



LOWER CAPE FEAR HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Inc. BULLETIN

Volume XXX Number 2

Wilmington, N.C.

February 1988

250th Birthday Commission of the City of Wilmington

The Lower Cape Fear Historical Society has arranged for the publication of this definitive history of Wilmington as a part of its contribution to the celebration of the City's 250th birthday. The 250th Birthday Commission of the City of Wilmington is pleased to recognize this expression of the Society's leadership in historical scholarship; and commends the Society for its service to the community. The history will serve as a reference for all who will join in the birthday observances during 1989.

Thomas Price
Chairman

Wilmington: A Town Born of Conflict, Confusion, and Collusion by Alan D. Watson

Two and a half centuries ago the English American colonies on the North Atlantic coast presented a rural, idyllic scene. Agriculture dominated their economies. On the eve of the Revolution as many as nine-tenths of the people made their living from the soil, from such ancillary occupations as raising livestock and milling, and from enterprises dependent immediately upon the bounty of nature--fishing, hunting, lumbering, and naval stores.

Urbanization made little impress upon the colonies with the exception of the large northern centers of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Newport, Rhode Island, and, in the south, Charles Town, South Carolina, all of which boasted ten thousand or more residents. Of course there were other burgeoning towns like Norfolk and Baltimore whose future lay in the post-colonial era. Indeed, the urban movement in the present United States had already begun and increased its momentum over the years. Still, it was not until 1920 that city dwellers formed a majority of the nation's populace.

Of the thirteen colonies North Carolina was one of the most rural. In fact it was one of the few provinces that was not settled about a town. From Jamestown, Virginia and Charles Town, South Carolina to Plymouth, Providence, New Haven, and others in the north the English colonies radiated from urban areas. North Carolina, on the other hand, simply appeared as an extension of the southeastern frontier of Virginia in the 1650s. Settlers in the Albemarle, much like Virginia from whence they came, had little need of towns.

However, the first English attempt to settle the Lower Cape Fear, a joint venture by New Englanders and Barbadians in 1664, revolved about the village of Charles Town, the first of that name in the Carolinas. Located on the west bank of the Cape Fear River about twenty miles upstream at the junction of Town Creek, Charles Town was meant to serve as a trade

center for those who lived in homes scattered some sixty miles along the banks of the Cape Fear. But the effort proved futile. Division among the whites, opposition by Indians, inadequate support by the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, and lack of supplies doomed the Cape Fear settlement, which was abandoned in 1667.¹

The Proprietors nonetheless acutely felt the need for towns in their overseas landholdings. Charles Town, South Carolina, provided the nucleus for the settlement of that colony in 1670. And in 1676 the Proprietors informed the Albemarle inhabitants in North Carolina of the need to establish commercial entrepôts. In addition towns were deemed desirable for promoting defense and elevating the cultural attainments of the settlers.²

Nevertheless, the first town in North Carolina did not emerge until the beginning the eighteenth century. Bath Town was incorporated in 1705/6. It was followed by New Bern, sponsored by Baron Christoph von Graffenried in 1710. Desolated by the Tuscarora Indian War, New Bern began a halting revival in the 1720s. Edenton and Beaufort, incorporated in 1722 and 1723 respectively, but settled several years before those dates, comprised the remaining towns that were established during the first quarter of the eighteenth century.³

While urbanization gained a tardy and tenuous foothold in North Carolina, the permanent settlement of the Lower Cape Fear, like the earlier effort in the 1660s, witnessed the immediate appearance of a trade center--Brunswick Town. Peopling the area proceeded principally from the efforts of Maurice Moore and George Burrington. Moore, a South Carolinian who came through the Cape Fear and into North Carolina during the Tuscarora Indian War, remained in the northern province after the conflict. He became active in North Carolina politics and by marriage allied himself with prominent Albemarle families. Doubtlessly he turned Burrington's attention to the southeast.⁴

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LOWER CAPE FEAR HISTORICAL SOCIETY

BULLETIN

Volume XXX Number 2 Wilmington, N.C. February 1988

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MEETING

Speaker: Dr. Sherril Martin
Place: Latimer House
Date: February 21, 1988
Time: 4:00 p.m.
Subject: Music of the Civil War

The lecture will be illustrated with songs by singers from the university. Bring your friends.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

I am pleased to report that the past several months have been stimulating and rewarding. The October Tableaux Vivants was outstanding. The twenty-five participants, composed of artists and models, presented a convincing performance to an enthusiastic audience of some four hundred. The net proceeds exceeded \$3,000. Thus, on behalf of the members, I extend our grateful thanks to the Tableaux's committee chairpersons Jean Raney and Jocelyn Strange, to the artistic director Ellis Efird, and to the participants.

The fourteenth annual Christmas Candlelight Tour, which was held December 5th & 6th, was a total success in every respect. The lovely private homes made all feel nostalgic and the churches reminded us of the true meaning of Christmas. There were in excess of 1500 people on the tour, many of them offering very favorable comments. The net proceeds were above \$12,500. Since the tour is the Society's major source of revenue, I am sure all members join me in extending our sincere thanks to the Candlelight Tour Committee Chairpersons Orrell and Alan Jones and to each and every skilled and dedicated committee member. Well done Orrell and Alan and many many thanks.

The December Board meeting agenda dealt with many interesting items. A four committee structure was established for future Christmas Candlelight Tours. This new structure provides more committee positions and thus increases the opportunity for more members to participate. Another agenda item designated December 3rd & 4th as the 1988 Candlelight tour dates. This early announcement will provide more of an opportunity for coordination with other area Christmas activities such as the Hospice Festival of Trees.

Now let us look ahead to some of our upcoming events. Our winter General Membership Meeting will be held on February 21st. The business portion of the meeting will involve the election of the 1988 Nominating Committee. The program for the meeting will feature a guest performer who will present an unique slice of history via a variety of musical selections.

Our second Poetry Reading program is scheduled for March 25th & 26th. It's theme, "family events", will feature six poets one of which will be our own vice-president Bob Collins.

Our May 1st General Meeting will be held in the garden. Its two major items will be the presentation of awards and the election and installation of officers.

In closing, may I urge those members interested in volunteering for committee assignments to contact our Executive Director, Jean Scott, at the Latimer House. The address is 126 South 3rd Street and the telephone number is 762-0492.

I am looking forward to seeing you at the February General Membership Meeting.

Sincerely,

Joe Dunn
President

GIFTS FOR THE ARCHIVES

Merle J. Chamberlain, Robley Dungleison, M.D.

A Dictionary of Medical Science (1860)

Charles C. Anderson

Middletown (Conn.) Upper Houses

Leslie N. Boney, Jr., Boney Architects'

Blueprints and specifications for New Hanover Memorial Hospital; materials on Henry Bacon McKoy

GIFTS (Cont'd from Page 2)

- Dr. Joseph James, Judge Joshua S. James
"The Maple Hill Community" (Pender Co., N.C.)
- Dr. and Mrs. John Cashman
Charles Braclen Flood, *Lee: The Last Years*
Diane Cashman, *The History of the Cape Fear Country Club*
Bruce Catton, *The Civil War*
John Barrett, *Sherman's March through the Carolinas*
John S. Blay, *The Civil War*
Ruth Y. Wetmore, *First on the Land*
Alistair Cooke, *America*
Marguerite Schumann, *Tar Heel Sights*
William S. Powell, *North Carolina*
Eugenia Burney, *Colonial North Carolina*
National Geographic Society, *America's Beginnings, The American Indian, and We Americans*
- James Alfred Miller, Jr.
Genealogical materials concerning Campbell
- Virginia Farmer Hardin
Copies of letters written by Lt. Edward Manning Harding while serving in the U.S. Army in France during World War I
- General Andrew H. Harriss, Jr.
36 items including Morison- "The Conservative American Revolution," Smith, "Reflections on the Nature of Leadership," Craige, "The Federal Convention of 1787," Doane, *Searching for Your Ancestors*, and many Society of the Cincinnati publications
- Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Brooks
Cover letter from their friend R.E.J. Compton accompanied by articles on the life and ancestral home of Spencer Compton, the Earl of Wilmington
- Mr. Norman C. Moore
Three photographs of Quince family members
- Ms. Carmen Reavis
Copies of original Civil War letters in her possession
- Mr. Hugh Morton
Photographs of the Azalea Open

On January 10, 1788, the New Hanover County court ordered the sum of 15 shillings be paid for the scalps of bears, panthers and wolves, with an additional two shilling reward for wildcats!

Again once more with feeling. On March 25th and 26th the Lower Cape Fear Historical Society and the North Carolina Poetry Society, for a small fee, will present an evening of poetry and music. The poems will be dramatically presented and will celebrate the happenings in the life of an old house - marriages, births, deaths, sons leaving for war, parties, and daily life. Each evening will start at 8 p.m. and will include a champagne reception to meet the performers and other Poetry Society members. Plan now to attend and bring guests.

Burrington, the proprietary governor of North Carolina in 1724-1725 and later the first royal governor after the English crown purchased the Carolinas from the Proprietors in 1729, sought to expand the trade and enhance the prosperity of his colony by opening the Cape Fear. In so doing he defied both the Proprietors and the government of South Carolina. The former had previously proscribed any land grants by the governor; the latter claimed the land to the west bank of the Cape Fear River.⁵

Burrington paid no heed. The governor made several trips to the Cape Fear and spent the winter of 1724/5 in the area. He described his efforts to the Board of Trade in 1725: "Perfecting the settlement on Cape Fear River cost me a great sum of money, and infinite trouble. I endured the first winter I went there, all the hardships could happen to a man destitute of a house to live in, that was above a hundred miles from a Neighbour in a pathless Country and was obliged to have all Provisions brought by sea at great charges....I discovered, and made known...the Channells of Cape Fear River...before unused and unknown...and never obtained any other reward, or gratification, but the thanks of two Assemblys in this Country."⁶

Before he left office in July 1725, replaced by Sir Richard Everard, Burrington issued land patents (an intermediate step in the land grant process) to several individuals, including Maurice Moore, his brother Roger Moore of South Carolina, and North Carolinians Eleazar Allen and John Porter, relatives of the Moores by marriage. By patents and assignments Roger Moore obtained the sites for Orton Plantation and Brunswick Town. Meanwhile the Proprietors dismissed Burrington for "illegal proceedings," probably unrelated to the Cape Fear incident, though the governor in any case was vigorously defended by the lower house of the North Carolina legislature, the speaker of which was Maurice Moore.⁷

The permanent settlement of the Lower Cape Fear occurred in 1726-1727 when North and South Carolinians began to filter into the area. Burrington and Maurice Moore spearheaded the North Carolina movement. From the south Roger Moore, a resident of St. James Goose Creek Parish, led the South Carolina exodus. Many of those who followed Roger Moore to the Cape Fear were leading citizens of Prince George Winyaw Parish seeking sanctuary from political turmoil and economic distress. Together the Moores and Burrington, who perforce rewarded himself for his endeavors by means of land grants, claimed more than twenty thousand acres of land in the region.⁸

Richard Everard, who succeeded Burrington as proprietary governor, continued to make land grants in the Cape Fear through so-called "blank patents," which were grants of questionable validity. Before he left office Everard had disposed of more than a hundred thousand acres to a small group of individuals related by blood or marriage. Hence the grantees became known as the "Family." In addition to Maurice and Roger Moore, Allen, and Porter, Edward Moseley, John Baptista Ashe, Samuel and John Swann, Jehu Davis, John Grange, Edward Hyrne, Thomas Jones, Edward Smith, and Mosey Vail were the principal beneficiaries of the governor's largesse.⁹

The earliest known resident of the Lower Cape Fear was Maurice Moore, whose aid was enlisted by the South Carolina legislature in April 1726 to recover some stolen property from a band of Tuscarora Indians thought to be passing through the area. Presumably Moore was not alone. Two months later he sold the first lot in Brunswick Town to Cornelius Harnett the Elder, father of the famous patriot of the same name. Harnett along with Burrington had fled to the Cape Fear to escape arrest in the Albemarle where they had been indicted for riotous



Spencer Compton, Earl of Wilmington. Source: Donald R. Lennon and Ida Brooks Kellam, eds., *The Wilmington Town Book, 1743-1778* Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1973), xix.

assault. The following year sufficient traffic developed in the Brunswick Town area to justify a ferry operated by Harnett from the village across the Cape Fear River. And in December 1728 the Reverend John Lapiere described the settlement as a "dispersed multitude of People residing up and down Cape Fear."¹⁰

Maurice Moore founded Brunswick Town to serve the prospective settlement along the Cape Fear River. He chose a site on a low bluff of the west bank of the river about twelve miles from the mouth of the Cape Fear. At that point the Cape Fear was about a mile wide with its channel running close to the west bank. Although convenient for ocean shipping, the area was too exposed to provide a safe harbor for small craft. In addition it was subject to enemy incursions in times of war as evidenced by the Spanish invasion of 1748.¹¹

As the population of the Lower Cape Fear increased the General Assembly responded by erecting New Hanover Precinct (later called County) in 1729 and designating Brunswick Town as the seat of the precinct. The statute required all precinct elections to be held in the town and demanded that the justices of the peace of the precinct, sitting as the precinct court, levy a tax to build a courthouse and jail in Brunswick Town.¹²

Still, the town developed slowly. A visitor in 1731 described it as a "poor, hungry, unprovided Place, consisting of not above 10 or 12 scattering mean Houses, hardly worth the name of a Village." He did admit, however, that it was "likely to be a Place of [substantial] Trade." About the same time John Brickell predicted that Brunswick Town "no doubt will be very considerable in a short time..."¹³

Indeed by way of its potential for commerce Brunswick Town received a fillip in 1731 when it was made the port of entry

for Port Brunswick. Coinciding with the settlement of North Carolina, the English government instituted a concerted policy to regulate the commerce of its growing empire. That effort was embodied in series of Parliamentary statutes called Navigation Acts by which the English sought to direct colonial trade so that it might best serve and sustain the empire, especially the mother country.¹⁴

In order to effect the desired policy the Navigation Legislation created customs districts with appropriate ports of entry in the various North American colonies whereby shipping might be properly regulated. Serving the customs districts and usually seated at the ports of entry were the customs officials. These included a collector of customs, comptroller of customs, and minor officials. A naval officer, though technically not part of the customs establishment, played an integral role by recording incoming and outgoing ships and validating performance bonds offered by ship captains.

With one of the longest coastlines of any British colony North Carolina was intimately involved in the customs system. During the first fifty years of the province's existence, when habitation was confined principally to the Albemarle region, two customs districts sufficed for the colony--Port Currituck and Port Roanoke. As the colony expanded southward, ports Bath, Beaufort, and Brunswick were established to accommodate the growing provincial trade. When Port Brunswick became the official port of entry for the Cape Fear in 1731, it encompassed the watershed of the Cape Fear River, or, in effect, southeastern North Carolina. The collector of customs and naval officer for Port Brunswick were stationed in Brunswick Town.

George Burrington, arriving in North Carolina in 1731 as the first royal governor of the province, probably brought with him the directive establishing Port Brunswick. At the same time the quarrelsome and almost paranoid executive turned upon his former associates, the Family. Particular objects of his wrath were Ashe, Moseley, Porter, and Samuel Swann whom the governor felt had either mismanaged his estate or embezzled his property while Burrington had been in England. The result was factionalized politics in the Cape Fear. Burrington, his friends, and the royal prerogative were pitted against the Family with their immense prestige, power, and property holdings.¹⁵

The rift between Burrington and the Family produced the first suggestion for the town later called Wilmington. The governor and his opponents quarrelled over the "blank patents" or excessive (and perhaps illegal) land grants that Burrington thought retarded the development of the Lower Cape Fear. They also differed over the payment of quitrents or royal land taxes. Not only did the governor quickly challenge the hegemony of the Family on those issues but in the first session of the General Assembly following his arrival in 1731 he called for legislation to create a town along the Cape Fear River. The response from the General Assembly was a message, signed by Edward Moseley, speaker of the lower house, stating that "there is a Town already Established on Cape Fear River called Brunswick."¹⁶

Replacing Burrington as royal governor was Gabriel Johnston, who arrived in North Carolina late in 1734. He immediately found himself at loggerheads with the Family. Land and land taxes were the crux of their differences, for land as the principal economic asset of the times was always a critical (and divisive) issue for both the crown and the colonists. Eschewing the Family and their Brunswick Town environs, Johnston bought land adjoining a proposed new community close to the forks of Cape Fear River as well as lot within the development.¹⁷ The stage was set for a contest of wills over the future urban center of the Cape Fear.

Despite the rebuff to Burrington, the incipient town of Wilmington emerged in 1733 from land owned by John Watson. He, with James Wimble, Michael Higgins, and Joshua Grainger, Sr., planned a town on the east bank of the Cape Fear River just below the confluence of the Northeast and Northwest branches. Watson received a royal warrant for 640 acres at that site and his name appeared at that point on a map drawn by Edward Moseley and dated 1733. However, on April 16 of that year James Wimble, who had acquired three hundred acres of the Watson tract, produced another map of North Carolina which substituted "New Carthage town" for that of "Watson."¹⁸

Wimble, an enterprising Englishman, no doubt was the prime instigator of the new town. Born in Sussex in 1696 and trained as a mariner, Wimble embarked on a career in New World commerce in 1718, when he sailed to the Bahamas. Three years later he was trading with North Carolina and soon purchased land along the Albemarle Sound. During the mid-1720s he had established a home, family, and business in Boston, Massachusetts but found the West Indies trade difficult to conduct from that northern port. In 1731 Wimble turned his attention to the Cape Fear. As a seaman he recognized the need for a more adequate mapping of North Carolina's southerly coast; as an entrepreneur he saw the potential of the expanding Cape Fear region.¹⁹

Joining Watson and Wimble in the enterprise were Michael Higgins and Joshua Grainger, Sr. Soon after Wimble's purchase Watson sold fifty acres north of and adjoining Wimble's land to Higgins, listed as a merchant and tavernkeeper, and to Grainger, a merchant. In 1733 William Gray surveyed the "intended town." From 1734 to 1736 it was called New Liverpool in the county deeds, though by March 1735 in legislation and in gubernatorial directives it was referred to as "New Town" or "Newton." During 1736, as early as May, "Newton" began to replace "New Liverpool" in the local records; by the final months (October-December) of that year "Newton" was used almost exclusively. That term received general approbation in 1737 from a new plan "of the town of Newton formerly called New Liverpoole," which was prepared from a resurvey by Matthew Higginbotham and superseded the work of Gray in 1733.²⁰

The Newton site encompassed some three hundred acres, extending from present Campbell Street on the north to Wooster Street on the south, and from the river eastward to a line parallel to and 198 feet or 12 poles west of present Fifth Street. The 198-foot strip was unmarked; the remainder of the town was divided into blocks separated by streets. The blocks were subdivided into half-acre lots, 66 feet or four poles wide and 360 feet deep except for the riverfront property, which lots were 66 feet wide and but extended from Front Street to the low water mark of the river. Each block contained from five to six lots. Market Street, running east from the river, was the principal thoroughfare of the town. It, like Third Street, which crossed Market at right angles, was 99 feet or six poles wide. All other streets, which ran parallel either to Market or to Third, were 66 feet or four poles wide.²¹

In its design Newton, the forerunner of Wilmington, greatly resembled Philadelphia, the capital town of Pennsylvania. Both the placement and the names of the streets in Newton and Philadelphia bore similarity. Numbered streets, beginning with Front and continuing with Second, ran in one direction and were intersected by cross streets such as Walnut, Chestnut, Dock, and Market that were common to both towns. In fact a visitor to Wilmington in 1757 observed that "the Regularity of the Streets...[is] Equal to those of Philadelp [hi] a."²²

Although a visitor in 1734 could find no better accommodations than a "small hut," New Liverpool or Newton quickly developed into a thriving little trading community. To encourage the growth of the town and prevent the engrossment of land, a few of the original deeds for the sale of lots required the purchasers to build a "habitable" house, at least 12 by 16 feet in size, within a year in order to secure title to their property. Numerous sales of lots, either for permanent residence or for speculation, attested to the promise of the town.²³

By 1737 Newton had expanded to the point that the county court appointed constables for the town: James Campbell, followed by Thomas Hedges. Campbell had been a merchant in the town since 1734, marking him as one of the earliest residents of Newton, or New Liverpool as it was then. Hedges was a house carpenter. The growing population also necessitated a public ferry across the river at Newton. Among the ferrykeepers were Campbell and Francis Veale. The latter came from Somersetshire, England, was described as a mariner and a hatter, and lived on Dock Street between Front Street and the river.²⁴

Because Newton developed as a mercantile center, many of its early residents were merchants like Higgins and Campbell. Between 1736 and 1738 James Smallwood, Rufus Marsden, James Murray, Robert Walker, and Daniel Dunbibin appeared to ply the mercantile trade. Smallwood came from Charleston, South Carolina; Marsden and Dunbibin, from England; Murray and Walker, from Scotland and Ireland respectively. Walker and William Faris, one of the first Wilmington commissioners, were partners in an active trade along the Cape Fear.²⁵

Dr. Watson, a native of Rocky Mount, North Carolina, obtained his Ph.D. in History from the University of South Carolina. He is Professor of History at UNC-Wilmington where he has been teaching since January 1971.

FOOTNOTES

- ¹ Lawrence Lee, *The Lower Cape Fear in Colonial Days* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1965), 42, hereinafter cited as Lee, *Lower Cape Fear*.
- ² William L. Saunders (ed.), *The Colonial Records of North Carolina*, 10 vols. (Raleigh: State of North Carolina, 1886-1890), I, 229, 231, hereinafter cited as Saunders, *Colonial Records*; Donald R. Lennon, "The Development of Town Government in Colonial North Carolina," in *Of Tar Heel Towns, Shipbuilders, Reconstructionists and Alliances. Papers in North Carolina History*, ed. by Joseph F. Steelman (Greenville, N.C.: East Carolina University Publications, Department of History, 1981), 2-3, hereinafter cited as Lennon, "Development of Town Government."
- ³ See Herbert R. Paschal, Jr., *A History of Colonial Bath* (Raleigh: Edwards & Broughton Company, 1955); Alonzo T. Dill, Jr., "Eighteenth Century New Bern: A History of the Town and Craven County," Parts I-VIII, *North Carolina Historical Review*, XXII (1945), 1-21, 152-175, 293-319, 460-489; XXIII (1946), 47-78, 142-171, 325-359, 495-535; Charles Paul, "Colonial Beaufort"; "Factors in the Economy of Colonial Beaufort"; "Beaufort, North Carolina: Its Development as a Colonial Town," *North Carolina Historical Review*, XLII (1965), 111-134; XLIV (1967), 139-152; XLVII (1970), 370-387; Thomas C. Parramore, *Cradle of the Colony: The History of Chowan County and Edenton* (Edenton: Edenton Chamber of Commerce, 1967).
- ⁴ Lee, *Lower Cape Fear*, 91-93.
- ⁵ *Ibid.*, 92-93.
- ⁶ Saunders, *Colonial Records*, II, 541, 562-563; III, 27-29, 138, 436, 526-527.
- ⁷ Lee, *Lower Cape Fear*, 94-95.
- ⁸ *Ibid.*, 98-100.
- ⁹ *Ibid.*, 102.
- ¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 101-102; Alan D. Watson, Dennis R. Lawson, and Donald R. Lennon, *Harnett, Hooper & Howe: Revolutionary Leaders of the Lower Cape Fear* (Wilmington: Wilmington Printing Company, 1979), 4.

- ¹¹ Lawrence Lee. *The History of Brunswick County, North Carolina* (Charlotte, N.C.: Heritage Press, c. 1980), 32.
- ¹² Lee. *Lower Cape Fear*, 109, 129-130.
- ¹³ Hugh Meredith. *An Account of the Cape Fear Country, 1731*, ed. by Earl Gregg Swem (Perth Amboy, N.J.: Charles F. Heartman, 1912), 14-15, 27; John Brickell. *The Natural History of North Carolina* (Dublin, Ireland, 1737; reprint, Raleigh, North Carolina, 1910), 8-9.
- ¹⁴ Lee. *Lower Cape Fear*, 119.
- ¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 103-105; William S. Price, Jr., "A Strange Incident in George Burrington's Royal Governorship," *North Carolina Historical Review*, LI (1974), 151-155.
- ¹⁶ Saunders. *Colonial Records*, III, 258, 261-262, 287, 296.
- ¹⁷ *Ibid.*, III, 1-3, 43, 48; Walter Clark (ed.), *The State Records of North Carolina*, 16 vols. (numbered XI-XXVI) (Winston and Goldsboro: State of North Carolina, 1895-1907), XXIII, 133, hereinafter cited as Clark, *State Records*; Nina M. Tiffany (ed.), *Letters of James Murray, Loyalist* (Boston: Printed: Not Published, 1901), 36, hereinafter cited as Tiffany, *Letters of James Murray*.
- ¹⁸ William P. Cumming. *The Southeast in Early Maps* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1962), plates 51-54, pages, 36, 51, 83, 200-202, 280; New Hanover County Deed Book AB, 6, 231, Office of the Register of Deeds, New Hanover County Courthouse, Wilmington, North Carolina, hereinafter cited as Deed Book AB. Wimble's 1733 map was not published, probably because Moseley's map took precedence. However, a subsequent, 1738, Wimble map, better than its predecessor, was published. See William P. Cumming, "Wimble's Maps and the Colonial Cartography of the North Carolina Coast," *North Carolina Historical Review*, XLVI (1969), 157-170.
- ¹⁹ William P. Cumming, "The Turbulent Life of Captain James Wimble," *North Carolina Historical Review*, XLVI (1969), 1-18, hereinafter cited as Cumming, "Turbulent Life of Captain James Wimble."
- ²⁰ Deed Book AB, 126, 144-145, 146, 155, 156, 343, and passim; Saunders, *Colonial Records*, IV, 43, 45, 48, 216; Clark, *State Records*, XXV, 218.
- ²¹ Lee. *Lower Cape Fear*, 120-121; Donald R. Lennon and Ida B. Kellam (eds.), *The Wilmington Town Book, 1743-1778* (Raleigh: Division of

Archives and History, Department of Cultural Resources, 1973), 8-10, hereinafter cited as Lennon and Kellam, *Wilmington Town Book*.

- ²² Lee. *Lower Cape Fear*, 121; Peter DuBois to Samuel Johnston, Jr., February 8, 1757, Hayes Collection, Typescript, State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina. However, for the later development of the town and the irregularity of its streets, see Lennon, "Development of Town Government," 16-17.
- ²³ "A New Voyage to Georgia. By a Young Gentleman. London, 1737," in *Collections of the Georgia Historical Society*, II, 58; Deed Book AB, 48, 63, 76, 139, 148, and passim.
- ²⁴ Minutes of the New Hanover County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March 1737/38; March 1738/39, State Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina, hereinafter cited as New Hanover Court Minutes; Lennon and Kellam, *Wilmington Town Book*, 2 n.1, 7 n.16; *Deed Book AB*, 97, 100, 101, 182.
- ²⁵ Lennon and Kellam, *Wilmington Town Book*, 2 ns.2,3, 6 n.12, 7 n.17; Walter B. Edgar (ed.), *The Letterbook of Robert Pringle*, 2 vols. (Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1972), I, 128-129, 235.

Response to *Letters from Home* (The *Bulletin*, October, 1987)

Peter M. Walker died of a heart attack, not from injuries sustained in the Civil War.

Henry J. MacMillan informs us that Kate Walker was the daughter of John and Eliza Davis Walker. She married General William Whiting.

Mary Ann Shepard owns a birthday book which states that Ann Claypoole Meares was born in 1836, married in 1856, and died in 1887.

In Memoriam

Lidie Penton Freeman

Eugene Blackwell Bugg

Capt. William B. Rodman, IV

LOWER CAPE FEAR HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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