



CLARENDON COURIER

NEWSLETTER OF OLD NEW HANOVER GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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SEPTEMBER 1992

ONHGS PROGRAMS FOR 1992/1993

- Tues. Sept. 15, 1992 Virginia Genealogical Records, by Rohrt Young Clay, archivist for the Virginia State Library and Archives and well known lecturer on this subject.
- Sat. Oct. 17, 1992 Genealogy Workshop, a panel of local genealogists will share some of their genealogical projects and discuss their various ways of research.
- Tues. Nov. 17, 1992 Land Records, by Margaret Hoffman, compiler of the invaluable volumes of North Carolina Land Patents.
- Tues. Dec. 15, 1992 ONHGS Christmas Party, location to be announced.
- Tues. Jan. 19, 1993 Military Records, by Randy Cary, West Point graduate and member of the Society of Cincinnati.
- Tues. Feb. 16, 1993 Genealogical Related Records in the Manuscripts Department of East Carolina University, by Donald Lennon, Director of Special Collections.
- Sat. Mar. 13, 1993 Advanced Genealogical Workshop, sponsored by the North Carolina Genealogical Society, featuring speakers Helen Leary and Jane Hill among others.
- Tues. Apr. 17, 1993 To Be Announced
- Sat. May 15, 1993 Annual Picnic to be held at Hugh **McRae** Park.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Another fall season is near at hand and we are ready for another productive year at the Old New Hanover Genealogical Society. An exciting schedule of programs is planned and some good learning experiences lie ahead. In response to a request from our members a series of daytime genealogy classes is being presented. The classes are for beginners and those experienced persons who want to learn more about the fundamentals of genealogy. Please see the yellow insert contained in this newsletter for more information. Tell your friends and neighbors about our classes. Genealogy is a popular past time and the Society is willing to get you or them **started!**

"President's Message" **cont.** on page 3.....

Old New **Hanover** Genealogical Society
P.O. Box 2536
Wilmington, N.C. 28402-2536

OBJECTIVES: (1) To collect, preserve, and disseminate knowledge and information with reference to genealogical and related historical, biographical, and heraldic data; (2) To encourage and promote interest in research in these fields; (3) To adhere to principles of accuracy and thoroughness in research; (4) To champion ethical standards and to discourage and oppose incompetent and disreputable practices of researchers; (5) To foster careful documentation and otherwise promote scholarly writing; (6) To issue publications; (7) To encourage, and provide scholarly training for all interested in these endeavors.

MEMBERSHIP: The membership of the Society is open to all individuals and organizations interested in genealogy upon payment of dues which are renewed annually on the anniversary of the original membership. Dues are: Individual and Institutional - \$15.00; Family - \$20.00; Life - \$100.00. Mail dues to Membership Chairman at the above address. Members are also requested to submit surnames they are researching to be included in the Society Ancestor Roster.

NEWSLETTER: Members receive the Society newsletter, the Clarendon Courier, which is published quarterly; September, December, March and June. The deadline for material to be submitted to the editor is the **10th** of the month prior to the publication date.

MEETINGS: Monthly meetings, unless otherwise notified, are held at **7:00** p.m. on the third Tuesday of each month, September through May. Unless notified the meetings are held in the the large meeting room, second floor, New Hanover County Public Library, 201 Chestnut Street, Wilmington, N.C.

QUERIES: Queries are published free for members when space is available. They should be typed or legibly printed on separate sheets of paper, each with the sender's name and address. Each query should state a geographical connection to Southeastern North Carolina, or adjacent areas, and such dates as will place them in context. They are subject to editing. So that the editor will understand them, please do not abbreviate. Mail them to Van **Stilley**, Queries Editor, at the above address.

OFFICERS: George **Willcox**, President
Sallie **McClintock**, Treasurer
John Butler, Vice-president
Dean Jarrett, Past President
Addie Dunlap, Secretary, Recording
June Suinson, Secretary, Corresponding

NEWSLETTER: Beverly Tetterton

"President's Message", **cont. from** page 1....

I hope you will be able to attend our first meeting on Tuesday, September 15th. Robert Young Clay is a noted authority on Virginia records and it promises to be an informative evening. Mr Clay is an archivist of twenty years tenure at the Virginia State Library and Archives in Richmond, where he assists genealogical researchers. He is the author of Virginia Genealogical Research, and speaks widely on the subject. He has conducted genealogical research in Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, the District of Columbia, and in England. As an heraldic artist, he has produced hundreds of paintings of coats of arms as well as heraldic illustrations for printed genealogies and magazine articles.

Your Board of Directors and I are looking forward to another exciting year.

George Willcox, President

PUBLICATIONS ** PUBLICATIONS ** PUBLICATIONS

The publications committee proudly announces two new titles for sale. The long awaited Brunswick County, North Carolina Minutes of Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, 1782-1786, 1789-1801 is a verbatim transcript of the minutes, complete with stock marks. This valuable research tool was the product of many hands. Thank you, Doris Thompson, Lucille Blake, Lorene Potter, Anne and Bill Springle, Dean Jarrett, John Butler, and Bill Reaves for giving us a spectacular insight into 18th Century Brunswick County. A second volume is already in production. The cost of this book is \$32.00. If mailed add \$2.25 for postage and handling.

Also available is New Hanover County, North Carolina Index to Delayed Births, 1879-1928, abstracted by Delmas D. Haskett, and produced by Lenore Gordon, Jo Galloway, John Butler and Dean Jarrett. This valuable index gives us another possibility in locating those hard to find pre-1913 birth dates. The cost of this book is \$30.00. If mailed add \$2.25 for shipping and handling.

Publications in the works are Brunswick County 1810 and 1820 censuses, volume III of **Oakdale** Cemetery records, Columbus County 1902-1908 voter registrations, and volume II of Brunswick County Court minutes. Most of our publications are the work of many hands. We always need proofreaders, typists, abstractors and indexers. If you care to volunteer, call John Butler at 371-3594.

John Butler and Dean Jarrett, Book Department



Many of our members who were unable to attend the May 1992 picnic have asked that the paper delivered that day by Dr. Alan Watson be printed in this newsletter. Dr. Watson has graciously given us permission to do so. A professor of history at the University of North Carolina at Wilmington, Dr. Watson is a noted authority on North Carolina history and is the author of dozens of books and articles on the subject. His paper is followed by a list of all the men who served on **Committees** of Safety in the Lower Cape Fear.

PRELUDE TO MOORES CREEK

The Coming of the Revolution in North Carolina: The Cape Fear

by Dr. Alan D. Watson

Less than a decade and a half after defeating their traditional enemy in the French and Indian War, the British colonials along the Atlantic coast turned upon their mother country to instigate a revolution that culminated in independence and the appearance of the United States. In investigations of the events leading to the Revolution, attention invariably centers on Boston and Massachusetts, and secondarily on Virginia and Charleston, South Carolina. Yet North Carolina, too, played a modestly important role in the struggle for freedom.

North Carolina, led by Robert Howe of Brunswick and Cornelius Harnett of Wilmington, was in the vanguard of those provinces that realized that the seemingly harmless Sugar Act, passed by Parliament in 1764 to impose a duty on goods imported from abroad, constituted taxation without representation. By the Stamp Act of **1765** the British made no effort to disguise their effort to tax the colonials. In North Carolina Maurice Moore of Brunswick provided the theoretical justification for opposing such unconstitutional legislation in his pamphlet, The Justice and Policy of Taxing the American Colonies, in Great Britain. Considered. It was one of the most forceful denunciations of British taxation at the time and one of the most cogent defenses of American rights published in the colonies.

Meanwhile, more than words were needed to dissuade the British from taxing the colonials. In North Carolina the Cape Fear region displayed determined opposition to the implementation of the Stamp legislation. Wilmingtonians forced a locally-appointed British stamp official to resign, so that there was no one to accept the tax stamps when they arrived from England late in November **1765**. Nonetheless, the lack of stamps, which were necessary to legitimate shipping operations and court actions, effectively closed the Cape Fear River to **commerce** as well as stopped the operation of the local courts. Business and legal affairs of the region came to a standstill, remaining paralyzed for several months. Royal governor William **Tryon**, sympathetic to the plight of the colonials but determined to uphold the law, invited prominent merchants and

gentlemen from Bladen, Brunswick, and New Hanover counties to his home north of Brunswick Town to attempt to induce the colonials to accept the Stamp legislation. The men professed their loyalty to England but rejected the Stamp Act as destructive of their rights as British subjects.

Subsequently a British warship stationed in the Cape Fear began to seize vessels arriving in the river because the ship's papers failed to bear appropriate stamps. As a result residents from New Hanover, Brunswick, Bladen, and Duplin organized as Sons of Liberty to open the Cape Fear to traffic, for the river was the economic lifeline of Southeastern North Carolina. Led by Corneilus Harnett, George Moore, John **Ashe**, Thomas Lloyd, and Alexander Lillington, they gathered at Brunswick Town, where port officials as well as the governor resided, to compel the **commander** of the British warship to release the detained merchant vessels and to force all officers of the government to swear that they would never attempt to enforce the Stamp Act. As the Virginia Gazette observed, "the whole Affair [**was**] conducted with decency and spirit, worthy of the imitation of all the Sons of Liberty throughout the Continent." Success followed the efforts of the Sons of Liberty, for shipping resumed on the Cape Fear River and business improved.

The British Parliament was unyielding, however. Failing in the Stamp tax, it passed the Townshend Duty Act in **1767** by which tariffs were imposed on the importation of glass, lead, paint, paper, and tea. North Carolina in **1769** heeded a call from Massachusetts to enter into a nonimportation agreement-- (refusal to import British goods) --until parliament repealed the Townshend legislation. The Cape Fear was in the vanguard of the nonimportation movement in the colony. At a meeting in Wilmington on June 2, **1770**, representatives from Duplin, **Onslow**, Bladen, Brunswick, Cumberland, and New Hanover Counties announced their support for nonimportation. And the Parliament relented in that year, repealing all the taxes except, ominously, the one on tea.

After three years of relative harmony between the mother country and colonies, either because of or in spite of the Boston Massacre in **1770**, imperial relations deteriorated again in the aftermath of the Boston Tea Party. Parliament responded to the destruction of the tea in December **1773** with punitive legislation in **1774** that closed the port of Boston. Troops again were sent to the town under the **command** of the newly-appointed military governor of Massachusetts, General Thomas Gage. The cause of Boston became a rallying point for anti-British sentiment throughout the colonies. The citizens of the Cape Fear expressed their sympathy for the town by sending a ship laden with provisions to Boston. Parker Quince, a Brunswick merchant, furnished the vessel gratis.

More broadly, however, the British response to the Boston Tea Party united and mobilized the colonials. Virginia and Massachusetts called for a general congress of representatives from the thirteen colonies to meet in Philadelphia in September **1774** to consider problems common to all. Again the people of the Cape Fear took the lead in North Carolina. A gathering in Wilmington on July 21, **1774**, adopted resolutions of sympathy for Boston and approved of the plan to hold a general congress. The group also called for a North Carolina congress to express the sentiment of the people in the colony on the current crisis.

As a result of the Wilmington summons, the First Provincial Congress of North Carolina met in New Bern in August **1774**, to assert

American rights and to select delegates to represent the colony in Philadelphia in September. The Philadelphia or Continental Congress expressed the grievances of the colonies and called for the adoption of the Continental Association, or a nonimportation and nonexportation agreement, to force the British to recognize American rights. Most significantly, the Continental Congress directed that a committee of safety be formed in each county and town throughout the colonies to enforce the Continental Association, observe the conduct of the people. and publicize violations of orders of the Continental Congress. The committees of safety were the key elements in the colonials' defiance of British authority in North Carolina. On a day to day basis they became **the** engines of revolution at the grassroots level. In the beginning the revolutionary movement not only lacked unanimity in the colonies but even majority support in many areas. The opposition, called Loyalists or Tories, enjoyed great strength in certain colonies, including North Carolina, and particularly in localized areas of the colonies, such as the upper Cape Fear in Cumberland County in North Carolina. However, the majority of North Carolinians were neither revolutionaries nor Loyalists. They were caught in the midst of turmoil beyond their control and only wanted to be left alone. Thus it remained for the revolutionaries to convince the undecided, if not the Loyalists, of the propriety of the Revolution, and of the necessity to support the movement against England.

Fundamentally that task fell to the committees of safety in the towns and counties. After the Continental Congress adjourned in October 1774 the committees began to appear. On November 23 of that year citizens of Wilmington met to **form a committee** "to carry more effectively into Execution the resolves of the late congress held at Philadelphia." The following January 4, the inhabitants of New Hanover County chose a similar committee. By mutual consent. The Wilmington Safety **Committee** and the New Hanover Safety **Committee** (though later the two committees separated). By that time or later other committees had appeared. In August 1775 committees were active in at least 26 of 35 counties in the colony, including Cumberland, home of the Scots.

Under the leadership of Cornelius Harnett, the "Samuel **Adams** of North Carolina," the Wilmington or Wilmington-New Hanover Safety Committee was among the most active in the colony. It maintained constant contact with similar organizations in the colony, particularly those in neighboring counties. In February 1775, the Wilmington-New Hanover Safety Committee informed its Duplin counterpart that "for the better communicationand (promotion) of a Similarity of Conduct in your & our counties," it would send two members to meet with the Duplin **committee**. In turn the Wilmington-New Hanover committee declared that it would welcome Duplin committeemen who wanted to participate in New Hanover deliberations. Periodically the Wilmington Committee invited **committees** from the Cape Fear counties to convene in a regional gathering in Wilmington. One such meeting on July 20, 1775, found fourteen representatives from Bladen, two from **Onslow**, two from Cumberland, and three from Duplin joining the Wilmington-New Hanover men.

The Wilmington committee extended advice and encouragement to its counterparts. It reminded the Brunswick committee that a ship recently arrived from Glasgow and anchored in the lower reaches of the Cape Fear

River violated the nonimportation agreement. A letter to the Bladen Safety Committee thanked the group for apprehending two men suspected of spying for the British. A message to several western counties advised them of a general fast call by the Continental Congress. And a note to the **Cumberland** County Safety Committee congratulated that organization "on the favorable disposition of their Committee & County to support the Common cause America."

Importantly the safety committees moved to enforce the Continental Association, a policy adopted by the Continental Congress to bring economic pressure to bear upon the British in order to force a recognition of American rights. The Continental Association called for a ban on imports from the British Isles beginning December 1, 1774, and further, a ban on exports to the British Isles and West **Indies** beginning September 10, 1775 if colonial grievances had not been satisfied. After the December 1 deadline, merchants began voluntarily to report the receipt of shipments of goods and provided invoices for their imports. Such cargoes were sold at public auction.

Subsequent to nonimportation the colonials implemented nonexportation to increase pressure upon the British. According to the resolution of the Continental Congress, nonexportation became effective on September 10, 1775. Thus the Wilmington Safety **Committee** forbade the loading of any vessels after that date "on pain of (incurring) the displeasure of the Public." When informed that several ships had been loaded and cleared to leave before September 10, but remained on the river, the committee allowed those vessels to depart. Otherwise no vessel left without permission of the committee.

Ultimately the safety committees forced the decision for independence upon the populace. By intimidation and public ridicule the committees silenced the Loyalists and swelled the ranks of the revolutionaries. Their principal vehicle was the Association, a written agreement whereby one promised to obey the resolutions of the Continental Congress. The Wilmington-New Hanover Committee drafted such a document in March 1775 and directed that it be presented to all residents in **Wilmington** and New Hanover County to be signed. Those who refused would be deemed "Enemies to the country" and "treated with the Contempt they merit [ed]." Finding several noncooperative Wilmingtonians, the Committee resolved that "we will have no trade, Commerce, (or) dealings....whatsoever with [those]...persons or any others Connected with them,....but will hold them as unworthy of the rights of freeman & as Inimical to the Liberties of their country & we recommend it to the people of this Colony in particular & to the Americans in General, to pursue the Same Conduct."

Broadly the committees of safety in the Cape Fear more than any other area of North Carolina assumed a critical importance to the revolution due to three interrelated factors: the Cape Fear River offered easy ingress to the colony for large, ocean-going vessels, including British warships; in conjunction with the upper reaches of the river the area contained numerous persons loyal to England; and royal governor Josiah Martin, after his ejection from the capital in New Bern in late May 1775, sought refuge at Fort Johnston, and then on board a British vessel stationed in the Cape Fear below **Wilmington**.

From the Cape Fear, Martin, as governor of the province and a conscientious British official, wasted little time trying to regain

control of the colony. Particularly the governor tried to strengthen Fort Johnston, a bastion constructed during the French and Indian War to guard the Cape Fear River. Fearing that the fort might become a center for British military operations and a haven for runaway slaves who might be enticed to the British side by promises of freedom, the Wilmington Safety **Committee** proposed reducing the fort. **On** July 18. Colonel Robert Howe at the head of some five hundred men, mainly militia from Brunswick and New Hanover counties, overwhelmed the lightly manned fort and burned the structure. The Wilmington committee tendered its thanks to those militia from the town who had participated in the expedition.

Although Fort Johnston was destroyed, the British threat was hardly diminished. By proclamations and personal correspondence Martin denounced the revolutionaries and tried to rally those loyal to the king. Among the Scots of the Upper Cape Fear he had allies, and the Wilmington committee noted with alarm in late July 1775 that the governor intended to visit the backcountry where, it was asserted, he intended to collect men and kindle the flames of a civil war. Ominously, in November the Brunswick safety committee announced that another warship accompanied by transports with troops had arrived on the river.

At that juncture the Wilmington committee heightened its defensive posture. Upon the request of the Brunswick committee it sent carriage guns to defend Brunswick Town from possible attack. To protect Wilmington the committee empowered three of its number to sink boats in the river channel to block the British passage to Wilmington by water. The committee also undertook the construction of breastworks below Wilmington to protect the landed exposure of the town. Additional preparations late in 1775 included sequestering small cannon and handguns from the populace and engaging men to make musket balls, cartridges, and gunpowder. Finally, the committee sought additional gunpowder from the New Bern Safety **Committee** and troops from the western counties. As the year 1775 closed the Wilmingtonians were prepared for the worst.

For all their efforts, however, the safety committees failed to intimidate completely the loyalists or even to negate Governor Martin's attempts to reestablish a royal government. Exhortations and threats failed to have their desired effect, for many to refuse to sign the association papers or declare their support for the patriot cause. Despite the vigilance of the revolutionaries the governor's emissaries maintained contact with the Scots in the Upper Cape Fear. The governor sought to use that loyalist strength in conjunction with British troops to his advantage, only to be thwarted by the precipitous action of the Scots that led to the Battle of Moores Creek Bridge in February 1776.

Members of the Safety Committees in the Cape Fear

Wilmington Safety Committee

John **Ancrum**
Harold Blackmore
James Blythe
Adam Boyd
Francis Brice
Samuel Campbell

New Hanover County

John **Ashe**
Samuel **Ashe**
Timothy Bloodworth
Thomas Bloodworth
Samuel Collier (Collins)
John Colvin

Wilmington cont.

William Campbell
Frances Clayton
William Devane
John Dubois
Jonathan **Dunbibin**
William Evans (**Evins**)
John Forster
James Geekie
Caleb Grainger
James Grant
Cornelius Harnett
Robert Hogg
William Hooper
Charles Jewkes
John **Kirkwood**
Archibald Maclaine
Peter Mallett
William Millar
Richard Player
William Purviance
John Quince
John Roberson
Andrew Ronaldson
John **Slingsby**
James Tate
Henry Toomer
—James Walker
William Wilkinson
Henry Young

Bladen County

Thomas Brown
Ames Council
Evan Ellis
Walter Gibson
Faithful Graham
John King
Thomas Owens
James Richardson
Nathaniel Richardson
Peter Roberson
Thomas Roberson
William Salter
Robert Stuart
William Stuart
Robert Wells
James White

Wilmington or New Hanover County

Charles Hollingsworth
William Jones, Sr.
William Jones, Jr.

New Hanover cont.

John Devane
Thomas Devane
Bishop Dudley
John Hollingsworth
Frederick Jones
William Jones
John **Larkins**
Alexander Lillington
John Marshall
Samuel Marshall
George Merrick
George Moore
James Moore
Sampson Moseley
Thomas **Nixon**
Joel Parish
William Robertson
Samuel **Swann**
John Wright

Brunswick County

Thomas **Allon**
James Bell
William Cains
Stephen Daniel
Thomas Davis
William Davis
Robert Ellis
Robert Howe
William Lord
Parker Quince
Richard Quince, Sr.
Richard Quince, Jr.

Cumberland County

Farquier Campbell
Robert Cochran

Duplin County

John James
James **Kenan**
James Moore
Alexander Outlaw
Charles Ward

Onslow County

John **Ashe**
William Cray
Joseph French
John Gibbs
Robert Snead
Edward Ward
Seth Ward

REUNION OF THE 18TH REGIMENT, N.C. TROOPS, C.S.A.
Held at Carolina Beach. NC. 1889

Source: Wilmington Messenger, September 12, 1889, submitted by Bill Reaves.

The reunion of the 18th Regiment, North Carolina State troops, of the Confederate States Army, took place yesterday at Carolina Beach, and was attended by about 75 of the old veterans. Most of them went down on the 9:30 boat and were accompanied by quite a number of ladies and gentlemen. Others of the survivors who did not reach the city in time for the first boat went down on the boat in the afternoon.

Soon after the first boat arrived the meeting was called to order by Major T. J. **Wooten**, of Richmond County, and on motion Col. O. P. Meares, was made temporary chairman. Upon taking the chair Judge **Meares** addressed his old comrades in stirring and appropriate remarks, occupying about thirty minutes. On motion of Captain T. C. Levis, Adjutant W. H. **McLaurin** and Sergeant Major F. H. Mitchell, were made temporary secretaries, and upon motion of Capt. V. V. ~~Richardson~~ the temporary organization was then made permanent.

Upon calling the roll there were found present of the field and staff. Lt. Col. O. P. Meares, Maj. T. J. ~~Wooten~~, Adjutant W. H. **McLaurin**, Sgt. Major F. H. Uitchell, Captain and A.Q.M. A.C. **Cazaux** and Adjutant Chas. D. ~~Myas~~: There was no representative present from Company A from New Hanover County. The other counties were represented as follows:

- Company B of Bladen - Lieut. Gilmer **Edwards**, Sgt. Haynes **Edwards**, and Privates Wright Edwards and M. B. **Singletary**.
- Company C of Columbus - Capt. V. V. Richardson and Privates E. K. **Vause**, Daniel Green, D. R. Best, M. J. Ward.
- Company D of **Robeson** - Capt. W. S. **Norment**, Lieuts. W. Foster French, Alfred **Rowland**, O. C. **Norment**, Neill **Townsend**, and Privates J. Privett, J. A. Privett, W. H. Barnes.
- Company E of New Hanover, now Pender - Sgt. John F. **Groom** and Private Richard M. V. B. Reaves.
- Company F of Richmond - Lieut. and Adjutant W. H. **McLaurin** and Private John F. **McNair**.
- Company G of New Hanover - Lieut. R. E. Lloyd, Sgt. James D. Poisson and Private R. M. Houston.
- Company H of Columbus - Capt. M.A. **Byrne**, Private W. A. Cornish.
- Company I - Capts. O. P. **Meares** and T. C. **Lewis**, Lieuts. J. T. ~~Jones~~ and **B. F. White**, Orderly Sgt. W. **Blanks**, Sgts. F. H. ~~nitchell~~ and Privates Thomas H. Sutton, J. W. **West** and T. Jeff **Smith**.
- Company K of Richmond - Capt. T. J. **Wooten**, Corporal D. M. Sutton, and Privates R. F. Levis and Sol. **McNorton**.

On motion of T. H. Sutton, it was resolved that the next meeting be held at Fayetteville on November 21, 1889 on occasion of the centennial of the ratification of the Constitution of the United States by North Carolina. It was resolved that the annual meetings hereafter be held at Wrightsville on Thursday of the first week of the encampment of the State Guard.

Adjutant W. H. **McLaurin** submitted a list of those of the regiment who surrendered and were paroled at Appomattox Court House which was read to-wit:

Field and Staff - Major Thomas J. ~~Wooten~~, Adjutant W. H. **McLaurin**, Surgeon Thomas B. Lane. Assistant Surgeon **Simpson** ~~Mass~~; non-commissioned staff, Ordinance Sgt. Chas. **Flanner**.

Company A - Capt. B. F. **Renaldi**, Sgts. M. N. **Tatum**, Wm. **Howard**, and Privates Henry Howard. F. Howard. John **Johnson**, B. D. Lindsey, G. W. McDonald.

Company B - Lieut. R. M. **Lesesne**, Sgt. D. Storm, Cpl. S. **Singletary**, Privates W. C. Bray, E. Austin, John **Meares**.

Company C - Lieut. Owen Smith, Musician G. W. **Sherril** and Privates D. R. Best, Dan Green, D. Klutz.

Company D - Orderly Sgt. A. E. Floyd, Cpl. J. P. ~~Inman~~ and Privates A. N. Prophet, K. **Lovett**, A. J. **Thompson**, Zack Clevis.

Company E - Second Lt. W. N. Felter. Musician H. M. **Woodock**, and Privates S. B. **Costin**, H. **Moore**, C. Barnhill, J. B. Wall, L. B. Wall, T. R. **Colvin**.

Company F - Sgt. A. E. Smith. Cpl. J. A. **Pattison** and Privates W. W. **Bullard**, W. C. ~~Daves~~, J. A. **Calder**, A. A. **Huckabee**, M. G. **McKoy**, James Noh, N. **McN**. Patterson, A. D. Webb.

Company G - Capt. John J. Poisson, 2nd Lt. J. M. **Whitted**, Sgt. Jas. R. **Dancy**, Cpl. J. W. Gordon, Musician J. J. Leslie, and Privates J. F. **Adams**, P. **Dickson**, R. H. Ball, C. J. **Sasser**, P. T. Smith.

Company H - 2nd Lt. Alex. **Lewis**, Sgt. C. M. Baldwin, Cpl. H. C. Long, and Privates John R. Baldwin. J. J. **Chancy**, John **Creech**, J. R. Jackson, A. **Minton**, W. **Nance**, R. H. Rice, John **Safrit**, J. W. Yelton. Hospital Steward. Wiley A. Cornish.

Company I - Sgts. S. W. Wells, J. H. **Brown**, Cpl. J. J. F. **Heath**, and Privates John Case, Daniel Brindle. L. H. Horn, D. S. **Latta**, S. Bell, H. **Hayne**, H. A. **Hall**, D. Y. Russell and R. B. **Banks**.

Company K - 1st Lt. E. N. **Robeson**, Sgts. S. N. Richardson, W. H. King. A. **McNeil**, S. T. Buie, J. C. Kinlaw W. **Melvin**, D. **Murphy**, N. **Sikes** and John ~~Durham~~.

On motion it was ordered that the above roll of honor, and the proceedings of this meeting be furnished the MESSENGER. STAR, REVIEW and PRESBYTERIAN for publication. The following executive committee was appointed to obtain the Rosters of their different companies:

Company A - H. Vollers

Company B - Gilmore **Edwards**

Company C - M. J. Ward

Company D - N. **Townsend**

Company E - J. F. **Croom**

Company F - W. H. **McLaurin**

Company G - J. D. Poisson

Company H - M. A. **Byrne**

Company I - B. F. White

Company K - D. M. Sutton

It was resolved that in the absence of the president, the chairman of the executive committee or any member thereof, shall preside.

REUNION cont....

At 2 p.m. the meeting adjourned for dinner. After dinner the veterans met again with a **number** of ex-Confederates of other organizations, where speeches were made by Thomas H. **Sutton**, Hon. Alfred **Rowland**, W. S. **Norment**, W. F. French. Thomas J. **Wooten**, Judge John A. **Gilmer**, formerly Colonel of the 27th N.C. Regt., and Major T. D. Love, of the 24th N.C. Regt.

The meeting adjourned after passing resolutions expressing appreciation of courtesies extended by the New Hanover Transit Company.

An **Onslow** County Connection.....submitted by **Alma Adcock**

Indenture made 30 April 1733, Isle of Wight Co., Va., Bk. 4, p. 251. Robert sanders of **Onslow** Prescint on New river in the province of **N.c.**, yeoman to Thomas Sanders of Nansemond County of Va., yeoman, part of a land patent of 23 april, 1681 to Jonathan Robinson, Richard Thomas and John Sanders for **1600a** lying in I of W and Nansemond counties. John Sanders in his last will bequeathed to sons william and Richard sanders **200a** mentioned in the patent. William in his lifetime granted to brother Richard his part. Richard Sanders in his lifetime granted to his sons william & Robert the aforesaid **200a.**, and wheras Phebe Curle wife of william **Curle** late of Nansemond Co. and formerly wife of John Sanders first named did grant unto John Sanders son of the aforsaid Richard Sanders **100a** the other part of land mentioned in patent. The said William & John Sanders did grant to their brother Robert all of the **200a** and now for 15 lbs. current Va. Money the **100a** given to Robert Sanders by Richard Sanders his father and the **200a** granted to him by brother william 7 John lying in Parish of **Newport** I. Of W adj. **Kingsale** Swup and adj. land of Robert Sanders son of Thomas Sanders.

Robert (S) Sanders

wit. Lawrence Welforston
Henry **copeland**
dorcas (C) **copeland**

Reg. april 30, 1733

Robert Sanders appointed James Holland of **Kingsale** in the co. of Nansemond his aty.

Genealogical Notes From the **New Hanover** County Public Library

The following family files have been added to the Reaves Collection:

Bonham, Boon (**Boone**), Borden, Parker, Boushee, **Bolton**, **Boatwright**, Blackburn. Black, Bolles, Boswell, Bissett (**Bissette**), Potter, **Kerchner**, Jones (**Pembroke** and family), Dudley (Governor Edward Bishop and family), Braddy, **Bozeman**, **Bowdoin**, Bradshaw, Bradley, Brady, Bear, **Bowen**, Boylan, Boyd (addition to existing file), Bradford, Bowman, **Boykin**, Boyette.

Library cont....

You may request a copy of a family file by writing to Local History Room, New Hanover County Public Library, 201 Chestnut Street, Wilmington, N.C. 28401. Send a self-addressed-stamped envelope and the staff will advise you of the cost (\$.15 per page plus postage and handling).

THE LIBRARY HAS RECEIVED THE 1920 CENSUS!!!

Our **summer** has been filled with out-town-guests looking for lost ancestors and attending family reunions. The Library is looking forward to participating in the Genealogical Classes to be given by **ONHGS** this Fall. A great deal of gratitude goes to June Swinson who lined up the instructors and to Dorothy Hodder and Pat **Gasson** who assisted with the publicity. The schedule of programs for this year is excellent. A special thanks goes to George **Willcox** who arranged for the speakers to come to Wilmington and to the Board of Directors for their generous approval. Although our book budget has been cut, due to the economic hard times, we have received many donations from good folks like you. Please drop by and see what's new!

DELINQUENT TAX LIST FOR NEW HANOVER COUNTY, N.C. 1801 AND 1802

Source: The Wilmington Gazette. Wilmington, North Carolina, May 1, 1804

SHERIFF'S SALES - Will be sold, under the Court House steps in Wilmington during the ensuing County Court, to be held for the county of New Hanover, on the third Monday in June next, the Lands belonging to the following persons, to satisfy the taxes for the years 1801 and 1802.

May 1, 1804 (signed) Wm. BLUDWORTH, Sheriff

ASEFORD, Butler; 53 acres, 1 free poll, 3 town lots, 1 black poll

BARTLETT, Abraham; 150 acres, 1 free poll

BUNTING, William; 5 acres, 1 free poll, 1 town lot

CAMERON, George; 1 free poll, 1 town lot, 1 black poll

CUTLAR, Archibald; 1,551 acres, 2 free polls, 14 black polls

DORSEY, Robert; 1 free poll, 1 town lot

DAVIS, Jane; 372 acres, 6 black polls

EAGLES, J., Estate of; 2 town lots

HARRIS, Peter; 1 free poll, 2 town lots

HILL, N., Estate of; 1 town lot

HENRY, Francis; 100 acres, 1 free poll

JONES, Watts W.; 1,837 acres, 15 black polls

JOCELIN, Samuel R.; 300 acres, 1 free poll. 1 town lot, 5 black polls

JONES, David; 325 acres, 1 free poll, 10 black polls

JENNINGS, George; 200 acres, 1 free poll, 6 town lots, 7 black polls

JONES, Elizabeth; 640 acres, 3 black polls

KELLY, Richard; 1 free poll. 1 town lot, 2 black polls

McNEILL for Mrs. YOUNGER; 1 town lot

McRAE, John G.; 1 free poll, 1 town lot

McILHENNY, John; 1 free poll, 1 town lot, 4 black polls

MIXON, John; 100 acres, 1 free poll

McKENZIE, George; 640 acres

NICOLS for Mrs. N.; 800 acres

NEWTON, Edward; 300 acres, 1 free poll

PEABODY, John; 1 free poll, 1 town lot, 1 black poll

Delinquent Tax List For **New Hanover County**. 1804. cont.

PARISH, James; 120 acres, 1 free poll, 5 black polls

READ, James; 100 acres, 2 town lots

SMITH, Benjamin; 5,547 acres, 5 town lots, 19 black polls

SMITH, Peter; 502 acres. 1 free poll

SULLEY, ----; 54 acres, 1 free poll

SCOTT, John G.; 1,575 acres, 1 black poll

TOOMER, A.B.; 1,126 acres, 1 free poll, 3 town lots, 17 black polls

TOOMER, H., Estate of; 222 acres

THOMAS, A.; 100 acres

WILKINSON, William; 1 free poll. 1 town lot, 1 black poll

WALKER, James Sr.; 200 acres, 1 free poll, 1 town lot, 35 black polls

WALKER, James W.; 200 acres. 1 free poll, 3 town lots, 5 black polls

WRIGET, for CLAYPOOL; 1 free poll, 3 town lots. 5 black polls

WILLIAM, J.; 800 acres

To Be Continued in the **December** Issue of the Courier.....

ONHGS QUERIES

September 1992

19-92. Seek origins and siblings of Robert W. WILLIAMS, husband of Susan, daughter of NC and FL Gov. John BRANCH. How related to Susan WILLIAMS, who d ca 1837 Leon Co., FL, wife of John CARUTHERS, b 1775 Craven Co., NC, d 1837 Pulaski Co., GA? Robert C. LAY, 923 Hawthorne St., Tallahassee, FL 32308.

20-92. Seek origins and family of John SHOLAR and wife Elizabeth COSTIN, whose daughter Sarah Carolina (SHOLAR) FLEET was b 1831 & d 1910 in Wilmington, NC. Also, of Kintchin KEA, b 1789, d 1863 new Hanover Co., NC. John William FRANKS, 1437 Ridge Road, Hartwell, GA 30643.

21-92. Seek origins and info on William & Susan KENNEDY, parents of William Elias BOUDINOT, baptized 1822 Wilmington, NC, buried Pittsboro, NC, who md Lenora, daughter of Samuel FRINK of Brunswick Co., NC. widow of George Henry H. WATTERS. Lenora d 1910, buried Washington, NC. Martha Hope SMITH, Rt. 1, Box 534, Pittsboro, NC 27313.

22-92. Seek grave & children of Col. Lambert CADWALADER & wife Mary McCALL, d 1824 at 81 Jones Co., NC, brother of Gen. John CADWALADER, sons of Thomas CADWALADER & Hannah LAMBERT. How related to Christiana CADWALADER, wife of Wilmington, NC, merchant James CAMPBELL, parents of Col James CAMPBELL, Wilmington to Nova Scotia? James Alfred Locke MILLER, 2810 K Carriage Drive, Winston Salem, NC 27106-5328.

23-92. Seek fam info & children of Charles THARP & Frances REYNOLDS who md 1813 Brunswick Co., NC. Also, of Mallory B. BENTON, b 1847 Shallotte, NC, & wife Elizabeth CARTWRIGHT, b 1852 SC. Julius Johnson THARP, 2400 Hermosa St., Pinole, CA 94564; tel. (510) 758-9660.

24-92. Share info & correspondence with DeVANE fam researchers. Wish to know of family reunions in NC. Larry DUNCAN, 497-A Tift Ave., Albany, GA 31701.

25-92. How was Richard BLANTON related to James BLANTON who signed his 1793 Duplin Co., NC, marriage bond to Nancy YOUNG? Did Richard also marry Margaret FUSSELL? Her origins & marital history? Need marriage proof Benjamin Fussell BLANTON to Nancy Jane WELLS, 1827 Duplin Co. Who was Elizabeth FUSSELL, 1790 Nash & Duplin Cos.? Mrs. Horace WHARTON, 3225 Milton Avenue, Dallas, TX 75205.

Correction from June 1992 issue of the Courier

Need mother of Thomas FRINK, b 1775 Georgetown Dist., SC; Columbus Co., NC Legislator 1809-1834. Father Jabesh FRINK d in Rev. War. R.C. LAY, 923 Hawthorne St., Tallahassee, FL 32308.

The newsletter editor thanks Alma **Adcock**, Bill Reaves, George **Willcox**, Van Stilley, Dr. Alan Watson, **Jo** Galloway. John Butler, Dean Jarrett, and June Swinson who contributed to this issue. The Clarendon Courier is published quarterly in June, September, December, and March. The copy deadline is the **10th** of the month prior to publication. The deadline for the December newsletter is November 10, 1992.

To order back copies of the newsletter send \$1.50 per issue to ONHGS, P.O. Box 2536, Wilmington, NC 28402-2536.

In order to insure your continued receipt of the Courier please check the address label for your membership expiration date (see below). All renewals should be sent to Sallie **McClintock**, treasurer, at the ONHGS address.

89-035F 9206

Jane and Russ Bailey
7094 Scotts Hill Lp. Rd.
Wilmington, NC 18405

89 = yr. joined

035F = permanent Family membership
number

92 = 1992; 06 = sixth month
membership expires June 1992

If you have moved, please send us your new address as soon as possible. Due to the increased cost in printing and postage we have asked the Post Office to no longer forward the newsletters.

OLD NEW HANOVER GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

P.O. BOX 2536

WILMINGTON, NC 28402-2536

