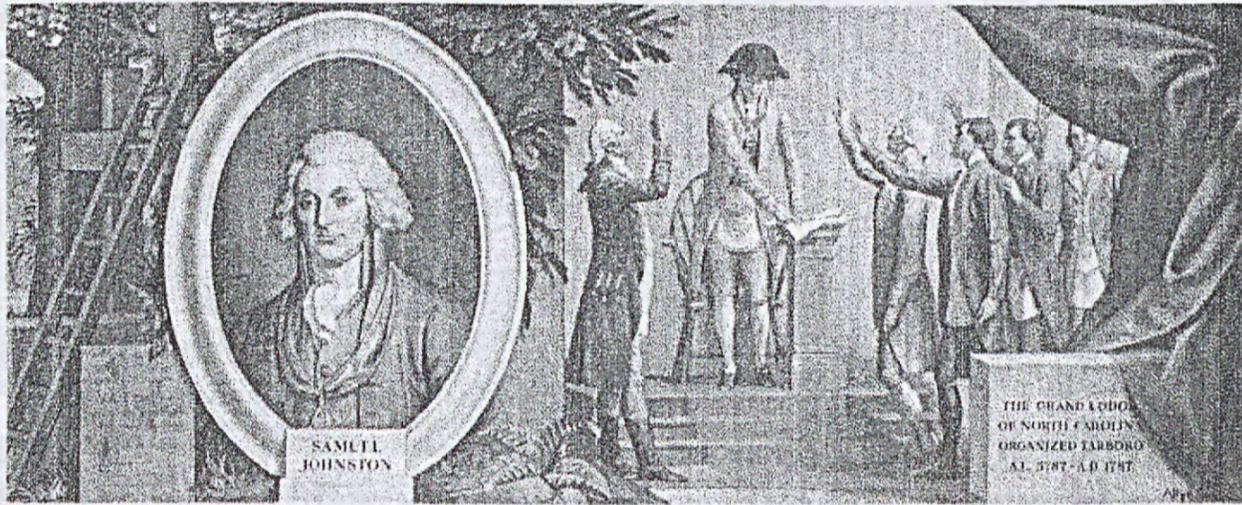
bowls of Bow China, one of which still survives, all enameled "**Halifax Lodge No. Carolina.**" Minutes of Royal White Hart indicate serious duties undertaken such as fund-raising for distressed brothers.

Prior to 1776, support for independence in NC was not certain. Many remained loyal to **England**. **Andrew Miller**, **John Burnside**, and **Alexander Telfair**, all of Halifax, were on the side of the **Tories**. Among the **Patriots**, we find **Gen. Jethro Sumner**, Bute [now Warren] Co. inn-keeper, and **Micajah Bullock** of **Granville Co.** Masonic records of the Revolutionary era suggest that about 20% of NC lodge members fought with the **Continental Army**. This was several times the number who fought on the side of England or otherwise showed lack of support for the cause for American independence. In fact, most of the revolutionary leaders were Masons, and it is believed that they organized a "shadow government" that would have taken over by force if the Revolutionary ideal had been rejected. Of course, this did not happen.

By the time **Lord Cornwallis**

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

surrendered at **Yorktown** in 1781, NC Masonry was in shreds. Few, if any, of the lodges functioned during the war. However, returning soldiers, flushed with victory, were anxious to reorganize their



lodges. Royal White Hart Lodge in Halifax, Dornoch in Franklin Co., and **Blandford Bute Lodge** in what was Bute Co. were thriving by the end of 1782. Nevertheless, for 5 years after the surrender of Cornwallis, Masonry in NC, lacking effective leadership, languished. However, when the NC General Assembly met in 1786, many Masons had been elected, including **John Macon, Dixon Marshall** and **Augustine Willis** of Warren Co. and **Henry Montfort** of Halifax Co. There was discussion, among the legislators, of forming a "Grand Lodge." Lodges, including **Edenton, Warrenton, Halifax, Windsor, Winton** and **Franklin Co.**, were summoned to a convention at **Tarboro** in 1787 and the

CONNECTOR

Grand Lodge was established. This led to a great revival of Masonry in the state. The delegates to this convention were a varied lot. **William Muir** of Halifax was a

well-respected Scotc businessman, but his fellow delegate, the Rev. Mr. **Samuel McDougald** was a rascal and an imposter. **Col. Hardy Murfree**, founder of the town of **Murfreesboro**, was a respected war hero. His associate, **Dr. Patrick Garvey**, was an **Irish** rum-distiller who had spent time in jail in **Philadelphia** on a charge of illegally trading with the **British**.

Out of the devastation of the **American Revolution** grew the Masonic involvement in charitable affairs in America. The NC Grand Lodge of Masons established **Oxford Orphanage** in Granville Co. in 1872. This well known orphanage is still in existence today.

Roster of Tar River Masons in the 18th Century

Marsh Store

(later, White Hart Lodge)

Jesse Read prior to 1764

Royal White Hart No.

2, Halifax

- William Alexander 1765
- John Alston 1800
- Willis Alston 1790
- David Arnold 1798
- James Auld 1765
- Tthaddeus Barnes 1790
- Thomas Barrow 1800
- Stephen Bastard 1786
- Thomas Bell 1766
- Joseph Blythe 1783
- Hance Bond 1783
- _____ Bousch 1783
- Gee Bradley 1783
- John Branch 1783
- James Brickell 1783
- William Brimage 1767
- Nathaniel Brown 1767
- Peter Brown 1798
- James Brownlow 1790

- Charles Bruce 1765
- John Burnside 1772
- John Camp 1789
- John Campbell 1765
- Stephen Carney 1790
- Alexander Carson 1786
- Wilson Carter 1794
- Benjamin Chapman 1766
- Benjamin Cofield 1791
- David Cofield 1790
- Charles Copeland 1766
- John Craddock 1783
- John Craven 1784
- Anthony Crutcher 1783
- Saml Cunningham 1784
- William R. Davie 1784
- Archibald Davis 1787
- Gooderum Davis 1783
- Johnson Davis 1783
- Thomas Davis 1783
- Thomas E. Dawson 1791
- John Deloach 1767
- Joseph Dickinson 1765
- Benjamin Doles 1799
- Samuel Donaldson

- Isaac Dortch 1791
- Henry Dowse 1765
- John Drake 1792
- John Drew 1784
- William Drew 1792
- Guilford Dudley 1783
- James Duncan 1772
- Benjamin Easley 1787
- Benjamin Edwards 1783
- John Edwards 1791
- William Edwards 1766
- Thomas Evans 1783
- James Exum 1799
- Edward Fisher 1798
- Isham Fitts 1784
- John Ford 1783
- Robert W. Freear 1769
- Edward Gamble 1785
- Frederick Gantz 1792
- Samuel Garner 1792
- John Geddy 1765
- Nevil Gee 1799
- Thomas Gerrard 1790
- William Gilmour 1783
- Robert Goodloe 1765

- James Gray 1790
- John Gray 1799
- William Gregory 1798
- Edward Hall 1772
- Thomas Hall 1792
- John Haller 1766
- Douglas Hamilton 1771
- Wood J. Hamlin 1792
- John Hannon 1791
- Norfleet Harris 1784
- Richard Harrison 1791
- Thomas Hart 1783
- John Haynes 1791
- Robert Hays 1783
- William Hays 1783
- Egbert Haywood 1766
- John Haywood 1791
- William Hendrie 1783
- James Hilliard 1791
- Abraham Hodge 1796
- James Hogg
- Thomas Hogg 1783
- Joshua Hopkins 1799
- Thomas Hudson 1798
- John Matt. Ince 1783
- Curtis Ivey 1783

CONT. ON PAGE 12

RELIEF FOR MAN AND BEAST.

THE

HORSEMAN'S HOPE,



OR

FARMER'S FRIEND.

Arrangements are now made for supplying the Public with this

BREAST REMEDY.

Which has been used with wonderful success by those who have had an opportunity of testing its virtues. No family should neglect to have a supply, and all persons would do well to keep some by them, to use in case of accident to Man or Horse.

For Horses, etc.

or the Cure of Sprains, Bruises, Saddle and Collar Galls, Swollen Joints, Milksore and Weakness of the Legs, Old Sores, Strangles, etc., etc.

For Man.

For the Cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Swellings, Strains, Stitches, Pains, Stiffness and Weakness of the Limbs, Bruises, etc., etc.

And other Accidents and Afflictions to which Men and Animals are liable.

This Preparation has been before the Public a sufficient time to have its merits fairly tested, and the re-

Ayer's Cathartic

for all the purposes of and for curing Constipation, Indigestion, Poul Stomach, Erysipelas, Eruptions, and Humors, Drops, Worms, Neuralgia, etc., etc.



DURHAM MEDICATED CIGARETTES.

A Sure Remedy For Headache, Sleeplessness, and all Nervous Affections.

A Speedy Relief For Catarrh, Cold in the Head and Hay Fever.

PLEASANT, CONVENIENT AND EFFECTUAL.

MANUFACTURED BY DURHAM MEDICATED CIGARETTE CO.

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DURHAM, N. C.



WONDERFUL MEDICINE FREE!

PROMPTLY SENT TO EVERY MAN WHO NEEDS A GENERAL BRACING UP.

IT BRINGS PERFECT MANHOOD TO ALL.

The Greatest Discovery of the Famous PHYSICIANS' INSTITUTE, of Chicago, Ill.

GRATUITOUSLY, CLADLY SENT to all men who need it and who will write for it.

A large percentage of the men of today are sadly in need of the right kind of medical treatment for weakness peculiar to men. Many cases are due to early rises, others from excesses, while many of the cases are due to overwork, worry and general nervous debility. It matters not, however, what the cause may have been, the fact still remains that they all require proper medical attention IMMEDIATELY.

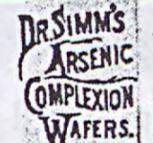
Write us at once, giving a description of your case and we will prepare you a course of treatment specially adapted for your condition, and send it to you a COMPLETE FREE, in plain sealed package. We can develop every portion and organ of your body, stop all drains and losses, and restore you to PERFECT MANHOOD. Failure is impossible with our method. We have thousands of testimonials from all over the world.

READ WHAT THESE PATIENTS SAY!

Blauvelt, Wash., Mar. 27, 1900. *Physician's Institute, Chicago.*
Dear Sir:—I have never finished my course of treatment, and find myself a different man. I cannot find words enough to praise and to praise the day, gratitude I feel towards you. Your treatment is simply wonderful. I am perfectly cured and thank you a hundred times and will help you all I possibly can. My God bless you and your work. Yours truly,
C. F. P.

Leas, La., June 19, 1900. *Physician's Institute, Chicago.*
Dear Sir:—Please accept my thanks for the kindness you have done me. I have been entirely cured and my vigor has returned. I am all O. K. I am better than I have been for 15 years. I do not feel like the same man. All my friends whom they meet me, say, what have you been doing? I was surprised at the improvement in my condition.

Beaver, N. D., Jan. 29, 1900. *Physician's Institute.*
Gentlemen:—I wish to express my heartfelt thanks for the result of my treatment. During the last two weeks that I took your treatment the improvement was remarkable. I have had no more of the symptoms since taking your medicine. My friends are all surprised at the improvement in my condition.



Montague's Balm, An Indian remedy for toothach, WHICH when applied according to directions, has never failed to afford immediate and permanent relief, just received and for sale by J. W. COTTEN. 11th Nov. 1835.

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICINE DISCOVERED

cures all Humors from the worst to a common Blotch or Pimple. From two to six bottles are warranted to cure Salt Rheum or Tetter, Pimples on Face, Boils, Erysipelas, Liver Complaint, Six to twelve bottles warranted to cure Scrofula, Swellings and Sores and all skin diseases.

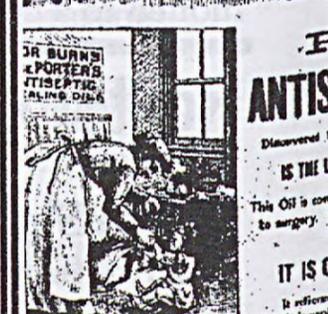
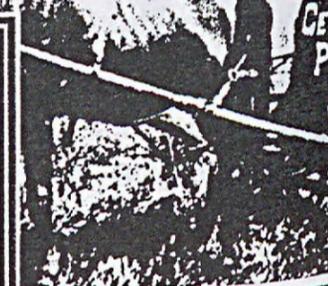


PARKER'S HAIR BALM Cleanses and beautifies. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never fails to restore Hair to its Youthful Condition.

Patent Medicine

Patent medicine was one of the original "cottage industries." Many, started in kitchens or tiny labs, made their inventors instantly rich, even though most were useless and some were downright dangerous. The patent medicine salesman used extravagant promises and wild claims to promote his product and the naive and fearful consumer drank it up!

There seemed to be a cure for every ill. The label on Dr. John W. Bull's Celebrated Pills promised to cure impure blood, spring fever, eruptions, pimples, anemia, pallor, lack of appetite, faintness, general debility, listlessness, low spirits, dyspepsia, vomiting, coated tongue, unpleasant taste in mouth, bad breath, water-brash, heartburn, nausea, flatulency, sour stomach, discomfort after eating, painful digestion, constipation, sick headache, dizziness, dimness of sight, coldness of hands and feet, ringing in the side



to Sore or Out will never matter if you use this one trial, it will give you relief and cure.

MANUFACTURED BY PARIS MEDICAL

BECKWITH'S

Anti-dyspeptic Pills THIS most valuable medicine cure of Dyspepsia, and the prevention of bilious fevers, colic, &c. &c. is constantly on hand and for sale by J. W. COTTEN. Tarboro', 24 Sept. 1835.

DR. R. F. PRICE'S Medical and Surgical Dispensary No. 1612 LARIMER STREET, DENVER, COLO.



Panacea Water,

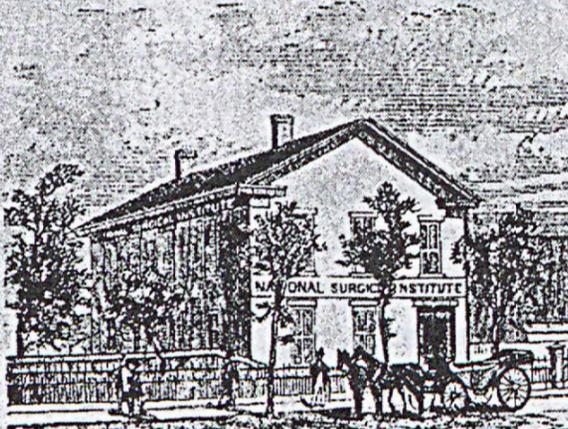
One of the wonders among the resources of North Carolina.

Cures Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoea, Scrofula and Ezema.

Possesses rare and extraordinary merit in relieving kidney and liver troubles; a splendid appetizer and blood purifier; keeps for years; will cure you at your homes; pleasant, harmless, and reliable for children and adults. Superb for teething children and nursing mothers.

For sale by John S. Pescud and King & McGee, Raleigh; J. H. Hardin, Wilmington; P. W. Vaughan, Durham. If your druggist does not keep it, send \$4 for a case of six gallons, f. o. b., at Littleton, N. C., to JOHN A. WILLIAMS, Oxford N. C.

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OMAHA, NEBRASKA. For treatment of CHRONIC DISEASES, Hare Lip, Cross Eyes, Club Foot, Club Hand, Stiff and weak Joints, Hip Joint Diseases, Spinal Diseases, Paralysis, Wry Neck, Hernia, Piles, Diseases of Eye and Ear, Diseases of the Womb, and all classes of Surgery, Physical Deformities, Etc.

DR. PRICE treats all diseases of the Head and Urinary Organs. Female Complaints, Stomach of the Brain, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Irritability of Nerve, etc. Contagious diseases, Loss of Power, Nervous and Physical Debility, Spontaneous Emission, etc. Diseases arising from the Indiscretion of early youth, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, etc. Sore Throat, Glaucoma, Swellings, Rheumatism and Gout.

HINDERCORNS. The Only Sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensured comfort to the feet. 10c. at Druggists. Hindercocks & Co., N. Y.



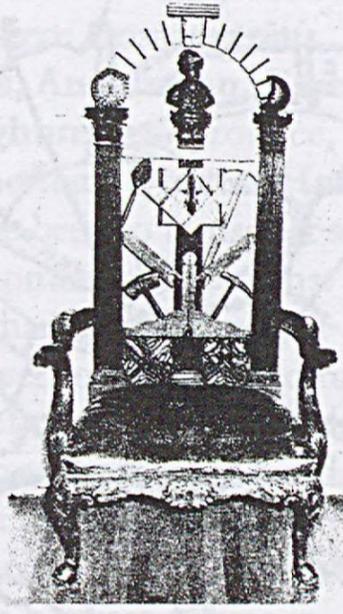
DR. HAINES' GOLDEN SPECIFIC A Positive Cure for LIQUOR HABIT. Allaying all Desire for Alcoholic Stimulants, and Strengthening the entire Nervous System. ONE PACKAGE WILL CURE ANY ORDINARY CASE. TWO PACKAGES WILL CURE THE MOST OBSTINATE. PRICE \$3.00 GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO. Sole Proprietors. PER PACKAGE 185 RACE STREET CINCINNATI

CONT. FROM P. 9						CONNECTOR	
John I'Anson	1787	Robert Norris	1786	James Williamson	1784	Johnston-Caswell	
Henry Jenkins	1800	William Parke	1766	____ Willis	1783	[Buffalo, Blandford-	
Archibald Jett	1790	William Parker	1786	____ Wright	1765	Bute] No. 10,	
____ Johnson	1783	Charles Pasteur	1767			Warrenton	
William Johnson	1766	Thomas Pasteur	1783	First, or Crown			
Jacob Johnston	1792	Samuel Peete	1791	Point, Pitt County			
Vinklar Jones	1798	John Peters	1800	John Barber	1767	Robert Adams	
John Kay	1790	Mungo Ponton	1793	Robert Bignell	1767	Rhodam Adkins	1782
James Henry Keys	1786	Eaton Pugh	1792	Nathaniel Blinn	1767	John Alexander	1796
Joseph Kidd	1783	E.A. Purrington	1800	Peter Blinn	1767	Solomon Alston	1766
Kindred Knight	1792	David Putney	1787	William Brown	1767	W. Armistead	1787
Thomas Lind	1783	Ambrose Ramsey	1772	Thomas Cooper	1764	Thomas Armstrong	1782
John Linton	1765	William Rea	1790	Richd [or Geo.] Evans	1767	Thomas Atkins	1784
Joseph B Littlejohn	1798	Asa Read	1800	James Glasgow	1767	Daniel Barrett	1784
Abner W. Long	1800	Reache Read	1799	Bolen Hall	1767	Robert Bell	1793
Joseph Long	1765	Joseph Thom Rhodes	1783	James Hall	1767	Thomas Bell	1766
John Joseph Long	1796	Jesse Rhymes	1785	Thomas Hall	1767	Richard Blount	1795
Lunsford Long	1787	John Ring	1786	Thomas Hardy	1767	James Burke	1766
Nicholas Long	1783	John Rogers	1765	James Hill	1767	Archibald Campbell	1767
Richard H. Long	1792	Charles Saunders	1783	Clement Holliday	1765	John Campbell	1789
Josiah Love	1787	Frederick Schulzer	1765	Peter Johnson	1767	William Campbell	1784
Daniel Lovel	1765	M.W. Sears	1765	William Kelly	1767	James Cannon	1786
James Lyne	1783	Isadore Sherrill	1786	John Lesslie	1767	James Carney	1784
Samuel McDougald	1786	Benjamin Sherrod	1799	Livingston Lockhart	1767	John Christmas	1766
Thomas McGowen	1792	Frederick Simons	1765	William McClellan	1767	Nathaniel Christmas	1784
Edmund D. McNair	1800	Henry Skipwith	1771	George Miller	1767	Thomas Christmas	1784
Henry Machen	1772	William Ruffin Smith	1800	Robert Newell	1767	Dudley Clanton	1791
J. Marshall	1793	Charles R. Stewart	1783	William Pratt	1767	Edward Clanton	1794
Starling Marshall	1796	Bassett Stith	1791	Richard Richardson	1767	Richard Cocke	1794
Samuel Marsom	1786	David Stokes	1765	John Simpson	1767	James Collier	1793
William Martin	1766	John Stokes	1783	Dornock, Bute		Joseph Cook	1789
Daniel Mason	1799	Montfort Stokes	1783	County [Franklin]		Robert Cunningham	1782
Patrick Martin	1783	Frederick Sumner	1765	William Brickell	1785	Charles Cupples	1768
Robert Maxwell	1786	Thomas Tabb	1784	William Green	1785	Peter R. Davis	1797
Andrew Miller	1766	Elkanah Talley	1786	Durham Hall	1785	Reuben Dejemett	1785
Andrew Miller	1784	Francis Tate	1800	Henry Hill	1785	Jenkins Devaney	1782
James Milner	1766	Howell Tatum	1783	John Macon	1785	Henry Drake	1796
Lockhart Mitchell	1789	Charles Edw Taylor	1783	William Sewell	1785	William P. Duke	1797
Henry Montfort	1783	Abishai Thomas	1783			Joseph Duncan	1767
Joseph Montfort	1765	John Thompson	1765			Thomas Duncan	1767
Joseph Montfort	1783	John Tillery	1783			William Duncan	1767
Lawrence Mooney	1792	Andrew Troughton	1765			John R. Eaton	1798
William Moore	1765	Peter Troughton	1765			William Elliott	1782
Henry Moran	1796	Robert Turnbull	1766			John Estis	1791
John Robt Morgan	1786	William Tuton	1791			William Falkener	1794
Peter Morgan	1783	Samuel Warren	1786			Wm A K Falkener	1799
William Muir	1783	Samuel Westray	1791			Thomas Ferrall	1797
Thomas Mutter	1765	Matt. C. Whittaker	1791			Henry Fitts	1798
John Nelson	1783	Thomas Wild	1767			Oliver Fitts	1796
Robert Nelson	1765	Anthony Williams	1799			John Ford	1782
Julius Nicholas	1766	Robert Williams, Jr.	1797			Robert Freeman	1791
		Benjamin Williamson	1792			William Gilreath	1766



Master Mason

**Franklin Lodge,
Franklin Co., formed
in 1791. Member list
missing.**

Thomas Gloster	1794	Anderson Paschall	1799	Ebenezer Hopkins	1788	Robert Hyde	1794
John Gordon	1766	Paul Patrick	1767	Jonathan Loomis	1788	William Lassiter	1800
James Gray	1782	Nathaniel Peebles	1767	William McDaniel	1789	William P. Little	1795
James Green	1794	Thomas Peebles	1791	Cosimo Medici	1788	Henry Lyne, Jr.	1797
Sherwood Green	1798	Benjamin Person	1767	Charles Nuttle	1789	James Lyne	1797
James Gregory	1784	Kemp Plummer	1789	John C. Osborne	1789	Daniel J. Manier	1800
Allen Groves	1766	Henry Potter	1789	David Shoemaker	1789	John Minor	1797
John Hall	1790	John Purnell	1785	Charles Smallwood	1789	John Mitchel	1800
James Hardridge	1767	James Ransom	1767	William Stewart	1788	William Moore	1797
Robert Hardy	1791	Seymore Ransom	1790	Samuel Willis	1788	Washington Norwood	1800
Lewis Hazard	1799	William Ransom	1791	John Young	1789	William Norwood	1794
Archibald Henderson	1789	William A. Richards	1793			William Parnell, Jr.	1797
G. Hill	1767	William Riddick	1767	Union, Greenville			
Henry Hill	1767	William Rose	1767				
Thomas Hill	1766	John Scott	1767	John Coart	1792	James Robards	1797
Thomas Hill	1799	Anthony Sharpe	1784	George Evans	1792	David Ruth	1797
Robert Hill	1782	Thomas Sherrod	1676	William Herritage	1792	John Scott	1794
Daniel Hough	1784	James Smith	1789	Raleigh No. 20, Tarboro			
James Johnson	1782	John F Dalziel Smith	1766				
Marmaduke Johnson	1782	Jethro Sumner	1767	Redmond Dillon Barry	1795	William Scott	1800
William Johnson	1766	Thomas E. Sumner	1791	William Clements	1796	Zachariah Sims	1800
W. Eaton Johnston	1794	William Tabb	1766	Charles Gerard	1796	John P. Smith	1797
Edward Jones	1766	George Tassie	1767	Thomas Guion	1796	William Smith	1797
Hill Jones	1793	Matthew Thomas	1767	_____ Hilliard	1793	Stephen Sneed	1794
John Jones	1782	George Torrance	1786	John Inglis	1794	Wiley Spear	1800
Benjamin Kimbell	1767	Benjamin Tucker	1766	Nathan Mathewson	1796	Francis Taylor	1797
Benjamin Kimbell Jr	1782	Richard Tunstall	1790	Robert White	1795	Robert Thomas	1800
Buckner Kimbell	1767	Richard Turnbull	1766	Hiram No. 24, Williamsboro			
James Kimbell	1767	James Turner	1786				
William Kimbell	1767	Thomas Turner	1782	Thomas Allen	1800	Joseph Towns	1800
William Kimbell	1790	Daniel Vaulx	1784	Robert Archibald	1800	James Vaughn	1795
Shadrack Kinnebrew	1784	Patrick Walker	1789	Alexander Brodie	1797	John Williams	1794
John Lees	1791	John Lyles Ward	1789	John Brodie	1792	Robert Williams Jr.	1795
Josiah Love	1788	Richard Williams	1767	Micajah Bullock	1794	John Wilson	1800
Thomas Machen	1767	Washington No. 15, Beaufort County				Thomas Wilson	1800
Harrison Macon	1782						
John Macon	1782	Silas W. Arnett	1788				
Dixon Marshall	1782	Benjamin Brown	1789				
Matthew Marshall	1791	William Brown	1789	Chair owned in colonial times by George Washington's lodge. Presented in 1778 to Unanimity Lodge No. 7, Edenton, NC.			
Joseph Marx	1792	George Cameron	1788				
Patewell Milner	1767	Peter Cassau	1791	Francis N W Burton	1800		
William Moore	1767	George Clark	1789	George Burton	1794		
Jacob Mordecai	1791	Charles Crawford	1788	Hutchins Burton	1800		
Benjamin Moss	1790	George Dennison	1788	James M. Burton	1797		
Moses Myers	1796	John Baptist Dewaux	1789	Robert Burton	1797		
Samson M. Myers	1797	Alderson Ellison	1789	Reuben Butler	1800		
Joseph Nash	1791	William Farris	1788	Thomas Falconer	1800		
Prisley Nelms	1797	John N. Garrison	1788	James Green	1797		
John E. Nolan	1793	Walter Hanrahan	1789	John Hare	1797		
John Norwood	1766	Robert Hattridge	1789	Robert Harris	1800		
Robert Park	1796			Leonard Henderson	1797		
William Park	1767			William Hilliard	1800		
				Samuel Hogg	1797		

The Gladness of Miss Josie's Smile

On the April 1, 1864, a young Southern soldier, at **Orange Co Court House, VA**, sat down to write a letter. *Camp of 2nd Mississippi Regt.* he wrote, in the beautiful script that many young Southern gentlemen of that day were accustomed to employ for their correspondence, even from camps and battlefields.

Miss Josie,

You will doubtless be much surprised and disappointed when you find that I have thus intruded myself as an uninvited intruder upon even some of your leisure moments. When truth impells, then my lips will no longer remain silent. When feeling prompts, prudence forgets discretion and the confession will be made, tho the innocent but offending victim may receive cruel and harsh punishment for his temerity.

Having prepared Miss Josie by this introductory statement, the soldier turned to poetry for his full confession.

I am with feelings of the warmest attachment and sincere devotion. Yours truly, Junius".

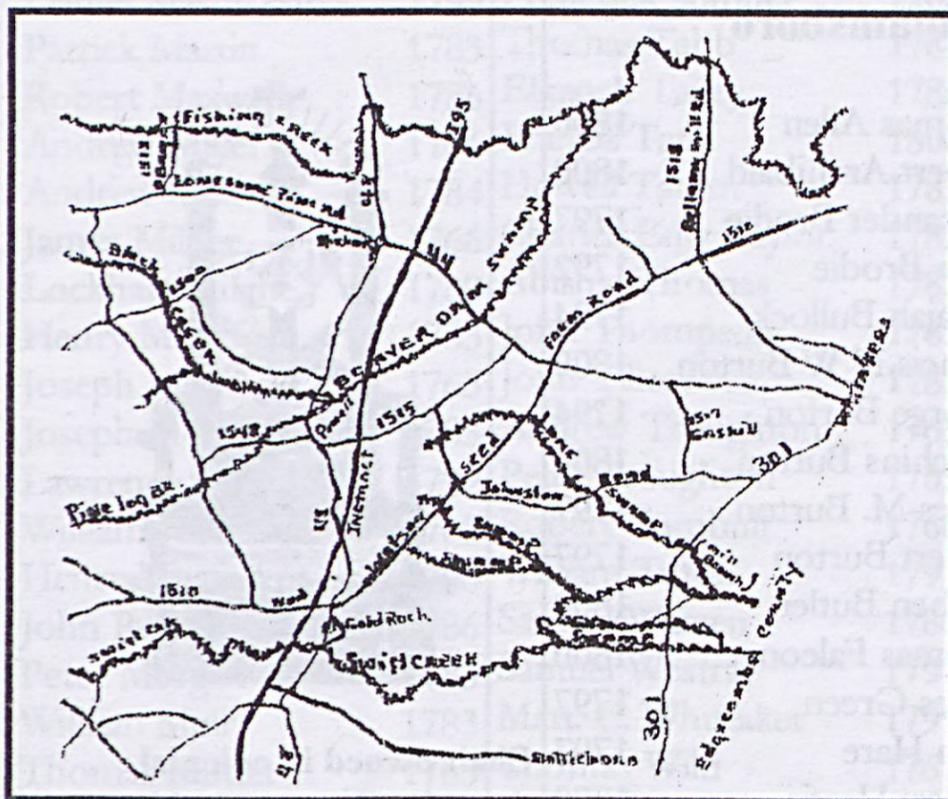
Amid the throng that round thee bend
In praise and homage sometimes lend
A thought of him who dared while
To drink the gladness of thy smile,
Forgetting in that rapturous hour
All fates decrees and fortunes powers.

But too soon to part, thou on thy way
Of light and life and joyous day
He to the world's fierce conflicts turns
Yet every thought that in him burns
Each impulse high, each dream divine,
Was born of thee and linked with thine.

No evidence remains today to tell what Miss Josie did about the letter. It is unlikely that she replied in kind, for even before the **War** began, Miss Josie, who was **Miss Josephine Cherry**, of **Enfield, NC**, had centered her affections on another soldier, **Henry Wise Gorham**, of **Beaufort County**, whom she married shortly after War's end.

[Contributed by Sam Gorham, TRC member.]

RAMBLER, CONT. FROM P. 1



called **North Whitakers**, seeking the **William Dozier** house, "**Black Jack**" (**John Hilliard's** home) or the

Kinchen Carter Taylor house. Wonderful stories have been told about the people who lived in each of them.

Although his house no longer exists, **Jacob Ing** remains my favorite area resident. He was called "friend" more than anyone on area legal documents. He witnessed wills, was guardian, ran a mill and a **Mr. Stallings** in **Edgecombe** left a negro woman in his care because he knew he would be kind to her. **Jacob Ing** lived in **Nash** but died across that invisible line (nowadays very visible—a railroad tract divides the counties) in **Battleboro**.

The **Edgecombe County Court Minutes**, 15 October 1766 reveals this about **Jacob's** grandfather, **Joseph Ing**, "**James Speir** on oath concerning the manner by which the sd **Joseph Ing** came by the loss of his left ear, declared he saw **Isom Gooding** bite it off while he and the said **Gooding** were engaged in a fight." Can't you hear **Jacob** chuckle as he related this story?

Thrill of Racing

It was a beautiful May morning in the late 1700's, just outside **Halifax, NC**. Drums beat for the start of the race as a crowd of onlookers lined **Willie Jones'** race track. The horses snorted and pawed the ground as the jovial planters and business men placed wagers on their favorites. The race track was in a field in the rear of Willie Jones' house, **The Grove**, near the bend in **Quankey Creek** below the site of the old mill-pond. Willie had built a bay window in his house, supposedly the first in **America**, so he could watch the races from there. This was the start of 3 days of rough and exciting racing.

On Thursday, the 25th, the Races commenced on Willie Jones's ground near this town [Halifax]. The 1st day's purse... was won by **Col. Ashe's** horse **Wildair**, beating **Mr. Bullock's** noted horse **Collector**, **Mr. F. Young's** horse **Farmer**, **Mr. W. Alston's** horse **Mousetrap**, and **Mr. James Wilkinson's** horse **Omega**. The second day's heats were won by **Major Francis Pugh's** horse **President**, beating **Mr. Tillery's** **Beeswax**, **Arthur Jones's** horse **Mousetrap**, **Mr. Etherton's** **Cupid**, **Mr. Thorne's** **Fearnaught**, **Mr. Lemuel Long's** **Bullrock**, and **Mr. Foort's** **Mark Anthony** mare. The third day's heats were won by Mr. Foort's **Nancy Alston**, beating Major Pugh's **Solicitor**, **Mr. Drew's** mare **Miss Mordecai**, **Mr. Young's** **Farmer** and **Mr. Etherton's** **Cupid**.

Willie Jones was a wealthy planter, a fashionable fop, a Patriot leader during the Revolution, so avid for States Rights after the war that he refused to shake hands with George Washington on his visit to Halifax. He was also a keen sportsman who illustrates our ancestors' passion for horses. All of his numerous possessions he voluntarily laid at the feet of **Miss Sukey Cornell**—one of the

reigning toasts of the colony—who looked with favor upon his suit, but when her stern father intervened, swearing that he "would never consent to his daughter's marriage with any person who would risk a fortune on a horse race," the sportsman rose superior to the lover and, balancing "his favorite amusement" against a bride, "very properly and spiritedly declined any further solicitation." And Miss Sukey was not only a reigning toast—she was also one of the richest heiresses in the province. Surely no gentleman ever staked a higher prize on a horse race.

Warrenton race track

An account of the earliest race course in **Warrenton, Warren Co., NC**, recounts: **Colonel [William R.] Johnston** was mounting his fine nag



Greenwood Races.

THE Races over the Greenwood Course, Scotland Neck, will commence on Tuesday, the 3d day of November, and continue three days:—

1st Day—Proprietor's Purse, \$100, mile heats, entrance \$10.

2d Day—Jockey Club Purse, \$250, 3 mile heats, entrance \$15.

3d Day—A Handicap for \$110, mile heats, best three in five, entrance \$10, to be added to the purse.

Money up with the usual discount.

WM. NICKELS, Prop'r.
Greenwood, Scotland Neck, }
10th Oct. 1835. 42 }

one morning when he was struck by her beauty. He asked his servant if he thought she could run and he replied by telling him how fast she could run in the pasture. By the time Johnston

reached the tavern he had planned a quarter-mile race course on his land. At the tavern he found **Squire Kemp Plummer** and asked him what he thought of getting up a race. "What will you start?" asked Mr. Plummer. "My nag against the best riding horse in town," replied the Colonel. Plummer said, "Done sir. Your nag against my **Bessy**." A saddler was engaged to make a fine saddle. By the time it was finished the track was measured and ready. Most of the citizens walked out to see the race. Johnston's nag did not disappoint and thus commenced the race course at Warrenton.

Tracks everywhere

Race tracks—called race paths—were found in every community and on many plantations, and races between blooded stallions drew great crowds—high and low, rich and poor, male and female, white and black—all backing their favorites with stakes ranging from "a drink of grog" to a plantation! People flocked to musters, county courts, and fairs to meet friends, exchange news, and have fun, and horse racing was one of the main recreations.

Small but tough **Spanish Mustangs**, waded ashore at **Ocracoke Island** in 1585. In the early 1600's these horses were crossed with **Arabs, Turks, Andalusian, Barbs**, and **Thoroughbreds** to produce, by 1674, the **American Quarter Horse**.

Horses were bred to transport supplies and equipment and humans. These same characteristics gave a horse the power to take off and run with a burst of speed. After working all week, the horse provided Sunday entertainment by racing.

Colonists first raced in the short narrow streets between cabins in "street drags." When time permitted, they cleared a straight narrow path a quarter of a mile long and began what they called "quarter patching."

CONTINUED ON P. 16

RACING, CONT. FROM P. 15

The track length was limited because of the work involved and the primitive tools available. The quarter-mile contest was "one of the most picturesque and vivid aspects of turf sport." In some contests, if a horse left his side of the road the rider automatically lost the race, and this danger was always present, for in the early days, the horses were seldom trained. Occasionally, the horse ran into a tree, giving the rider such a blow as sometimes to cause his death. But contestants for a race could still be found for a quart of whisky.

As fine race horses were imported, distance runners became more prevalent and the circular mile-long track, where horses competed for a purse, grew in popularity. Each horse was required to run three heats, and the winner of two heats won the purse. A horse was "distanced" if he was more than an eighth of a mile behind the winner and was eliminated from the next heat. Races were wild and rough. About 6 horses started a race, and jockeys whipped and kicked and tried to unseat opponents.

Revolution

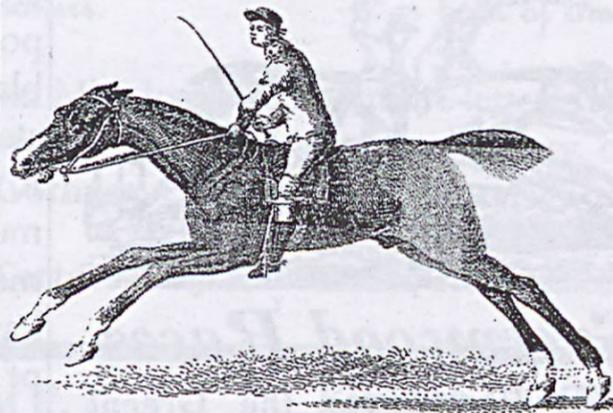
As the Revolution broke out, Many fine horses were sent down from VA to save them from the thieving Tories. The get of these sires and dams came into the possession of **Marmaduke Johnson** and others. **Gov. James Turner** of Warren Co. owned **True Blue, Magic, Jonah** and **Bryan O'Lynn**. In Halifax Co., **Gen. Stephen W. Carney** owned **Phoenix, Citizen, Honeysuckle** and **Alleganto**. **Willie Jones** owned **Whirlagig**. His brother, **Allen**, had **Partner. John Hamilton, John Dawson, and John Drew** were others in Halifax. In **Northampton Co.**, **Jephta Atherton** and his sons, **Jesse and Wade**, and **William Amis** bred fine horses. The **Longs** and the **Bynums** were also well known. But young **William Johnson**, known as

the **Napoleon of the Turf**, was the master of all these.

Even in the exciting year of 1776, patriot **Samuel Johnston** wrote: "Instead of Politics the general conversation in this place [Halifax] is Horses, a Subject tho apparently perfectly understood and repeatedly talked over seems never to be exhausted." In 1796, **Allen Jones Davie** called the **Roanoke Valley** "the race-horse region of America." The famous horse **Sir Archie** was valued at \$80,000 when the estate of **William Amis** was settled.

Granville stables

By 1800, in **Granville Co**, many planters, including **Potter, Person, Dickinson, Eaton, Peace, Lyne, Williams** and **Hunt** families, had excellent stables. There was a race track at **Harrisburg** where the famous



race horse "**Black Snake**", owned by a Negro named **Hugh Snelling**, made his appearance. He was sold for \$200 and later raced around **Petersburg, VA** and then in **Bermuda**. He was never defeated.

In 1815, **Lady Lightfoot**, daughter of **Sir Archie**, dazzled all beholders by running a 2-mile trial, under blankets and wearing exercise shoes, in 3 minutes and 50 seconds. However, her owner, **Col. Tayloe**, announced he would be willing to sell her. **Abner Robinson**, who had wagered heavily against her, watched as she easily won the first heat of a sweepstakes. To save himself heavy losses, he bought her from **Tayloe** for \$1500 during the 30 minute rest between heats and withdrew her

from the next heat before she could beggar him by winning it.

In 1850, **Gen. M.T. Hawkins, Peter B. Powell, Thomas H. Christmas** and others established the **Warrenton Race Course** about a mile from town. The track was elliptical and 1 mile long. There was a grandstand and stables with plank stalls covered with shingled roofs. This track drew entries from all over NC and adjoining states as well.

A number of race tracks are mentioned in the literature and newspapers of the **Tar River Basin**. In **Littleton**, founded in 1760 and half in Halifax Co, half in Warren Co, **William P. Little's** race track is the bed of **Mosby Street**. **Silver Hill Course**, was near **Jackson**, Northhampton Co. and **New Hope Race Course** was near the town of Halifax. **Washington Course** was near **Washington** in **Beaufort Co**. Race tracks advertised in newspapers include: **Greenwood Course, Scotland Neck, 1835; Runnymede Park, Tar River Jockey Club, 1874; Runnymede Park, Edgecombe Co. Jockey Club, 1881; and Tarboro Course, 1836.**

Civil War

The **Civil War** put a halt to the breeding of fine horses in NC. Soldiers took their own mounts when they went to war, and most of the horses were either shot, died in the veterinary hospitals, or starved to death. The horse population in NC was decimated. Area horse racing never recovered.

Race,—The race between **Billy Bowlegs**, owned by **Mr. Jos. Lloyd** of **Edgecombe**, and **Piney Woods**, owned by **Mr. J.W. Faucett** of **Halifax**, came off at **Runnymede** on Wednesday last. The race was a mile dash. **Piney Woods** won the race.

[*Tarboro Southerner*, 1874]

RAIL, CONT. FROM P. 1
and was completed in 1860. This line was extended about 4 miles northeast from Tarborough across the **Tar River**, to **William L. Petway's** farm; the terminus was named *Sorbon*. Since the Tar was navigable at this point, the railroad had a connection with river traffic. Also, a short extension would carry it on to the Roanoke River. The 15 mile trip from Tarborough to Rocky Mount took 1½ hours. Its only scheduled stop was at Hartsboro. **Dr. W.S. Baker** shipped the road's first bale of cotton from Hartsboro to **Petersburg, VA** where it sold for 15¢/lb.

The war

As the war escalated, the Tarborough Branch ran several ads in the *Tarboro Daily Southerner*: trains would run on schedule in spite of the threat of war; only troops could ride for free; and grease, lard, tallow, or rancid butter needed for use as lubricants, 10¢/lb. After the war, **Robert R. Bridgers**, former president of the Tarborough Branch of the Bank of NC, became president of the Wilmington and Weldon RR, a line that was "more wreck than railroad."

A line from **Williamston** to Tarboro was made possible when **W.S. Battle** of Tarboro granted a right-of-way to the railroad. He had long objected to the proposal since it would pass right in front of his palatial home. Work was started, but money ran out while the project still needed a 240-ft truss bridge across the Tar, a 3000-ft trestle, 2 locomotives, a coach, a baggage car, 20 box and 10 flat cars, repairing shops and an engine house. When funding could not be secured, Battle had the track in front of his home torn up. No train ever ran on the line.

A line between **Seaboard** and

Raleigh by way of Tarboro was started. On the eastern end, the crew was using a double-ended locomotive called "Jumbo" which had "a pilot on each end and a stack in the middle." On 24 Aug 1882, Agent **John R. Lanier** sent a train with Conductor **Graham Guilford** to **Robersonville**, where **Col. Roberson** had a picnic. On 12 September, Conductor **Nat Chandler** brought a train to **Bethel**. The first train was scheduled to cross the Tar on 29 September; however, it jumped the tracks. It took 2 hours to get it ready to roll, and Engineer **Fred Hanks** "took her across without a quiver or a tremor." However, the segments of the line were still not all connected, and chief engineer **Major McAlpine** was humiliated when the segments between **Conetoe** and **Bethel** did not meet. This caused an 18-day delay and an unplanned curve in the road. It took 22 years from start to finish to get a train from **Williamston** to **Tarboro**.

Frank Hitch of **Hamilton** planned a rail line to **Tarboro** to serve his substantial logging interests as well as steamboat traffic on the

Roanoke. **H.K. Nash, Jr.** of **Tarboro** surveyed the route for the narrow-gauge road and the first train reached **Tarboro** in 1887. The route ran from **Princeville** to **Shiloh, Coakley, Gatlins, Banks, Goose Nest [Conoho and now Oak City], Hamilton** and the **Roanoke**. With 3 locomotives, 10 freight and 20 log cars, a bright red coach, and 15 employees, the RR carried commodities and people to or from **Hitch's** steamboats, "**Lucy Hitch**" and "**Harry**," which went on to **Norfolk, VA**. Successful for a few years, competition eventually overtook it. The **Seaboard & Raleigh** became the **Albemarle and Raleigh** in 1883, and when it went to **Plymouth** in 1889, it had access to the **Roanoke** below **Hamilton**. Also, the **Chowan and Southern** extended its line from **Drivers, VA** to **Sorbon**, connecting with the **Wilmington & Weldon**, squeezing out the **Hamilton Railroad**.

Narrow-gauge Tramroad

The **East Carolina Railway**, built by **Henry Clark Bridgers**, began as a narrow-gauge, wooden-railed tramroad to carry firewood from the woods to the **Tarboro Cotton Factory**. In the beginning, the only power was mule power, less than adequate for the heavy hauling operations. **Bridgers' father** wrote in his diary, "Henry's mule ran away." **Bridgers** managed to secure a locomotive and cars from **Hitch**, and his father mortgaged a farm to help him secure the needed rail to improve the line. The updated railway was in operation by 1898. The local paper noted, "Every time a trip was made a keg of nails was carried to fasten the rails." But **Bridgers** was not satisfied with his

RAIL, CONT. ON P. 18

EXCURSIONS!



THE EAST CAROLINA R. R.

Will run Popular Excursions at Popular Prices from

Farmville to Tarboro and Tarboro to Farmville and return. Round trip from Tarboro to Farmville or Farmville to Tarboro, 50c. From Tarboro or Farmville, or any other station to any other station, round trip for 25c.

The trains out of Farmville will leave there as follows:

Leave Farmville 8.00 a. m. and 4.00 p. m.; Toddly 8.10 a. m. and 4.10 p. m.; Mounts 8.16 a. m. and 4.16 p. m.; Macesfield 8.30 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.; Pinetops 8.50 a. m. and 4.50 p. m.; Davilstown 8.56 a. m. and 4.56 p. m.; Henietta 9.01 a. m. and 5.01 p. m.; Lower Tarboro 9.10 a. m. and 5.10 p. m.; Arrive Tarboro 9.20 a. m. and 5.20 p. m.

The trains out of Tarboro will leave as follows:

Leave Tarboro 10.00 a. m. and 6.00 p. m.; Lower Tarboro 10.10 a. m. and 6.10 p. m.; Henietta 10.18 a. m. and 6.18 p. m.; Davilstown 10.25 a. m. and 6.25 p. m.; Pinetops 10.35 a. m. and 6.35 p. m.; Macesfield 10.43 a. m. and 6.43 p. m.; Mounts 11.03 a. m. and 7.03 p. m.; Toddly 11.10 a. m. and 7.10 p. m.; Arrive Farmville 11.20 a. m. and 7.20 p. m.

The Excursions will be run **SUNDAY**,

June 29th,
July 20th,
August 17th.

RAIL, CONT. FROM P. 17

4-mile line. He wanted to build from Tarboro on into Pitt and Green Counties. He and a friend, Elisha Simmons, surveyed a

40-mile route to Snow Hill in Green Co on horse, with gear packed on a mule. He later wrote, "It was so cold the ink was frozen."

Sale of stock

Bridgers managed to pay for the road out of his own pocket with a little help from friends and family and a limited sale of stock. Although it never reached Snow Hill, it did reach Henrietta, Davistown, Pine-tops, Macclesfield, Fountain, Toddy, Farmville, and Hookerton. The line was built largely with convict labor which was productive but not without its headaches. Newspapers reported several escapes including one who got away after being shot at four times and another, "Bud" Lindsay—having killed his jailer in Halifax with a beer bottle—who was felled with 5 shots.

In 1901, the Riley Phillips family of Pinetops was waiting for guests from Pinetown. It was dark when the train arrived, and little Sudie Phillips, age 9, stood idly swinging a lantern she was holding. In a hurry, fireman Tom Taylor mistook the lantern for the signal to leave, and engineer R.B. Havens opened his throttle wide, leaving conductor Lindsay Foxhall in the station. When the train got back to Pinetops on the return trip, Havens "looked down into the fiery eyes of the bantam-like conductor, who was hurling insults in the general direction of the cab." Havens waited until

the conductor had calmed down before calling to his fireman, "We don't need the little squirt anyhow," and cracked the throttle. Foxhall managed to swing aboard the departing train.

The East

Carolina Railway continued until 1965 when the last run was made on November 16.

[Taken from *East Carolina Railway, Route of The Yellow-hammer*, by Capt. Henry C. Bridgers, Jr., Pub. 1973]

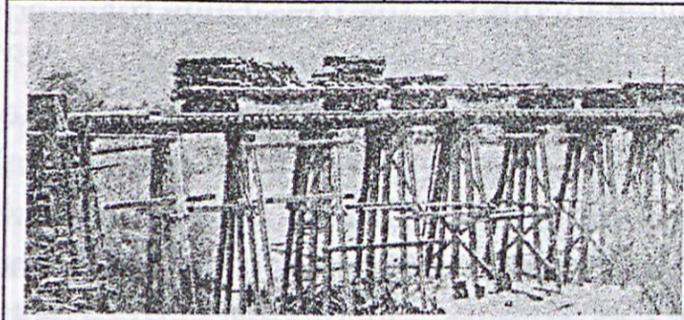
★★★★★

Murder. -On Tuesday last, an inquest was held in this town on the body of Samuel Horne, a free colored man, who died the preceding day. From the Coroner's report it appears that on Sunday last Edward Jones, a shoemaker, residing in this place, saw two chicken-cocks fighting near his house; he caught one and threatened to shoot the other, which Samuel Horne, the deceased, begged him not to do; upon this Jones ordered him out of the house, and swore if he did not go he would kill him and immediately looked about for his shoe knife; the deceased went off, was pursued and stabbed by Jones. The wound was just above the collar bone, on the left side of the neck, passing obliquely across the breast, cutting the windpipe, puncturing the swallow and dividing the important blood vessels. Jones was immediately taken into custody and is now in jail awaiting his trial.

[Halifax Free Press, 16 April 1824]

OLD COUNTRY STORE SIGN

SMOKERS AND CHEWERS
PLEASE SPIT ON EACH OTHER
AND NOT ON THE STOVE



Hookerton Trestle

Telephone Fever

The telephonic fever is at blood heat. We interviewed the machine in Lindsey and Matthews' Nash store, connected with their other store on the Edgecombe side, two hundred yards distant. We talked as follows with Dave Styles:

"Hello, Dave."

"Hello, back! Is that you Southerner?"

"No; he just slunk 'round the corner with a couple of crackers and a piece of cheese—strong circumstantial evidence he was going to take an unmolested snack, free from beggars."

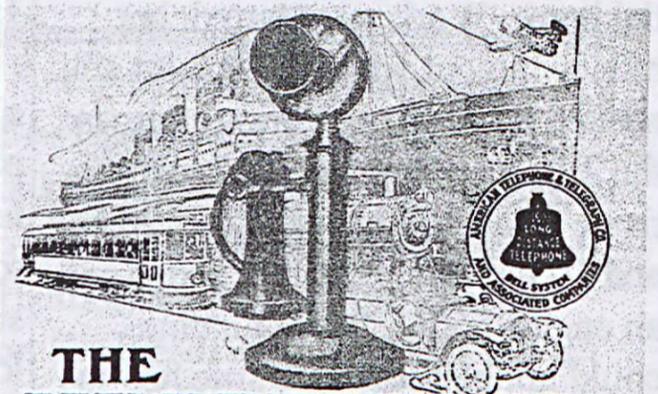
"Too thin! You may change your garb, but I know your voice."

"Goodbye. Too lazy to come across and shake hands. Kiss your babies for me."

"All right. Do the same."

Mr. Nurney, the proprietor and constructor of the curiosity, can make himself distinctly heard, without speaking out of his ordinary tone.

[Rocky Mount Mail, 1881]

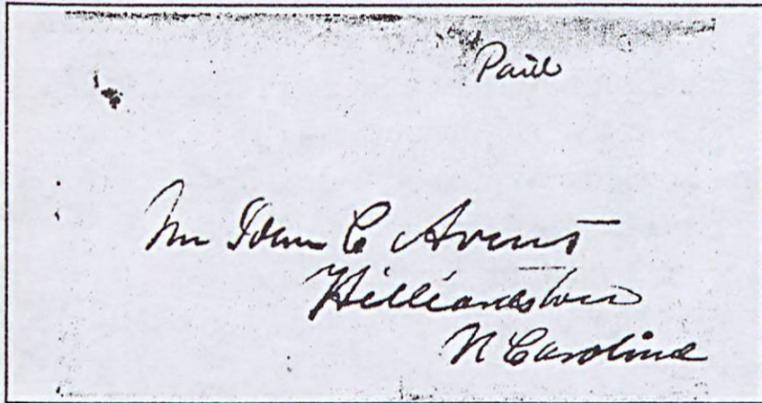


Is 1910 too far back for you to remember? Here is the phone many of us grew up with. It served us faithfully for years and through its mouthpiece sped many a piece of good, bad, alarming or often humorous news.

THOMAS HACKNEY BRASWELL
MEMORIAL LIBRARY
ROCKY MOUNT

E.B. Hilliard Letter

Balt August 5 - 1853



Dear John

I enclose a bill for Thurs—The linen you will sell at 1.00 per yd —Whiskey — the same price as it has advanced — cotton has improved in price news for peace in Europe is favorable — The money market I learn is getting very light & sense fear

that a pressure will come —We attended the Examination & all went off finely — the big[g]est sort of folks attended—Tell Nick Arrington that Eaton & his wife with their children are at Patapsco — They will be at Cape May next week & week after in N York — & Mrs Eaton says Nick must bring his daughter to the Worlds fair & leave her at Patapsco Institute — for tis the best school in the U states —expense being nothing where daughters are being educated —Eaton seems to be more than pleased with the school.] My wife is doing better —the ride we took this afternoon around the city & to the Cemetery done her much good — a great many people are traveling — some returning from the fair& speak of it as being great &tc &tc [etc] — A young man was hung here today (21) for murder — the rope broke once & he fell 20 ft — he was a catholic & of course has gone to heaven —You & the Bryans must write today to Mrs Arrington My wife is doing well—

Yours truly
E.B. Hilliard

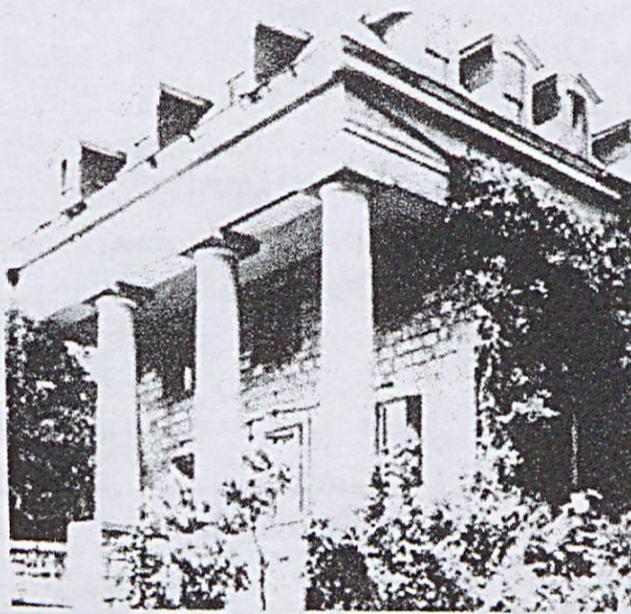
Don't forget to tell Nick & you may show him this —We may leave for Phil in the morning Saturday —Tis raining & thundering now very hard — (10 o'clock)

[Submitted by Hiram and Pete Perkinson]

Patapsco Female Institute

Patapsco Female Institute, which was built about 1834 and operated for 60 years during the mid-1800's, was located in Ellicott City, Md. The school was nationally recognized for its academics. It has now been restored and is used for weddings, movies and other events.

Ellicott City is built on seven hills in the tradition of ancient Rome:



Capitoline, Rock, Strawberry, Patapsco, Mulligan, Dutch, and

Quaker. Quaker brothers John, Joseph and Andrew Ellicott selected the spot on the swift Patapsco River to establish a grist mill and saw-mill in 1772. The Patapsco Female Institute was located at the top of the highest hill.

World's Fair

From July 14 through Dec. 1, 1853, New York was the site of the World's Fair of the Works of Industry of All Nations. Over 1,150,000 people visited the exhibits.

Bear Fight

On Friday evening last a large number of people assembled in front of Mr. A.P. Griffin's store to witness a fight between the bear and Mr. George Smith's big Newfoundland dog. Bruin was very loth to engage in the contest, but when pushed to the wall fought with all his might. The

dog was game to the backbone, and fought so well that the bear succeeded in breaking the chain with which he was tied and at once ran off. He was caught by the dog and Mr. Griffin again tied him, giving him longer rope. No sooner was this done than the fight was renewed, when the bear gave the dog such an affectionate and expressive hug that he showed himself satisfied by retiring out of his

reach.

Rocky Mount Mail Dec. 14, 1875



He got badly wrenched and had to use DR. HARTER'S LINIMENT. DR. HARTER'S ALMANAC 1887

Pitt County War

Marriages

12 Apr 1861- 9 Apr 1865

Adams, Edward md Gaskins, Mary on Jane, 1 Jan 1863
 Allen, Ichabod md Williams, Paulina on 20 May 1862
 Avery, Sherrod md Nichols, Penelope on 6 Apr 1865
 Batts, Isaac F. md Little, Fannie O. on 9 Feb 1865
 Bedard?, Nath'l md. Bedard?, Martha Jane on 29 Jun 1862
 Blandiford, William md Norris, Lucretia on 1 Sep 1862
 Brewer, Wm. md Nobles, Martha J. on 5 Jan 1864
 Brown, Pugh C. md Baker, Civil F. on 7 Apr 1865
 Carney, Richard md Holton, Elizabeth on 14 May 1863
 Case, Charles md Moore, Frances on 15 Dec 1864
 Cherry, D.H., Dr. md Moye, Martha J. on 28 Oct 1862
 Clark, John md Clark, Mary on 23 Nov 1864
 Corbitt, John md Loving, Sarah on 18 Jun 1863
 Crawford, Noah md Elks, Lucy on 13 Mar 1864
 Culpepper, Joseph md Bell, Christiana on 24 Mar 1864
 Daniel, George W. md Langley, Debroy on 10 May 1864
 Dudley, Edward B. md Moore, Martha A. on 1 Jan 1864
 Elks, John md Norriss, Sidy Ann on 15 Nov 1864
 Evans, Amos md Jackson, Mary E. on 10 June 1862
 Evans, Theophilus md. Tyson, Elizabeth on 13 Oct 1864
 Fornes, Thomas md Harris?, Sally on 14 Feb 1864
 Fornes, Thomas A. md Stokes, Elizabeth on 7 Jul 1864
 Garris, John B. md Wilson, Mary E. on 13 Jul 1862
 Garris, W.B. md Moore, Penelope on 18 Nov 1863
 Hardee, John Bryant md Smith, Jane E. on 12 Mar 1862
 Harper, John md Daniel, Rittie on 1 May 1862
 Harper, John W. md Cox, Martha Ann on 19 May 1863
 Harrington, Biggs md Nobles, Alvaney on 26 Jun 1862
 Harris, Sidney md Banks, Mary Ann on 22 Jan 1862
 Heath, Benjamin J. md Deel, Rebecca on 30 Nov 1863
 Hemby, William md Williams, Mary on 11 Jan 1862
 Hutson, John F. md Smith, Almarina on 20 Feb 1862
 Jacky, C.E. md Lewis, Mary on 22 Mar 1862
 Johnson, Allen md McCotter, Jacky Ann on 18 May 1864
 Jones, Redding L. md Garner, Almarina on 4 Dec 1862
 Jones, William md Shingleton, Eliza on 17 Mar 1864
 Jones, Wm. F. md Moye, Martha A. on 6 Apr 1864
 Lang Jonathan md Winget, Menizee on 14 May 1864
 Letchworth, Richard md White, Jack An on 16 Jan 1863
 Manning, Matthew md Whitford, Patience on 26 Jan 1864
 May, Bennet md Brinkley, Margaret on 13 Jul 1862
 Mayo, Joseph H. md Joyner, Mary E. on 22 Apr 1862
 McGlawhorn, John S. md Stocks, Serena on 5 Feb 1864
 McGowns, John md Teel, Catharine on 23 Dec 1862
 Mears, George W. md Mobley, Rebecca on 18 Aug 1864

Moore, James H. H. md Bright, Betsy on 28 Apr 1864
 Moore, Powel W. md Emul, Adriana on 8 Feb 1863
 Moore, Thos. J. md Johnson, Harriet on 6 Aug 1863
 Moye, Wm. B. md Edwards, Martha on 2 Oct 1864
 Myrover, James H. md Goelet, Mariah H. on 25 Jan 1864
 Nelson, William M md Crawford, Sidney C on 27 Oct 1863
 Newton, W.B. F. md Dupree, Laura on 21 Nov 1863
 Oxley, Wilks md Phillip, Mary on 4 Feb 1864
 Parker, James R. md Davis, Sallie on 25 Aug 1864
 Parker, Jonathan md Fulford, Gellathy on 17 Jul 1862
 Pollard, James A. md Warren, Alvanah on 15 Sept 1863
 Powel, Samuel md Whitehurst, Maniza on 1 Feb 1863
 Price, Henry F. md Cordan, Laura S. on 7 Feb 1865
 Raspberry, Samuel S. md Pugh, Mary E. on 22 Apr 1864
 Ringgold, James md Weathington, Nancy on 31 Aug 1862
 Ringgold, Locker md White, Martha on 9 Feb 1862
 Ross, William A md Gurganus, Harriet L on 25 Aug 1863
 Rountree, Charles md Smith, Margaret E. on 15 Sep 1862
 Rountree, L.C. md Sumerell, Martha L. on 7 Apr 1864
 Russell, John md Lewis, Mary 23 Apr 1863
 Smith, Jesse md Cobb, Nancy on 10 Feb 1863
 Smith, Joshua W. md Weathington, Susan on 14 Jan 1864
 Smith, Stephen md Kite, C.A.E. on 7 Apr 1865
 Spear, N.H. md Bell, Jane on 5 Aug 1862
 Stanly, James G. md Parrit, Susan J. on 27 Jul 1862
 Starkey, Robt. M. md Stocks, Gracy Ann on 27 Jan 1864
 Stocks, W.A. md Tyson, Lizzie on 24 Dec 1862
 Surmon, William J. md Allen, Julia on 4 Sep 1864
 Teele, John L. md Proctor, Elizabeth on 4 Jul 1862
 Tull, John md Jackson, Winnie R. on 4 Jun 1862
 Tyson, Moses md Ormond, Delia on 23 Feb 1865
 Tyson, Samuel V. md Johnson, Dicey on 14 Jan 1864
 Tyson, Sherrod md Manning, Nancy on 13 Jul 1862
 Tyson, Sherrod md Williams, Emily on 6 Nov 1862
 Vinson, Drewry md Stocks, Mary Ann on 24 Apr 1862
 Vinson, John md Bedford, Hannah on 6 Jul 1862
 Walston, Jephtha md Taylor, Mary on 27 Oct 1864
 White, Charles A. md Cory, Louisa on 14 Sep 1864
 White, Lewis Henry md Cox, Martha A. on 9 Nov 1864
 Williams, Jame, Jr. md Sheppard, Elizabeth on 28 Feb 1865
 Windham, John md Mayo, Louisa on 12 Feb 1862
 Windley, William E. md Cox, Amanda on 30 Sep 1862
 Worsley, Josiah md Corbitt, Elizabeth on 19 Dec 1863

